ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following casualties are officially reported:—

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

(Continued from page 1).

London, Jan. 4.

Repatriated:—
Scott, Lt., F., Highland L.I.
Scott, 2Lt., J., R. Irish Fus.
Shadwell, Lt., L.M., R.F.C.
Shurrock, Lt., F.A., W. York R.
Simner, Lt.-Col., P.R.G.A., W. York R.
Simpson, 2Lt., W., Mach Gun Corps.
Smith, 2Lt., E.A.L.F., R.F.C.
Smith, 2Lt., R.L., R. Irish Fus.
Smith, Lt., V., R.F.C.
Smith Masters, Rev., H.A., Chaplain.
Speedy, 2Lt., N., York R.
Spencer, 2Lt., J., Liverpool R.
Spiro, Lt., S.G., R.F.C.
Sterndale Bennett, Cap., J.B., S. Wales Bord.
Summerskill, 2Lt., J.H., Rifle Brgd.
Sutcliffe, Lt., C.A., R.F.C.
Taylor, 2Lt., W.C., Scots Bord.
Tetley, 2Lt., A.R., Liverpool R.
Tucker, 2Lt., J.C., Welsh R.
Waddell, 2Lt., D., R.F.A.
Walter, Cap., C.G., Sussex R.
Ward, 2Lt., A.E., Rifle Brgd.
Wheeler, 2Lt., F., Liverpool R.
Wheeler, Lt., L.F., R.F.C.
Wickenden, 2Lt., H.J., Sherwood For.
Wigley, 2Lt., L., R.F.C.
Wilson, 2Lt., J., R.F.A.
Williams, Cap., P.T., Welsh R.
Williams, 2Lt., W.A., R.F.A.
Wilson, Lt., R., Mach Gun Corps.
Windsor, 2Lt., D.R., S. Wales Bord.
Winter, Lt., R.I.V., R. Irish Fus.
Wolfenden, Cap., F., Manchester R.
Wood, 2Lt., J.S., R.F.A.
Wright, 2Lt., E., York R.
Wright, 2Lt., M.H., Shropshire L.I.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, Jan. 4.

Killed:—
Jenner, 2Lt., P.H., R.A.F.
Weber, Lt., V.J., R.A.F.
Died:—
Patrick, Cap., J., R.A.F.

Repatriated:—
Carian, 2Lt., W.T.S., R.A.F.
Currie, Lt., J.D., R.A.F.
Doe, Lt., J.E., R.A.F.
Ervin, 2Lt., A.J., R.A.F.
Eveleigh, 2Lt., E.R., R.A.F.
Jones, Lt., A.V., R.A.F.
Kelloe, Lt., J.B., R.A.F.
Kemp, 2Lt., P., R.A.F.
Lalbait, 2Lt., W.H.E., R.A.F.
Lewis, 2Lt., H.G., R.A.F.
Lloyd, Lt., N.E.R.E., R.A.F.
Mantle, 2Lt., H.S., R.A.F.
Marsh, 2Lt., G.R.T., R.A.F.
Marsh, Lt., R.N., R.A.F.
Mason, Lt., H.S., R.A.F.
Mitten, 2Lt., R.C., R.A.F.
Monaghan, Lt., H.V., R.A.F.
Norton, 2Lt., P.C., R.A.F.
Pearson, Lt., B.C., R.A.F.
Perring, 2Lt., J.H., R.A.F.
Pretty, Lt., R.C., R.A.F.
Pryor, Lt., J.W., R.A.F.
Reynolds, Major, L.G.S., R.A.F.
Sanders, Lt., W.J., R.A.F.
Senecal, 2Lt., C.H., R.A.F.
Somerfelt, 2Lt., A., R.A.F.
Stewart, Lt., R.J.G., R.A.F.
Tambling, Lt., H.G., R.A.F.
Tomlinson, 2Lt., J., R.A.F.
Turner, 2Lt., E.G., R.A.F.
Westbrook, Lt., F.J., R.A.F.
Whitfield, Lt., G.H.P., R.A.F.
Wignall, 2Lt., G., R.A.F.
Wood, J.C., R.A.F.
Woodman, 2Lt., K.C.B., R.A.F.
Vick, Lt., W.W., R.A.F.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE).

