THE BUDGET.

DEBATE ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DOMINIONS ALL PLEASED.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Budget Sir Donald McClean declared that the Imperial Preference proposal was the start of a great system of tariff reform which must include food taxes.

Mr. Chamberlain, interrupting, said it was no part of Government's proposal to impose new duties on food.

Sir D. Mc Clean declared that tea preference would irritate China and possibly affect our trade relations and exports.

The Dominions had little to do with the export of manufactures. He and his supporters would fight the proposal, which would smash Free Trade.

Lt.-Colonel Amery said the policy of Imperial Preference was advocated by the Imperial Conference, by more than one Royal Commission and by all Dominion Governments. We might hope an increase not necessarily of protection in the United Kingdom but of inter-imperial free trade between the Dominions and the Mother Country and between one Dominion and another. Surely that was a worthy object. There was a very strong body of Free Traders in Canada who wanted free trade in certain categories of goods and in other categories a fifty per cent preference within the Empire. He was of opinion that if this policy had been carried out in 1903 we should not have had very heavy war time food prices. The world had moved in the last sixteen years. Canada was becoming a great industrial and manufacturing country. She would be capable under substantial preference in the next few years of supplying quite as much effective competition to keep our manufactures alive, etc., as any Free Trader could desire.

Colonel Amery declared that preference on manufactures would be of appreciable value to Canada, which was becoming a great manufacturing country. It was not a gift to any Dominions but an embodied principle which would be incalculably valuable in the future.

Colonel Amery emphasised the great potential value of preference to the Empire overseas, for instance only 7 per cent of the total consumption of sugar came from the Empire, but our overseas Empires could produce enough sugar for five United Kingdoms. The Empire produced only two per cent of the tobacco consumed yet South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the West Indies, possibly Nigeria and certainly India could produce all our requirements. That was the goal placed before growers throughout the Empire. As regards tea the result of a two penny reduction would be to lower the consumers' prices and to improve the quality. We were entering upon a new period in the history of the Empire and we would progress only if these problems were regarded from a point of view of the wider unity of the Empire.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter learns that there is a general feeling of satisfaction in Dominion circles as regards the movement towards Imperial Preference.

Sir G. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, said: "The Government and people of Canada will be much pleased at Great Britain adopting the principle of Empire preference. He was of opinion that it would cause increased trade between the parts of the Empire and afford Canada an opportunity of supplying goods to British markets, which formerly came from enemy countries.

It is a step towards making the Empire self-supporting, said Mr. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa.

All parts and all people of South Africa would welcome this first step in the direction in which they had long hoped to see the Mother Country moving. It afforded an opportunity for South African wines and spirits, which was likely to be productive of great mutual benefit. He hoped the step would result in strengthening the Empire relations.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, said the step was in the direction of the aspirations of New Zealand. He hoped the new departure which at present was limited would develop; anyhow it would enable the British people to negotiate with other nations on a more equitable basis.

Reuter's Special Service.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, May 1.

Lord Robert Cecil will probably be the British representative on the organising committee of the League of Nations. It is possible that Germany may be admitted to the League after a short probation, probably a twelve month on the ground of the beneficial influence of the League in moulding a new Germany.

Reuter.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT.
"CHARLIE AT THE SHOW."

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday
2.30 to 9 p.m.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATES.

MORE MATTERS SETTLED.

PARIS, April 30.

A prominent authority calls attention to the fact that, although not generally realised, Great Britain's part in the work of the Peace Conference has been also preponderating. He enstances the League of Nations and Labour Conventions pointing out that the latter is practically a wholly British achievement, while Britain can claim at least equal shares with President Wilson in the preparation of the League.

The discussions in the League of Nations Commission were based on General Smuts's draft and it was doubtless in recognition of Britain's part that a British official has been appointed First Secretary of the League. The naval terms and air clauses in the Peace Treaty are substantially as drafted by the British Authities and moreover the proposal to abolish German conscription, one of the most important clauses, emanated from Britain. The British view that the ex-Kaiser be tried and that the atrocities be punished also ultimately prevailed.

The authority in question added that Britain in other matters, like compensation for submarine losses, had more that pulled her weight as regards what Germany loses by the war, apart from human life. The following is a noteworthy albeit brief list:- 70 per cent of her iron ore, one third of her coal, 20 per cent of her potash and between 7 and 8 millions of her former inhabitants, of whom a large proportion are non-Germans, besides her colonies and ships.

Reuter's Special Service.

PARIS, May 1

The verification of Powers Committee comprising Messrs. Cambon (France), White (United States), Harding (Britain), and Matsui (Japan) received Count Brockdorff Rantzau, President of the German delegation, who presented Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice; Herr Simons, Director of Justice, and Herr Gaunn, Legal Adviser. The German credentials were handed to Mr. Cambon.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 1.

The ceremony of verification of credentials lasted five minutes and was most dignified. It is noteworthy that M. Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin in 1914, was Allied Spokesman. Count Rantzau on entering the hall of the Trianon palace. Visibly affected M. Cambon, intimated that he was appointed to receive and examine the credentials before the deliberation which it was hoped would lead to peace Count Rantzau reply simply and presented Herr Landsberg. M. Cambon then presented his Allied colleagues and credentials were afterwards exchanged the German credentials are countersigned by Ebert and Bauchsbaum.

Reuter's Special Service.

MONEY FOR BELGIUM.

LONDON, May 1.

Belgium's claims are again being pressed in Paris although as reported she is to receive £100,000,000 out of the first thousand millions sterling that Germany must pay. After the cabinet meeting in Brussels at which King Albert was present three Belgian ministers were ordered to go to Paris to-day to give the Belgian delegates detailed instructions.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 2.

The Conference deliberations have been put off till Tuesday.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 3.

The Peace Conference has assigned Kiou-Chau and the Chantung railways to Japan.

I.O.T.B.

ROME, May 3.

The "Petit Parisien" announces that the Council of Three has been convoked to arrange for a resumption of the Peace Conference next week.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 3.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the Council of Three yesterday passed the chapter of the treaty relative to Alsace-Lorraine which will be returned integrally to France including the railways.

The Council also adopted the new statute for Luxemburg which will be entirely detached from its bonds with Germany.

Havas.

PARIS, May 3.

According to the papers the handing of the peace terms to the enemy delegates will not take place until Wednesday.

Havas.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

PARIS May 3.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the Council of Three has decided that Austria under the aegis of the league of nations must be a neutral republic and will not be allowed to form an alliance with Germany.

Havas.

CIGARS
A SPECIALITY
DUTCH STORES,
5, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

THE ITALIAN PROBLEM.

JUGO-SLAVS INVADE CARINTHIA.

RENEWED HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

ROME, May 2.

A force of 17,000 Jugo-Slavs crossed the Drava, cut the communications between Italy and German-Austria, immobilising the supply of food, and invaded Carinthia at Villahorc. The Government of Vienna has protested.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 2.

The Jugo-Slavs attacked the suburbs of Klagenfurth, but have been repulsed.

The Jugo-Slavs have organised guerilla warfare in Carinthia.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, April 29.

The memorandum of President Wilson to the Italian delegation on March 14, now published, emphasised that the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire had given a new aspect to the settlement, which must be effected regarding Italy's eastern boundaries, to which in the President's opinion the Pact of London no longer applied. He pointed out that the constitution of new States, independent of Austria, removed the fear of aggression provided for by the Pact.

He heartily adheres to the agreement that Trieste, Pola and the greater part of the Istrian Peninsula should be ceded to Italy, but contends that Fiume should not be Italian but an international port. It should enjoy very considerable autonomy and while it should doubtless be included within the customs system of the new Jugo-Slav State it should be free to serve commerce. He believes there should be a common agreement that the island of Lissa should be ceded to Italy, that Italy should retain the Port of Volpna that Austrian fortifications on the islands near the east coast of the Adriatic should be permanently dismantled under international guarantees and that disarmament which would be arranged under the League of Nations should limit the stations on the east of the Adriatic to the naval forces necessary to police the waters, islands and coast.

Italy would obtain under such a settlement her great historic objects. The historical wrongs inflicted upon her by Austria-Hungary and the long series of unjust transactions would be completely redressed. Nothing is denied her which will complete her national unity. The pledges under which the new states enter the family of nations will abundantly safeguard the development of just rights of rational and racial minorities. Behind these safeguards will always lie the watchful sufficient authority of the League of Nations and at the very outset we shall have avoided the fatal error of making Italy's neighbours on the east her enemies

Reuter.

PARIS, April 30.

The "Temps" is of opinion that Signor Orlando's speech and the action of the Italian Chamber favour an equitable settlement of the Adriatic problem. It hopes that the Italian delegation will return to Paris without delay and considers that Signor Orlando has just won the finest success of his career.

Reuter.

ROME, April 30.

The Chamber was crowded and Signor Orlando received an ovation when he entered. Reviewing the discussions in Paris he mentioned that President Wilson on March 14 handed a memorandum on the subject of Italian claims. Signor Orlando's refusal to accept this and his notification that he would leave the Conference led to further conversations with a view to a compromise, which were ended by the publication of President Wilson's manifesto.

Sig. Orlando said that Great Britain and France always had most loyally acknowledged their pledge of honour to Italy. He repudiated the accusation of imperialism against Italy. He declared Italians had not displayed greed when billions were demanded for reparation or the division of rich vast territories was discussed, but their patriotism and energy were aroused when they heard the grievous cries of their brothers. They appealed to Allied peoples and Governments on the ground of bloodfellowship not on the letter of the treaty. They desired and were resolved that the Alliance should not be broken up that the sacrifices they had shed their blood in common, especially the Americans who had sacrificed themselves for the victory of the ideal, should continue loyal Allies. Hence the Italian Government solemnly declared that it was animated by a spirit of conciliation.

There were similar scenes of enthusiasm in the Senate, where Sig. Orlando repeated his Chamber speech.

Signor Tittoni followed and expressed the hope that this imposing demonstration of national solidarity would make Italy's cause understood. The Senate unanimously voted confidence in the Government.

Reuter.

NO PEACE TREATY WITHOUT ITALY.

ROME May 3.

The correspondent of the "Bolletino Telegraphico Italo-Orientale" interviewed Sig. Luigi Luzzatti on the situation. Sig. Luzzatti said: "The situation is bettering; we are strong but this time strength is in touch with right."

I.O.T.B.

LOND. May 3.

The British papers affirm that it is indispensable that Italy sign the Treaty of Peace.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 3.

M. Barrère, the French ambasador, questioned on the crisis declared that disagreement remains now only on two points. "After having formally excluded any possibility of signing peace separately with Germany. Mr. Barrère said that he personally was optimist.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 3.

The news about violence being done to Italian sailors in Ragusa is contradicted.

I.O.T.B.

PRESS OPINION.

ROME May 3.

The Council of Ministers is examining the situation.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 3.

M. Barzini, the coal king wires from New York that American public opinion supports Italy.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS May 2.

The President of the Republic had a long interview with the Ambassador of Italy.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS May 2.

The United States ambassador in Rome declared in an interview that the United States and Italy are bound together by a century-old friendship.

I.O.T.B.

ROME. May 2.

The "Tribuna" the editor of which is at Paris affirms that the message of M. Poincaré in favour of Italy has profoundly impressed Conference circles.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS May 2.

The French papers write that the Jugo-Slavs' attitude necessitates that the Italian Delegation should return to Paris. The principal papers call on M. Clemenceau to persuade Mr. Wilson to grant the concessions asked by Italy.

I.O.T.B.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

ROME May 2.

Following the latest diplomatic interviews, Sig. Orlando convoked the Ministers Council for to-morrow morning.

I.O.T.B.

ROME, May 2.

Diplomatic interviews between Italian Ministers and allied ambassadors continued yesterday and to-day.

Several political and parliamentary personalities were questioned. Sig. Luigi Luzzati has lengthily conferred with M. Barrère, French Ambassador. Sig. Orlando has convoked the interventionist leaders and conferred again with M. Barrère.

In the afternoon Sig. Orlando once more conferred with the first secretary of the American Embassy and handed him a memorandum containing Italy's last claims.

Mr. Griffith, member of the Chamber of Commons and a friend of M. Lloyd George conferred with Sig. Orlando. The Premier conferred with the deputies' Luzzatti, Ferraris, and Gallenga, showing the necessity of convoking the small inter-Allied Parliament. In spite of the lack of communications it is believed that the Allies are anxiously trying to conclude an agreement.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 3.

Italy maintains her attitude that France and England should respect the Pact of London and to have it respected too.

France and England have no juridical power to sign the Treaty of Peace without Italy participating.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 3.

The "Temps" proposes that Italy should have Fiume integrally and that Buccari be given to the Jugo-Slavs.

I.O.T.B.

ROME May 3.

The Bishop of Trieste has been withdrawn having shown pro-Croat sentiments.

I.O.T.B.

COLLISION AT SEA.

BUENOS AIRES May 3.

The steamers Fortuna and Alphonse collided at Punta Arenas. The Alphonse sank and twenty five persons were drowned.

Havas.

MORE MONEY FOR ITALY.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Treasury has lent Italy an additional fifty million dollars to pay for purchases of munitions and foodstuffs from America.

Reuter.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, May 2.

Reuter learns that during peace celebrations there will be a public reception of Naval Units. The arrangements include visits by the public to certain ships which will be brought up the Thames.

Reuter's Special Service.

DEMOBILISATION.

J. Collacott and Son, Tailors and Outfitters, of Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, and 7, Rue Rosette, Alexandria, hold adequate stocks of Outfitting and Cloth for Suitings.

Pleasant relaxation to the wounded—a Gramophone supplies this necessity.
Call on the Gramophone Co., Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionaire, 28, Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, where you can procure all the latest songs.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Said and Khartoum.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest.
London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws

FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

RED ARMY ON NORTH RUSSIA FRONT.

LONDON, May 1.

A Bolshevist communiqué states that Bolshevists are attacking the Archangel front but have been held up by floods. It admits that the Bolsheviks in the Murmansk region retired thirty miles west of Petrozavods "under pressure of the enemy."

Reuter.

LONDON, May 3.

In reports from Archangel, dated May 1 and 2, General Ironside states that the long anticipated serious enemy attrac s on the Dvina and Vaga fronts have commenced. Bolshevik gunboats appeared opposite the Dvina front and shelled our positions spasmodically, but without causing any casualties. The gunboats were forced to withdraw by the fire of our sixty pounders; after a long bombardment the enemy attacked on the Vaga front in great strength but is being repulsed everywhere with great loss, that men have fought splendidly. The ice on the Dvina is now completely broken up and it is expected that the river will be navigable for our gunboats within a week.

Reuter.

POSITION AT LIBAU.

LIBAU, April 30.

The situation is acute. The attempted appointment of a new Cabinet failed. The prominent Lutheran Pastor, nominated as Premier, promptly refused, meanwhile the Allies are withholding food supplies.

Reuter.

MUNICH SOVIETS BEATEN.

COPENHAGEN, May 1.

The Spartacist Committee in Munich offered to cease fighting if it was guaranteed that Hoffman's troops would not enter the city.

The Government leaders refused and and demanded unconditional surrender. The latest reports from Berlin and Munich say that the Spartacists are everywhere retreating and the Red Army is gradually approaching dissolution.

Reuter.

COPENHAGEN May 1.

German Government troops captured Munich yesterday evening after somewhat severe fighting.

Reuter.

HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVIKS IN FLIGHT.

BERLIN, May 1.

It is reported that the Hungarian Government has been overthrown. The newspapers state that the People's commissaries for food, war and foreign affairs have arrived in Vienna with their families, indicating a flight from Budapest.

Reuter.

GERMANY'S FORMER ALLIES.

PARIS, May 3.

Germany undertakes to disinterest itself with regard to any treaties that may in the future be passed between Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and the Allies.

Havas.

POLAND AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 1.

Herr Erzberger has sent a Note to Marshal Foch stating that the German Government is reliably informed that large Polish forces shortly intend to advance against Posen, in Upper Silesia. The massing of Polish troops against the German frontier confirms this. Herr Erzberger declares that if the Poles attack German territory the German Government cannot guarantee that the Germano-Polish armistice will be maintained.

Reuter.

PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that negotiations were proceeding for the exchange of all British naval, military and civilian prisoners at present in the hands of Russian Bolshevists.

Reuter.

FUTURE OF LABOURERS.

LONDON, May 1.

The Government has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic position of agriculture and ascertain how best to encourage agriculture and enable the payment of reasonable wages to workers.

Reuter's Special Service.

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK.

LONDON, April 30.

A further instalment of Lord French's book describes his visit to M. Poincaré on August 15, 1914. He found the president most hopeful. Lord French says that history will rank Joffre as one of our supremely great leaders.

Reuter's Special Service.

NO NEW LOAN.

LONDON, May 2.

(4 p.m.) Mr. Chamberlain has authorised a denial of the "Daily Mail" statement regarding a new loan. This report was to the effect that a great new loan was to be issued in the form of consolidated four per cent stock.

Reuter.

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA.
The only English hotel in the City.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

RAIL COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVED.

THE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN THE BEHERA.

The Egyptian State Railways has increased the number of trains running between Cairo and Port Said and between Suez and Ismailia. Beginning on Monday, May 5, two trains will leave Cairo daily for Port Said, one at 7 a.m. arriving at Port Said at 12.20 p.m. and the other at 11 a.m. arriving there at 3.55 p.m. and two trains will leave Port Said for Cairo at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. arriving in Cairo at 1.10 p.m. and 5.20 p.m. respectively. Likewise four trains will run between Suez and Ismailia — two in each direction—leaving Port Tewfik at 6.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. arriving at Ismailia at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. respectively and leaving Ismailia at 10.35 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. arriving at Port Tewfik 1.15 and 5 p.m. respectively.

The number of trains running between Cairo and Alexandria will remain the same at present though the one which used to leave Cairo at 10 a.m. has been advanced by one hour. It is anticipated that the number of trains will be again increased next week and will include a regular service for Upper Egypt both for passengers and goods, meanwhile the Railway authorities have arranged for special vegetable trains to run between Sohag and Boulac Dacrour and thence for Alexandria for the transport of the Girga Province and thus save it from destruction, at least partially. Girga Province is the chief onion cultivating province in Egypt. This vegetable is sown there about November 10 in each year and becomes ripe for collection on April 2. Unless therefore arrangements are made for its transport at once it is most likely that the whole crop will be lost. It is interesting in this connection to give the following dates of the sowing and harvesting of onions in each of the other provinces of Egypt, which give a vivid contrast between the provinces, the former figures in each column showing the day of the month and the latter figures the month.

Provinces	Cultivation.	Harvest.
Behera	7/12	15/5
Gharbieh	22/12	30/4
Menkabieh	1/2	15/5
Sharkieh	5/1	2/6
Menoufieh	22/1	15/5
Galioubieh	10/2	3/7
Giza	15/1	7/6
Beni Suef	2/12	7/4
Fayoum	22/12	22/5
Minieh	10/11	5/4
Assiut	10/11	21/4
Girga	10/11	2/4
Keneh and Assuan	10/11	27/3

MORE TRAINS RUNNING.

On Sunday ten goods and passengers trains left Cairo. The first, a goods train left at 4.30 a.m. for Luxor; the second, a goods train left at 5 a.m. for Gabbary, the third, a goods train left at 5.30 a.m. for Suez; the fourth, a goods train left at 6 a.m. for Zagazig and the Suez Canal Zone; the fifth, a goods train left at 6.30 a.m. for the stations situated in the line from Cairo to Gabbary; the sixth, a military train left at 7 a.m. for Assiout; the seventh, an express passenger train left at 8 a.m. for Port Said; the eighth, another express passenger train left at 9.15 a.m. for Alexandria; the ninth, a goods train left at 9.30 a.m. for Gabbary and the tenth a passenger train left at 10 a.m. for Alexandria.

THE LAWYERS' STRIKE.

It will be recalled that the Committee for the Admission of Lawyers held two meetings last month under the presidency of Tewfik Ibrahim Pasha, President, Native Courts of Appeal and the membership of two Councillors of the Native Court of Appeal and two delegates of the Native Bar Council, in order to consider the petitions submitted by the lawyers in March asking to have their names transferred to the list of non-practitioners. The meeting was adjourned until May 10 but as the lawyers have lately sent in other petitions asking for their names to be replaced on the list of practitioners the Committee has decided not to hold the meeting and to consider the second petitions as cancelling the first. All is well that ends well.

THE STUDENTS.

As previously announced the Ministries of education, Agriculture and Justice issued notices a few days ago inviting the students of their respective schools to resume their classes on Saturday, May 3. The Principals of the digerent private native schools also followed suit and it was

(Continued on page 5).

SUMMER SERVICE SALE.
Such is the name of the sale which is now proceeding at Morum's Alexandria and Cairo establishments and offers so many worth-while money saving opportunities in all such present needs as summer wear.
The sale will continue in both cities until further notice. Watch Morum's advertisements.

You cannot get a better Lunch or Dinner than at Liptons—Grill-Room and Restaurant. Everything of the best.
Music from 5 to 9 p.m.
Arabesque Lounge. Tea Gardens.