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 services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt (dated January 1, 1919):-

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION).

Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION).

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Robert Seymour Vandeleur C.M.G., Seaforth Highrs.
Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Edmund Morris Morris, C.M.G., R. Lanc. R.
Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Arthur Henry Orlandi Lloyd, C.M.G., M.V.O., Shrops. Yeo. (T.F.).
To Lt.-Col. Herbert Lightfoot Eason, C.M.G., M.D., R.A.M.C.
Maj. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Charles Philip Scudamore, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ret. Pay, R. of O., late R. Scots Fus.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt (dated January 1, 1919):-

K.C.M.G.

Maj.-Gen. John Stuart Mackenzie Shea, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maj.-Gen. Sydenham Campbell Urquhart Smith, C.B.

C.M.G.

Col. T./Brig.-Gen.) W. A. Robinson, C.B., R.A.; Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) E. C. Massy, C.B., D.S.O., R.A., S.R. (T.F.), Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) E. P. Sewell, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. G. Wilson, D.S.O., E. Rifl. of York Yeomanry; Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) R. M. Yorke, D.S.O., Gloucester Yeo.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) A. P. Wavell, M.C., R. Highrs.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) C.S. Rome, D.S.O., 11th Hrs.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. E. M. S. Charles, D.S.O., R.E. Maj. (T./Brig.-Gen.) R.P.T. Hawkesley, D.S.O., R.E.; Maj. (T./Brig.-Gen.) N.E. Money, D.S.O., Shrops. Yeo., T.F.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) A.D. Borton, V.C., D.S.O., Ret. Pay, R. of O., 2/22nd Bn., London R.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Lt.-Colo. T.J. Todd, D.S.O., 13th Aust. Lt. Horse. R.

Note.—1. During the period covered by this "Gazette" the King has approved of the award of three Victoria Crosses.

2. Under authority delegated by the King to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt, the following immediate Military Rewards, additional to the Rewards contained in this "Gazette," have been conferred on Regimental Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men during the period covered by this "Gazette":-

D.S.O.	14	M.S.M.	2
D.S.O. Bars	3	I.O.M., 1st Class	1
M.C.	120	I.O.M., 2nd Class	29
M.C. Bars	5	Indian D.S.M.	89
D.C.M.	43	Indian D.S.M., Bars	1
M.M.	194	Indian M.S.M.	43
M.M. Bars	4		

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in Egypt:-

C.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).

Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. J. Ainsworth, D.S.O., Durham L.I.; T./Col. C. C. Chorley, M.D., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.; T./Maj. (T./Col.) L.N. Cooper, D.S.O., R.E.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A.B. Cunningham, D.S.O., R.E.; Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) C. Garner, M.B., R.P., late R.A.M.C.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. G. L. Hay, D.S.O., R.A.O.C.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. R. K. Mainwaring, Denbigh Yeo. (T.F.); Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. E. Pollock, R. Jersey Mil. Artry.; Lt.-Col. A. K. Rawlins, C.I.E., D.S.O., 24th Punjabis, I.A.; Local Col. R. Storrs, C.M.G.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. B. H. W. Taylor, S. Staffs. R.; Maj. (T./Col.) A. G. Todd, D.S.O., R.A.V.C.

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

MAIL FROM HOME.

A mail from home was distributed yesterday. It brought three days' London newspapers, from Thursday, January 2, to Saturday, January 4, both dates inclusive.

MAIL FOR HOME.

A mail for England will be made up at Alexandria via Marseilles for ordinary correspondence on January 22 at 9 a.m., for registered letters at 8 a.m. and for money orders on the 21st inst. at 6 p.m.

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PALESTINE'S RESTORATION.

HELP FROM AMERICA.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

It is announced by Mrs. Philip Lewishom, who is prominent in society circles, that a committee of New York women have organised to aid the campaign for three million dollars for the Palestine Restoration Fund. The work to be in conjunction with the Zionist Organisations and plans to arouse interest in the projects of banks, department stores, theatres, commercial and industrial establishments. Members include Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, and Mrs. R. Guggenheimer.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The London "Times" correspondent in Paris states that President Wilson will return to America about February 15, arriving in time for the closing days of Congress. The President has definitely abandoned his intended visit to Verdun and Rheims. The President hopes that by the date of his departure the groundwork principles will have been reached for the League of Nations which, thanks, in no small degree, to his influence is taking place in the forefront of the Peace Conference programme.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The American Federation of Labour has recommended to the Senate Committee on Education and Labour an extensive legislation of Labour Laws, whereof the chief items are to make it a criminal offence for an employer to interfere in any way with the efforts of his employees to organise; to terminate the employment of children under sixteen years of age; to put all public and semi-public utilities under Government ownership or control; to prohibit immigration into the United States for two years after the war. The Labour Committee in a report stated that American Labour would remain out of politics, saying trade-union activities could not receive proper attention if leaders of rank and file were concerned with politics.

