ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.

"SHAMEFUL NEGLECT."

SIR JOHN MAXWELL'S OPINION.

The following letter has appeared in a recent issue of the "Times":—

Sir,—The letters of Sir Arthur Evans and Field Marshal Lord Grenfell in your issues of March 4 and 5 should attract public attention to our shameful neglect of Egyptian archæology. Having been since 1882 connected with Egypt, and having always been interested in its ancient history and fascinating antiquities, I venture to endorse every word in these letters, and trust that they will awaken the national conscience to our shortcomings in this important subject. Englishmen in Egypt have been astounded at the apathy of our Government, and although the dominant Power, our British archæologists have been at a disadvantage and have had to look on and watch more-favoured nationalities obtain the best excavation concessions and enrich their museums at the expense of our own. It is true that we have done our best to safeguard the interests of the Egyptian National Museum, but our own British Museum has never had any official representation, and for its supply of treasures has had to depend on casual visits of its officials, ill equipped with funds to antiquity merchants.

Our national effort in the domain of archæology is represented by the work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund and the British School of Egyptian Archæology, both dependent on voluntary subscriptions. Neither of these associations has an abode in Egypt, and though they have, in contrast with foreign associations, invariably compiled and published complete records of their work, it is obvious that they cannot compete with State-aided, subsidized associations of other nationalities.

The British Museum now compares in some respects unfavourably with the national collections at the Louvre, Berlin, and other European cities, especially as regards more recent discoveries. Latterly America has become a competitor and with practically unlimited monetary resources, and her museums are rapidly becoming of first-rate importance. Except for the fact that very little is recorded or published, we have no right to complain in this respect, as our Government hitherto have taken very little interest in archæology.

But the collection and acquisition of valuable antiquities is only one aspect of the question. There is the scientific and educational side, so admirably written about by Sir Arthur Evans. "The demand for the establishment of a British Imperial Institute of Archæology in Egypt is bound up with the highest interests of education and learning both in our own country and in Britain overseas." Are we content to leave it at that? We are now, as Sir Arthur points out, "the protecting Power and the moral trustee of Egypt's inheritance." Surely Britons will insist on our being in the position to carry out our obligation as regards archæology and founding the institute in Egypt advocated so ably by Sir A. Evans.

Thanks to the endurance and valour of our magnificent Army—British and overseas—we have now added to our obligations and become the moral trustees of Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia, all which, from the archæological point of view are inseparably part of the inheritance of ancient Egypt. What better war memorial to those who gave their lives for right, justice, and civilization in the Eastern theatre of war than for the Government to found and endow this Imperial Institute of Egyptian Archæology in Egypt?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. G. MAXWELL, Lt.-General.

FUTURE OF THE Y.W.C.A.

At a recent meeting in Kingsway Hall presided over by the Countess of Portsmouth, to consider the future work of the Young Women's Christian Association, which now has a membership of 815,000, Mr. Fisher (President of the Board of Education), in commending the splendid work of the Association, especially during the war, said it would be a calamity if such an organisation were broken up, and he suggested that the Association, which was already to a large extent an educational body, could render a great benefit on society by voluntarily linking up its work with that of the continuation schools in such a way as to afford a moral, intellectual, and physical stimulus and guide, something for girls to think about outside their dreary industrial routine.

Private Cecil Chesterton, H.L.I., the well-known writer, and founder of the "New Witness," who died in hospital in Boulogne consequent upon exposure in the trenches left £80.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SITUATION.