Sir,— With reference to Alexandria Trams, I entirely agree with the views expressed by "also well satisfied." I have recently been vaccinated in my left arm and wounded in my right arm and therefore thoroughly enjoy a crowded tram ride. What does it matter "war is war."

"Dissatisfied" ought to visit the Isle of Wight and travel on an excursion train. There you have 1,200 people in 12 carriages and ride 12 miles in 12 hours for 12 shillings.

Yours, &c.,
EXTREMELY WELL SATISFIED.

Alexandria, January 10.

ALEXANDRIA MERCHANT SEAMEN'S HOME.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.)

Sir,— My eighth list of donations is as follows. It is hoped that the several hundred recipients of special copies of our appeal who have not as yet responded (business firms and private individuals) will do so at an early date. Out of some thirteen hundred odd addresses, the returns to hand show the rate of, about seven per cent; which, from Britishers, for a British institution, for our war-worn seamen, in this port, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

Total acknowledged by list seven, of 3rd instant L.E.5,435.043

Messrs. Th. W. Petersen & Co. Ltd. Alexandria 25
Messrs. Commercial & Agency Co. of Egypt Ltd. (2nd don., Alex. 50
Messrs. Compagnie Centrale d'Eclairage et de Chauffage par le Gaz, E. Lebon & Co., Alexandria 6
Messrs. Société Anonyme des Presses Libres, Alexandria 2
Messrs Redding & Bonett, Alexandria 5
Mr. & Mrs. L.H. Rickards, (2nd don.- Alexandria 25
Mr. Edward Perkins, Alexandria 10
Mr. H.C. Thomas, Alexandria 10
Mr. Fred. G. Bavin, Alexandria 2
Mr. J. Montant, Alexandria 2
El Bimbashi G.P. Magrath, Alex. 5
Mr. David K. Hunter Ziffa 1
Mr. H. Ken Shaw, Helouan 5
Mr. Mlit. E. Pricha, Kafr el Zayat 10
Mr. H.C. Jeffreys, Cairo 2
Messrs. National Bank of Egypt, Cairo 97.500
L.E.5,695.043

JOHN K. CLARKSON,
Hon. Sec. & Treas., A.M.S.H.
c/o R.E. Moss & Co., Alex

Alexandria, January 11.

The Swiss Consulate in Stockholm states that the Russian Government has stolen a quantity of 600 standards of timber now on the way to Copenhagen on the steamer Gagara. The coastal authorities are instructed to look out for the ship.

THE DULCITONE.

has all the advantages of a piano, but it never gets out of tune. It has an greeable sound and touch, is very light and portable, and its cost is one third of that of a piano. It is the greatest invention in the world of music—andBritish make.

Agents: Lifonti, Rue Rosette, Alexandria and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

EGYPT'S PRESS.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

"DAILY MAIL" IN EGYPT.

The news that Lord Northcliffe has been making arrangements to start an Egyptian "Daily Mail," which we announced on Thursday last, has been received with the greatest interest;and the local Press unanimously considers that to have a daily organ of the greatest newspaper proprietor in the world established in this country would be to the advantage of Egypt. The impression appears to be prevalent that Lord Northcliffe is mainly inspired by financial reasons in taking this step, and the "Egyptian Mail," for example, observes:

"Unfortunately Egypt is a small place and no European paper can, when peace comes, hope to have a circulation of more than 15,000 a day. Had Lord Northcliffe an Arabic edition of the Egyptian 'Daily Mail' he would not be able to sell more than 20,000 copies a day even supposing Egyptians reconciled themselves to reading a paper under English management."