AMERICA'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

A statement by the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and General March says that troops went to Russia for purpose outlined by President Wilson and would be withdrawn when the President decided. Secretary Baker said the Versailles Council would settle the fate of the Russian matter, wherefore he was unable to make further definite assertions about the expedition at present.

U.S.A. POSTAGE RATES.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Senate and House conferees preparing the Revenue Bill have agreed that the Bill should restore pre-war rates of postages on first class matter after July 1.

ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Captain Alfred Carpenter, R.N., who commanded the Vindictive in the Zeebrugge raid, will be a guest at a meeting of the Century Theatre on January 22. Rear-Admiral Usher, of the United States Navy, will preside and Captain Carpenter will tell the story of the raid. The proceeds of the benefit will go towards the Dover Patrol Fund.

COTTON SUPPLIES.

The Cotton Control Commission which, owing to pressure on storage space, had to stop the consignments of cotton from the provinces for about ten days has now resumed receiving them as usual.

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OUR PALESTINE LETTER.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT ORGANISATION

(By MOSES LEVENE).

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8.

Mr. Marcus Kahn, Director of the Jerusalem Palestine Zionist Office, recently published a remarkable pamphlet, called "Towards the Future," in which he discusses the various phases of Jewish life in Palestine and what steps should be adopted in assuring a healthy development of the future settlers. The pamphlet is written in Hebrew, and a translation of some passages might be of great interest to readers of the "Egyptian Gazette."

In his first chapter on Organisation, the writer says, "The foundation stone of our future activity should be 'union,' the gathering of our scattered strength in the lands of the diaspora." The inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed and Tiberias, the sons of the old settlement, have always yearned after their own particular congregational charities. Accordingly these people are now non-existent among these congregations, jealousy and competition consuming their very foundations.

The new settlement, however, the sons of the farmers as well as the inhabitants of Jaffa have indeed manifested an aptitude for organisation, but they should bear in mind that recent years have been effected, nevertheless it cannot be said that harmony exists between the Jewish Colonisation Association, the Chovei Zion and Zionists. The time has come when we are about to be moulded into one people, and upon us Palestine Jews devolves the duty to be the pioneers of this union. We were few in Palestine prior to the war; our number is still less now after the persecutions we were subjected to and the ravages caused by starvation and disease. We shall be considered a nonentity, if the remainder will not unite and organise. Under the old regime the development of our communal life was hedged in by restrictions which impeded our progress and exhausted our strength.

We may now organise communal matters on sure bases; the committees of each colony must concentrate within it the management of its own affairs, and also the farmers' transactions with the Government, the custody over communal property, religious institutions, the rabbinates and educational and charitable institutions. One general organisation shall direct everything; and every individual institution shall obey the general organisations instructions.

The war has completely interrupted our colonising work. Till now the acquisition of land was attended by enormous difficulties. He who purchased land found himself cheated even by the seller after he had fingered the money such disputes were never-ending and the Palestine Jew was encumbered by such cases. The old regime has disappeared, and though we cannot forecast our future, of one thing, however, we are sure, that the Jewish settlement will be allowed to continue openly and securely. The British flag stands for righteousness and law, and therefore will not be exposed. Individual purchases will be respected and tracts of land pertaining to Griffith or "Waft" will be brought under cultivation, according to the most modern methods. Our labour will no longer be exploited; the title tax will not be trebled or quadrupled, our animals will not be requisitioned, on the contrary, we shall be aided to our heart's desire to satisfaction.