The "Abaly" (from its Cairo correspondent, from a letter dated April 3).—During the last three days, Cairo, the capital of Egypt has not been itself. The streets have been free from the usual bustle of transactions, the cafés, which used to be visited by tens of thousands of people every day, have been closed. Dust and dirt have filled the streets owing to the Strike of the scavengers together with the other classes of officials. However, pedestrians have been more numerous than before. The Military force has shown itself more conspicuously in native and European quarters, taking the Ismailia Palace as its headquarters. Patrols have guarded the entrance of the streets, of Sheikh Rihan, the Dahab and Nazir el-Geish, and all the mounted troops.... He who visits Cairo to-day sees that it is not the same bright city he used to see before the events which commenced on March 9, and made it disquiet. As a result of this state of affairs there has been a wide scope for false stories and rumours which cannot meet with credence. The prices of food-stuffs have risen excessively, and had it not been for the flour distributed by the S.C.B. the situation would have got worse and worse. Butchers struck work on Tuesday evening, and the new horse butchers would have killed more horses on Wednesday for sale as meat, but the carters who usually transport meat from the slaughter-house refused to convey the same to the butchers' shops, and so the latter had to wait for the end of the strike, with the result that restaurants and hotels have had to work without meat, except preserved meat, and some chickens of which a few only can be found in the market. The vegetable market continues to sell all sorts of vegetables, together with butter, milk, cheese, coffee beans and eggs, but a hundred eggs are worth P.T. 50 and tomatoes are being sold at the rate of 60 millièmes per kilo. Those who are not accustomed to stay at their houses, go out to the streets in cabs, but they fail to find a place to rest in except in the Ezbekieh, and in the European quarters. Imagination is playing so large a part that the richer people have begun to hoard their provision—food-stuffs, coal, petroleum, alcohol, etc., and the crisis will only subside if the wise people start to quiet the minds of the inhabitants. All reports from the provinces show that many cultivable lands have had to be neglected for the fellah has been unable to continue to serve and irrigate his cotton with the result that the plantation has died from drought, the bean crop has sustained great damage.... The price of beans in Cairo has reached P.T. 400 per ardeb and wheat is now being sold at from P.T. 420 to P.T. 440 an ardeb. We also learn that the situation in the southern districts has become quiet, the Government Administration officials have resumed their functions, and all Mamours have begun to re-establish telephone communications between the capitals of the provinces and the districts....

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

The "Express" (from a leading article under the heading "Economic Independence of Egypt," embodying an account of an "interview" with a Jewish merchant on the subject).—My Jewish friend remarked that the future depute among nations would be purely economic, and only the clever financier, the clever merchant, and the clever manufacturer would be successful. He then asked me, "Who have you done to prepare yourself for a better financial and commercial future? Would you remain so indifferent and negligent as to be content with the small share you have and leave the large fortune for others? You can well see," continued the merchant, "that all western countries are making preparations for supplying their manufactures to the markets of the East. In the nature of things, people will require new goods, and pay for them from the returns of the land. Banks will open their doors before the fellah who is ready to resume borrowing money. What arrangements have you made for the protection of your wealth, for the promotion of your trade, and for profiting by your products and other resources? Have you organised new companies?"

"No," I answered to the above remarks.

"Have you set up native banks for the encouragement of your trade, industry, and agriculture?"

"No."

"Have you thought of any other economic enterprises of this sort?"

"Nothing of this sort, Sir."

While the man was addressing these questions to me and I was giving my shameful replies to his questions, it became apparent that a son of an Egyptian notable appeared at a distance from up, and began fleeing with not looking at her most eagerly, and I could not help telling my Jewish friend that "we are getting cleverer and cleverer in Mismanaging." Here my friend expressed his regret, saying, "Our success in your country is mainly due to the ignorance of your people, the neglect of your leading men, the rashness of your young people, their indulgence in amusements and lack of participation in economic activities. We have made fortunes in your land, and we shall say goodbye to you when the war is over returning to our countries to live comfortably.... When shall we see a native navigation company? When shall we see an Egyptian company for exports and imports at Minet el-Basal and hear that it is flourishing?...

POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS.

The "Abaly" (from its Cairo correspondent).—I understand that the Scientific Commission on the Ministry of Education is thinking of abolishing the annual examination in this country and of refunding the fees paid by people on their account. The same examinations may also be postponed until the beginning of next year, i.e. January 1920.

