FUTURE OF EGYPT.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS.

INCREASING SHARE IN GOVERNMENT PROMISED.

LONDON, May 15.

(House of Lords). Lord Curzon, replying to a question by the Marquess of Crewe with regard to the situation in Egypt, after saying that he welcomed the opportunity of making a statement, continued:—"Six weeks have now elapsed since I made my last statement in your Lordship's House on this subject and during that period there has certainly been an improvement in the situation in Egypt, although it cannot yet be described as satisfactory. All the information at our disposal has been given to the press and full reports of the recent occurrences have appeared. In the provinces order has been generally restored and cultivators have returned to work. In some towns, however, and especially Cairo, there have been sporadic disturbances which have had to be quelled by force. The Azhar University continues to be a focus of agitation and students have throughout taken a leading part in fomenting disorders. As regards what occurred in the provinces your Lordship's will have read with horror and indignation of the dastardly murder of eight unarmed British officers and men returning from a holiday at Luxor in the Upper Egypt Express. That is now many weeks ago and in the earlier stages of the outbreak. Later reports show that this crime was perpetrated by local fellaheen and not, as was at first supposed, by Beduin. The peasant of Upper Egypt is not naturally violent in character and on the present occasion reports, for which there was not the remotest vestige of foundation, of outrages, alleged to have been committed by British troops, such as burning of mosques and assaults on women, may have led to such an outbreak of ferocity. The whole matter is being made the subject of judicial inquiry and justice will be done.

BRITISH RESTRAINT.

"There was also, in Cairo, an organised attack on peaceful Armenian inhabitants, 40 of whom were killed or injured and several thousand of others had to be collected in refugee camps under British military protection. Such incidents had clearly nothing to do with British rule and revealed only too obviously the hand of the Young Turk in the background. These outrages and the destruction of Greek property in the provincial towns form an instructive commentary on the National protestation that their movement is devoid of Xenophobia. Attempts have been made to represent that atrocities have been committed by British troops in Egypt. Such allegations are the natural form for Nationalist propaganda to take. They are entirely devoid of truth. The troops have shown a most praiseworthy restraint in very trying circumstances, especially, when it is remembered that, apart from the outrage on the Luxor Express, to which I have already referred, there have been a number of brutal murders of isolated and unarmed British soldiers by the native mob, and patrols and sentries have been sniped and ambushed without the least provocation. I am glad to say that various reports received, and in some cases published, as to outrages and murders of British civilians and women in outlying districts, do not appear to have any foundation in fact beyond that of the murder of a British Railway Inspector at Wasta and the illtreatment of his wife; but several civilians had narrow escapes and in certain cases Egyptians have shown courage and devotion in saving them.

"At the beginning of April nearly all officials in Government offices struck work to their own detriment and to the loss and inconvenience of their fellow-countrymen, and all efforts of Rushdi Pasha and Egyptian Ministers to induce them to return to their duties failed. Among their demands were complete independence for Egypt and immediate official recognition of Saad Zaghlul and the Nationalist leaders as representatives of the Egyptian nation. On the 22nd April General Allenby issued a proclamation calling upon them to return to work at once, under penalty of dismissal. This proclamation had the desired effect and within a short period the majority of officials concerned had returned to their duties. Similarly students who had left their schools and colleges were ordered to return to work by May 3. Only a small percentage have done so and the schools have been closed.

GEN. ALLENBY'S CONCESSION.

"Immediately after his arrival General Allenby, in the exercise of the full directions, powers granted him as Special High Commissioner, decided that the principal Nationalists should be permitted to leave Egypt for Europe and that the four leaders, including Zaghlul Pasha, who had been interned in Malta, should be given the same freedom. This concession led to the immediate formation of an Egyptian Ministry under Rushdi Pasha. The principal task of this Ministry was to induce Government officials to return to work but in this task it failed completely and, after barely a fortnight in office, it resigned on April 22, since which date the affairs of Egypt have been conducted without the assistance of native Ministers. In the meantime Zaghlul Pasha and his partisans arrived in Paris in April. They had styled themselves the Egyptian National Deputation but the enjoyment of ample funds and the capacity to spend them does not appear so far to have been attended by any definite result.