The great success achieved by Hebrew education in Palestine in its war on the German "Hilfsverein" schools, prior to the outbreak of war, has been extended much further. The educational work must have prime consideration in our national labours. Even now the Zionist Educational Council control over 40 schools with an annual budget of over 600,000 francs, more than half the amount spent by the Alliance Israelite on all their schools throughout the world. There is no doubt that the educational council will assume still greater power in the near future. The education system of our Jewish schools must be respected, but hygiene conditions must be applied to all scholastic institutions whether orthodox or not. Dirt and neglect must reign all-supreme in all educational establishments.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem will produce our great poets, teachers and writers who will revive the glory of our literature. The future work of the Education Council must be the creation of a network of schools for our children who will come from abroad to receive their education here, ultimately to return to their homes and carry with them the knowledge acquired in Palestine.

Mr. Kahn is a great advocate of arbitration courts and calls upon all Palestine Jews to support the authority of the Arbitration Court at Jaffa, as against the Jewish ecclesiastical courts in their present chaotic state. He says, "When we came to this country we soon learned the meaning of Turkish law and justice. The judges thrived on bribes and gifts. The colonists of Duran and Hudeirah spent fortunes in clearing themselves of false accusations that were from time to time levelled against them. Turkish law we know not; the Turkish language we understand not, and the judge' method were strange to us. Though we desired to avoid litigation, we were not all saints. Disputes between borrowers refused to repay their loans, promises were not fulfilled, who should have judged between us? The Turkish Government, sure. Our ecclesiastical courts? That was out of the question. Unfortunately our rabbis have contracted themselves from our new life in the country. Who then should arbitrate and settle our disputes? The abyss has already been broached by the Zionist Office, by the creation of an arbitration court. This court at Jaffa must be supported by villager and townsman. We shall find arbitrators who will know how to settle cases according to the present conditions of life. Our old ecclesiastical courts have no more place in our life. We can only appreciate an Arbitration Court adapted to modern needs."

The writer gives a finishing touch to his pamphlet by referring to the plague of Egypt. "When matters will settle down to its normal condition," says the writer "we shall still have to fear the great Egyptian immoral plague. Egypt is too near us; a distance of forty years no longer separates it from Palestine. The great desert is traversed by a railway in a few hours. Alexandria is now a haven of immorality. It was by way of Alexandria that the white slave trafficker carried on his infernal trade. Many of these victims, who were unfortunately, Jews, oftentimes attempted to cast their nets in Jerusalem, but failed to do so owing to the healthy sentiments of the new settlement.

"We must nip the flower in the bud. We must organise in such a manner as not to afford opportunities for our young men to leave this country as they used to do formerly, preferring a life of laxity and lewdness in the streets of Alexandria or on the banks of the Nile, to the toil on the hills of Samaria and the plain of Sharon. And when concessions from abroad will settle in this country, let them leave behind the frogs and lice and Egyptian darkness which make us tremble so. Let them not pollute our land which is still undefiled and will remain pure for ever."

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DISTRESS IN THE LEBANON.

FAMINE'S RAVAGES.

(By a Correspondent).

Distress in the Lebanon is still reported to be very great, and according to reports obtained through well informed channels the immediate cause of distress was the scarcity of bread during the war were the following. It is well known that the Lebanon derived its income from two sources, the first from its own produce; and secondly, from Lebanese immigrants in America, Australia, Brazil, etc.

Crops were destroyed by locusts in 1915, and the country did not recover from this plague owing to the scarcity of grain; while remittances were practically suspended, on the entry of Turkey to the European War. Thus the two principal sources from which the Lebanese obtained their livelihood were mainly cut off their reach and they had to rely on their savings, which were of very small importance. This state was aggravated by the depreciation of Turkish paper money. Soon after the war began, the Government issued money in denominations of L.T. 5, 10, and 20. The arrangement proved a success to the Government, as the poor were unable to handle them and were compelled to bring out what small amounts of silver and gold they had economised, and these were immediately taken up by the Treasury and substituted by smaller denominations of paper money which soon flooded the market. This paper money began to lose its value, the prices of all necessaries began to rise. Especially was this true of grain and of more than half the interest demanded by usurers for lending money was in most cases excessive. As to wheat, which is to the oriental the most important item of food, this was very scarce in the Lebanon and Beyrout, though quite abundant in other parts of Syria, in the Hauran, Damascus, Aleppo, and the Bekka', but the Turks kept storing it away, and at the same time placed all kinds of restrictions and difficulties in the way of supplying the country.

