ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following casualties are officially reported:—

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, Jan. 6.

Died:-
Harrison, Cap., E.R., A.S.C.

Prisoners in Germany, now arrived in England:-
Abey, 2Lt., H.W., R.F.A.
Adams, Lt., H., R.F.C.
Adams, 2Lt., P., London R.
Anderson, 2Lt., A., Scots Rifles.
Anderson, 2Lt., G.H.G., Rifle Brgd.
Asher, Cap., W.J., Sherwood For.
Attenborough, Lt., E.G., R.F.A.
Bailey, 2Lt., J., R. Irish R.
Ball, 2Lt., S.W., R.F.A.
Barker, 2Lt., H.E., Sherwood For.
Barnes, Cap., D.T., Ord. & Buck L.I.
Barry, Lt., W.M., Cheshire R.
Beaumont, Lt., H.B., Border R.
Beddow, 2Lt., W.E., R. Welsh Fus.
Bennett, 2Lt., F.W., Suffolk R.
Bennett, Cap., L., Durham L.I.
Bethell, 2Lt., F., Mach Gun Corps.
Boardman, 2Lt., A.J., York R.
Bond, 2Lt., U.A., R. Scots Bord.
Bone, 2Lt., E.H., Leicester R.
Boon, 2Lt., H.F., London R.
Braileford, 2Lt., J., R.F.A.
Brakell, Lt., J.F., Cavalry Special Rve.
Brattle, 2Lt., C.C., R. W. Surrey R.
Broderip, Cap., J.X.M., Somerset L.I.
Brown, 2Lt., A.E., Northumber'd Fus.
Brown, 2Lt., W.C.J., Cambridge R.
Brundrit, 2Lt., D.F., Tank Corps.
Buck, 2Lt., H., E. Surrey R.
Burnard, 2Lt., R.A., London R.
Campbell, 2Lt., J., Gordon Highrs.
Carson, 2Lt., S.B., Liverpool R.
Caswell, Lt., F.W., Northumber'd Fus.
Cawdron, 2Lt., H., Middlesex R.
Cheesman, Lt., P., W. York R.
Christie, Cap., W.M., R.A.M.C.
Clemow, 2Lt., S.N., London R.
Compton, 2Lt., F., Northampton R.
Cookson, 2Lt., F., W. York R.
Cooper, Cap., A.O., Mach Gun Corps.
Corrie, 2Lt., A.L., London R.
Crisp, 2Lt., G.H., London R.
Crowder, 2Lt., G.E., Mach Gun Corps.
Crowder, 2Lt., W.H., R.F.A.
Dans, 2Lt., H.F., E. Kent R.
Davies, 2Lt., J.H., R.F.A.
Davis, 2Lt., F.T., Northimber'd Fus.
De Loney, 2Lt., L., N. Stafford R.
Derham, 2Lt., A.T., London R.
Dickinson, Cap., C.F., E. York R.
Dickinson, 2Lt., J., Liverpool R.
Dickinson, 2Lt., W.C., Northumber'd Fus.
Dickinson, Lt., G.L., Highland L.I.
Doig, Maj., W.H., Seaforth Hghrs.
Drain, 2Lt., W.F., W. Kent R.
Duncan, 2Lt., H.J., Somerset L.I.
Dyer, Major, A.J.L., Cheshire R.
Dyson, Lt., M.J.S., Leicester R.
Dyte, 2Lt., S.T., Somerset L.I.
Edwards, Cap., G.B., Liverpool R.
English, 2Lt., J.W., R.E.
Evans, Cap., W.A., Leicester R.
Evdon, 2Lt., M.V., Nothingham R.
Falconer, Lt., W.B., Cameron Hghrs.
Fitch, 2Lt., W.R., Essex R.
Fitzwygram, Cap., Sir F.L.F., Baronet, R Scots Grds.
Fleming, Lt., E.L., Border R.
Foster, Cap., G.E., Monmouth R.
Foulds, Cap., C.L., W. York R.
Fry, Lt., D.A.M., R. Fus.
Gardiner, 2Lt., N., London R.
Gibbons, 2Lt., F.R., Lincoln R.
Gibson, Lt., N. E., York R.
Gordon, 2Lt., W., Gordon R.
Gould, 2Lt., S.C., London R.
Graham, Cap., H., Northumber'd Fus.
Raham, Lt., N., Border R.
Gregory, 2Lt., H.W., S. Stafford R.
Greig, Cap., D.S., Black Watch.
Hagen, Cap., E.C., R.F.A.
Hailey, 2Lt., G.S., Hampshire R.
Halstead, 2Lt., G.A., Manchester R.
Hommond, 2Lt., F., Cheshire R.
Hargreaves, Lt., G.W., York L.I.
Harper, Cap., M.L., London R.
Hart, 2Lt., A.L., W. Kent R.
Haslam, 2Lt., C.G., Sherwood For.
Haygarth, Lt., C.H.S., R.E.
Haylock, 2Lt., F.A., Norfolk R.
Hemsley, Cap., P.W., London R.
Hodgins, 2Lt., C.J., Gordon Hghrs.
Hodgkinson, Cap., J.N., Manchester R.
Howard, 2Lt., D.W., London R.
Hughes, Lt., H.L., Essex R.
Hullah, 2Lt., M.C., R.E.
Humberstone, Cap., J.E., R.F.A.
Hunt, Lt., G., Manchester R.
Hunter, 2Lt., W.T., R.E.
Inman, 2Lt., T.E., Sherwood For.
James, Cap., L.E., Rifle Corps.
Jameson, Lt., M.S., A.S.C.
Jamieson, 2Lt., J.W., Durham L.I.
Jones, 2Lt., D., R. Welsh Fus.
Jordan, 2Lt., W.T., R.E.
Kennby, 2Lt., W.H., Northampton R.
Kennett, 2Lt., L.H., E. Kent R.
Kilburn, 2Lt., F.S., R.G.A.
Kitch, 2Lt., A.W., North Lanc R.
Knowles, Lt., B.M., Yeomanry.
Lawson, 2Lt., A.N., Northimber'd Fus.
Lea, 2Lt., E.E.H.M., Rifle Corps.
Leather, 2Lt., V.S., W. Kent R.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, Jan. 4.