"On April 22 President Wilson recognised the British Protectorate over Egypt and the Proclamation of December 18, 1914. (Our Protectorate had been recognised by the French and by the late Imperial Russian Government at the time when the declaration was made in 1914. As your Lordships are aware a clause has now been inserted in the Peace Treaties with enemy Powers under which they will all be called upon to recognise the British Protectorate over Egypt. Nor can a long period elapse before it will have received universal recognition. The moment will shortly come, if it has not already arrived, when moderate, sober-minded Egyptians will ask themselves whether the game has been worth playing and they will begin to apportion responsibility. I regret to record that the damage inflicted on railway equipment and communications during the outbreak has been very serious. Indispensable structures and instruments have been destroyed which cannot easily be repaired or replaced. Difficulties of transport and travel are already causing inconvenience but they will be more severely felt at the end of summer when the crops have to be moved. Loss and hardship will fall, not on the agitators and students who organised and led the campaign of destruction, but upon landowners and cultivators who may have taken part in it, but will soon realise that they themselves are the principal sufferers and that they have been grievously misled.

WHAT WAS THE USE OF THE AGITATORS?

"For what, in the end, will this Egyptian outbreak with its concommitant loss of life and widespread suffering and destruction of property have achieved? If it was undertaken for the purpose of terminating British connection with Egypt and obtaining Egyptian independence it was foreknown to failure. I cannot declare too emphatically that his Majesty's Government have no intention whatsoever of ignoring or abandoning the obligations and responsibilities which they incurred when the task of governing Egypt was placed upon their shoulders. These obligations and responsibilities have been confirmed by the declaration of our Protectorate over the country. This fact is generally appreciated, not only here, but by all well instructed foreign opinion which holds a stake in Egypt or is interested in its future prosperity and good government. If, on the other hand, agitation had been intended to call attention to legitimate aspirations and to grievances or dissatisfaction with the existing system of administration, it was hardly a method by which that end could best be attained. The British Government has always been ready to lend a most sympathetic hearing to whatever Egyptian Ministers or responsible representatives of Egyptian opinion have had to say on these subjects. We have never had any intention of coming to a decision with regard to the definition of the Protectorate and of such constitutional or administrative changes as may be necessary on all of these matters vitally affecting Egyptian interests, without affording Egyptians full opportunity of stating their views, and assurances to this effect have been given to the present Sultan. We should indeed have been quite ready to have heard Zaghlul Pasha and his friends if they had not opened proceedings by demanding our complete retirement from the country. This was an impossible condition which did not even provide a basis for reasonable discussion. That there are not legitimate Egyptian aspirations or grievances his Majesty's Government would be the last to declare. The former will, as time passes and as the case is established, receive an ever increasing measure of satisfaction. The latter must be recognised, but should not be exaggerated. There are few nations that have not suffered grievances and hardships during the period of war; few have been in such a fortunate position as Egypt in escaping to such a large extent, owing to British protection, the losses, privations and sufferings of the last four years. In Egypt the Government's reserve fund has been increased threefold and owing to the enhanced prices of cotton and every form of agricultural produce, the national wealth has grown by leaps and bounds. Nor is there any reason to believe that the population as a whole has not shared in the general wave of prosperity. But in Egypt as elsewhere, officials and professional classes and town inhabitants have not benefited to the same extent as the cultivator and have seen a rise in prices out of all proportion to the increase of their resources. This has naturally caused discontent.

"Egypt could scarcely escape being affected by the general wave of unrest, dissatisfaction and vague political aspirations which is passing over the entire world, as aftermath of four years of crisis. There is further no doubt that the amour propre of the intellectual classes has been wounded by the fact that no place was found for Egypt at the Peace Conference to which representatives of our Indian Empire and of the Arab Kingdom of the Hedjaz have been admitted. The widespread resentment caused by the fact that Saad Saad Zaghlul and his party were not originally allowed to proceed to Europe to advocate the cause of Egyptian Independence shows how deeply ingrained is the sense of success that their agitation has achieved. The forthcoming abolition of the capitulations has raised exaggerated apprehensions as to the further Anglicisation of Egyptian Courts. There have also been fears that we contemplated replacing Egyptian by British officials on a large scale. Although any such policy would meet with no favour here the reign of old prejudiced and unconstitutional reforms, shown privately to Roushi Pasha, seems also to have created unnecessary alarm.

EGYPTIAN LABOUR CORPS.

"Nor are the causes of dissatisfaction among the agricultural classes far to seek. Succeeding the British Commander-in-Chief in the East have all borne witness to the valuable service rendered to our arms by the Egyptian Labour and Camel Corps. During the last two years their numbers have been maintained at a high figure.