It is stated that the Lebanon has already lost at least half its population and the report appears to be true, and this is mainly to due to the causes stated above, as also to terrifying epidemics, especially malaria and typhus fever, which had their share in the depopulation of the country. As the resistance of the majority had been greatly reduced by famine and became a fertile soil for disease. Very few were the persons who could call a doctor or pay for medicine. In fact doctors had become very scarce owing to mobilisation and drugs had practically disappeared.

With all these destroying factors the situation of the poor mountaineer became very serious. He sold his house, or mortgaged it, sold all his property, sold his furniture, and in many cases before selling his house and even after mortgaging it, he pulled down the windows, doors and roof of the house and sold them.

The poor man, greatly indebted, soon became a beggar, and his wife and children were forced to follow him. This however did not last long. Very few people indeed gave anything to the increasing numbers of these wretched and homeless poor. Starvation set in and large numbers began to die, and a good many families have been wiped out altogether.

Where children were left behind, they became most pitiable wretches. Homeless orphans, they roamed about as little beggars asking for a morsel of bread which in most cases was denied them. When night came they sought an open shed or arch to roof them. Clothed with rags, covered with vermin, and barefooted, they soon became worn out and effacing the open features were seen lying dead on the streets of Beyrout and here and there in the Lebanon. Their miseries, however, did not make an appeal to the heartless profiteers who passed over them and continued their profiteering.

The American Relief Bureau and in the Lebanon tried to help. They started relief work on a big scale intending to lessen the miseries round about them, but the Turks quickly put a stop to their efforts, and thus the sufferings of the poor continued. The Turkish Government objected to the Americans working as a body, that they did not object to individuals carrying on such work in their private capacity. Accordingly certain individuals started in their own name relief work in various centres in Lebanon. Some people are fine the names of a certain number of the villages which were chosen as headquarters: Brummana, Suk el-Gharb, Aley, Schwiry, Aintura, Ras el-Metn, etc. In Brummana through the wonderful efforts of Dr. Arthur Dray, of the American College of Beyrout, a big orphanage was opened into which children from all sects and many districts were gathered. This great work comprised a boys' school, a girls' school, a young women's home, a hospital, a baby farm and an outside bread distribution Bureau for the poor who could not be taken in. Great difficulties were encountered in supplying this work. The American gave the funds and Dr. Dray managed as official master of the said orphanage to get from the Turks the necessary supplies. The boys' school was for some time taken over by the Friends' Mission through Mr. Daniel Oliver, but at present the American Red Cross Society, which is doing most excellent work all over the country, is largely supplying the whole of the relief work.

In this connection mension should be made of Mr. T. Cortas and his wife as being the best Syrian helpers in the Lebanon Orphanage. Very few Syrians indeed have given as much time and energy and shown as much zeal and earnestness as they have done for the poor. Another relief work which calls for mention is that of Ras el-Metn carried on by a Quaker Missionary, Mr. Harold Oliver, on behalf of "Friends" in England. He, like the Americans, tried to mitigate sufferings around him to the best of his ability. With a charming and cheerful personality and a wonderfully optimistic nature this humanitarian stretched out a helping hand to all the poor of his district. He distributed bread, taking on his list mainly children and women of all the villages round about Ras el-Metn and of Ras el-Metn itself. Today the number of those receiving bread in this way is much over 750. He also started an orphanage into which he gathered all the orphans of his district supplying them with food, clothing and teaching them a trade. Unfortunately this winter will certainly be a very hard one for the poor in spite of all that is being done. Clothing is very scarce and food is still very dear. All Syrians and especially the rich should come to the rescue and assist those who have been toiling under terrible difficulties and in some cases in the face of overwhelming obstacles to keep alive those who have outlived this war.

KEY TO ELEMENTARY ARABIC.

We have received a copy of what appears to be a useful little book entitled "Al Kitab Al Awwal," which sets out to be "a key to learning the Egyptian Arabic language in speaking, reading and writing" and also claims to be the "latest" original and simplified method by an Australian soldier, all rights reserved by the author, No. 4761 trooper W. H. Winterford, Australian Light Horse. The Australian omission how many other "original and simplified methods" have been set before the public by Australian soldiers.

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CAIRO AMUSEMENTS.

