Sharia Kasr-el-Nil,
Lipton's) CAIRO.

DUCATIONAL
LITERATURE.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

CAIRO AND THE PROVINCES.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

(OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE).

During the past week a number of outrages against public and private property have occurred in various parts of Egypt. The following are the most important excesses which have occurred.

At Galiub on the 14th two passenger trains proceeding to Cairo were attacked by a mob of 2,000 to 3,000 villagers. A British soldier who happened to be at the station was murdered. Among the passengers in both trains were a few British officers, who succeeded in keeping the mob at bay with their revolvers and in bringing the trains through to Cairo. The mob then attacked and wrecked the station.

At Minet el Gamh on the 16th a mob from the surrounding villages raided the Markaz and released prisoners. They then proceeded to attack the station which was protected by a military picket. The picket was obliged to open fire killing 30 and wounding 19; a number of slightly wounded escaped.

At Reqqa and Wasta on the 15th the stations and trains were attacked by the mob. The morning express from Cairo was attacked at Reqqa. The train was pillaged and all passengers' baggage stolen. This train later returned to Cairo. At Wasta several trains including goods trains were completely sacked. An employee of the State railways was murdered. Both stations have been sacked and burnt. The attackers came from the neighbouring villages.

At Tanta on the 12th a mob of several thousand attacked the station which was under military protection. The troops and police were obliged to open fire killing 22 and wounding approximately 50.

A number of similar incidents have occurred in other parts of the country resulting in the sacking and burning of railway stations and trains, the pillage of shops and the destruction of much Government and private property.

Military precautions are being taken throughout the country to protect stations and communication. Aeroplanes have at many points dispersed with fire mobs who were at work tearing up the rails.

At Cairo on the 11th students organised a manifestation which was immediately seized upon by the mob as an opportunity for destruction and looting. This was checked by the intervention of the military. Various minor outbreaks of disorder occurred on this and evening day which were checked with the least possible employment of force, resulting in only 6 deaths and 31 injuries of which 22 were due to rifle fire. On the 14th how ever a mob opened fire upon a military picket in the Saida Zenab quarter. The picket returned the fire killing 13 and wounding 27.

On the 17th an orderly demonstration took place in Cairo by permission of the Military Authorities. A procession consisting of several thousand people marched through the streets of the town. Thanks to the precautions taken both by the Authorities and the organisers of the demonstration no untoward incident occurred.

The behaviour of the Cairo City Police has been excellent and has been largely instrumental in minimising the occurrence of collisions in the city. The task which fell upon them in maintaining order during yesterday's demonstration was especially delicate and was performed with great success. The same may be said of the rural police. In many instances small and isolated posts have behaved with great gallantry in defending the property committed to their charge. Thus at Tala the rural police dispersed a mob who had cut the railway line and captured 6 of the rioters. During an attack on Hawamdieh station on the 15th a gallant resistance was offered by 5 armed policemen. The sugar factory at the same place was surrounded by the mob on the 16th, but the rioters were dispersed by the fire of the chaffirs from the inside.

G.O.C.'S ORDERS.

The G.O.C., Force in Egypt, has no wish to prevent access to the authorities of properly constituted delegations, provided they approach them through the proper channels, that they consist only of a small number of persons, and obtain his permission beforehand.

The G.O.C. is determined to restore order and to take all necessary measures, to put an end to the existing state of affairs. In pursuance of this policy he has issued strict orders that during the present unrest, no further public assemblages, demonstrations or processions are to be tolerated. Such demonstrations, however peaceably may be the intentions of their organisers, are too easily seized upon by the lawless as an opportunity for excesses and outrages against life and property.

The G.O.C. trusts therefore that all law abiding persons will assist him in the restoration of order by refraining from participating in or attending public demonstrations.

Our Cairo correspondent writing on Sunday last says:-

On Friday a big demonstration took place near the Hussein Mosque. An armoured car was attacked by two revolver shots by which two officers were wounded whereupon the car moved round one of the main gems and ordered the demonstrators to disperse and on their refusal to do so fired at them killing 24 and wounding 12. No other incidents took place on that day.

On Saturday the number of pickets in native quarters was increased and the city is generally more calm with the exception of a few disorders caused at the Railway workshops at Boulac where a large number of the workmen went on strike, and a demonstration at Abassia which was disbanded by the troops after firing.

The Tramway Company sent out its Shubra cars and they circulated normally under British guard until 5 p.m. It is expected that more cars will be sent out to-day.