DAMAGE TO STATIONS.

"Wady el-Nil."—The Railway stations which have been damaged in Lower Egypt are about 25 in number. As for the damage caused to stations in Upper Egypt this has not yet been estimated.

INFLUENZA AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX.

A recent message from Labrador reports that a serious outbreak of influenza is devastating the coast; the inhabitants of which are mainly Esquimaux, numbering altogether about 3,000. The message adds: "Many hundreds of Esquimaux are dead, many of the bodies of whom were eaten by dogs, and over one hundred bodies are buried in one pit. It is believed that not over 400 Esquimaux are now alive on the whole coast. The Newfoundland Government has been notified, but is unable to afford any relief, owing to the coast being icebound."

The Hythe Corporation proposes to permit the erection of a hangar from which aerial passenger trips will be made. The charge for the trips at the outset will be 2s. per mile. The corporation will receive 4 per cent of the takings.

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Oldest Established and only English Hotel.
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Every modern improvement. "Tulg. Comfort."

E.E.F. COMFORTS FUND.

THE SOCIETY'S REPORT.

A USEFUL CAREER.

We have received the report of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Comforts Fund from December 27, 1917, to February 28, 1919. The Society was formed on the former date and consisted of the following: President, General Sir Edmund Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Vice-President, Maj. General H. D. Watson, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Chairman, Lady Allenby; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Herbert; Committee: Lady Cheetham, Lady Brunyate, Mrs. Carton de Wiart, Mrs. H. D. Watson, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Dawnay, Mrs. Crawley, M.B.E., Mrs. A. E. Burton, Brig.-General P. Bainbridge, C.B., C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel J. Watson, C.V.O., C.M.G., Colonel McCleane, C.M.G., Mrs. A. E. Norton was the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Report runs as follows:—

Now that hostilities have ceased, the Committe of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Comforts Fund, have decided to bring their work to a close. The work has been much appreciated by all ranks, and the Committee are most grateful to all those who have so ably assisted them.

Special thanks are due to the Military Forwarding Officer and to the Army Post Office who have both done so much, to facilitate the despatch of gifts. Thanks are also due to the following Concert Parties for the performances they so kindly gave, to assist the funds, of the E.E.F.C.F. The Barnstormers, The Bluebirds, The Roosters, The Welsh Rarebits, The Bats and The Vagabonds.

The Committee are most grateful to Mrs. de Smidt, and the inhabitants of Mansoura, for organising a fete for the proceeds of which was given to the E.E.F.C.F.

In May the E.E.F.C.F. undertook the distribution of gifts sent from India and England for the Indian Troops. Gifts of money and goods were received from the following:—The Hon. Flectency, the Viceroy; Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund, Simla; Indian Soldiers' Fund Committee, London; Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund; Ladies War Relief Association, Secunderabad; Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund; Kashmir Troops Comforts Fund; Joint War Committee (U.P.); Ladies Branch St. John's Ambulance Association, Bangalore; Lady O'Dwyer's Punjab Comforts Fund; Lady Rebertson, United Provinces.

The Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund, Delhi have been most kind in purchasing and forwarding goods, and the Committee thank them for their invaluable help.

Lady Allenby's Special Appeal, published in January 1918, brought a splendid response, for which the Committee were most grateful, as it enabled them to extend their work considerably.

Gifts in kind have been received from the following:—Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund; Camps Library, London; Soldier's Recreation Committee, Edinburgh; Commandant of Police, Cairo; Army Post Office. Also from many kind friends, to whom the Committee's grateful thanks are due.

The remaining funds will be distributed to the troops in Palestine and Syria, for the purpose of promoting sport.

