THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNREST—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

"Wady el-Nil."—Seizing the opportunity of his stay in Cairo, during recent events, a member of the editorial staff of this journal, recently interviewed His Excellency General Allenby who made the declarations embodied in the following account:—

As a result of the recent declaration made by His Excellency General Allenby on March 25, shortly after his return from Paris, I considered it a part of my duty to interview His Excellency with a view to getting some information explaining his intentions and the intentions of the British Government regarding Egypt and the Egyptians. I asked for an audience and was called to see His Excellency at 9.30 a.m. General Allenby afforded me a kind reception at his office, standing and shaking hands. He then said that he would be pleased to see the leaders of public opinion and those who understood the thoughts of the nation and to hear true facts. I asked His Excellency whether the British Government was determined to appeal for protection over Egypt without hearing the views of the nations on the matter. In reply he said "The Government of ... Majesty the King had emphasised the Protectorate for the second time in the text of appointment, and I cannot bind His Majesty's Government with promises. I have come here in order to quell the present riots, and establish the rule of the country on the best lines." I referred to His Excellency's declaration to notables and his promise that he would consider the complaints of Egyptians with perfect fairness, and examine their demands, and asked if he had formed an opinion of those demands. In reply he pointed out that he had received no other demands than a report from the "Nationalists" (meaning the members of the deputation) but those asked for full independence, and the Government of His Majesty the King had made a sufficiently clear declaration on the matter. His Excellency then began to read Mr. Dudley Ward's statement in the House of Commons about Egypt, from a paper which was on his desk, and remarked "I have taken upon myself the question of examining all demands impartially, and am also ready to consider complaints in the future when tranquillity has been restored." "Does not Your Excellency see," I said, "that the best measure for restoring tranquillity is to permit Egyptians to make their voice heard at the Peace Conference? Could you possibly give any promise?" "The opinion of His Majesty's Government," he said, "is clear from the declarations which were made in the House of Commons regarding the Protectorate which was proclaimed in 1915, and this cannot be changed. I cannot give any further statement, for my duty is clearly limited, and it is necessary to restore order first. I cannot advise the British Government to answer any request while men are being murdered, while railway lines are being destroyed and the country's traffic impeded. When order is re-established we may see what should be done." Talking about the incidents of aggression and destruction and the machinery results both from the martial and moral standpoints, His Excellency remarked that "such deeds as these cannot be counted as pacific demonstrations, and they are not the proper way to put forth opinions." Here I made a reference to the cause of that state of things, and he said "I do not condemn anybody for his political views, but I object to the method adopted for the expression of views, especially while the country is still under Martial Law." I asked His Excellency if the departure of these representatives would oppose British policy in any way? "The Government of His Majesty," he said, "is ready to receive men of standing from among those who may wish to discuss the situation of Egypt under British Protection; and it recently mentioned that it could not consider it useful for a group of Nationalists who wish the Suez Egypt separated from Great Britain to go to London. I promised to increase the share of Egyptians in the rule of their own country." I pointed out to His Excellency that the question was not a question of Nationalists and that the men referred to represented the demands of the nation. If there was any doubt in regard to this it might be good to take the opinion of the nation itself in the matter. But he repeated the words that he could not permit anybody from expressing his view in legitimate ways, and that he was prepared to listen to what might be submitted to him. But he could not discuss the question of the protectorate, as it now stands. Facts must be suppressed before anything else. I asked for his permission to publish his declarations after submitting the same to him, and he gave me permission.

WHAT EGYPTIANS OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND.

The "Ahaly," "it is very regrettable to hear of the renewal of riots and the shedding of blood once more in Cairo where 9 persons have now been killed and 50 wounded. It is not possible for us, at a distance from the incidents, having only a short communique, and while communications are interrupted and we have been without papers from Cairo for two days, to know the circumstances of the event, but we can understand that the rabble continue to cause the troops to fire and bring about sad results. It has become necessary, so far as we see, that every Egyptian should take into full consideration two main points the first is that the Military authorities cannot permit crowding in the streets and squares, and the second is that, the troops who are ordered to guard public security and order do not hesitate to fire when they find it necessary to do so for the above purpose. Why then should demonstrations be repeated in squares and streets?... As a fact it has become obvious that Egypt has a grievance which has been dealt with by speakers and Ministers in the House of Lords and the House of Commons in England, and mentioned by His Excellency General Allenby in his speech to notables. Ears were and are still prepared to hear demands, and examine the causes of complaints. So the question is a matter of calm discussion in a quiet atmosphere and not at all a question of demonstration and tumults and painful incidents of bloodshed. This ought to be clearly understood by every Egyptian at the present time, for the fact would help to ward off further sad events....