The lawyers are still abstaining from bearing any cases except very urgent criminal cases in which the accused are in jail. At 9 a.m. Maître Helbouni Bey, one of the leading barristers had an interview with Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, President of the Native Court of Appeal after which the Court of Cassation held a meeting under Yehia Pasha's presidency and decided 15 cases in none of which any lawyer appeared.

The Cairo Assize Court continued its session on Sunday under the presidency of Ahmed Zulficar Pasha and heard the case of the attempt on the life of Neghib Bey Fahmy, Assistant Goods Manager, Egyptian State Railways, Mohamed Ahmed Shaaban, the accused, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for this charge but at the request of his counsel the hearing of the other charges was postponed to the April session.

The Higher Mehkemeh Sharia resumed its sittings on Saturday.

In the other courts practically all the cases are being adjourned at the request of the lawyers.

Pacific and orderly demonstrations are reported to have been made at Samanoud, Belbeis and Minet El Kamh.

The schoolboys in Sharbin assisted by a number of inhabitants are reported to have carried out a pacific and an orderly demonstration.

All cases which were to be considered on Thursday by the Santa Court were postponed upon the request of the lawyers.

On Saturday the demonstration was renewed and a number of fellaheen and other sections of people assisted in the procession which was pacifically ended.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH TANTAH CUT.

The most serious event within the past twenty-four hours was the injury to the train line between Damanhour and Tantah, which was perpetrated either early yesterday morning or on Tuesday night. The consequence is that throughout yesterday Alexandria was only connected by railway communication with Damanhour.

Yesterday the Naval authorities at Alexandria started regular maritime service between Alexandria and Port Said by means of trawlers and it is possible to get a passage if one proves to the satisfaction of the authorities that urgent business requires the applicant's presence at Port Said.

It is under contemplation to send the mail to Port Said by seaplane.

So far as is at present known no arrangements have as yet been made for Alexandria to obtain the big weekly mail from Europe, which is delivered at Port Said.

Up to now the Aboukir line has not been touched and trains are running.

Rosetta railway station has been considerably damaged by the rioters, and is in ruins.

The trains from Alexandria to Rosetta are running.

The line from Cairo to Ismailia, which was interfered with, is now open and there is direct communication between Cairo and Port Said.

Among the three thousand natives employed by the Egyptian Government railways at Gabbari the most complete tranquillity reigns, and there has been no question of striking.

THE AERIAL POST.

The "Egyptian Gazette" was only once despatched to Cairo by aeroplane. This was on Monday morning's issue, and it was only possible to send it on Monday as there was such a small quantity of correspondence for Cairo on the preceding day (Sundays). Since then the postal aeroplane's accommodation has been entirely taken up with ordinary letters, so there is no room for any newspapers. The seaplanes are of two types, the fast and the ferry planes. The trip takes about two hours and the service will be regular.

Reports from the Behera show that some native labourers are refusing to work for the native landowners.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

Owing to no cattle arriving at Alexandria by railway from the Sudan the slaughter of oxen, sheep, and calves will only be permitted until further notice on Thursdays and Mondays. Camels and horses, of which there are large stocks, can be slaughtered daily.

The public and especially hotels, restaurants and clubs are recommended to reduce their consumption to the lowest possible limits.

The bread scarcity, which lasted for forty-eight hours, has ended.

BURIAL OF MONDAY'S RIOTERS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The men who were killed, on Monday last, in the Musafarkhana incident, in Alexandria, were buried on Tuesday afternoon, by order of the local authorities. The bodies were taken from the Government Hospital to the Anmoud cemetery in a small procession composed of some members of the victims' families and friends and some sympathisers. The funeral procession was guarded on both sides by a number of mounted policemen and British soldiers.

The members of the Native Bar at Alexandria yesterday signed a petition written in French, English, and Italian, in the form of a protest in connection with the Musafarkhana incident they intend to submit to the local authorities through the Lawyers' Association.

The Alexandria Assize Court, yesterday closed the session of the present month, postponing most of he cases under consideration until next month.

According to recent news from Syria, the Ottoman Bank in Beyrout has been rechristened the "National Bank of Syria."

Three ships with a large number of passengers have arrived from Europe yesterday. The Italian S.S. Sardegna had over four hundred passengers, including numbers of demobilised soldiers. The majority were for Cairo, but they have had to remain at Alexandria until communication is restored.

LACK OF TELEGRAMS FROM ABROAD.

A correspondent writes to ask whether the complete disappearance of the telegrams of Reuter and Havas are due to the present events. The fact is that all these telegrams on arriving at Alexandria from Europe are since the war first published at Cairo and then are sent back to Alexandria for publication. Owing to the isolation of Alexandria all these telegrams are held up at Cairo and cannot be sent to Alexandria.

