ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following casualties are officially reported:—

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

(Continued from page 1).

London, Jan. 8.

Prisoners in Germany, now arrived in England:-

Ingden, 2Lt., F.C.W., Middlesex R.
Lambert, 2Lt., R., Devonshire R.
Langley, 2Lt., L., Northumbl'rd Fus.
Larder, 2Lt., F., Leicester R.
Lauder, Lt., I.A. Mach Gun Corps.
Lauderdale, Lt., W.A., E. Lane R.
Lawrence, 2Lt., E.J., Northumb'rd Fus.
Lawson, 2Lt., P., York R.
Lees, 2Lt., T.R., R. Irish Rifles.
Lewis, 2Lt., C.S., Middlesex R.
Lister, 2Lt., C.H., Durham L.I.
Macdonnell, Lt., R.A.M.J. De C., Manchester R.
McNeihi, Lt., K.D., Highland L.I.
Mnequiston, Lt., T.E., R. Irish Rifles.
Martin, 2Lt., T.G., Manchester R.
Menzies, Cap., J.F., Sherwood For.
Metters, 2Lt., H.H., Leicester R.
Milligan, Lt., A., Cameron Highrs.
Miller, Cap., E.A., A.S.C.
Millman, Cap., F.H., A.S.C.
Montgomery, Lt., A.N., R. Irish Rifles.
Morrison, Cap., J.B., London R.
Murray, Lt., P.S., R. Irish Rifles.
Mutch, Lt., F.R., R. Lane Fus.
Neale, Lt., A.W., Sussex R.
Nichils, 2Lt., F.G., E. York R.
Nicol, 2Lt., I.S., R.F.A.
Osgerby, 2Lt., R.W., Lincoln R.
Overell, 2Lt., A.N., Middlesex R.
Owen, Lt., D.C., R.F.A.
Palmer, Major, E.A., R.F.A.
Parsons, 2Lt., J., Northumb'rd Fus.
Pearson, 2Lt., W.O., Middlesex R.
Perry, Cap., S.T.J., Liverpool R.
Phillips, 2Lt., R., E. Lane R.
Piper, 2Lt., F.N., R. Fus.
Powell, 2Lt., T.C.K., London R.
Price, Cap., W.G., E. Surrey R.
Pullin, Lt., A.H., R.F.A.
Purcell, 2L., V.W.W.S., York R.
Purves, 2Lt., G., Rifle Brgd.
Quine, 2Lt., R.H., Northumber'd Fus.
Race, 2Lt., C., Lincoln R.
Reakes, 2Lt., S.R.N., R.F.A.
Robertson, 2Lt., R.S., Mach Gun Corps.
Robey, 2Lt., S., Mach Gun Corps.
Robinson, Cap., G.M., R. Lane Fus.
Robson, 2Lt., H.T., York R.
Ropner, 2Lt., R., Mach Gun Corps.
Ross, 2Lt., J., R. Irish Rifles.
Rutledge, Lt., A.E., Devonshire R.
Sampson, Lt., H.V., Manchester R.
Scott, Cap., Y.R., York R.
Severn, 2Lt., Fitz D., Sherwood For.
Sharp, 2Lt., E.E., R. Lane Fuse.
Sharpe, Lt., J.S., Leicester R.
Shepherd, Cap., W.E., York & Lane R.
Sheridan, 2Lt., T., E. Lane R.
Simpson, Cap., W.L., Suffolk R.
Sinclair, 2Lt., S.E., Mach Gun Corps.
Slattery, Cap., F.J., R.F.
Sloane, Lt., D., R. Irish Rifles.
Stevenson, 2Lt., F.B., Leicester R.
Stirland, 2Lt., H., Sherwod For.
Stokoe, 2Lt., J.S., Northumber'd Fus.
Strong, 2Lt., W., W. York R.
Suthrien, Lt., G.E., York R.
Taylor, 2Lt., L., R. Lane Fus.
Telfer, 2Lt., S., Mach Gun Corps.
Thomas, 2Lt., C.H., Worcester R.
Thomson, 2Lt., A., Gordon Hghrs.
Thornhill, Lt., N., R. Fus.
Thrastle, 2Lt., A.Y., E. York R.
Todd, 2Lt., John, R.F.A.
Tonks, Major, W., Mach Gun Corps.
Torrens, Maj., D.F., R.A.M.C.
Tyer, 2Lt., E., E. Lane R.
Walker, Lt., J.E.M., Sherwood For.
Warren, Cap., A.N., Rifle Brgd.
Wasley, 2Lt., V.B., Worcester R.
Watson, 2Lt., J., Northumber'd Fus.
Whitley, 2Lt., W.E., E. York R.
Wilkinson, Cap., H., Durham L.I.
William, 2Lt., Gwilym, Welsh R.
Wooster, 2Lt., F.G.L., Yeomanry.
Wrightan, Lt., E., Sherwood For.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, Jan. 9.