Prisoner, arrived in England:-
Bowker, 2Lt., S.R., Dublin Fus., should read Bowker, 2Lt., S., Mach Gun Corps.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

London, Jan. 6.

Killed:-
Arbuthnot, Lt., G.R., R.A.F., should read Lt., R.G.U., Lancers.

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CARDINAL BOURNE IN EGYPT.

VISIT TO ALEXANDRIA.

Cardinal Bourne arrived at Aexandria from Cairo at one o'clock on Saturday and proceeded in the motor car put at his disposal by the Military Authorities to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Saba Pacha, where he stayed during his visit. In the afternoon he visited the Sion Convent, the Mare de Dieu Convent, the Sisters of the Poor and the Sisters of Charity. On Sunday morning His Eminence assisted at a Missa Cantata at the Garrison Church Mustapha, the celebrant being the Rev. P. N. Northcote and the music being rendered by the Salesian choir. His Eminence preached a short sermon on the subject of the Epiphany saying that Catholics were in the position of the three wise men; they had seen and recognised the Star of Bethlehem and been granted the inestimable blessing of the light of the true faith; they must not therefore exult over or condemn others but rather feel that as their privilege was great, so their responsibility was great; also, they must try to live up to their high calling, and by their good example induce others to turn towards their holy religion. After Mass His Eminence visited the Catholic Club at Mustapha with the work of which he expressed himself much pleased. He then motored into Alexandria to pay a visit to the Christian Brothers at St. Catherine's. In the afternoon at 4.30 p.m. His Eminence gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament for the people of Alexandria the Cathedral being full to the doors. He subsequently spent his time with the Franciscan Community until 6.30 p.m. when he assisted at Benediction for the soldiers and preached. The celebrant was Rev. Fr. Couturier and the deacon and sub-deacon two of the fathers of the community under the direction of Fr. Vito the Sacristan of the Cathedral. Monsignor Jackman, the Cardinal's Secretary, assisted His Eminence, and some of the Catholic Chaplains were present in the Sanctuary. The acolytes and torch bearers etc., had been well-organised by Staff-Sergeant Watts. The cathedral was packed with the military, and a fair sprinking of civilians had managed to find a place. The singing was entirely congregational. The effect of the great volume of masculine voices uplifted in the praises of God was singularly impressive. Corpl. Smith presided at the harmonium.