But these considerations must have all been taken into account, and it is not to be presumed that Lord Northcliffe is unaware of the very restricted sphere and the small chances of development, from the point of view of circulation, of a daily paper in a little country with a huge percentage of illiterates and where the newspaper-reading public is parcelled out among five different languages, English, Arabic, French, Italian and Greek. To spend £50,000 on laying down the plant and machinery for a very up-to-date daily organ and to get a staff together, who would have all to be brought out from home, in order to net an annual profit of from £5,000 to £10,000 at the very utmost, and then only after some years have elapsed, is not a practical proposition calculated to appeal to the Harmsworth mind. No, No. Lord Northcliffe has other motives for launching out in this country than mere direct pecuniary benefits. In this connection we remember some years ago the late Mr. Edward Dicey, in the course of a conversation on the Egyptian Press and the large sums that had been lost in starting English daily organs here, stated that he had once been offered any sum he cared to spend by Mr. Beit, the South African millionaire, and his group for the purpose of a daily paper here. But he had refused because, as he said, he did not want his name associated with what he knew would be a journalistic failure. Now Mr. Dicey was a first-class journalist and had a remarkably wide experience of Egypt, but he recognised the difficulties of making a success of a really good newspaper in this country even with the strongest financial backing.

For these reasons we do not think that it is a question of obtaining any direct financial profit from a newspaper, which has inspired such a businesslike and ambitious man, as is Lord Northcliffe, to look to this country. His aim is far more important. He has played a great part in the war, possibly a more important one, if the truth were known, than any other English civilian and during the past four years and a half he has tasted the sweets of a power such as has never before been wielded by any journalist in England." There is a glamour in Egypt, and the whole of the Near East, so it is fondly believed, is to undergo a new birth after the war, and of this renaissance Egypt will be the centre. What better object for an able and ambitious man than to make himself a "Power in the Land," and no more potent instrument for realising such an object could be found than in an absolutely independent daily paper.

LOCAL PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Akhbar" (from an article embodying the news reproduced recently by the local press from the "Westminster Gazette," about the Northcliffe Egyptian enterprise and a summary of the remarks of both the "Egyptian Gazette" and the "Egyptian Mail" on the subject).—Our paper we cannot agree with the views of the "Egyptian Mail." Before the war we had about 13 daily Arabic journals in Egypt, and one of those journals had won about 40,000 readers per day. Arabic readers of the press, however, may be increased in number by the proprietors of the tens of English newspapers and different editions of the "Daily Mail" and the man who reduced the price of the "Times" from 3d. to 1d. per copy. When Lord Northcliffe lays his hands on the plough in Egypt, he goes onward no matter what obstacle may arise in his way; and when the man enters the arena of our press the Egyptian press will, no doubt, make good strides forward, as a result of natural competition, the increasing numbers of readers, and the employment of able writers who have had to forsake the press for motives connected with the profession.

The "Mahroussa" (commenting on the Northcliffe enterprise).—What we hear is that efforts are being made for the creation of an important journal in English and Arabic in Egypt, and that those who undertake the task are a group of English financiers who have real interests in this country. They have consulted certain people regarding the establishment of a big printing press, and have written to certain companies abroad for getting the necessary machines—linotypes—for the proposed paper. There is another party of English journalists who are making preparations for setting up a large English paper in Cairo and starting the editorship of which will be given to an important Britisher. It must also be said that other efforts are being put forth to organise a journalistic company.

The "Watan" (commenting on the Northcliffe Egyptian scheme). — We do not deny the professional and financial abilities of Lord Northcliffe; but the scheme seems to us to be more imaginary than real. Egypt, as we all see, is not the country that gives wide scope for the press. The foreign residents of Egypt are not more than 150,000 in number, including women and children, and Lord Northcliffe would hardly be successful if his newspaper failed to publish hundreds of thousands of copies. As for Egyptians themselves, the small number of them who read papers, are content with the journals they have. Some of them even think that we have too many newspapers in this country. Lord Northcliffe who is a journalist and also a capitalist would never risk embarking on a scheme like this which would cost him a lot of money unless he sees that the business makes money. Still we do not mean to give a decisive view on the subject, but we cannot judge of the Northcliffe enterprise before knowing its details. We would very much like to see the press in Egypt enter on a new era of progress and prosperity.