(Signed) A. M. ALLENBY, (Chairman).
ETHEL NORTON, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

The following is a list of articles sent out from January 1918 to February 28 1919:—Books, 1,000; Cricket Bats, 1,000; Balls, 61,017; Footballs, 4,474; Bladders extra, 3,420; Pumps, 908; Repair outfits, 1,468; Goal Nets, 5; Jerseys, 347; Shorts, 174; Stockings pr., 167; Boots prs., 224; Lacing Awls, 111; Cricket Bats 850; Balls, 1,025; Stumps sets, 260; Pads prs., 300; Gloves W.K. prs., 200; Gloves Batting prs., 272; Pitches, 1,000; Nets, 5; Scoring Boards, 4; Hockey Sticks, 2,974; Balls, 810; Golf Clubs, 61; Balls, 270; Tennis Racquets, 42; Balls, 25; Nets, 3; Polo Sticks, 123; Polo Balls, 133; Water Polo Balls, 19; Punch Ball, 1; Badminton Set, 1; Quoits sets, 23; Boxing Gloves sets, 336; Garden Seeds packets, 268; Fishing Hooks, 396; Fishing Lines, 10; Playing Cards packs, 14,980; Draughts, Dominoes Chess, Pachesi, and other indoor games, 10,021; Gramophones, 125; Gramophone Records, 2,459; Mouth Organs, Whistles, and Ocarinas, 634; Pianos, 8; Accordians, 6; Mandolines, 12; Banjos, 4; Violins, 2; Fugle, 1; Violoncello, 1; Guitar, 1; Banjo, 1; Music Pieces and albums, 100; Writing Pads, 20,731; Envelopes, 380,150; Writing paper sheets, 290,700; Pencils, 36,911; Slates, 150; Slates Pencils, 200; Xmas Cards, 20,400; Cigarettes, 8,892,576; Tobacco, cases and sacks, 1,171; Pipes, 5,278; Native pipes cases, 15; Fly Nets, 44,880; String netting, 1,000 m; Ice gouges, macines, 44; Ice Cream making machine, 1; Primus Stoves, 3; Deck Chairs, 37; Stools, 14; Chick Screen, 1; Table cloths, 12; Sewing Machine, 1; Helmets wad, 8,576; Handkerchiefs, 12,500; Mittens prs., 16,216; Muffler, 12,731; Anti-vermin Vests, 24,099; Socks prs., 5,431; Shirts, 1,417; Shoes and Slippers, 129; Aprons, 12; Cholera Belts, 142; Shorts, Pantos, and Cotton Drawers, 1,717; Singlets, 480; Kukhis cases, 12; Brushes, 4; Combs, 3; Razors, 7; Scissors, 4; Hatchlipers, 9; Mirrors, 2; Sikh Combs, cases, 43; Soap cases, 184; Oil tins, 864; Milk cases, 4,968; Horrlicks cases, 6; Chocolate cases, 43; Spice sacks and cases, 87; Boot polish tins, 60; Watches, 11; Flasks, 2,000; Baths and Heaters sets, 7; Photos printed, 8,000; Chinese lantern, 8; Fairy lights, 12; Thermometers, 6; Pierrot Costumes, 12; Wigs, 2; Other Miscellaneous Articles, 182.

Statement of Receipts and Payments from December 27 1917 to February 28 1919:—

RECEIPTS.	L.E. M.	L.E. M.
To Balance at Bank and in hand, December 27 1917		609 065
To Transfers from Special-Appeal Fund		7,100 774
To Mrs. Dawnay for General Allenby		1,000 000
To Mansourah Fete		440 000
To Syrian Community, Manchester		292 500
To General Boyle		200 000
To Shepheard's Hotel ...		200 000
To Proceeds from football match		62 486
To Entertainments	2,555 995	
Less: Expenses	1,554 996	1,200 299
To Sundry Donations, etc.	5,558 200	
Less: Refunds	69 200	5,489 000
To Refunds by Indian Branch for Goods Issued from Stock		7,140 771
		23,734 889