His Eminence spoke to the men of all that they had been through in the terrible war just brought to a victorious close, it had been a conflict of ideals and we were absolutely convinced that we had fought for those ideas which make for the betterment and happiness of the human race. His Eminence paid a tribute to the noble Allies of the British, adding that it was unthinkable that the great French nation, led to victory by generals who were almost to a man fervent Catholics, whose battlefields were bedewed with the blood of her priests, should any longer harbour a spirit of persecution against the Church of God. Likewise it must be that the Italian people, with their long and splendid Christian traditions would find a means of accommodation with the Holy See, which would secure to the Sovereign Pontiff that complete independence and liberty of action which was necessary to him in the government of the Church. We must be careful that we did not lose the fruits of our hard won victory. No doubt some difficulties would arise in the re-settlement of Europe and the world, but these difficulties all be solved if we were imbued with the spirit of true brotherhood. Finally His Eminence exhorted the soldiers to patience, very naturally they were longing to be home again, but they must not expect impossibilities; all that could be done was being done. We are over-worked and tired statesmen. Perhaps his hearers found this tedious waiting a greater strain than the shock of battle, but it was all a part of the task God had laid upon them, and they must consider patience to be a part of their thanksgiving to God for victory.

After the service His Eminence visited the Catholic Club at Alexandria, where he was entertained to supper. He spoke a few appropriate words of his appreciation of the work the Club was doing under the able and single-hearted management of Mr. Harrington. He then left "amidst a parting storm of cheers."

On Monday morning His Eminence visited the Jesuits, the Lazarists, the Poor Clares and the Salesians, the boys at the institute like those of the Christian Brothers College according him a hearty welcome. At one o'clock luncheon was served at the Savoy Hotel at which were present the principal representatives of the Army and Navy, the Consuls and the Catholic Chaplains. His Eminence returned to Cairo by the afternoon train having accomplished much during his short but strenuous visit to Alexandria.

INFLUENZA AND CINEMAS.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette).

Sir,— In view of the rapid spread of influenza the Public Health Committee some two months ago, in agreement with the proprietors of Cinema Houses, arranged for the closing of such houses from 7.45 to 8.15 p.m. as some such period in order to secure effective ventilation. Observe the unfairness of the recommendations. They apply only to cinemas, theatres and music halls are not included. The Sunday matinée had to be abolished, and children are feeling the pinch very badly for parents, unable to take their children in the evening show, are staying at home. To the management of these houses, whose atmosphere can be changed in two or three minutes, a two hours' interval seems unnecessarily long and the authorities ought to recognise that and move the restrictions at the earliest possible moment consistent with the safety of the public health.

Yours, &c.,
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Alexandria, January 13.

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THE RENAISSANCE OF SYRIA.

The "Omma" (from a leading article on the renaissance of Syria).—The future of Syria have risen to determine their future, in accordance with the important declaration issued by Great Britain and France, which is a gift of true democracy for which the Allies have fought. But they have had to work under the effect of differing factors—their loyalty to the motherland and some well known traditions which make them contract separate friendship with other nations, with the result that their strength as a nation has been weakened by acting in separate parties. A party in a nation can by no means represent the whole country or speak on behalf of the public, and no contract can be considered as valid, in all departments of business,—economic, commercial, or political—unless it is based on two essential conditions which are these: (a) sound knowledge of the matter at issue, and (b) perfect freedom of action. If this fact is established according to general rules and international practice, we find that a Syrian party at home, acting under the present circumstances, is not in position to contract any political agreement or to take any decision on behalf of the people which may fix the future of the country; especially as the most part of Syrians abroad are free from every tradition that touches their loyalty to their country, and these loyal Syrians are making every effort to enable Syria to have a flourishing future. It may be a sort of acknowledgment of favour to keep some of our traditions, but this acknowledgment should by no means stand in the way of free patriotism which calls for placing the interest of the country above any other interest; and it is this public interest that has moved the Syrian community here to serve the cause of the Mainland according to the lines of modern democracy followed by free peoples. What attracts special attention of the Syrian moment is, first, that the leading Syrian committees in Egypt are backing it up, and secondly, that all have agreed upon a beautiful object which conforms with their dignity, with the interest of Syria, and the pledges of the Allies.

