DEATH.

HAZEL.—On March 24th, Lt. Col. A.W. Hazel, dearly loved husband of Mrs. M. S. Hazel, Shemra, killed whilst on Active Service near Deirut, Upper Egypt.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan spent Saturday and Sunday at the Boustan Palace.

Prince Ismail Daoud left Cairo on Sunday on a visit to his estates at Mehalla El Koubra.

General Sir Reginald Wingate has arrived at Kheckhair, Dunbar, his East Lothian residence.

His Highness the Aga Khan had recently the honour of being invited to luncheon with the King and Queen.

Lord Radstock, who has been a familiar figure during the last few years at Y.M.C.A. gatherings in Egypt spoke last week at the Coptic Church, Khartoum.

Mr. King Lewis, Director General of the Customs Administration arrived at Alexandria on Monday on his return from Palestine; and resumed his work yesterday at the Customs.

Mr. Leslie Couper C.M.G., the General Manager of the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., accompanied by Mr. R. MacLaren, is now in Alexandria. These gentlemen will visit Cairo and other centres to study local conditions with Mr. F. Willing the Manager of the Bank in Alexandria.

Judge Claprott and Judge Hull, Advisers in the Native Court of Appeal will preside over the Special Military Tribunals which will meet in the Provinces for the trial of the rioters. They were granted the grade of temporary Lieut. Colonel which they will hold while presiding at the Courts.

Sahag II, Catholicos of Cilicia, was expected to arrive at Alexandria yesterday afternoon and to stay until the 7th inst. The Catholics will visit the Armenian Refugees' Camp at Port Said and then he will return to Cilicia via Jerusalem.

A week's Lenten mission for Catholic sailors and soldiers will be conducted by the Rev. J. H. Bigland, C.F., in the Christian Brothers Chapel (adjoining St. Catherine's Cathedral) commencing on Monday the 7th April, at 5 o'clock each evening. The mission will terminate with a spiritual Retreat at the Christian Brothers' Country House, Hadra, on Sunday April 13.

The Alexandria Assize Court has postponed its session until the 12th inst.

Ali Gamal El Din Pasha, Governor of Menoufieh arrived in Cairo on Saturday and had long interviews on Saturday and Sunday with the authorities at the Ministry of Finance.

Colonel A.H. Tubby, having relinquished the post of consulting surgeon to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, has returned to 68, Harley Street.

The death is announced of Lt.-Col. John Stuart-Wortley who at one time served with the 11th Sudanese and later in the Sudan Government Service. He retired in 1912.

The death is announced of Mr. Keith Vivian Gurney, late of the Sudan Civil Service, at Meoptam, Kent on March 16, of pneumonia.

THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

The Board of Administration held a meeting on Saturday evening under the presidency of Gaafar Wali Pasha and approved the formation of a committee consisting of Amin Yehia Pasha, Dr. Mohamed Shahin Pasha and Henri Naus Bey in order to take the necessary steps for the aid of victims of the present disturbances in Egypt.

AN APRIL 1 HOAX AT ALEXANDRIA.

Yesterday, being April Fool's day a long account of the discovery of a solid gold sarcophagus, beautifully chased, under the old Kursaal buildings near the Ramleh tramway terminus at Alexandria, appeared in the "Bourse Egyptienne." It was supposed to contain the mummy of a forgotten Pharaoh of the 7th century B.C. Numbers of people went to the site in the course of the morning and found themselves "poissons d'Avril."

If requiring First class Persian or Turkish Rugs, you may be assured of obtaining the genuine article at the Oriental Carpet and Rug Stores, opp. Savoy Headquarters, Cairo, and 10 Rue Rosette, Alexandria. Reasonable prices.

WEATHER-PROOFS.

Messrs Phillips and Lawrence beg to advise their clientèle that the Weather proof and Trench Coats specially manufactured for these parts are now to hand.

(Continued from page 3).

trial of his case did not engaged another lawyer or notify his intention to plead himself.

CARRYING OF FIREARMS.

The following order under Martial Law has been published:—

The carrying of firearms or offensive weapons of any description by local subjects within the limits of Cairo Governorate is an offence against Martial Law, except the bearer be in possession of a licence granted by the Military Authorities. Existing licences for carrying arms are invalid unless visé'd by the Military Authorities.