PAYMENTS.	L.E. M.	L.E. M.
By Sporting Requisites...		8,127 544
By Gramophones, musical instruments, etc.		1,414 785
By Books and Periodicals		1,314 675
By Games		965 805
By Writing Materials, etc.		1,634 935
By Cigarettes		2,959 602
By Milk		2,250 000
By Grants:—		
United Service Welfare Fund	300 000	
Soldiers and Sailors Entertainment Committee	325 000	
		625 000
By Sundries		416 450
By Typewriter		12 000
By Indian Comforts Sporting gear and Milk purchased		2,472 935
By Salaries and Bonuses...		131 950
By Purchase Cinema		88 000
		22,396 771
By Balance at Bank, February 22 1919		1,338 118
		23,734 889

Statement of Receipts and Payments of Indian Branch, from June 13 1918 to February 22 1919:—

RECEIPTS.	L.E. M.
To H.E. the Viceroy's Gift	6,493 175
To Indian Soldiers' Fund, London....	1,397 815
To Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund	1,218 750
To Indian Comforts Fund, Simla	487 500
To Sir J. Campbell (U.P.) War Fund	487 500
To Lady Carmichael's Bengal Fund	440 272
To Central Provinces (Lady Robertson)	325 000
To Lady O'Dwyer's Punjab Comforts Fund	220 134
To Secunderabad Ladies War Relief Association	131 767
To Kashmir Relief Fund	108 745
To Mrs. Downe Leslie	17 460
To Commission purchase of Milk ...	163 700
	11,431 818

PAYMENTS.	L.E. M.
By Condensed Milk	6,320 200
By Sporting requisites	2,209 724
By Cigarettes	1,134 820
By Writing Material	912 360
By Musical Instruments, etc.	315 940
By Books and Periodicals ...	105 945
By Repatriation Prisoners of War ...	125 000
By Games	44 340
By Sewing Machine	13 442
By Sundries	30 047
	11,431 818

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) PRICE WATERHOUSE and W. B. PEAT, Chartered Accountants.

Cairo, March 4, 1919.

ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA.

TO THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,— May I be allowed to endorse the sentiments expressed by your correspondent "Observer" as to our disappointment at Mr. Fry not being elected. As one who was at the meeting may I give some details of what happened?

After a member of the council had stated the qualifications needed in the Senior Chaplain, the council brought forward Mr. Batty's application with many details as to his past experience. Mr. Fry's application was not read and only briefly referred to. Great stress was laid on the fact that Bishop Ward, on a former occasion, had recommended Mr. Batty for the post. How he would vote now,—all details being explained—is not known. An amendment to request the Bishop of Canterbury to nominate a candidate, aroused discussion, but only found 2 supporters. In the voting Mr. Batty was elected by 11 votes to 8—Mr. Fry's application hardly having been mentioned, except by one of his supporters. It is evident that certain persons are determined to prevent Mr. Fry's election and were active in canvassing—whereas Mr. Fry's supporters,—who probably form the majority of seat-holders—were either too confident or too slack. They were given the opportunity of voting and therefore can hardly complain of their wishes have been ignored.

Yours, &c.,
SYMPATHISER.

Alexandria, April 6.

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was a little weaker yesterday.

Unified dropped 3/16 to £92 and there was no change in Agricultural Bank which were at £6 1/2.

Banque d'Athenes advanced 1fr. 1/2 to fr.88 and there was a rise of 1fr. in Credit Foncier shares which closed at fr.744. Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886 being quoted at fr.433.

Land Bank fell 1/32 to £7 3/16 while there was a drop of 1/16 in National Bank which finished at £20 27/32. Wadi Kom Ombo being quoted at £5 1/8 showing a drop of 1/8.

Chek Fadl were unchanged at £103 1/2 and there was no change in Société des Immeubles which were at £6 1/16.

Priv. Trusts were replaced at fr.109 1/2, half a franc drop while Ord. Khedivieh were firmer at 111/10 1/2, 1/0d. rise.