Died:-

Corpat, Cap., S.B.N. Arg. & Suth'd Hghrs.
Nell, Major, B.F., R.E.

Prisoners in Germany, now arrived in England:-

Baldwin, Lt.-Col., R.H., E. Surrey R.
Bastard, Lt.-Col., R., Lincoln R.
Burton, Lt., C.E.F., Mach Gun Corps.
Butt, Lt., L.M., E. York R.
Chapman, 2Lt., T., W. York R.
Clark, 2Lt., F.G.U., Norfolk R.
Cook, 2Lt., H.M., Rifle Corps.
Cox, 2Lt., W.C.C., Lincoln R.
Crawford, Lt.-Col., J.J.N., R. Inniskilling Fus.
Dacombe, 2Lt., A.W., Warwick R.
Davidson, Lt., M.R., Manchester R.
Davies, Lt., Y.G., Durham L.I.
Drabble, 2Lt., A.S., Mach Gun Corps.
Etherton, 2Lt., H., Sussex R.
Forrest, Lt., N.V., R. Dublin Fus.
Frisby, 2Lt., E.R., Tank Corps.
Gerieve, 2Lt., M.D., Lincoln R.
Griffin, Lt., G.B., Manchester R.
Harmer, Lt., J.N., Suffolk R.
Harrington, Lt., T.F., E. Kent R.
Hatherall, Lt., W.C., R. Irish Rifles.
Heard, Cap., A.P., Middlesex R.
Heard, Lt., F.S., Middlesex R.
Holliday, Lt., J.W., W. Surrey R.
Jones, Cap., T.B.R.F., (?).
Lane, 2Lt., T.W., Middlesex R.
Love, Lt., J.H.A., Bedford R.
McKerell, Lt., A.D., Scots Bord.
Maclennan, Lt., L., Black Watch.
McNaught, Lt., J.L., E. Surrey R.
Montgomery, 2Lt., R., R.E.
Morey, 2Lt., S.K., S. Stafford R.
Newenham, Lt., G.A., R.F.C.

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CAMP IMPLEMENTS A SPECIALITY.
Purveyor to the British Army.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PROMOTIONS AND AWARDS.

FULL OFFICIAL LIST.

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for valuable service rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt (dated January 1, 1919):-

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).

El Miralai Ali Bay Shanki, Egyptian Army Reserve; El Bimbashi Mohammed Effendi Kamel Shalabi, 2nd Bn., Egyptian Army.

M.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).

El Saghkolaghasi Abdel Azim Effendi Abd El Kadi, 1st Bn., Egyptian Army; El Mulazim Awal Anwar Effendi Amer, 1st Bn., Egyptian Army; El Yuzbashi Halim Effendi Sulman Shoucair, Medical Corps, Egyptian Army; El Yuzbashi (T. Saghkolaghasi) Mohammed Effendi Akle, Egyptian Army; El Bimbashi Saleh Effendi Lufti, Egyptian Military Police.

PROMOTIONS, AND OTHER REWARDS.

War Office, Jan. 1.

The King has been pleased to approve of the following rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Egypt (dated January 1, 1919):-

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Maj.-Gen. (T./Lt.-Gen.) Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Maj.-Gen. (T./Lt.-Gen.) Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) H. W. Hodgson, C.B., M.V.O.

TO BE BREVET COLONEL.

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) E. C. Da Costa, C.M.G., D.S.O., E. Lan. R.; Lt.-Col. E.E. Powell, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable).

Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) C. A. Bolton, Manchester R.; Maj. (T./Brig.-Gen.) G. F. Clayton, C.B., C.M.G., Ret. Pay, R. of O. (late R.A.); Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. S. Cunningham, D.S.O., Middlesex R.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) P. C. De-la-Prynne, D.S.O., R.A.S.C.; Maj. (T./Col.) W. Elliott, D.S.O., R.A.S.C.; Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) A. W. Gibson, R.A.M.C.; Maj. B. A. Hill, D.S.O., R.A.O.C.; Maj.(T./Lt.-Co.) S. H. Kershaw, D.S.O., Northumber'd Fus.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. H. Morris, D.S.O., R.A.S.C.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) H.D. Pearson, D.S.O., R.E.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. A. W. Spencer, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade; Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) (T./Brig.-Gen.) E. H. Widdihood, D.S.O., Lons. R.

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ON PROMOTION TO MAJOR.

Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) D. MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., N. Staffs R.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories, as applicable).

T./Capt. P.H. Bahr, D.S.O., M.D., R.A.M.C.; Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) G. H. D. Coates, R. War R. (S.R.); T./Capt. W. A. McCallum, R.E.; Capt. (A./Maj.) D. J. McMullen, D.S.O., R.E.; Capt. (A./Maj.) W. H. Oxley, M.C., R.E.; Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) Lord W. R. Percy, D.S.O., G. Gds. (S.R.); Capt. E. R. Smith, R.E. (S.R.); T./Capt. (A./Maj.) W. E. Thornhill, M.C., R.E.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR ON PROMOTION TO CAPTAIN.

Lt. (A./Capt.) H. C. Wightman, R.E. (T.F.).

The following Officers to be Promoted under Article 33A of the Royal Warrant:-

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Qrmr. and Maj. R. Knowlden, Ret. Pay, Yeo. (T.F.) (Gen. List); Qrmr. and Maj. W. MacDonald, Ret. Pay, 1/1st Co., London Yeo. (T.F.) (General List).

To be granted the Next Higher Rate of Pay under the provision of the Royal Warrant:-

Qrmr. and Lt. D. Brooke, 20th Bn., Rifle Brig.; Qrmr. and Capt. H. Gill, R.E.; Lt. and Asst. Inspector of Machinery (A./Capt.) W. Higgs, R.A.O.C.

BAR TO THE D.S.O.

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. L. Muir, D.S.O., 1/7th Bn., Cheshire R. (T.F.) (D.S.O. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918).

(The list will be continued in our next issue).

SHORTAGE OF NATIVE GRAIN.

The grain arrivals have dwindled to small quantities during the last few days. Yesterday for instance only 123 ardebs of wheat were received at Minet el Bassal from the Delta provinces. On the previous day 80 ardebs. The Australian flour is now saving the situation, for it is being received in big quantities.

Majestic Palace HOTEL
Facing the Sea.
Strictly First Class. Suites and all Bedrooms with Bathrooms.

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE

The tone continued good, and the improvement extended to all sections of the market.

Among the Government stocks Unified were 1/4 £ higher closing at £91 1/4.

Agricultural Banks remained at £6 25/32 and there was no change in Banque d'Athenes which were quoted at fr.104 1/2.

Credit Foncier bonds issue 1886 and 1911 closed at fr.420. and 286 3/4 respectively.

Land Bank remained unchanged at £7 7/32 while National Bank improved 5/32 closing in request at £21 15/16 and Cassa di Sconto advanced 25 centimes more closing at fr.99.

There was a rise of 1/32 in Wadi Kom Ombo which finished at £5 15/32; Union Fonciere being neglected at £3 9/16.

Gabbari Lands rose 1/64 further to £-7/8 1/64; Société Fonciere d'Egypte closed unchanged at £8 1/2 and there was no change in Priv. Trams d'Alexandrie which were at fr.111.

Ordinary Khedivieh continued in strong demand changing hands in large number and closing at 89/3d. a six pence rise.

Egyptian Delta Land Railway Os. rose 1/16 closing in demand at £7 5/8; Nungovich Hotels advanced 3/16 to £7 1/8.

Salt and Soda remained at 48/9d.; and Filatures Nationales were more active at £13 3/8, showing a rise of 1/4 £; Brasseries d'Egypte were unchanged at fr.355.

Port Said Salt came into renewed favour changing hands in large numbers and closing firmer at 93/9d. a 3/9d. rise.

Deferred Land Bank rose £1 more to £48.

New Egyptian Co. being steady at 22/3, 1 1/2d. drop and Egypt and Levant s.s. being weaker at 32/6d. a three pence drop.

Aboukir Co. of Egypt closed unchanged at 23/9d.