ALEXANDRIA MERCHANT SEAMEN'S HOME.

(TO THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.")

Sir,— Herewith, my seventeenth list of donations received in response to our special appeal of December 11, last:-

CAIRO:	
Genira Sporting Club	L.E. 250
ALEXANDRIA:	
Messrs. Davies Bryan & Co.	50
Messrs. Cataffis & Latty	25
Bodge R. Vaes	10
The Egyptian Shipping Enterprise Co.	5
Mr. George Haim	5
St. Andrew's Church Women's Guild	5
Total, as per list sixteen of March 24	7,723.969
	L.E. 8,073.969

The amount received to date can scarcely be judged as "encouraging." The following quotations from an article recently published, many be appropriately quoted at this stage in the slow progress of our Fund:- "Heroes it must be admitted that on every hand there is a desire to entertain the Merchant sailors as a man." Orators here and away, have sought by phrases to bring homes to the world and America the fullest fellow courage and tenacity. Politicians have tumbled over each other with ringing speeches which should prove, if speeches can prove anything, how magnificently these men have fought..... It was said that the men of the Merchant Service fought well, when in all truth they faced murderers without even a policeman's baton. It was said that they behaved nobly; that they were the wonder of the world but in the eye of their own people, folk who understand precisely what the Merchant Service would do, they were acclaimed with less flourish. It was known of old time how the sailors would act.

"Some have won honours..... but behind the pageant, Who have won honours are other thousands who have nothing at all to show for the gallantry with which they faced death and dismemberment in order that the British nation should not starve or feel cold, thousands who were taken through the hell known as Kerman prison camp, thousands who lost their pay, their kit, their health—shadows of men now unable to fend for themselves or their families..... And behind all these is the great army of martyrs, 15,000 strong, who went down to graves, slaughtered in boats, drowned, slashed by shell fire and treacherous piecemeal to greet their Maker during the war as men."

These quotations may be commended to the serious thought of our countrymen ashore; private individuals and traders; folk who have not responded to our appeal; traders who while growing fat on their dealings with, and through the carrying on of the Merchant Service, express their appreciation of all that that Service has done—and without which they had been reduced to very small things—even amounts that would be barely creditable as alms giving, or, in no amounts at all!

Yours, &c.,
JOHN K. CLARKSON,
Hon. Sec. & Treas. A.M.S.H.
Alexandria, April 5.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE HABITS.

(TO THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.")

Sir,—Some weeks ago I addressed you on the Alexandria Theatre Habit and I should be privileged if you could allow a short space in your columns for this letter, which deals with an entirely different phase of the question. Whilst being an entire stranger to either of the Bandman Companies as individuals, I am deeply interested in them from an artistic point of view. As with the Comedy Company, I attend the Musical Companies performance as often as possible in these times of unrest.

My reasons are twofold and they are reasons that should appeal to every Britisher in Egypt. Firstly because I recognise a considerable amount of talent in the Company and secondly because I feel that such companies as these, performing under manifold disadvantages to English Plays and the Leading West End Successes at that,—for Britishers isolated from the attractions and amusements of the dear old Home Country, should have whole hearted and enthusiastic support.

The Comedy Company were very well patronised but the Musical Company have been playing to very poor houses, which however did not lack enthusiasm. In my last letter I was criticised for limiting my remarks to the Civilian Population. I am afraid I must plead guilty again. The cheaper seats ranging from 5 to 15 Piastres have been appreciably full of military during the week, and the predominant features in the Boxes and Stalls has been the inevitable khaki. Admit there was unrest, and certain elements of danger were brooding. But there has been nothing in Alexandria to render the streets unsafe to and from the Alhambra dangerous provided people move in parties or groups.

The town and streets have been well garrisoned and inspected by the Military and the Egyptian Police have behaved admirably. We the Military there have been restrictions, which do not of necessity apply to the Civil Population and in view of the quiet and orderly state of affairs in Alexandria and the adequate precautions provided, many of the British Community could safely forth and support these Theatres, and those who despite rumbleroes are carrying on and doing their very best to drive your cares away by high class and well acted Musical Plays. By these means encouragement and due appreciation would be justly given.