"So much for the past. Your Lordships will now expect me, and, indeed, the noble Marquess directly invited me, to say something about the views and intentions of His Majesty's Government as regards the future. It has always been the intention of His Majesty's Government to take the very earliest opportunity when the war was over and Peace negotiations had reached an end to send to Egypt a strong commission. This commission would determine the nature of the new Protectorate and would submit recommendations with regard to the future administration of the country. His Majesty's Government propose therefore to despatch a special mission over which Lord Milner has been invited to preside, to inquire into the causes of the late disorder in Egypt and to report on the existing situation in this country and the form of constitution which under the Proectorate, would be best calculated to promote its peace and prosperity and the progressive development of self-governing institutions and the protection of foreign interests. The mission will be sent with the full knowledge and approval of the Special High Commissioner in Egypt and will rely on his advice and assistance. In the meantime General Allenby is preparing the ground by systematic local enquiry into the direct causes of the recent disorders and grievances of the fellaheen. Evidence thus collected will be invaluable to the special mission when it reaches Egypt. I sincerely trust and believe that the result of the proposed mission will be to clear away misunderstandings and confirm the British Protectorate of Egypt on conditions which will be equally satisfactory to the Protecting Power and to the inhabitants of the county. We have never had the least wish to repress Egyptian individuality. On the contrary, we accept the political aspirations which should be given an ever increasing share in the Government of their country and it is our earnest desire to see Egypt, under the Protectorate, advance in prosperity and enlightenment and take her rightful place as a leading Islamic Power."

Reuter.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, May 16.

Commenting on Lord Curzon's speech the "Times" asks why did not the Government announce its intention of sending a commission long ago. The journal says that it is imperative that the plans for constitutional reform should be quickly framed. With regard to the causes of the outbreak the "Times" is of opinion that the past high level of British administration in Egypt has not been fully maintained recently. Methods which are entirely suitable to the initional stage of development require modification. There must be less reliance in the future upon a single capable man. The system must be developed on lines which will give Egyptian opinion a larger voice in the shaping of policy. The education department requires a thorough overhauling. Efforts must be made to show that training men for public service cannot be the only aim of education even in Egypt.

With regard to the external causes of the insurrection the "Times" attributes Moslem unrest to very real though quite unfounded apprehensions about the future of the Khalifate. It says the question of the spiritual headship of Islam is a matter for Mahomedans alone. No western Power would dream of touching it but it might be worth while to issue further assurances on the subject.

Reuter.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is announced that Mohamed Pasha Said has accepted the post of Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Sirry Pasha, Minister of Public Works and of War, Abdel Rahim Sabry Pasha, Minister of Agriculture, Wahba Pasha, Minister of Finance, Ziwer Pasha, Minister of Education, Towfik Nassim Pasha Minister of Wakfs, and Ahmed Zulficar Pasha, Minister of Justice.

AFGHANISTAN RISING.

IMPORTANT CHECK.

LONDON, May 16.

The "Times" learns that the Maharaja of Bikanir, with characteristic devotion and patriotism, has placed the services of himself and his troops and the resources of his state unreservedly at the disposal of the King Emperor in connection with the Afghan violation of British territory.

Reuter.

LONDON, May 16.

Reuter learns that the capture of Dakka fort by General Barrett's troops on May 13 is a most important strategic operation and is regarded as a most serious blow to Afghan prestige. It has definitely stopped the menace to Lundi Kotal.

Reuter.

WAR IN THE UKRAINE

COPENHAGEN, May 16.

It is reported from Budapest that the Ukrainian Red Army defeated the Roumanians on the Dniester. The Red Army have crossed the river.

Reuter.

ITALY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS.

PARIS, May 16.

Italy's colonial demands include considerable claims on the Red Sea, in Tunis Hinterland in the Lake Tchad region and in Central Africa.

Reuter.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT AT ROME.

ROME, May 18.

The president of Brazil, Mr. Pressoa has been received with welcome at Rome. A great reception was held at the Parliament. The president of the Brazilian republic spoke extalting the Italo-Brazilian collaboration, and Italy's great military triumph. In the evening, at a banquet offered in his honour at the Quirinal, the President of Brazil fervently exhalted the heroism with which the Italian army fought and the glorious resistance of the population. After having firmly declared Italy's claims to be justified, he nobly expressed Brazil's fraternity.

I.O.T.B.

FRENCH IMPORTS.

PARIS, May 20.