The "Egyptian Mail" thus concludes an article on the topic of the "Daily Mail" for Egypt: Lord Northcliffe would certainly chafe under the difficulties which to-day beset the proprietors of Egyptian papers. The delays in the telegraphic service, though unavoidable, are none the less irritating and much local news does not find its way into the press. Lord Northcliffe would have to alter this before he could seriously contemplate starting a French, English and Arabic daily. From the larger viewpoint of the interests of Egypt Lord Northcliffe's advent would be an unmixed blessing. Wherever Lord Northcliffe goes he makes sure of that place being in the time-light. The Daily Mail publicity would then best on Egypt. Nor can one suppose that the Dictator of Fleet Street, would be content to criticise the Egyptian Government without seeing that his criticisms were taken notice of. British capital would be attracted here and we should be sure that there would be no "slump" after the war, as many now fear.

Writing in the same paper, "The Man at the Window" asks:—It would be worth while living in Egypt for a year or two more if we could induce Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Bottomley, both to interest themselves in this magnificent and virgin journalistic field. I should like one of them, say Mr. Bottomley, to remain in Cairo and set us to rights here, while Lord Northcliffe might find a congenial atmosphere in Alexandria. He could settle in Hulkeley, where the British and other foreigners live, and in a year or two might easily be the social, if not the financial, leader of our commercial capital. And he would find reforming the Municipality a worthy sequel to influencing English politics. He might fail. But not I think if he adopted a suggestion I made two years ago and brought Tino from his retirement at Zurich to fill the post of Secretary-General.

EGYPTIAN POETS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE).

Sir, It has been brought to my notice by some friends that our article was published in your paper on the subject of "Poetry in Egypt", I tried to procure the number which contained this article, but it was not available.

I was given to understand that in that article the names of some celebrated Egyptian poets were mentioned, but that the names of others, who are no less illustrious, if not more distinguished, were curiously disregarded by the writer.

Although the writer explained that he was not unaware of this fact, yet it is surprising to find that some of the names which were not mentioned, were in reality more worthy of being remembered. In an article about Egyptian Poetry one naturally expects to find something mentioned about a certain class of poets who represent the spirit of Egyptian Poetry more truly and more realistically than any others. This is the class of poets who have made it their duty and their care to write on the current subjects of the day, and represent the true feelings and opinions of the most highly educated classes in Egypt in connection with the passing events.

At the head of this class stands, in my opinion,—as well as is believed by the majority of those Egyptian who are interested in poetry—the great poet Ahmedul Kashef. His poetical works are the most voluminous on social and political events. It is quite sufficient to cast a glance on what has been written about him by the best poets and writers in the country—such as Ismail Sabry Pasha, El Manfalouty and Tofiz Ibrahim, in order to be convinced of the truth of this fact.

A detailed review of his poetical writings which sets forth his convictions is appended to one of the two volumes which contain his works, and which he will be pleased to send you shortly.

Yours, &c.,
AHMED IZZAT.

Cairo, January 10.

THOUGHT FOR FOUR-FOOTED FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir, Now that hostilities have ceased,and all soldiers are anxious to get home at the earliest possible moment, may I make an appeal to those who have had the privilege of a dog's friendship during the long days of exile? Do not forget him in the happy days that are at hand and leave him to the tender mercies of natives. If a good home cannot be found and it is impossible to get him home, have him painlessly destroyed. You will then at least have the satisfaction of knowing the end of an old friend. The Municipality might help by publishing notices to the effect that dogs would be scientifically destroyed for a small fee.

Yours, etc.
ROVERT.

Alexandria, January 10.

GUIDE TO THE PYRAMIDS.

Mrs. Quibell's illustrated handbook on the Pyramids of Giza, published at the modest price of P.T.5 by the C.M.S. Bookshop, Cairo, is in all respects an admirable production, and should prove of the greatest value to those who ask a clear account of the history and meaning of these ancient and wonderful monuments. The author, who writes in simple and direct language, is thoroughly at home with her subject, and desires to impart within twenty-four pages, an amount of authentic information such as one might easily fail to find in a far more ambitious work. This, particularly is illustrated in the introduction, in which the religious beliefs of the pyramid builders are concisely described, and made intelligible to the reader. Mrs. Quibell is content to state facts, and she does not let the reader wearied by an account for things which it is probable will never be explained. With this little book in your hand, you feel that the Pyramids should become an intellectual pilgrimage, instead of being, as is so commonly the case, a meaningless perambulation made worse by the uninformed chatter of a persistent native guide. Mrs. Quibell has also in preparation an entirely new work entitled "Notes on Egyptian History and Art," which is to be produced by the same publishers. This will contain special references to the antiquities in the Cairo Museum, and thus give, to those who are wearied by the sight of the Pyramids, a practical acquaintance with the various works of art to which their attention is thus directed.