Yours etc.
ENTENTE CORDIALE.
Alexandria, March 31.

FRUIT CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

Lecturing before the Fruitarian Society on Citrus Fruits, Dr. Josiah Oldfield recently drew attention to their immense value in the prevention and cure of all bacteria-produced diseases. Just as scurvy had been eliminated by the use of fresh lime-juice, so he claimed that diseases of apparently quite different character, such as asthma, on the one side, and rheumatism on the other, could be modified by "the Citrus Cure."

Influenza was not a new disease, but merely a virulent form of an old one. The virulence was caused by the millions of decaying bodies of men and animals on the wonted battlefields. To ward off influenza Dr. Oldfield advised the avoidance of all forms of flesh food and to use fruit and oil freely. If attacked by the disease to at once adopt the orange cure, which meant an unlimited diet of nothing but oranges, lemons, tangerines, olive-oil, and distilled water.

Not only is food scarce, bad, and incredibly dear, but there is no light left in Petrograd. It is quite impossible to obtain for love or money the smallest bit of candle or drop of paraffin. The electric supply is still being worked after a fashion, but is strictly rationed to three hours a day from 8 to 11 p.m. All who know Petrograd in the winter will realise the horror of spending the unending nights in darkness.

ALEXANDRIA FOOTBALL.

A.U.S. LEAGUE SEMI-FINAL.

3RD ECHELON WINS.

ECHELON IN THE FINAL.

The game between the Fusiliers and 3rd Echelon in the semi final of the Alexandria United Services Challenge Cup, attracted a large crowd, and those present witnessed some excellent football. The Echelon winning the toss, set the Fusiliers to face the sun. Right from the start the Echelon made tracks for the Fusiliers goal but Joyce stopped the attack and play went to the other end, Hughes however ran a fine bye-line. The Echelon quickly retaliated and Parker shot just wide of the mark. Play was of a ding dong order each set of forwards trying to get through the opposing defence. The first corner of the match fell to the Fusiliers Hughes forcing Russell to concede. The kick was faced behind. Some pretty work by Parker, Sapsford, and Laycock looked likely to materialise, but again Joyce stopped the attack. After 17 minutes play the Fusiliers opened the scoring Henworth robbing Faulkner of the ball broke through the defence and beat Bowles with a splendid shot. The equaliser came a few minutes later. During an attack on the Fusiliers goal Jones the left back handled in the area, and Sapsford made no mistake with the kick, giving Stewart no chance whatever? The R.W.F.s then took up the running and two corners fell to them in quick succession, but nothing resulted. At the other end Laycock and Parker tried shots but Stewart was not to be caught napping, and he cleared easily. At this stage the Echelon were having slightly the better of the exchanges and following some good work by Gillespie and Laycock the last named placed nicely to Parker who scored with a splendid first time shot. Not dismayed by this reverse the R.W.F.s tried hard to equalise but Mackenzie and Porthlloes were sound, a third goal fell to the Echelon before half-time Parker again beating Stewart, placing the ball into the top corner of the net? The Echelon continued to have the better of the game, and when the Whistle went for half time the score stood at 3 to 1 in their favour.

On resuming the Fusiliers were the first to get away and Bowles was called upon to save a hot shot from Davis, Mackenzie completed the clearance. Play continued to press but Thomas spoilt the movement by hanging too far up the field, and was raked off side. Then Bolland and Gillespie by a series of short passes took the play to the other end, but the ball was run outside. A break away by the Welsh should have resulted in a goal. Hughes the outside right beating Mackenzie and Russell, centred, and Morecroft had nothing more to do than beat Bowles. He however missed badly, and a goal kick only resulted. Curious enough a few minutes later the Echelon once near to scoring, a hot shot by Laverick hitting the cross bar. Play continued to be fast both goals being visited in turn. The R.W.Fs succeeded in getting the ball into the net the point was disallowed. The Fusiliers were at times very dangerous, but the Echelon defence who were playing sterling football, successfully coped with all demands, and Bowles was rarely troubled. Porthcot did well a little after to block a hot shot from Hughes, after that player had beaten both half backs and back. Several corners fell to both sides, but there was no further scoring, and a hard game resulted in a win for the Echelon by three goals to one.

TO-DAY'S MATCH, (FRIENDLY).