A decree has been issued granting the free importation of raw materials.

Havas.

FRANCE'S MERCHANT MARINE.

PARIS, May 10. (?).

The deputy Mr. Pierre Dupuy, has been appointed Manager of Maritime Transports and Merchant Marine.

Havas.

FRANCE'S LOANS TO AUSTRIA.

PARIS, May 15.

M. Pichon in a statement to the Budget Committee explained his reasons for asking authority for an advance $15,000,000 to Austria to enable her to secure supplies. Government hoped that thereby Austria would not be compelled to bind herself to Germany. The committee did not reach any decision.

Reuter.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S VOYAGE.

ATHENS, May 19.

Admiral Beatty, travelling incognito, arrived this afternoon on the yacht "Scylla." The press, in laudatory articles, unanimously acclaim the work of the valiant English admiral.

Hellenic Agency.

ORDER REIGNS AT SMYRNA.

ATHENS, May 19.

There is perfect order at Smyrna. According to information from a reliable source, the government will secure the great majority of functionaries for Smyrna from the town. The capital will only supply the heads of departments for the organisation of the different services. Five hundred and fifty gendarmes left to-day for Smyrna.

Hellenic Agency.

A Gramophone in the home cheers the idle hours.

The Gramophone Co. Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionaire, 28, Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, have the best musical records produced.

GROCERIES, SPIRITS, etc.
DUTCH STORES.
5, Sharia Maghraby, CAIRO.

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA.
The only English hotel in the City.

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday
2.30 to 9 p.m.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Said and Khartoum.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE GERMAN NOTES

ALLIES PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES.

PARIS, May 16.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone to visit the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 16.

Four notes have been received from the German delegation. Messrs. Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando are considering the replies which will be transmitted to the Germans as soon as Mr. Lloyd George has approved of them. It may be assumed that the treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria to which the United States, not having declared war on these countries, will not be a party, will not be dealt with until the treaties with Germany and Austria have been signed. It is quite probable that they will be negotiated and signed in Constantinople, Salonica or some other convenient town in the Levant.

Reuter.

BERLIN, May 16.

A deputation from the region affected by the peace terms met Herr Scheidemann who said that the Government was continually discussing counter-proposals which were unrestrictedly based on President Wilson's fourteen points.

Reuter.

LONDON, May 16.

Speaking in Caxton Hall, Lord Curzon said that he suspected that German shrieks of protestations were very much to order and to be expected of those who had been arrogant in aggression, pitiless in victory and insolent indefeat. (cheers). If Germany refused to sign, the Allies were prepared for the emergency, (cheers). We still have the weapon of the blockade and sufficient military forces to secure ultimate surrender which could not be long deferred. They might be sure the peace terms would stand like adamant upon fundamental principles. The terms were astoundingly moderate compared with the terms that Germany intended to impose if she had won.

The first meeting of the League of Nations will be held in Washington in the Autumn.

Reuter's Special Service

PARIS, May 18.

The German delegates have submitted to the Allies some proposals concerning the Treaty which whilst repealing the special agreements taken between Germany and the Bolsheviks, would maintain those stipulated with Poland and the Ukraine. Another proposal made is as follows: "The Allies would evacuate Germany and re-occupy its territories should they not carry out all the clauses."

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 19.

A crisis has broken out amongst the German delegation. Brockdorff-Rantzau and his political partisans are predisposed to sign the Treaty whilst financial delegates are seriously opposing it. Brockdorff Rantzau left for Spa to meet other financiers sent from Berlin. Brockdorff will probably meet Scheidemann and will be back at Versailles during the week.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 20.

The "Echo de Paris" reports that Marshal Foch has given an account to Mr. Clemenceau of his inspection on the left bank of the Rhine. He will prepare a written report on the steps he proposes to be taken should Germany refuse to sign the preliminaries.

At a meeting between Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, Marshal Foch's military precautions were examined.

Havas.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE.

PARIS, May 16.

It is not anticipated that the Treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrians before May 21.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 16.

The Council of Foreign Ministers is working out subsidiary details regarding the new Austrian frontier.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 19.

According to the "Neue Freie Presse" the Treaty of Peace with Austria states that German-Austria is a free and neutral state; and also stipulates special territorial concessions in meridional Moravia and occidental Hungary to be decided by referendum, and the grant to Austria of a loan of one and a half billion crowns with a long credit.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 20.