But in our last issue we were able to publish about a column and a half of Reuter's financial and commercial telegrams up to and inclusive of the latest news from New York and Paris of March 8. These telegrams arrived first at Alexandria and were sent up to Cairo by post and have in all likelihood not reached their destination.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

FRENCH SUPPORT OF ITALIAN VIEWS.

ROME, March 16.

(Delayed). All the Italian papers express satisfaction at the attitude of the "Temps" in exposing the manoeuvres of the Jugo-Slavs, demanding the maintenance of the clauses of the pact with regard to Italy's claims and recognising that Italy saved Europe after the Serbian and Russian disasters. I.O.T.B.

All friends, both of Italy and Serbs, earnestly hope that the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs may come to a friendly understanding. That understanding seemed in a fair way of being reached some little time ago, and if it were reached it would be a great achievement for the peace of Europe, and for the happiness and tranquility both of Italy and the Balkans. On the one hand Italy has an ancient and legitimate claim to the Dalmatian Coast, command of which is a necessity of her existence; on the other hand the nation now being formed out of various Southern Slav elements from Croatia in the North to Serbia in the South have a reasonable title to access to the sea. We had supposed that both these claims were recognised by both sides, and that the recognition afforded an assurance that the matter would be settled amicably. It was therefore disturbing to see that the Jugo-Slavs were claiming the whole of the Adriatic Coast from Fiuli to Albania, and were agitating to submit the matter to the Peace Conference.

It would be very much better if the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs could settle these differences amicably between them; but if they must be settled by others it must be a Peace Conference settlement. And in that settlement England and France are pledged to support Italy in the arrangements laid down by the Treaty of London. The Slav delegates are in error in asserting that the existence of this Treaty disable England and France from coming to a fair judgment on the matter. The Treaty of London was in itself a compromise between the Italian and the Slav claims. Although the Jugo-Slav nation had not then come into existence, Russia was at that time the jealous protector of Slav interests in the Balkans, and out of deference, as we understand, to her wishes, Italy abandoned her claim to a large part of the Dalmatian Coast and Islands, including some towns essentially Italian, and some of the best harbours on the coast. That is the foundation on which all negotiations should proceed, and upon that Treaty, unless Italy and Jugo-Slavia come to a private arrangement, France and England will naturally take their stand. Neither country can afford to disregard its written pledge after all that has been said about the sacredness of treaties. While the Jugo-Slav claims which affect Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary are to be dealt with by a special Commission, the Adriatic question is reserved for the Conference. This suggests that in the last resort the Conference will take its stand on the Treaty of London. In these circumstances it would obviously be in the interests of both sides to adopt an accommodating attitude and settle the question between the parties chiefly concerned.

GREEKS IN THE CRIMEA.

BOLSHEVIKS AGAIN BEATEN.

ATHENS, March 16.

It is reported from Salonica that a wireless message from the Commandant of the Greek troops in the Cherson announces further successes against the Bolshevik. The Greek have advanced twenty two kilometres and routed the Bolsheviks. They captured a number of guns and seized a convoy of munitions. A large number of Bolsheviks are deserting to the Greek lines. There are several German artillery officers in the enemy's ranks.

A wireless adds that the Greek troops covered themselves with fresh glory.

Hellenic Agency.

WIRELESS FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, March 16.

A group of French capitalists has sent a proposal to the Greek Government for the installation of wireless communications with Greece. Hellenic Agency.

ADMIRAL CALTHORPE RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, March 16.

Admiral Sir S. Calthorpe left for Constantinople yesterday. Hellenic Agency.

ALLIES IN ASIA MINOR

PARIS, March 16.

General Sir Edmund Allenby is expected in Paris to confer on the occupation (distribution?) of the Allied forces in Asia Minor. I.O.T.B.

WOMEN AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

PARIS, March 15.

An inter-Allied women's delegation has been admitted to the sittings of the Reparations, Responsibilities, League of Nations and Labour Commissions. The recognition of the participation of women in the great war is something new in the history of diplomacy. I.O.T.B.

ITALY'S COLONIES.

ROME, March 15.

(Delayed). The Council of State is drawing up a memorandum with regard to the colonial aspirations of Italy. I.O.T.B.

AIR LINKS.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

CAIRO'S BRILLIANT FUTURE.

ROME, March 16.

The "Epoca" states that the British Minister of Transport is organising an air service from England to Australia with departures from London and Sydney and landing stages at Taranto, Cairo and Calcutta. Egypt is to be the centre of the air services to Asia and Africa. I.O.T.B.