Emtees v. A.W. and S.P., on 3rd Echelon ground, kick off 3.45 p.m., Referee, Sgt. N.C. Jones.

The M.S.D. wound up the season with a friendly game against the Rest Vets, on Monday last, a good, clean game ending in a win for the Re-Vets by the odd goal in three. Both sides fielded their strongest eleven and what was lacking in keenness was produced in spasms of really clever football. Following the game, the M.S.D. Sergts Mess entertained the Club to a substantial dinner followed by a smoking concert, which proved to be one of the happiest gatherings one could be present at. At the opening, Capt. Riley, the O.C., presented Sergt. Dunne with a handsome gold wristlet watch, as a recognition of his energetic services as secretary of the Club, remarking that the very successful season just completed was, in no small measure due to his efforts. Sergt. Dunne in a suitable reply, said that the success was mainly due to the splendid spirit of comradeship existing between the players. Then the Concert started, and what a concert. Our old friends, Higgins, Mansfield and Parkyns, of the Blue Triangle, Wrigley of the Blue Birds, Robertson of the Vagabonds, Ellis and Reginald, two Grenfell Williams of the Welsh Choir, Macdonald and Christian of Derby Castle, Isle of Man, and Barnes of New Cross, gave us the best of their art, right down excellence it would be very difficult to beat. The evening ended with a splendid concert and cementing friendships formed under the auspices of he A.U.S.F.L. and will long live in the memory of those who were present.

CRICKET.

GHEZIREH SPORTING CLUB V. AUSTRALIAN I.F.

INAUGURATION OF 1919 SEASON.

The meeting between those two leading clubs at Cairo, on the grounds of the G. S. C. on Friday, was, quite an interesting event—it was the first important match of the season at Cairo, as well as a kind of re-union between old friends after a lapse of six months.

As it turned out there were not many changes in the personnel of the rival teams, and readers of the "Egyptian Gazette" will recognise in the name below a number of old friends of last season.

It was a source of satisfaction to all concerned, too, that, what it was hoped was the first of several friendly contests to follow resulted in a really good game all round, in which the homegiers were the winners by thirteen runs.

For that result the G.S.C. were mainly indebted to the excellent bowling of Booth, which eclipsed all the other bowlers in the match the Anzacs being half a dozen of their batsmen from Booth's deliveries for a combined total of 26 runs. Hall was next best on the G.S.C. side—3 for 47.

The visitors' two bowlers, Nurse and Craig, achieved good results, and the latter was top scorer for his side; Rowbotham, another good all round sportsman, getting second place. Helby, Terrei and Bury who have been prominent for the G.S.C. on many previous occasions, all managed to reach double figures at the wickets.

The Australian men, as usual, were very keen in the field with the result that they gave away only two points for "extras."

Following are the scores and bowling:-

G.S.C.

E. st. Goochen, c. Turman b. Nurse	4
G. Terrei, c. Turman b. Nurse	25
S. Stigden, b. Craig	3
J. Helby, c. Turman b. Craig	29
Jr. Kearsley, b. Craig	10
J. U. Hall, b. Nurse	2
J. Cecil, b. Nurse	17
M. Booth, c. Turman b. Nurse	7
N. Chamberlain, b. Nurse	9
L. Bury, not out	15
Jerome, b. Cramb	5
Extras	2
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nurse	took 5	wickets	for 46	runs
Craig	„ 3	„	„ 47	„
Cramb	„ 1	„	„ 19	„
Doig	„ 0	„	„ 11	„

A.I.F.

Turman, b. Goochen	0
Doig, c. Goochen b. Booth	17
Rowbotham, c. Hall b. Booth	18
Leicester, c. Bury b. Booth	4
Nurse, c. Jerome b. Booth	11
Craig, b. Booth	21
Arthur, b. Booth	15
Sharp, b. Hall	9
Thomas c. Kelly b. Booth	9
Cramb, b. Booth	0
Harry, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Booth	took 6	wickets	for 26	runs
Hall	„ 2	„	„ 47	„
Goochen	„ 1	„	„ 11	„
Bury	„ 0	„	„ 20	„

The first match at Abukir this season was played on Saturday. Teams were picked from Base Depot and Rest Camp. The Camp men were beaten by 19 runs. Capt. Foster gave a useful contribution of 26 in masterly style.

REST OF ABOUKIR.