A LAWYER AND USURY.

The "Afkar" (a letter to the editor).—You know that pleading is a noble profession which is not less important than the task entrusted to judges who mete out justice to people. What do you think then of a lawyer who has used his profession to do harm to others? The lawyer referred to has transformed his office, into a usury bank, and allowed himself to rob people of their money by devilish means. He has a number of brokers who work for him in different directions in Egypt, bringing to his office such simple persons as would quickly fall in his trap. Scarcely a man enters his den without returning naked from the economic point of view. This lawyer has adopted a foreign nationality in order to guard himself against justice here. He openly says so and if you give me space I will report to your journal a long series of his acts emphasised by proofs which accept no contradiction.

THE MAHROUSSA'S RETURN.

The "Moakatam" (a propos of the reported return of the Mahroussa yacht from Constantinople)—When the Dardanelles were opened in 1915 and the fleets of the Allies passed through and received all warships and steamers in the Bosphorus, the higher command of the Allies forces there consulted the Military authorities in Egypt in regard to the Mahroussa yacht which belonged to the ex-Khedive and which had to remain in Constantinople during the war. Here the authorities consulted the Sultanic Cabinet on the matter with the result that it was decided to bring the yacht back to Alexandria. About a month ago, Farik Sheinata Pasha, Chief A.D.C. to the Sultan, delegated Binbashi Mohamed Effendi Rasedan, an officer of the Sultanic Nile Steamers Service, to go to Constantinople, to receive the Mahroussa and bring her back here. According to a telegram received by the Sultanic Cabinet recently the yacht which was entrusted with carrying out the mission, and was expected to arrive at Alexandria on the 9th or the 10th inst.; but as she had to wait for her sister yacht to take coal at Crete the steamer could not arrive at the fixed time. It is however expected to arrive to-day (Monday).

THE EGYPTIAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The "Akhbar" (from an article on the Egyptian Boy-Scouts scheme).—On hearing the news, a number of pupils of the Alexandria schools proposed through some journals of that town to form a Boy Scout, but should take steps to bring the scheme into force in the other big towns of Egypt. On more than one occasion, it may be remembered, we have encouraged the idea, suggesting that school-masters should take up the matter, and we are now glad to see the same scheme patronised by His Highness the Sultan. It is also gratifying to see the call received with enthusiasm by pupils, and the Alexandria students, no doubt, have expressed the views of many of their colleagues in other parts of Egypt. Although Government grants help to boy-scouts organisations, they do not undertake to conduct their work which comes within the purview of municipalities and societies in big towns and notables and other persons in smaller places.

THE RIMALI BAKERY CASE.

The High British Military Court sat for the first time on Saturday morning at the hall of the Native Court of Appeal for the hearing of the case of the disappearance of large quantities of wheat and flour belonging to the Army from the Rimali Mill, No.3, at Sayeda Zenab during the 9th and 10th May last and in which, it will be remembered, the proprietors of the largest native bakery, Abdel Megid el Rimali and Abbas el Rimali are implicated together with Abbas el Sharawi and a Greek called Zekhari Mylonas. The Court was presided over by Major Laisford and Mr. Reginald Silly and Ali Bey Sirry, a Substitut of the Cairo Parquet, carried out the prosecution. The accused were defended by Mr. Alexander, Mr. Morson, Mr. Pesti and Wahib Bey Doss. Mohamed Eff. Nejib el Hilali an official of the Ministry of Justice acted as interpreter. The Court asked the accused whether they had any objection to raise as to the composition of the Court and upon their replying in the negative the accusation sheet was read to them and they were asked whether they pleaded guilty or not. They all pleaded not guilty. After carrying out the formalities the Court decided to adjourn the further hearing of the case until Thursday next January 16.