Salt and Soda advanced 7 1/2d. to 92/6 and Filatures Nationales were steady at £13 7/16. 1/16 drop.

Port Said Salt were quoted at 82/- ex-coupon and there was a fall of three pence in New Egyptian Company which closed at 21/9d.

CAIRO TRAMWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Our Cairo correspondent informs us that the Cairo tramwaymen's demands have not yet been granted by the Company.

NO MORE CONCRETE BARGES.

The first ferro-concrete barge built for the Admiralty at Barnstaple broke her back while being floated down the channel after being launched, and became a total loss.... It is not the intention of the Government to order any more concrete vessels.

Coventry's peace rejoicings will last two days, and will include a Godiva pageant. The mayor's salary has been increased by £5,000 to cover the cost of the celebrations.

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23-9-18

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63224—26*—19

MUNICIPALITY OF ALEXANDRIA
5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1919

L.E. 500,000

AUTHORISED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, WITH THE ASSENT OF THE POWERS BY DECREE DATED 14TH DECEMBER 1912.

PRICE OF ISSUE L.E. 96 PER CENT.

Payable on application.

Interest payable half-yearly on 15th April and 15th October.
The first Coupon for L.E.2 1/2 will be paid on 15th October 1919.

The Municipality of Alexandria invites public subscriptions to the above Loan, the proceeds of which are destined for carrying out sanitary works in the town and the protection of the Eastern Harbour.

The Loan is redeemable at par in 56 years by means of a cumulative Sinking Fund of 1/2 o/o per cent., the operation of which will commence in the sixth year after the issue.

The redemption will be affected either by annual drawings if the market price is at or above par, or by drawings or purchase on the market, if the price is below par.

The Municipality reserves the right to accelerate at any time the extinction of the Loan by means of purchase, as also to repay the Loan at par at any time after the 1st April 1939.

In conformity with Art. 31, No. 3 of the Organic Decree of 5 January 1890, issued with the assent of the Powers and constituting a Municipal Commission in Alexandria, the latter cannot raise money by Loan without the authorisation of the Egyptian Government.

The present engagements of the Municipality consist of its last Loan of £512,800 issued in 1902, of which about £38,000 has been redeemed to date, and of an advance of L.E. 100,000 made by the National Bank of Egypt, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The service of this Loan is assured by the annual inscription in the Municipal Budget of the sum necessary to cover the interest and redemption: it is guaranteed, to the extent of the necessary annuity, by the whole of the revenues of the Municipality and especially by those derived from the tax on the "propriété bâtie" estimated in the Budget for 1919/1920 to produce a sum of L.E. 180,000.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued in denominations of L.E. 50, L.E. 100 and L.E. 500.

Applications must be accompanied by the whole amount payable, i.e. L.E. 96 for each L.E. 100 applied for.

The amount of the Loan being limited to L.E. 500,000, applications will be subject to reduction in the case of the Loan being over-subscribed.

Definite Bonds will be delivered as soon as possible, against surrender of Allotment Letters.

The Subscription Lists will be open on the 14th and 15th April 1919.

Applications will be received in Alexandria and in Cairo by the following Banks:—

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT,
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD.,
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Alexandria, 5th April 1919. 64568-5

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who was Commander-in-Chief on the Eastern front, together with his family, has fled from Munich to the Tyrol, where also is the ex-King of Bavaria. Socialist papers in the Tyrol demand that they should be expelled.

A Belgrade message (undated) says that the only carriage road and motor road between Belgrade, Semendria, and Nish has been blocked by great avalanches, with the result that the replenishing of the country's food supplies has been rendered impossible.

RACING ENTHUSIASTS.

Those who cannot attend the Races can yet have a big interest by taking chances in the "Gazette" weekly competition. All entrance fees less ten per cent gives to the winner.

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G. BIGIAVI Auctioneer to the Mixed Tribunal, Sharia Emad-el-Din. (Tel 2795), CAIRO.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT).