PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan spent Wednesday at Ras el Tin Palace where he gave audience to the Italian Diplomatic Agent (who presented to His Highness an Italian naval officer) and the Mudir of Assouan. The Sultan will attend the midday prayer today at the Sidi Gaber Mosque.

Prince Kemal El Din Hussein, son of the late Sultan arrived in Cairo on Wednesday from Alexandria.

Mr. James Haines, Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. Sheldon Amos, Acting Judicial Adviser, arrived in Alexandria from Cairo on Wednesday in order to attend the meeting of the Foreign Capitulations Commission which were held there on the following day.

Major Norman Bentwich, Military Cross, of the Camel Transport Corps, and Lecturer at the Khedivial School of Law at Cairo, who is one of the most prominent of the younger Zionist leaders in England and Egypt, has been appointed Procureur-General and Judge of Appeals for the district of Palestine which is in British occupation.

Mr. Gerald Dudgeon, Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, arrived in Cairo on Wednesday morning on duty and returned to Alexandria in the evening.

The "Bassir" earns that Mr. Goldstein General Secretary of the Post Office, has been granted three months' leave of absence which he will pass in Alexandria, and after which he will leave the Government service. Goldstein Bey is an Alexandrian Jew and was born in Egypt, were he has resided since his birth. He has been in the employment of the Egyptian Postal Administration for thirty-two years and acted efficiently as Postmaster-General during the absence of Borton Pasha.

An engagement is announced between F. Lionel F. Lennard, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lennard, of 23, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Sussex, and Aida Dorothy Churchill Moore, only child of Mr. A. Churchill Moore, Egyptian Civil Service (retired), nephew of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Moore, K.C.B., C.I.E., of Birksey Brow, Crook, Westmorland, and of Mrs. Churchill Moore.

The Capitulations Commission held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Court of First Instance, under the presidency of the Minister of Finance.

Bimbashi Kheiri Bey, A.D.C. to Sultana Melek came to the Mamoura Palace yesterday from Heliopolis and will remain there until Sunday next when he will return to Her Highness's palace at Heliopolis.

The detachment of the Cairo Police force ordered to guard the Mamoura Palace during the season arrive at Mamoura on Saturday last.

The many friends, both in England and in the Near East, of Mr. David Forbes, senr., of the firm of MacAndrews and Forbes, of Smyrna, will learn with real regret that he died on the 15th inst., at Bournemouth. Mr. Forbes began his long connection with the East in 1859, in which year he went out to Smyrna to join his elder brother, who had been established there for about ten years. When, after the Civil War in America, a tariff on manufactured articles was put on imports into the United States, Mr. Forbes was sent over there (1870) to establish a factory and found a branch of the business. The development of the undertaking in America was most satisfactory. He possessed a singularly gentle and lovable character, and charmed all those with whom he came into close contact, though of a shy and retiring disposition.

Major Maclean, D.S.O. just arrived from Palestine is staying at the Hotel Petrograd, North Audley Street, London, with Mrs. Maclean. Sir John & Lady Rogers are expected at the Hotel next week. The Misses Grainger Stewart are also regular guests of the Hotel Petrograd. Lady Palmer entertained Lord Summers and the Earl of Chichester at the Restaurant of the Petrograd Mr. Wild, having had his full License confirmed by the High Court of Justice is now catering for non-residents, and many Anglo-Egyptians can be seen in the beautiful Restaurant daily.

SMALL COINS FOR ALEXANDRIA.

The Ministry of Finance has again sent a quantity of silver and nickel coins to the Alexandria branch of the National Bank of Egypt.

The Oriental Carpet and Rug Stores, opp. Savoy, Cairo, and 10 Rosette, Alexandria have a special service for dry-cleaning repairing and storage of carpets during the summer months.

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BELGIAN HONOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 13.

The "London Gazette" announces that the King of the Belgians has conferred the Croix de Guerre upon a number of Indian army officers, including Colonel C.C. Manifold, Lieut.-Colonels, A.H. Bridges, H.E. Rhydroyo, Major R. Maitland, H.E. Mesliott, Captains C.L. Andrewes, Frederick Gwatkin and Acting Lieutenant Gordon Buswell.