THE KURSAAL. — The Bandman Musical Comedy Company are presenting one of their best repertory programmes this week, including the latest success "The Merry Widow" to-night (Monday) and on Tuesday, whilst on Thursday and Friday they will play "The Chocolate Soldier" and "The Belle of Bond St." respectively. Other productions are still being arranged and at an early date Mr. Maurice E. Bandman hopes to present the Company in that other great musical success of Daly's, London, "The Count of Luxemburg." Meanwhile, some of the older productions of the Company continue to be staged with a delightful freshness and success and earn a re-visit from patrons. "The Dairy Maids," played on Thursday last, is an example, this farcical musical play finding great favour with the well-filled house. The music of Paul Rubens alone is an attraction. Miss Dolaro and Miss Guidici have some excellent and melodious numbers which they render with charm and spirit. Mr. Ansell again shines in the leading male part and Mr. Clayton Robbins, Mr. Kirby and the jovial Frank Harrison give is of their very best in the comedy line. As the droll Joe Mevens, Mr. Reeves Hansford keeps the house in a roar of laughter and is ably assisted by Miss Videau who plays one of her best low comedy parts. Miss Hill and Miss Alice May both add to the success and at present cast, "The Dairy Maids" will always be a welcome inclusion in the Kursaal bill.

ANZAC MUSICAL RECITALS. — There was a further increase in the social and military audience on Tuesday evening last, when the third of the short Musical Recitals was given at the Anzac Hostel, Cairo. As usual, Capt. Dennis Jones preceded each production with a short and interesting address on the items and the life and characteristics of the composers. On this occasion, the evening was given over to light and romantic music. Miss Edith O'Reilly, the soprano (a member of a well-known Concert Party), was heartily encored for three Irish folk songs and later rendered four traditional Scotch folk songs in simple and captivating style. Lieut. Leslie, a baritone was a welcome inclusion in the programme and scored especially with a Song Cycle on London street scenes entitled "Bow-Bells." The "Aria on G String" by Bach and the ever pleasing "Humoresque" of Dvorak were the two best of several violin solos excellently rendered. At the piano an artiste in khaki gave some representative selections with admirable expression. We are asked to state that next Thursday evening will comprise a programme of English music and amongst the artistes taking part will be Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Palmer Hall and Mr. Fred Kitchener. No charge is made for admission and Capt. Dennis Jones is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his effort to institute these mid-week musical recitals in Cairo.

"A Doe's Life." The above is the title of the greatest production, the first three reeler film of the new series of Chaplin's Million Dollar Comedies which will be shown for the first time in Egypt at the Radium Picture Palace, Emad-el-Dine Street, Cairo, commencing from Monday, January 20, 1919.

Charlie Chaplin is already well-known as "the greatest Comic in the World" and every comment on his cinematic efforts is considered superfluous. Owing to the numerous complaints arising from the fact the "Full up" boards are noticed very frequently at the Radium and in order to avoid disappointment, patrons are kindly requested to take the precaution of booking their seats in advance.

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PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—Having followed with keen interest the correspondence under the above heading, will you kindly permit me to make one or two observations on a different aspect of the question.

It must be first of all realised that the problems arising from social morality are of universal import, and that the difficulties which at present are confounding the wit and wisdom of Alexandria's Municipal Authorities are synonymous with those which still cast their blight over European countries and await the genius of dispersal. And what keeps Alexandria enmeshed in the social evil of vice, keeps other countries, namely, the refusal to accept the existence of prostitution as a legitimate act. There is rank hypocrisy in the attitude of persons who pose as apostles of purity by harrying and victimising those fallen girls whose mode of living is already in receipt of the approbation of the State, since they are the necessary counterpart of the double standard of morals which men have set up for themselves. To play about with the effects of a cause which we refuse to face will ever result in sterility. What is needed is not an offensive directed against the unfortunate girls of Ramleh St., but an attack on the false claims and ideas that put them there. We need to root out this pernicious system of State regulation of vice, the great arch enemy of high social morals, and inculcate a loftier ethical teaching in the minds of the young. Thus the solution to the problem lies in education. Deny the physical necessity of illicit intercourse, give to prostitution no public and abiding recognition, and the purification of Alexandria will be effected without further official deliberation.

Yours, etc.,

A BRITISHER.

Alexandria, Jan. 14.

BRIGAND KILLED.

It is reported from Kafr el Sheikh, that a notorious brigand named Salim was shot dead by an unknown person while he was fishing.

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