With reference to the London Aerial League's request for Commonwealth co-operation in the flight to Australia, Lloyd cabled on January 9, stating that his Australian company has a complete charting of Australian landing-places. In July they will carry out at their own expense, an experimental flight from Sydney to London. Lloyd expects the Federal Government to recognise his claim to priority before subsidising English private enterprise, and a recent exchange message says:

"It is not clear who is meant by Lloyd in the above message.

It is expected that letters to Cologne will now take ten hours instead of five days.

The "Tageliche Rundschau," of Berlin, reports that an aerial postal service between Berlin and Hamburg has been opened. The machine on its first journey only carried newspapers.

Two flights will be made daily in both directions.

A regular R.A.F. aerial mail service between England and British troops in France and Germany has begun.

The future of trade is in the air. This is the view of many careful thinkers. "In my view the progress in aircraft from now onwards will be as great as flight itself," said Mr. J. A. Whitehead to an "Evening Standard" representative recently. "I am not at all surprised to hear that firms of builders like Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., and Vickers (Limited), are constructing and planning big airships, The Whitehead Aircraft Co. has already advanced the work of construction of mammoth also, with a gas capacity approaching 10,000,000 cubic feet, and fuel capacity for nearly a fortnight. It will be well over 1000ft. in length, and our calculations are that that type will be able to do the round-world journey West or East in ten days.

"WELL AHEAD OF GERMANS.

"Of course, the hangars and their appointments, of course, run into an enormous sum, but happily, we have plenty of room for developments. Every improvement in construction has been considered. We believe that one of the secret details will put the new giant craft in advance of anything the Germans achieved. The steering apparatus will be of the most powerful kind, and its propulsion we shall, I feel certain, easily outdistance anything done at Friedrichshaven. The Atlantic will be flown with comparative ease, I think, before the autumn. (According to an Italian telegram, this flight has already been accomplished). There can be no limits in the immediate future to the activities of aircraft and everything connected with it. With the close of the war we have really passed into the age of the air. The conclusion of hostilities brings commercial aerial flight into being. The commercial world is alive to the potentialities. Our experience is, no doubt, the experience of all flying and aeroplane contractors and designers—namely, that advance orders are pouring in.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

"I repeat, the commercial world sees the possibilities of airships and aeroplanes. I hope to realise within a very short period regular airliner services east and west encircling the globe. There are, of course, descendants still of the sceptics who treated Stephenson's Rocket as the most dangerous contraption. But, far ahead, I unhesitatingly say the wonders of to-day in the air will be nought as compared with the wonders of to-morrow. A big demand both for aeroplanes and airships is coming, as ever existed for motor cars, motor lorries, and surgical instruments. In this connection the appointment of Major-General Sykes as Controller of Civil Aviation is of the utmost importance. As I view the developments near at hand I put the requirements under the headings of Aerial Posts; Aerial Passenger lines; Taxiplans service for the United Kingdom; Commercial Air Service; International Co-operation for aircraft development.

CALCULATING LOADS.

"The trail of the Atlantic will be blazed; but our future lies in our commercial aerial supremacy. Accordingly our first great airliner is being arranged with business and business possibilities in every one of its constructional parts. We have calculated loads as well as passengers: landing places as well as places to pass. To me it is a problem how long the general public will be before rising to the great occasion and opportunity which now presents itself. I am especially grateful to Earn of the activities of other great firms, who are fighting the pioneer battle for commercial aerial, both in aeroplanes and airships, with ourselves.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PREFERRED.

"When our mammoths in regular succession daily, almost hourly, arrive at their destinations all over the world's girdle, when the newspapers report the arrivals and departures of aircraft just as now steamers are reported, then, I believe, there will be a great boom in public support. While it is, I think, essential that the great pioneer aerial contractors should have Government support for costly research and experiment, and, where asked for and and legitimately necessary, some measures of financial subsidy. But I have a strong feeling, which is general in the trade, against the nationalisation of the air services. I believe private enterprise will advance aviation much quicker than nationalisation. Once the general public seizes the manifold possibilities—and I believe they will quickly do so when fleets of aircraft get to work on the new aerial trade routes—nothing will prevent development. I believe as in other cases, that, just as the money was forthcoming for the costlier railway constructions of last century, so it will the more readily be forthcoming in the more advanced twentieth century."

ITALIANS AT BUDAPEST.

TRIESTE, March 15.

(Delayed). In consequence of the situation in Budapest, Italian troops under the command of General Piccione have entered the town to reestablish order. I.O.T.B.

THE CAVALLINI CASE.

EX-KHEDIVE'S INTRIGUES.

ROME, March 15.

During the hearing of the Cavallini case Maura, Mrs. Yeghen Pasha's maid, stated that Cavallini, Ricci, Lorenzi d'Adda, the Khedive, Abbas Hilmy and Yeghen Pasha, frequently held secret meetings. The maid added that when Yeghen Pasha head of the Benedetto Bruno disaster he showed great pleasure and immediately went out and sent a telegram. Maura added that the Austrian, Hanny, was often at Yeghen's Pasha's house. A maid in the Rizzi family told her once that Yeghen Pasha was in favour of Germany, against Italy and France. I.O.T.B.

THE COTTIN TRIAL.

PARIS, March 14.

(Delayed). A large crowd was present at the trial of Cottin. The anarchist preserved a cynical attitude during the hearing and stated that he wished to reach all autocrats in attacking M. Clemenceau. The evidence given was almost all of little importance. The defending counsel pleaded attenuating circumstances. Cotin's mother was present and implored mercy from the judge when she heard the sentence of death. It is stated that M. Clemenceau intends to ask M. Poincaré to commute the sentence. I.O.T.B.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRIA.

BERNE, March 15.

The Austrian Prime Minister, Herr Adler has laid before the National Assembly a bill for general socialisation.

THE POPE'S ASPIRATIONS.

ROME, March 15.

The "Osservatore," the organ of the Vatican, confirms the statement that amongst the problems to be solved at the present negotiations are those of Rome and the independence of the Pope.

BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS AT SPEZIA.

SPEZIA, March 16.

A Brazilian squadron has called at the port of Spezia, where it was enthusiastically welcomed by the population. The squadron is commanded by Vice-Admiral Derrontin. I.O.T.B.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOOD ADVICE.

"Wafy el-Nil" (from an account of the new demonstrations). — We repeatedly express our sincere hope that every Egyptian will control his feelings, will understand the meaning of every action, and know what results are likely to come from it. Every Egyptian should see what stands before him before he moves his foot, for unfortunate hastiness and rash movements cannot lead to anything useful.

E.S.R. ACCOUNTS.

The "Ahaly." — The chief officials of the Railways Administration in Alexandria are discussing the best measures to be taken for the payment of the salaries and wages of officials and workmen in the service. As a rule, the Alexandria offices usually send the vouchers of account to the General Administration in Cairo where they have to be referred to the Accounts Department for revision. The Administration subsequently sends the statements back to the offices concerned with cheques to meet the expenses required. Now, such accounts have either to be sent by aeroplane to the Head Office in Cairo, or to be settled here without consulting the Management.

THE BREAD DIFFICULTY.

The "Basir." — In our issue of yesterday we called the attention of the local Supplies Commission to the new bread difficulty which threatens to develop into a new crisis in Alexandria, and thought that there was time enough to put matters right easily in this respect. But we now see that the difficulty is increasing.

To-day many people assembled before bakeries in the town asking for bread and only those lucky friends or relatives of the bakers were able to get what they wanted. Before now when the Supplies Commission was less experienced, there was some excuse in delaying matters through the need to study the question, but no more excuses could be made on that account.

ALEXANDRIA AMUSEMENTS.

HELLENIC LADIES' CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—On Saturday next, March 22, at 6 p.m., at the Hall of the American Mission, Sidi el-Metwalli Street, Alexandria, a concert will be given by the Union of Hellenic Ladies for the benefit of poor children. The programme contains selections from Liszt, Bach, Schumann and others.

MAJESTIC PICTURE PALACE.—Splendid business continues to be done at this popular house and this is no doubt attributable to the excellent and up to date programme submitted. For this week commencing to-day, the principal attraction is a magnificent All-British Production entitled "Missing the Tide." First representation in Egypt filmed from the famous London Evening News serial and will be shown complete in five parts. This fine picture has been screened at all leading cinemas in London and the Provinces and has attracted crowded houses wherever shown. Produced by the Broadwest Film Company, London, and interpreted by a powerful cast of well-known English artistes including: Ivy Close, Violet Hopson, Gerald Ames, Basil Gill and James Lindsay. The usual programme of comedies and unique interest films will also be screened and the orchestra may be depended upon to enchance a really splendid picture programme.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Hornstein, the best and shoe specialist, of Avenue Boulac Cairo, is now in receipt of a splendid assortment of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children most suitable for summer wear.

Note address: Hornstein, Avenue Boulac, Cairo.

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