REWARDS FOR VALOUR.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 12.

A bar to his Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Colonel G.A. Beatty who, when the regiment of which he was in support was held up in an attack led his regiment forward at a gallop under heavy machine gun and rifle fire and occupied an important position, enabling the other regiment to take its objective. His quick decision and skilful handling of his men resulted in an important success.

Major George Knowles has also been awarded another bar to D.S.O. This officer took command of his regiment, when the commander was wounded. He remained in command though wounded, made most skilful dispositions clinging on to his position in the most determined way until relieved, though surrounded of all sides. He showed great ability and courage. Major A. M. Mills, when his squadron in the course of an attack was forced to withdraw a short distance owing to its heavy casualties reorganised and led them forward with great skill and determination and captured his objective. Colonels W.F. Cahusac, S.L. Craster, Sir R. Ross and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H.B. Thornhill were mentioned for their valuable services rendered.

TURCO-BULGAR DIFFERENCES.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" states that differences between Bulgaria and Turkey over the future of the Dobrudja still continue.

Reuter's Special Service.

GREEK KING AT THE FRONT.

ATHENS, July 16.

King Alexander spent the whole of the day yesterday on the front near Strymon. He visited various posts and expressed his satisfaction at what he saw. The troops at the front welcomed the King enthusiastically.

Hellenic Agency.

NEW AUSTRIAN COMMANDER.

BASLE, July 17.

The Colonel-General Archduke Joseph has been appointed commandant of a group of armies and a general of cavalry.

Havas.

GREEK RAILWAYS.

ATHENS, July 16.

The Peloponnessus railway has been requisitioned by the State.

Hellenic Agency.

THE GOERLITZ OFFICERS.

ATHENS, July 16.

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal entered by the Goeritz officers, who will be executed shortly.

Hellenic Agency.

MAIL FROM HOME.

Up to yesterday the last newspapers and letters from home that had been received by mail were dated June 14, but yesterday a large mail began to be delivered, which brought the London newspapers from Saturday, June 15 to Saturday, June 29, both dates inclusive.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

In addition to the decree closing the Bourse the Council of Ministers at its sitting on Wednesday at Ras el Tin Palace under the presidency of the Sultan, approved of seven proposals connected with local affairs, including a proposal regarding the planting of cotton on a greater area than that permitted by the law which fixed the amount of land to be planted in cotton at one third only, under penalty of having the extra crops destroyed. The Ministers therefore decided that a grower can have the right, if he wishes, to avoid the removal of his cotton plants, by paying L.E. 5 on each extra half feddan or portion of half feddan planted where the area in question is not less than half; and P.T. 40 on each kerat or a portion of a kerat where the area is less than that. Payment should be made within a period of not less than 5 days, to be fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture. If the additional area under cotton does not exceed 35 per cent of the property used, no indemnity should be taken from the landowner and the additional cotton should not be removed.

The Council approved of the appointment of Mr. Dowson, Director General of the Survey Department, as member of the Financial Commission so long as circumstances require his services in the Ministry of Finance where he acts as Under Secretary of State.

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EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE OIL CRISIS.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,— The articles which appeared in your issues of the 15th and 17th July relative to the oil crisis have been read with great interest by many, as the shortage of oil from the market is indeed, as you state, a serious rebuke to the Food Controller, considering that cotton seed from which the best qualities of oil can be manufactured for domestic purposes, is found in the country in large quantities. Cotton seed oil is a useful and widely used substitute for olive oil and had proved to be very useful to the soap factories in the country. I was reading an American scientific magazine a short time ago and to my astonishment found a statement to the effect that the oil that used to come from Italy under the name of Lucca oil and which was sold at very high prices as pure olive oil of the most refined quality, was nothing but well refined cotton seed oil imported from the United States to Italy and thence exported as olive oil of the best produce of Lucca. I am not, of course, in a position to state how much of this statement is true, but it is a clear proof that the best oil can be manufactured in the country so long as the raw material for it is the produce of the country.