Applications for licences and visas should be made to the Commandant of Police, Cairo, at the Muhafza (Governorate).

Any person infringing this order is liable to the penalty of imprisonment with labour, not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding L.E.200.

MUDIR OF BEHERA RETURNS TO DAMANHOUR.

Our correspondent at Damanhour writing on March 30 says:—

Damanhour, the capital of Behera was the scene of a ceremonial gathered to celebrate the return of H.E. Ibrahim Hallim Pasha, the Mudir.

It will be remembered that the Mudir was injured by the rioters during the recent demonstration when he endeavoured to disperse the mob.

The mudir was away under medical treatment for nine days but has now completely recovered. On the occasion of his return British troops with a hand band the Mudirieh Street while another detachment together with the Egyptian mounted police force acted as guard of honour outside the mudirieh. His Excellency arrived in a motor car accompanied by the officer commanding the British troops at Damanhour. Many motor cars followed including that of the Staff officers and the chief British officials of the district. His Excellency was received in front of the Mudirieh by a large number of high officials and notables. After shaking hands with those who were present the Mudir inspected the guard of honour and then went upstairs to his office accompanied by the British officer commanding and his staff

I am glad to say that thousands of Damanhour inhabitants together with hundreds of the employees of different offices were in the streets and many were heard to shout "Long live Hallim Pasha, the Mudir of Behera" as he passed through the streets.

ALEXANDRIA ASSIZE COURT.

The Alexandria Parquet yesterday received a telegram from the President of the Alexandria Assize Court, ordering the postponement of notices to persons concerned in the cases figuring on the agenda of the April session until further instructions have been given.

The above instructions obviously mean that the April session which is expected to begin on the 6th inst. may have to be postponed as a result of the present state of affairs. It is very difficult while travelling is forbidden by the Military authorities to summon witnesses to give evidence in criminal cases and to carry out other legal arrangements.

FOOD IN ALEXANDRIA.

Two native butchers of Alexandria were arrested yesterday for having contravened the tariff. Some other butchers are accused of having imported live stock privately from the Behera, and killed the same without the knowledge of the Municipal Slaughterhouse.

The Supplies Control Commission in Alexandria has decided to have the Australian flour supply mixed with dura at the rate of 40 per cent instead of 25 per cen. as at present.

NOTABLES ADVICE.

The advice to refrain from violence addressed to the Egyptian nation by ulemas, ex-Ministers and notables, has been printed on slips of paper and posted on the walls in all quarters in Alexandria. In a former issue we remarked, it may be remembered that thousands of copies of the same statement had been sent to Governors and Mudirs for distribution throughout the country.

THE AEROPLANE POST.

Mails are still being transported from some parts of the country to Cairo by aeroplanes.

COMMENTS FROM THE HOME PRESS.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Near East" says:—

"I notice in the London Press a tendency to belittle the position held by Rossbdy Pasha. It may be quite correct, as one of the writers says, that some ten years ago he was only a minor judge in the Mixed Courts. That should, however, not detract from the fact that he has by his receptivity, courageous initiative, and foresight rendered very material assistance to the British authorities in their control of the country and that he has indeed displayed qualities which, it is generally agreed by all who have come into contact with him, few, if any, other Egyptians could or would have shown in similar circumstances. But while one would like to see due credit given to the Prime Minister for the very loyal and valuable share he has taken in the administration of Egypt during the past five years, nevertheless, look at the matter how one will, one cannot help blaming him severely for his persistence in regarding the British Government's reply as a rebuff and for his refusing to listen to any persuasion. He seems to have lost all sense of proportion and to have given way to an impulsiveness which, it is true, is one of his characteristics, but which during the war years certainly has not been a feature of his actions—succeeded by an obstinacy which is entirely foreign to his nature. The most charitable explanation one can give for this is that the distorted view he has taken of this incident is due to his state of health which has been undermined by the strain and stress of the war, and in regard to which he has never spared himself. At the same time it is highly probable that the fact that the clique to which I referred lately was striving to get permission to go to London to lay its exaggerated ideas before the British Government may have goaded Rushdi Pasha to go to the extreme of trying to force the hands of the latter, so as to be the first in the field, not merely from the personal point of view, but also in order to prevent those misguided Egyptians from creating a false impression and spoiling the political prospects of Egypt. In this connection it should be made perfectly clear, in all fairness to the two Ministers, that whatever blame they may have to bear for their attitude in this matter they have at no time worked in collusion with what may be called the Zaghloul clique."

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY TO FRANCE.

PAYMENTS UNTIL 1972.

A leading financier informed a correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" that Germany's war indemnity to France amounted to 246 milliards, and that allowing her fifty years in which to pay the debt, together with interest, it will amount to 840 milliards. The financier anticipates that payments will be made in instalments every three or four years, the first payment being fixed for 1922, when Germany will hand over ten milliards. She will then have liquidated the debt by 1972 by a final payment of 26 milliards.

HOW PRICES ARE INFLATED.

The seizure of French 20,000 kilogrammes of macaroni, etc., by the authorities has brought to light the way in which prices are run up. These goods were bought in the Argentine by a London merchant, who sold them to a French firm at two francs per kilogramme. The broker who concluded the transaction, however, is alleged to have added 1 per cent commission, 2 per cent. freight, 3 per cent. insurance, 4 per cent. demurrage, 5 per cent. Customs duties, thus making the 2ft. 75c. The goods were delivered in Paris at three francs per kilogramme to the broker, who resold them at 3fs. 80c. to a retail firm, which finally offered them for public sale at 4fs. 50c. The authorities judged these profits were excessive, with the result that the goods were seized and will now be sold by the State at national prices. The intermediaries will be prosecuted.

TRAITORS PUNISHED.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

LONDON March 29.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has directed that the following persons who adhered to his Majesty's enemies during the war shall be deprived of their titles namely the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus (Duke of Brunswick) and Viscount Taafe. Reuter's Special Service.

The marriage of the Princess Victoria Louise to the son and heir of the Duke of Cumberland was an alliance of much more than usual interest. In its dynastic aspect it was looked upon as an event of the happiest significance for the families of Hohenzollern and of Guelph. The feud between them is older than the modern German Empire. For nearly half a century it estranged the Royal Houses of Hanover and Prussia. When our own King William IV. died in 1837 the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover had been united for 123 years—not at all to the advantage, it may be remarked, of our country in the matter of foreign policy. But the accession of Queen Victoria finally determined that embarrassing connection. By the law of the Hanoverian Kingdom no woman might wear its Crown, which accordingly devolved upon the fifth and eldest surviving son of King George III., Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, That Prince, who was at one time thought likely to succeed to the British Throne, had exercised a strong and by no means popular influence upon the affairs of Great Britain. He was of an extreme school of Toryism, in days when that word had a meaning now well-nigh forgotten, and he possessed both ability and character. At King Ernest's death in 1851 his afflicted son, who had been blind from early years, became George V. of Hanover. He took the side of Austria against Prussia in 1866 with the result that his kingdom was incorporated in the dominions of the Hohenzollern House, which had long looked upon it with a covetous eye. George V. went into exile; uncompromising to the last, he treated with contempt the Prussian Diet's offer of compensation in money for the loss of his crown and kingdom; and it is said, and generally believed, that before he died in 1878 he exacted from his heir, the present Duke of Cumberland, a solemn pledge that he would never renounce his pretensions to the Hanoverian Throne.

Henry Taafe son of the 11th Viscount Taafe by Countess Cesky von Kronstaburgh, was born in 1872. In 1905 he succeeded his father and in 1905 he married Maria Magda Fuchs.

The 2nd Vict. Taafe was advanced to the earldom of Carlingford for his services in the royal cause during the civil wars, but at the death of the 4th Earl the higher title became extinct while the barony and viscount passed to the great-grandson of the first peer; the 6th Vict. was distinguished in the military service of Austria, where the family have resided for the last six generations. The 11th Vict. was the well-known Austrian statesman, who held office for nearly thirty years, for the last fourteen of which he was prime minister.

Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Albany, was born in July 1884, and at his birth succeeded to his father's titles and in 1900 succeeded his uncle as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Julich, Cleve, and Berg, Landgrave in Thuringen, etc. He was educated at Eton and then at Potsdam and then became Col.-in-Chief to the Seaforth Highlanders and a lieutenant in the Prussian Hussars. His English residence was in Esher, Surrey, while in Germany he had several, The Palace, in Coburg and castles in Reichardsbrunn and Friedenstein, Gotha.

THE LUSITANIA.

PARIS, March 24.

It is stated that the United States are demanding an indemnity of four milliards of francs for the loss of the Lusitania. I.O.T.B.

ITALY AND BOHEMIA.

ROME, March 24.

An Italian Trade Commission is proceeding to Bohemia for the purpose of organising commerce between the two countries. I.O.T.B.

BOLSHEVISM IN HUNGARY.

GENEVA March 28.

It is reported that the inter-Allied military mission has left Budapest. Reuter.

VIENNA, March 24.

The battleships Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Admiral Tegheteff and Saida, flying the Italian flag and escorted by the destroyers Nibbio, Sparviero and the armoured cruisers San Marco and San Giorgio solemnly entered the port of Venice. On board one of the ships were the Prince of Udine and Admiral Cagni. A huge crowd was present at the entrance to the harbour and the ships were loudly cheered. The town was beflagged and a holiday was proclaimed. I.O.T.B.

GERMANY'S EXPORTS.

PARIS, March 27.

The list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting comprises war material of all kinds, including war ships and gold, silver and securities. The exports permitted conditionally include coal, dyestuffs, various products of iron and steel, sugar, window glass and electrical and certain other machinery. Any of the Allied Governments are entitled to purchase these articles and representatives of the Allies will proceed immediately to Cologne and other places to arrange prices etc. with the Germans. Purchases by the Allies must exceed two thirds of the surplus of any of these commodities which Germany has for sale. Germany will be free to export the remaining one third as she wishes but the proceeds of all exports must be devoted to the payment of the German Food Bill. Reuter.

UNDESIRABLES.

CAPETOWN, March 15.

The Assembly adopted in the first reading a Bill impowering Government to repatriate enemy subjects and naturalised British subjects of enemy origin who express a wish to that effect and to deport those of both classes who are deemed by a specially constituted Board to be "a danger to the peace and welfare of the state." Reuter's Special Service.

GRANDS MAGASINS
CHEMLA FRERES
Avenue Fertiag CAIRO. Opposite All Saints Church
Haberdashery, Millinery, Hats Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, Gent's Linen.
The Cheapest House in Town. New Stocks Continually Arriving.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

PARIS, March 28.

Messrs. Lansing, Balfour, Pichon, Sonnino and Makino, at a meeting to-day, decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with German-Austria as soon as the necessary machinery has been established to prevent re-export to Germany. Reuter.

BERNE, March 24.

The former leader of the Austrian Government, Lammasch, will defend the interests of German-Austria at Paris. In Italian political circles it is recalled that Lammasch opposed the union of Austria and Germany and was in favour of a confederation composed of Austria, Bohemia and Jugo Slavia. I.O.T.B.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 28.

The Franco-Swiss treaty of December 1917 is being renewed, subject to the confirmation of the Swiss Federal Council. Reuter.

TEA SALES.

LONDON, March 25.

The removal of the control on the price of tea yesterday resulted in a much larger supply being marketed and high quality teas are again on sale. China tea sold at 1/- and lower grade teas were as low at 2/- per pound. Reuter.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, March 31.

Sen. Domenegos Pereira, the Minister for Foreign Instruction in the Ministry that has just resigned, has formed a Coalition Cabinet. He takes the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior and is also Prime Minister. Havas.

U.S. VOLUNTEERS FOR THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The War Department has prepared an immediate call of 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe to relieve those members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, who desire to return.

Reuter's Special Service.

THE ESCAPED U. BOAT.

SANTANDER, March 31.

Fishermen have brought to the surface in the harbour of the German submarine U. 56 was sunk a case containing three unexploded depth charges. Havas.

WOMEN'S CORPS ON THE RHINE.

LONDON March 26.

The Army Council has decided to maintain Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as part of the part war army organisation. Since the armistice 62,000 officers and 2,149,000 men have been demobilised. Reuter.

HOME RACING.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, March 27.

Liverpool Cup starters will be Santa Cruz, (Collins), Daphne, (Nearlake), Rambodia (Whalley), Happyman (Fox) Trespasser (Donoghue), Sabian (Smyth), Lady Sibell (W. Balding), Dumfries (K. Piggott).

AN AIR FATALITY.

PARIS March 24.

Captain Palli, the commander of the Serenissima squadron, has been killed while flying. The first news stated that, leaving Rome in a storm, he had crossed the Alps and had been obliged to land at a distance of sixty kilometres from Paris. It appears however that he came down at Saint Foy, on the Aosta Chambery railway. He was killed and his machine was smashed. Captain Palli was one of the pioneers of aviation and was Gabriele d'Annunzio's pilot during the flight over Vienna. The French papers devote touching obituary notices to the unfortunate airman, who was a victim of his own bravery. I.O.T.B.

PRINCE MAX OF BADEN.

BERNE, March 24.

The former Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has asked for an inquiry into the causes of the German defeat. I.O.T.B.

CAIRO'S VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the figures of births and deaths registered, and cases of infectious diseases notified in Cairo during the week ending March 29:

Births 629, deaths 587, infectious diseases: typhoid 20 cases, typhus 105, diphtheria 15, small-pox 31, chicken-pox 8, scarlet fever 1, relapsing fever 12, measles 20, whooping cough 2, influenza 21.

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WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA.

From Observations taken at Kom-el-Nadura at 8 a.m. 1st April, 1919.

Barometer reduced to 0°C., Sea-level		Inches 756.5 to 30.112
Wind	Direction	E.N.E.
	Velocity in kms. p. hour	8
	Force (0-10)	1
State of sky		Cloudel
State of sea		Very slight
Air temperatures	Dry bulb	17.1
	Wet bulb thermometer	17.7
	Max. for previous day	20.8
	Min. " " night	14.3
Black bulb therm. at 2 p.m. yesterday		45
Relative Humidity		68
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. (mm)		0.0
Evaporation " " (mm)		7.2

Observer
H. SHARP.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

1er AVRIL 1919.

PRIX DES CEREALES.

Blés:-			
Qualité Beheri	Cond. Saha	P.F.	306 - 312
Qualité Saidi	"	"	316 - 322
Blee Hindi	"	"	316 - 322
Mawani	"	"	332 - 338
Feves:-			
Qualité Saidi	"	"	245 - 250
Nabate	"	"	250 - 255
Lentilles	"	"	253 - 268
Lentilles concassées	"	"	268 - 283
Orges	"	"	171 - 175
Helba	"	"	302 - 308
Mais	"	"	203 - 207

Cotons:- Arrivages:-

Balles 35 contre meme jour de l'année precedente 3086.

Graines de coton: Ardeba 170 contre meme jour en 1918: 19091.

Oignons: —— contre meme jour en 1918: 3556.

PRIX DES SACS.

Sacs a coton 30kg	P.T.	11. - 11.15
Sacs a graines 50kg	"	10. - 10.15
Sacs a graines 3 1/4lbs	"	7.15 - 7.35
Sacs a cereales 2 1/2lbs	"	6. - 6.10
Sacs a riz 2 1/4 lbs	"	5. - 5.10
Sacs a oignons	"	3. - 3.10

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	Sh.	269 - 270
Newport	"	265 - 266
North Country	"	265 - 270
Patent Fuel	"	259 - 260
Foundry Coke	"	249 - 351
Gas Coke	"	319 - 320
Anthracite	"	299 - 301

SHIPS AT QUAYS TO-DAY.

NAME.	NATIONALITY.	QUAY NO.
Harlingen	Dutch	8
Po	Italian	21
Sardegna	Italian	23
Kirschimazan Maru	Japanese	24
Polgowan	British	25
City of Madras	British	26
Thistleton	British	27
Bavarian	British	28
Ceylon	British	31
Mercedes	Spanish Bucks inner harbour	
Magdalena	British Anchor outer harbour	

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Monsieur Henry Bantoux, Agent Général de la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes pour l'Egypte et la Syrie, rentrant en France pour quelque temps, c'est [illegible] M. N'Neouilland, Agent de la Compagnie à Port Said qui, sans changement de résidence, assurera, pendant son absence, les fonctions d'Agent Général.

L'Agence d'Alexandrie sera gérée par Monsieur Frederic Martin. 64537-1

ENGLISHMAN would like to exchange lessons in Pitmans Shorthand for conversational French. Apply No. 64533, Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 64533-3

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