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—May I as a resident, congratulate you upon the publicity you are conferring upon this most important subject, which has only too long been muffled up by pious hands. If prostitution is fiendish, and who can doubt it? —in the name of all that is clean and rational let us drag it out into the open field of discussion and deal with it. I should like to hear it discussed in drawing rooms, in clubs, in the market place, and made a subject for debate in schools. Obstruction in these matters is fatal, and too characteristic of the British race. Mr. Havelock Ellis was forced to publish his world-famous book first in America and then in France, because, as he says in his preface, it is not yet safe to speak freely in England.

The subject is an immensely complicated one. "A Britisher" stresses one side, and Mr. Digby stresses another, neither of which should be ignored. But there is yet a third side—the economic one, which Mr. Bernard Shaw has pointed out with his usual clarity and burning indignation. This affects the question in two ways.

(1) Supply. If women are made "economically independent," as the catchphrase has it, that is if they can earn a decent living wage and more cheerful surroundings, and are less at the mercy of ballbying superintendents, the "white slaves" will largely disappear. Is there a Shop Girls' Trade Union in Alexandria?

(2) Demand. If men were able to marry earlier and economically able to live a normal sexual life, the brothels would lose many of their customers. A certain re-adjustment of social values is necessary here. It should no longer be considered a condition of marriage that the man should be able to support his wife in that state of comfort to which her parents have accustomed her.

Perhaps, however, a radical change in the marriage system is necessary—but that raises too big a question to be discussed in a letter, though one may say that recognition of the unmarried mother is most desirable. But if economic conditions are bettered, it will no longer be necessary for Mr. Digby to frame axioms of pessimistic acceptance. Let us rather adopt the Guild-Socialist motto that what is ethically desirable is economically possible.

P.B.W. in today's issue laments that prostitutes were to be seen at the recent Bal Masqué mingling with ladies of good family. I congratulate the latter upon their good sense. It can do them no harm, and contact with 'decent' people can do nothing but good to the former. Has P.B.W. no charity? Are these unfortunate women to be outcasts and pariahs for ever? Should they be allowed to walk in the street? If they do not see a better life than theirs how shall they desire it? If they do not desire it, how shall they attain it?

If "ladies of good family" (Hurrah for snobbery!) would side with their unfortunate sisters instead of waging vindictive and intolerant war against them—it is jealousy rather than morality that makes them so bitter —the problem would have advanced a long way towards solution.

Yours, &c.,
B. Dobrée.

Sidi Gaber, January 21.

"WHO'D HA' THOWT IT."

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—In a recent edition of your paper I noticed that the football correspondent referred to an Inn named "Who'd have thought it" and asked if any of your readers could place the Inn referred to. Judging by the context it would appear that he refers to some Lancashire town, but I think he has not got quite the true Lancashire title. The Borough of Middleton near Manchester contains a small inn named "Who'd ha' thowt it" and probably this is the title to which he refers. There are many quaint names to be found on the signboards of old Lancashire inns and it may be of interest to your correspondent to know that in the vicinity of the one he mentions is another bearing the sign "Same Yet," to which the following story is attached. A painter commissioned to repaint the sign which was "Believe 'The Hen' and Chicken" asked the landlord what he wished to have put on the new sign. "Oh! th' same yet" said the landlord, meaning the same as before. He was considerably astonished on seeing the sign completed but was so tickled by the title that he allowed it to remain, and it may still be seen there.

Yours, etc.,
Middletonian.

Alexandria, Jan. 20.

Doctor GARBOLA
SPECIALISTE FOR
SKIN, BLADDER AND CENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EAST AND U.S.A. PROHIBITION.

The "Mokattam" (from its daily article "Summary of War News," commenting on the temperance legislation in the United States):—This prohibition, which is quite unprecedented in the history of civilisation, will have, we believe, a great effect upon the world's future civilisation. The determination on the part of such a nation as that of the United States—great, esteemed, rich, and strong—not to allow one of the biggest evils of civil life, will, no doubt, give that nation a very great advantage, too important to be neglected from both the economic and moral points of view. The other nations cannot look on this question with indifference, and would make efforts to follow the example of the Americans in introducing into their countries the sort of reform which has for a long time been the ideal object of lovers of temperance, who have organised special societies with the object of fighting intoxication, adopting the Blue and White ribbon as their symbol. Many of these societies exist in the United States. It may be said that the use of intoxicating liquors is one of the evils which have accompanied the world's progress since civilisation was still in its cradle. Like gambling, how can such a deep-rooted evil be exterminated by governments, and is it possible to disregard the physiologic instinct which entices both the civilised and the savage in both the Old and the New World to drink wines and gamble, and which has led up to the spread of tobacco smoking throughout the world and among all races of humankind; though smoking is not very old, for it was unknown in the Eastern World before the sixteenth century. In reply to these questions we state that the American Government does not hope to prohibit spiritual liquors by its official authority only, but also with the help of the people, which grows more and more inclined to prohibition, as may be concluded from the publications of the American Press, and the report, included in last night's telegrams, that Church bells were rung in celebration of the prohibition. Our readers may be surprised if we tell them that there are in America certain States which prohibit cigarette smoking, which is so prevailing here, having realised that smoking is harmful. Other States prevent young people from smoking until they reach a certain age. Intoxication, as a habit is not prevailing in the East, and our native liquors are "soft" compared with European drinks; but European civilisation has brought to us among a variety of things the present alcoholic liquors which we have only liked as a result of our desire to imitate those who are superior to us. We have consequently had to change our traditions for what is reverse to them and against the teachings of our religions, some of which absolutely forbid the use of wine. We hope the action of the United States will be a good example for us and for others.

The "Ahaly" (from an article on the same subject.)—The use of wine has been forbidden only on two occasions by the laws of humanity; the first was about thirteen centuries ago when the Prophet, peace be on Him, called people to Islam, and the second prohibition is taking place now in the United States....

WHY NO OFFICIAL REPORT?

The "Ahaly." — In further reference to the heavy rain which fell in Cairo on Friday last and caused great damage on the Marg line where the material loss is estimated at tens of thousands of pounds, we have to ask why the Ministry of the Interior should not issue an official notice about the disaster. No communiqué has been given as yet though telegraphic lines have been busily engaged in conveying the details of the event for the last three days to the Ministry and to the Press. The Government usually announces in such trifling incidents as the tram accidents and small thefts which take place in the different kisms, and we cannot see why it should refrain from issuing a report of the work of the torrential rain throughout the country.

HOW IT IS DONE IN THE PROVINCES.

The "Afkar." — A gentleman who has just returned from the capital of one of the provinces tells us a curious story about the peculiarities of the Municipal services there and the privileges enjoyed by members of officials. The following is a summary of his account: "One of the former mudirs once expressed his desire to have a garden in front of his house in the Mudirieh. The Municipality purchased the buildings situated in front of the Mudir's residence, pulled them down and transformed the space into a garden. The Mudir in question was subsequently placed on pension and replaced by a new Mudir. Shortly after the appointment the new Mudir asked for a Municipal garden to be organised in front of his house, and the order was promptly issued. The former Governor's garden was abandoned and many of its trees were taken to be re-planted in the new garden...."

THE GREAT RAIN STORM.

"Misr." — Heavy rainfall is not usual in Egypt. Heavy rain may fall in certain districts, but never throughout the country. We have not seen a novelty in this respect. The last fell in torrents for the past two days in all directions from Alexandria in the north to south of Assouan. This may well be the first time that rain has been seen falling all over the land in this generation. Some years ago heavy rain fell in Egypt but did not cover the whole country as it did recently....

A "SAD" CASE.

The "Watan." — A correspondent writes to us from Mullawi, in the Mudirieh of Assiout that a Mamour of the Maraz they has had to postpone the sports celebration which the Mudir had gone to attend, owing to the unexpected rainfall. The Mamour, who had prepared everything for the occasion through a contractor had to pay the expenses without any engagement. The members of the Maraz had contributed about L.E. 300 for the organisation of the celebration, and all this was lost, and new subscriptions will be paid for renewing the same arrangements....

EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD IN CAIRO.

The Cairo rain storm of the 17th inst. damaged about seventy sacks of sugar at the Goods station, in transit from Suez to Gabbary, also thirty two parcels of tobacco sent from Port Said to Gabbary.

FLOODS IN THE PROVINCES.

News comes from Minieh that the tremendous rainfall of the 17th inst. ruined one hundred and forty houses in the Minieh Markaz, of which 80 are in "Zawiet el Amwat" and 60 in "Nazlet Hussein." The Mudir of Mineh has sent tents and food for the victims of the storm.

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A FINE SELECTION OF
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ALEXANDRIA: 14, Rue Sesostris.
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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AGUE.
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EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.
The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.
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MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards
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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 given to the winner.

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