The Food Tariff published in the Journal Officiel on the 16th July has fixed the new price of cotton seed oil at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 piastres for the quality known as English and 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 piastres for the quality known as French. The difference in price in the same quality represents the profits in the different stages namely P.T. 7 1/2 and P.T. 8 1/2 for the two qualities respectively at the crushing factory; P.T. 7 3/4 and P.T. 8 3/4 at the wholesale dealers and P.T. 8 1/2 and P.T. 9 1/2 at the retailers. Does the Supplies Control Board this time mean to enforce these prices or is it the intention to leave matters as they are as before? It must be understood by the Board that people are unable to purchase the oil clarified as above even at double the official prices. Why then not find a remedy to this chaotic state of things as it has already done for several commodities of food supply? If the Board, for some reason or other, does not consider it advisable "to lay hands on the production of the factories" as you suggest, and thus put an end to the oil crisis, why should it not compel these factories to open retail shops or appoint some particular well known retail agents who would sell the oil at the tariff prices? When the sugar crisis was became acute the Board arranged with the Sugar Company to open retail shops for sugar and in a very short time everything went smoothly and people can now find their requirements of sugar without the least difficulty and at the official prices. Let the Board try this remedy and thus add another good point to those already gained by it.

Yours, etc.,
"Oil Consumer."

Cairo, July 17.

The Supplies Control Board has not increased the prices of cotton seed oil in the new tariff but oil sellers continue to ignore the orders of the authorities and sell the lowest kind of oil at thrice as much as it is worth according to the tariff. Different grocers and foodstuff merchants have been dealt with by the Military Court for having committed offences punishable under martial law, but no oil merchant has been held responsible.

EXPORT OF COTTON SEED OIL.

During the first four months of the present year, 171 tons of cotton seed oil was exported from Egypt of which six tons were exported in April.

PRICE OF COTTON SEED CAKE.

The price of cotton seed cake has also risen excessively as a result of the suspension of work in oil mills, an this article which ought to be sold according to the tariff at the rate of P.T.300 per ton, is now being sold at over P.T.600 the ton.

CEREAL MERCHANTS CONGRESS.

The Cairo Cereal Merchants have completed the election of 14 delegates to represent them in the Cereal Merchants Congress which is expected to be held at Cairo early in August. Seven of these delegates represent Rod El Farag and seven Atat El Nabi markets.

The cereal merchants of Alexandria met yesterday morning at the Governorate, in the presence of the Governor, and elected their new committee in accordance with the project made by the Supplies Control Board. This committee, which is composed of 13 members, will represent all grain merchants in Alexandria and suburbs before the Supplies Board, and will serve their general interests.

THE ALEXANDRIA BREAKWATER.

The Municipality has been eager to commemorate the erection of the breakwater in the Eastern Harbour by two beautiful marble plaques but the cost of this work would be prohibitive at the present time and all the tenders made by contractors for this work demand a very considerable amount of money. The Municipal Delegation has consequently decided to postpone this matter till a more convenient season.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AND THE COIN SHORTAGE.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,— I was very amused indeed when I read in your issue of yesterday, the order given by the Egyptian State Railways Administration to the booking clerks of Cairo station, re the shortage of coin. We understand only the third class passengers should be required to pay the exact price of their tickets, and not the second and first class ones too! Does the Administration really think that passengers of the latter classes have a natural privilege, which must not be hurt by such orders, and that the other ones or rather the *parti négligeable* are not even worth noticing? If so, I don't see why there should be any third class cars, when their passengers could very well be booked as pigs or packages.

Yours, etc.,
Telly.

Alexandria, July 17.

CAIRO.
Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd. will shortly remove their offices from Opera Square to No. 23, Sharia El-Manakh, (Premises formerly occupied by Deutsche Orient Bank).

THE SUEZ CANAL.

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND.

"The Shipping World" for June 12 in reviewing the Report for the past year of the Suez Canal Company says:—

"The tide of battle, which in the far-away early months of the war threatened to sweep over the Suez Canal and engulf the rich lands of the lower Nile, has now ebbed and left the desert in its ancient peace. The military events of 1917 profoundly altered the situation in the region of the Isthmus and, as the directors of the Suez Canal Company point out in their recently-issued Report, it is no longer correct to employ the expression "Canal front," but to substitute therefor the "Palestine front." And just, although Gaza and Jericho have fallen and Jerusalem has been entered by Sir Edmund Allenby, it is still appropriate to consider the thin water-line of the Canal as one of our main commercial fronts in this great war of nations. However remote from the actual fighting it may be, the Canal remains one of the most important arteries of commerce which make it possible for the Allies with their command of the sea to challenge and finally to bring to naught the military dreams of the German people."

After dealing with the traffic figures for the year the review proceeds: "We might continue to pick out from this illuminating Report of the company any number of passages to show how close and sensitive the relationship between shipping and seaborne traffic and war political upheavals of any kind; but they would merely repeat the self-evident. What is less obvious, perhaps, is the remarkable increase in the sales of land along the line of the Canal, and particularly in Ismailia. These constitute a record and stand as a sign of the revival of the prosperity which Egypt enjoys at the present time. The great valley of the Nile, with the Suez Canal, is the main fount of Egyptian prosperity, but the railway which now runs over the Canal and eastward across the desert will in the days to come tap the fertile fields of southern Palestine and link up two ancient countries, bringing to each the wealth of the other and bridging in a few hours a wilderness which Moses took forty years to traverse."

BRITISH RED CROSS IN EGYPT.

HONOURS FOR WORKERS.

General Sir Edmund Allenby, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, has mentioned the following Red Cross workers in Egypt in his dispatch dated April 3, 1918, and published in the "Times" of June 14:—

Cairo.— Mrs Cecil Crawley, Mrs. Daisy Hook, Miss Marie Harari, Miss Alice German, Mrs. Gwendolen Herbert, Mrs. Lydia Golding, Lady (Susan Anne) Willcocks, Mrs. Mary Spong.

Alexandria.— Mrs. Ellen Cameron Miller, Miss Agatha Granville, Mrs. Georgina Thirsk, Mr. Joseph Artan Youssoufian.

Port Said.— Mrs Kate Tweedie, Mrs. Nance Rodger.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS FOR ENGLAND.

Recently some students of the first and second class of the School of Medicine failed to pass the examination and the Ministry of Education decided to dismiss them from the School. Three of these students, as already reported in our columns, expressed their desire to complete their studies in medicine in England whereupon the Ministry of Education is said to have asked its representatives in London if there were vacancies for them in any of the colleges there and the reply came that there was plenty of room for more students.

The Ministry then gave the necessary permission to students to take passports, and they are now ready to leave for England. The Ministry of Education's yearly mission will leave at the end of August next or at the beginning of September.

ALEXANDRIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

During the week ending July 15, 327 births were recorded in Alexandria, 297 among the native and 30 among the foreign population; there were 408 deaths, 373 among natives and 35 among foreigners; there were 12 native still-births. Among the deaths from infectious diseases 29 were from tuberculosis; 19 (out of 78 cases) from exanthematic typhus; 3 from typhoid fever; 2 from measles; and one each from dysentery, diphtheria and tetanus.

NOTICE TO MILITARY SUBSCRIBERS.

We are continually receiving complaints from our military subscribers regarding the delay in the receipt of the paper. This paper is posted shortly after midnight on the date of the day of publication at the G.P.O., Alexandria. The G.P.O. hands them over to the Military P.O., whence they are sent to their various destinations. All such delays are not the fault of the management of the "Egyptian Gazette." Military subscribers, on changing their address, stopping or renewing their subscription, are requested to send one of the latest wrappers received, thus avoiding mistakes and confusion.

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GREEKS AND ALLIED LABOUR.

RIGHTS IN BALKAN LANDS.