The terms of the Entente will probably be submitted to the Austrian plenipotentiaries on Monday, May 26.

Havas.

MORE PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. S. Montagu and Lord Sinha have gone to Paris to participate in important discussions at the Peace Conference.

Reuter.

FIRE AT MYTILENE.

ATHENS, May 19.

It is reported from Mytilene that on Saturday a serious fire destroyed part of the Customs building.

Hellenic Agency.

HUNGARY'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

VIENNA, May 16

A counter-Government has been formed at Arad in Hungary. The Premier is Julius Karolyi, cousin of Count Karolyi. The new Government in a manifesto declares that it is transitional. Its task begins to repair Bolshevist ravages and restore law and order.

Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

FURTHER NEWS OF U.S. MACHINES.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN AZORES.

SOPWITH STARTS OFF.

TREPASSEY, May 16.

Three American seaplanes have successfully started for the Azores.

Reuter.

ST. JOHN'S, May 16.

Three American seaplanes after four hours' test rose in triangular formation, NC3 leading and headed eastward at sixty miles per hour; they passed Cape Race at eight o'clock; this being the land-fall until the Azores.

Reuter's Special Service.

ST. JOHN'S, May 16.

The American airship made a successful landing but subsequently broke away from her mooring and drifted seaward, nobody is aboard.

Later:—The American airship has fallen in the sea, 85 miles off the shore.

Reuter's Special Service.

TREPASSEY, May 15.

Evening: The American seaplanes NC1 and NC3 which started on the trans-Atlantic flight to-day have returned to their moorings.

Reuter's Special Service.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The official times for the start from Trepassey (American time) are as follows: NC3, 6.06; NC4, 6.07; N.1, 6.09. The Navy Department announces that NC4 returned to Trepassey after flying 77 minutes but the official despatch reporting the return of NC4 was garbled in transmission. The weather report of the British Air Ministry indicates that conditions on the Azores route are favourable but impossible on the British route to Ireland.

Reuter's Special Service.

ST. JOHN'S, May 16.

A bulletin, timed 10.30 this evening from the second patrol ship on the line to the Azores, reports that three seaplanes had just passed going strong.

Reuter's Special Service.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The Navy Department publishes a series of orders issued on April 15, providing elaborate guidance for the fliers on the route to the Azores. It will be marked by destroyers fifty miles apart, equipped with wireless and illuminants. If the seaplanes are not sighted in the time due the destroyers are to make smoke clouds, show searchlights and fire star shells to notify the next destroyer. To the west signals have been arranged whereby a seaplane forced to descend in the darkness can communicate its position and condition; the ultimate objective is Plymouth.

Reuter's Special Service.

ST. JOHN'S, May 16.

The dirigible C.H., which drifted seaward, had flown from Long Island in twenty five hours forty minutes without stopping. An American destroyer has set out with orders to bring her down with gunfire if located.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, May 18.

Hydroplane No.4 arrived yesterday at Horta; hydroplane No.2, arrived later on; and No.1 was forced to come down on the ocean at a distance of two hundred miles from Fayal and was towed by a torpedo-boat. An American hydroplane has arrived at Lisbon.

I.O.T.B.

For Further News See Stop Press.

PADEREWSKI RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 17.

The "Morning Post" reports from Warsaw under date May 15 that M. Paderewski has resigned the Premiership but his resignation has not been accepted by the Diet. The crisis is due to the refusal of the Diet to support Paderewski's pledge in Paris that the Polish offensive will cease.

Reuter.

POLES CLAIM GERMAN FLEET.

PARIS, May 16.

The Council of Foreign Ministers refused the request of the Polish Government to have part of the German merchant fleet allocated to Poland.

Reuter's Special Service.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 16.

The "Times" states that it has been decided to hold national peace celebrations in August 3, 4 and 5 if by then peace is signed.

Reuter's Special Service.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

PARIS, May 16

M. Poincaré has received the Abyssinian Mission.

Reuter's Special Service.

ROME, May 19.

The Ethiopian mission is on its way to Italy.

I.O.T.B.

STATUS OF BELGIUM.

THE HAGUE, May 16.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Van Karnebeek, is proceeding to Paris on May 19 to confer with the interested foreign ministers concerning the revision of the Treaty of 1839 dealing with Belgium's status and frontiers.

Reuter.

"Whisky Split" is a risky "shout but Usher's 'GREEN STRIPE' leaves nothing to chance. Its the whisky you get at LIPTON'S.