Leech b. Tebbes	15
Hurseec c. & b. Waite	13
Stephenson b. Teubes	1
Sanford b. Payne	8
Foster b. Spalding	26
Winter b. Payne	2
Francis c. Turnbull b. Payne	1
Burrell b. Waite	6
Burrell b. Waite	5
Rich b. Spalding	0
Nash, not out.	0
Byes	13
	90

BASE DEPOT.

Picot c. Winter b. Burrell	0
Furse b. Leech	10
Steen b. Leech	9
Campbell c. Hursee b. Leech	3
Waite b. Sanford	1
Teubes, not out	13
Payne c. Winter b. Sanford	9
Tindall c. Hurseec b. Sanford	9
Spalding c. Francis b. Leech	0
Turnbull b. Leech	0
Nelson b. Leech	0
Byes	10
	73

BRITISH SPORT IN COLOGNE.

GOLF AND FOOTBALL.

Golf is the latest form of recreation available for the Army of Occupation at Cologne. Before the war the Boches had perfectly good links a few miles out of the city on the road to Bonn, not far from the river. During the war they were used for the use of the enemy, war they were little used, and the course, which was laid out for nine holes, has suffered considerably from neglect, and also from being ridden over which practice is now discontinued. Official headquarters have been set up for operating the club to the use of British officers, there has been a fair influx of enthusiasts, including "brass hats," to the otherwise not very inviting suburb of Rodenkirchen, where the links are situated. Here one finds an excellent club house, still adorned with English golfing prints and advertisements and photographs of Hilton, etc. Yearly tickets cost the British officer about £2, monthly 12s., and daily 1s. 6d. All things considered, it is perhaps the cheapest golf club in existence, notwithstanding that only five holes are playable at present, and that the condition of the greens and horse hoofed course is well adapted to digging the principle of taking the rough with the smooth!

On the other hand, it is not unlikely that considerable and possibly justifiable bad language will be heard on the links of Rodenkirchen! Prominent in the Club are officers, getting the minds of the caddies, for they are German youngsters, the recipients of an official fee of ninety pfennings for each round. A Hun professional is in charge. He speaks English moderately and has learnt the game at Sunningdale. He has discarded any semblance to military attire, and his get-up is distinctly "horse-cum-golf," with a huge check cap and long reefer jacket. The fees permitted to him are 3.50 marks an hour for instruction or playing with him. The sinews of war present the chief obstacle to playing at present. Balls are unobtainable in Cologne, and only a limited number of clubs are available for hiring; at the club house. Official A.F.C. clubs are also thoughtfully stipulate that broken clubs are to be paid for.

Football continues to monopolise a good deal of attention. Local German clubs advertise their matches extensively with flaming posters. As grounds are scarce, they practically only subsist on toleration, and so long as their fixtures do not clash with the rights of legitimate claims of the Army of Occupation. Thus, on Sunday afternoon a much-billed civilian match on a Boche "Fuss-ball" and sports ground attracted a considerable crowd of Hun supporters at an entrance fee of one mark a head. Unfortunately for the Boche teams, there was either some mistake as to the time they were supposed to play, or else they were late in starting; but half-way through the piece they were unceremoniously "turfed" off to make room for a round of the Army Commander's Cup. With typical economy, the entrance to the "gate" was kept going, and the crowds of Boches who continued to pour into the ground paid their marks to watch British teams play.

There is, the "Star" tells us, an immense demand for moleskins, which are now worth over £5 a hundred. "The high price of other furs has contributed to the demand, but does not altogether account for the rise in value." No doubt, if one digs deep enough, there will be discovered somewhere that still more subterranean creature, the after-war profiteer.

RACING

Commissions to any amount undertaken at Gezira and Heliopolis.

For full particulars, apply:

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10 Mahmoud Pasha el Falaki, Alexandria.

English Bankers' references.

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Specialist for eye diseases & prescriptions correcting eye glasses, etc.

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A Great Queen

And A Great Tonic

IRON JELLOIDS.

"Fain would I climb but that I fear to fall."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"If they heart fail thee, why then climb at all."

A stout heart is ever needed—nourish the heart and increase the number of your red blood corpuscles by means of The Reliable Tonic and Restorative Iron Jelloids.

For ANÆMIA (shown by breathlessness on slight exertion, pallor, depression and weakness) Doctors prescribe the well-known Iron Jelloids No. 2.—there is nothing better.

For DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and NERVINESS, Men find The Ideal Tonic and Restorative in Iron Jelloids No. 2A.