A letter has been addressed by the executive of the Central Committee of Unredeemed Hellenes at Athens to Mr. Henderson, the president of the Trade Unions and Labour Party, and also to M. Albert Thomas in France, calling attention to the claims of the Greek inhabitants in a Balkan settlement. The letter contain the following:—

The Central Committee of the Unredeemed Greeks, representing the whole Greek population living under the cruel yoke of Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia Minor, amounting to millions, having taken due knowledge of the thoughts, ideas, and resolutions of the Labour Socialist Conference recently held at London, which refer to the adjustment or settlement of the ethnological problems in the Balkans, noted with grief and astonishment the injustice inflicted upon the Greek populations by the omission of the Conference to mention even the name of the Greek element and its indisputable national rights in those lands.

It seems to us as if the Labour Socialist Conference adopted a principle according to which the Balkan nations fighting with the Allies for the liberties of the world and for the ideals of humanity are put on a lower level than those that are fighting against the Allies and against liberty. For what else could mean the proposal of your conference, according to which all lands in the Balkans occupied by the enemy's military forces must be evacuated wherever this evacuation is demanded by peoples of the same language and race? What populations will demand the evacuation since the lands have been devastated and the inhabitants driven away in the most inhuman way by the Turks and the Bulgarians? No Serbian are left in Serbia, or in Macedonia, or in the Serbian Morava to protest against the Bulgarian occupation. In the Greek East Macedonia, in Thrace, along the coast of the Sea of Marmora and Asia Minor there remain shadows only of Greeks to call for their rights.

We entreat that a principle should be proclaimed based upon justice, according to which any ethnological change or alteration that has taken place in the Balkan Peninsula or in Asia Minor during the war must be considered as non-existing. No other settlement of Balkan affairs can be in conformity with justice, and can therefore secure permanent peace in the Near East.

EXCUTION AT TANTA.

Yesterday at the Tanta Prison, Suliman el Ashwah was executed for having murdered George Asad Gidi on July 12, 1917 in Ashmoun Markaz and attempted to murder another man.

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BOURSE DES MARCHANDISES.

Fluctuations des cours pratiqués le 18 Juillet 1918.

COTON LIVRAISON JUILLET.

Cloture de la veille : Tallaria 43.75.
Ouverture du jour : Tallaria 43.60.
Prix pratiques : 43.50, 43.60, 43.40, 43.30
Cloure : 43.30.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

18 Juillet 1918, à heure p.m.

Marché du coton: moins actif.
Ventes : 1000 balles.
Prix irréguliers et en faveur des acheteurs les vendeurs continuant à forcer les ventes.
Arrivages coton: balles 248, contre mem jour de l'année précédente —.—
Graines disponible pas de quotations e graines.

Blés:—				
Qualités Beheri:	Cond.	Saha	306 à	—
Qualités Saidi	"	"	306 "	—
Qualités Hindi	"	"	316 "	—
Fèves:—				
Qualités Saidi	"	"	235 "	245
Lentilles	"	"	253 "	268
Mais	"	"	205 "	212
Orges	"	"	171 "	—
Coton Afifi		Tallaria	284 à	43[illegible]
" Nubari		"	281 "	44
" Haute-Egypte		"	25[illegible] "	41[illegible]
" Sakellaridis		"	28 "	49-

EXPORTATION DU 18 JUILLET 1918.

Coton.— Balles —.— contre balles —.— l'année precedente.
Graines de coton.— Ardeba —.— contre — a la meme date de l'année precedente.
Oignons.— Arrivages de ce jour 9081 contre 531 à la meme date l'anne précédente.

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er Septembre	au 19 Juillet 191[illegible]	
Te 13 Juillet	2.564	696
14 "	2.776	16
15 "	1.074	97
16 "	2.135	—
17 "	3.033	—
18 "	1095	560
19 "	—	—
Arr. de la semaine	—	1 569
Total du 1er Septembre au 12 Juillet 1918	3.178.392	2 973 859
Total des arrivages au 19 Juillet 1918	—	2 375 228

THEFTS FROM LETTERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately received a remarkable number of complaints from subscribers that letters sent with remittances have not been acknowledged. As these remittances have not been received by us and are sent in the shape of bank notes in unregistered letters, we advise subscribers to send remittances in registered letters in future.

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