ALEXANDRIA AMUSEMENTS.

CHANTECLER CINEMA. — During the last year or so of the Great War there were many, more or less vague, reports of the manner in which Germany had intended to counteract the U-boat menace by building a special type of standard cargo ship. It is certain that any particular details on the subject would be most welcome. Such details have now been published through the medium of the film in a most comprehensive picture entitled "The Birth of a Standard Ship" which is now being screened at Chantecler Cinema, Alexandria. The film illustrates one of these new vessels at different stages of its construction and finally shows it, complete and efficient, carrying out its peaceful work on the Ocean. Cinema enthusiasts in Alexandria should not miss seeing the above film which will be at the Chantecler Cinema, while the Cairo public will have the opportunity of seeing it at the Empire Cinema, Cairo, where it will be shown for the first time on 16th instant.

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A MOVE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

The "Ahaly." — The Cereal Merchants Association which have worked for several months under the chairmanship of Mr. Ross Taylor, and which had to act under the supervision of the Government, has now definitely dissolved; and the merchants concerted have announced that they have decided to set up a new independent Association for themselves. This is wisely determined in our opinion, for we believe that the organisation of associations is a sort of national business which requires no support from Government officials. It is very weak on the part of merchants or cultivators to resort to the Government even in matters directly connected with their personal interests, and an attitude like this can by no means conform with the desire of the nation to practising self-reliance and breeding the spirit of independence in the souls of individuals. It was a criticisable act to set up an association for cereal merchants and attach it to the S.C.B. We did not approve of the work when it was started, and we only wish the merchants in question could note their independence in this respect, be able to set up a good example to other merchants who are in need of associations to safeguard their interests. They are no doubt, aware that Syrian merchants are doing and what agreements they are contracting in order to monopolise certain varieties of goods...

"NO ANNEXATION."

The "Mokattam" (from its daily article "Summary of War News," in the course of some remarks commenting on President Wilson's speeches in Italy).—The policy of the Powers is established on the freedom of peoples, and their right in self-determination. Peoples have not yet forgotten the convincing reply given by M. Ribot, ex-Prime Minister of France, to Dr. Michaelis, ex-German Chancellor who accused France of the love of conquest and that she would not be satisfied with the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine. M. Ribot said "I contradict this charge. We have no desire to annex new lands or take what belongs to others. We only wish to take back the country which was usurped from us." In the course of a nice comment on those matters the "Near East" states that the Allied Powers will never commit an error like that committed by the two German Powers before. There are certain communities which feel that they are treated with injustice as a result of their detachment from the Government of their people as occurred in Austria and Roumania, and as Germany did in the case of Alsace and Lorraine. If the inhabitants of the vilayet of Mosul for instance, wish to join Baghdad they ought not to be annexed to Aleppo for administrative purposes, and so on.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT ON EDUCATION.

"Wady el-Nil" (from an article criticising the "Times" correspondent in Cairo on account of the article he had published in his journal regarding education in Egypt). — One of our Cairo contemporaries (the "Afkar") was told recently by a high official of the Ministry of Education that "the authorities have never entertained any idea like that which has been published by the "Times" who writes to the "Times"...." The statement given to our contemporary by that 'high official' of the Ministry of Education, indicates that the "Times" correspondent had not only made an unauthentic report, but had also misunderstood the report written by Mr. Boyd Carpenter on education. We do not care if that correspondent writes correct statement or makes mistakes, but it concerns us to see that he conveys to the British Government and the English people through the leading journal in England, such matters as these full of errors and falsehoods and states after that that they are a good ready for education in Egypt, and that the authorities in the Ministry of Education consider them as such.....There is no reason why a special commission should not be formed to devote its energy to the task of collecting views as to the best steps to be taken for promoting the English language in Egyptian schools. The Ministry of Education will remember, however, that we want strong teaching in everything, and do not wish our students to emerge from secondary or high schools on the pretension, both on their part and the part of the Ministry, that they know English, and that when they come to use it to fail to use it well.... The Ministry has seen that teaching is weak not only in this branch of education, but in all other matters, and it is worth the Government's while to remedy this defect in general....