Mr. J. R. PENNINGTON, Chemist, Worksop, writes:—"I always handle Iron Jelloids with pleasure as my customers are invariably satisfied with the results."

A Fortnight's Trial (price 7 P.T.) will convince you.

Iron Jelloids

Reliable Tonic for Men ... ... Iron Jelloids No. 2A.
For Anæmia in Men and Women ... Iron Jelloids No. 2.
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GUARANTEED PURE.

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MUNICIPALITY OF ALEXANDRIA

5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1919

L.E. 500,000

AUTHORISED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, WITH THE ASSENT OF THE POWERS BY DECREE DATED 14TH DECEMBER 1919.

PRICE OF ISSUE L.E. 96 PER CENT.

Payable on application.

Interest payable half-yearly on 15th April and 15th October.
The first Coupon for L.E.2 1/2 will be paid on 15th October 1919.

The Municipality of Alexandria invites public subscriptions to the above Loan, the proceeds of which are destined for carrying out sanitary works in the town and the protection of the Eastern Harbour.

The Loan is redeemable at par at 56 years, by means of a cumulative Sinking Fund of 1/2 o/o per cent., the operation of which will commence in the sixth year after the issue.

The redemption will be affected either by annual drawings at the market price is at or above par, or by drawings or purchase on the market if the price is below par.

The Municipality reserves the right to accelerate at any time the extinction of the Loan by means of purchase, as also to repay the Loan at par at any time after the 1st April 1929.

In conformity with Art. 31, No. 3 of the Organic Decree of 5 January 1890, issued with the assent of the Powers and constituting a Municipal Commission in Alexandria, the latter cannot raise money by Loan without the authorisation of the Egyptian Government.

The present engagements of the Municipality consist of its last Loan of £512,800 issued in 1902, of which about £38,000 has been redeemed to date, and of an advance of L.E. 100,000 made by the National Bank of Egypt, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The service of this Loan is assured by the annual inscription in the Municipal Budget of the sum necessary to cover the interest and redemption: it is guaranteed, to the extent of the necessary annuity, by the whole of the revenues of the Municipality and especially by those derived from the tax on the "propriété bâtie" estimated in the Budget for 1919/1920 to produce a sum of L.E. 180,000.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued in denominations of L.E. 50, L.E. 100 and L.E. 500.

Applications must be accompanied by the whole amount payable, i.e. L.E. 96 for each L.E. 100 applied for.

The amount of the Loan being limited to L.E. 500,000, applications will be subject to reduction in the case of the Loan being over-subscribed.

Definite Bonds will be delivered as soon as possible, against surrender of Allotment Letters.

The Subscription Lists will be open on the 14th and 15th April 1919.

Applications will be received in Alexandria and in Cairo by the following Banks:—

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT,
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD.,
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Alexandria, 5th April 1919. 64563-5

Information has reached the Swiss Government that the Belgian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference has raised objections to the claim by Switzerland to be admitted to membership in the League of Nations without sharing the military responsibilities and obligations of the other members.

RACING ENTHUSIASTS.

Those who cannot attend the Races can yet have a big interest by taking chances in the "Gazette" weekly competition. All entrance fees less ten per cent gives to the winner.

GERMAN OPERA IN NEW YORK.

At the instance of the New York City authorities, who feared that serious disorders might result, the management of the Lexington Theatre have cancelled their arrangements for a season of German operas, the first of which had already been booked. A committee of soldiers and sailors called on the Mayor and presented a petition containing two thousand signatures demanding that the performance should be prevented.

The New Hampshire State Senate has rejected a Bill permitting Sunday baseball, golf, and other games.

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the increases in the
July, 1914:-

	Per cent.
	144
	137
	86
	220
	175
	153
	51
	41.6
	44

AL WATERS ARE
(ADVT).

BAD SKIN TROUBLE SPREAD ON ARM

StartedWithLittleRedSpots. Used to Itch Cruelly. Cuticura Healed.

"I had a place on my arm that would run like water. It started with little red spots and spread larger and larger so that I thought it would never heal. It used to itch cruelly by day and I rubbed it until it got so sore I could not do anything to it.

"I had the trouble for two years or more. Then I wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and afterward bought some more and it was healed." (Signed) Wm. John George, 7, Edgcumbe Terrace, Roche, Cornwall, Eng.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent distressing troubles.

Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.