WHY A PETROLEUM MONOPOLY?

The "Ahaly" (from an article by its Cairo correspondent on the advantage of petroleum).—We have again run short of petroleum, and again we see people crowding, and squabbles taking place before the shops of retailers in the Capital. In villages petroleum is so badly needed that in many cases villagers have had of late to come to Cairo to get oil, or to purchase it in the districts at the excessive rate of P.T. 10 per litre! And as villagers bring butter, cheese and eggs with them for sale when they come to take petroleum from our city, merchants here often prefer to exchange benefits with the fellahin rather than to please the inhabitants of the capital, even those who present tickets entitling them to certain quantities of petroleum.... Petroleum is necessary for every house and we cannot see why only the Worms Company should have a monopoly in Egypt, and why the other petroleum companies should be left fettered until after the abolition of the exceptional laws promulgated by the war, whereas American petroleum is much superior in quality to the present variety used here.

THE E.S.R. AND PRICES.

The "Afkar." — We have asked Lieut. General Sir George Macauley, Director General of the State Railway Administration, whether or not it is intended to reduce railway fares and prices of transport, and he has kindly given us the following reply in writing (translated from Arabic):— "No opinion has been given for the reduction of fares or costs of goods in the Railway Service. It is not only necessary in the present circumstances to encourage nothing but the necessary traffic; but also the urgent need of economizing the necessary materials especially their fuel. The Railway Administration regrets very much that it cannot see any way to increase facilities until it becomes quite sure that the Railway will last together with the present services. The Railway Administration will reduce fares and costs of transport as soon as this step can be taken safely."

END OF A WELL-MEANT EFFORT.

The "Afkar" (giving a detailed account of the last meeting held by the Cereal Merchants Association in Cairo at the Railway Station under the presidency of Mr. Ross Taylor). — The Executive Committee of the Cereal Merchants Association, composed of 13 members met at 11 a.m. on Thursday last, under the presidency of Mr. Ross Taylor. The President delivered a speech to the effect that the meetings held have rendered it necessary to break off the relation existing between the S.C.B. and the C.M.A., and the majority of the members of the latter have decided to dissolve their organisation. The Committee then approved of this step. Apropos, we have seen the statement embodying the results of the views given by the majority of members in this respect, and it shows that the letters sent by Mr. Taylor to the members of the associations were 5,150 in number, and that the answers received were 4,364 in all—3926 proposing dissolution and 438 the maintenance of the Association. After the end of the meeting the same members of the Administrative Committee of the dissolved C.M.A. met privately and decided to set up a free association instead of the former. We understand that the new Association will organise an enquiry bureau, and issue a daily report about the cereal market and the commercial situation throughout Egypt.

INFLUENZA ABATING.

The "Ahram" (a note explaining the recent statement published by the Public Health Administration announcing the abatement of the Spanish influenza in Cairo and the provinces).—The first paragraph of the above notice stating that the case of influenza have decreased so much that the average deaths in Cairo has become only a little above the normal average, requires some explanation. In spite of calling the present influenza an "epidemic" and warning people against its infection, and acknowledging the fact that it spreads speedily and produces fatal effects, the Public Health Administration does not count this disease as one of the infectious diseases which have to be officially reported by doctors. The Health authorities have relied upon the following method to keep back of the spread of the influenza in the country. They make a weekly statistical account of the deaths resulting from the "flu" in every governorate, and mudirieh, and compare the same with the ordinary weekly report about the public health referring to deaths and births. The normal average then becomes clear and the increase shows itself. The statement that the present average of deaths is only a little above the normal average, shows that the influenza has abated to such an extent that the situation is about to become normal. This is very good news, but people must not give up precautionary measures for avoiding the disease.

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