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EGYPTIAN EDUCATION.

ITS FAILURE AND BANKRUPTCY.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

II.

Anyone may run a private school in Egypt. This work is the personal hobby of pashas and the rulers of the country; it is also the happy hunting-grounds of the speculator, and the unfailing resource of the man who lacks qualifications sufficient to secure him a post in his own school. Each summer new schools like mushrooms spring up in a night; each year they vanish also, or are merged into other institutions of like insecurity.

It must be admitted that the demand is genuine; the schools are crowded to the doors and the Ministry that controls the supply has adopted the practice of assisting these enterprises into existence by means of grants; the curious fact about the situation is that despite the hold that the power of making grants gives to the Ministry, schools which offend against the first principles of efficient educational work and are known to be so, continue to receive the grant year by year. To take some of the more obvious examples. There are institutions in Cairo which regularly receive assistance but which are known to be quite unsuited for teaching purposes by reason of the proximity of trams. Trams are not occasionally but in an intermittent stream, immediately under the windows; for at least one third of the teaching hour the teacher is waiting for the sound of the traffic to lessen that his voice may be heard. It is usual for an old palace to be adapted to the requirements of the work; and as may be conjectured it is not uncommon to find that these places are impossible as regards acoustic properties.

Having secured the building, the immediate interest of the promoter of the enterprise is to issue a dazzling prospectus. There are two or three ways by which he may hope to succeed. One is by the collection of miscellaneous scientific apparatus, old and new, useful and dangerous, and the larger the better. He will then advertise it ostentatiously, putting a fanciful sum as its valuation. Next he will turn to the intricate questions of staff. It is his business to secure the best-known teachers on a totally inadequate salary scale. He therefore selects teachers for Arabic, Mathematics and English for an hour or two a week in the principal classes paying them their own terms; and fills in the remaining hours by employing some local effendi who has failed to obtain a diploma and will therefore work at a cut rate; in this way the syllabus at least is made to appear satisfactory. Some of the more unscrupulous promoters will not hesitate to print in their prospectus the names of various well-known teachers who have not the least intention of asking to undertake the work and who in all probability refuse to be associated with them.

Next, it is necessary to consider the qualifications which go to make a good head-master. Perhaps evenness of temperament should be placed highest in the scale of virtues. He must—in Egypt—be prepared to stand a fusillade of criticism and complaint from his pupils; he must be prepared to lie like a Cretan to preserve the semblance of organisation when the pupils discover that he has not engaged a teacher whom he promised them; he must say that he is ill or that he is just coming, or that he is refused permission by the authorities of another school, or some other spontaneously generated lie. Contrariwise, he must practice the art of verbal fencing; there is no reason on earth that will be omitted while a pupil is explaining the special nature of his case and his grounds for free admission. His father is dead; his uncle is the lawyer of the headmaster's second cousin; he will promise to bring up a dozen pupils from his village if his own fees are reduced; these are some of the statements which the private school headmaster will be expected to counter.

Second, therefore, to evenness of temperament comes a quality which can only be described as sleight of mind. This is necessary both in his dealings with the pupils and with the Ministry. The head-master's first task is to persuade his pupils that there is not a school on earth which is so well staffed as his, he has to do it in face of the fact that teaching in the fourth year is at the moment of speaking impossible because the second year is assaulting an unpopular subject; a certain amount of physical prowess will be useful, but it must be combined with delicate discrimination; no pupil should be attacked by a headmaster if his relatives are higher in the social scale than bank-clerks. Further, certain dandy gentlemen should be avoided on principle; it is not unknown for a worthy bruiser to get the best of an encounter until the gendarmes (messengers) have called him off. Inspectors are a ticklish business; they must be propitiated with many cups of coffee; they must also be held in leash until the officer has done the rounds and secured that not more than the requisite number of pupils are in attendance. Sleight of mind may also be valuable when dealing with terminal examinations; it is not so apt to go wrong when left in the charge of unconcerned teachers; and while everybody's geese are swans, this is particularly true of pashas.

Talking of pashas reminds one of the large place they fill in education. A school may have a feeble staff, impossible discipline, scurrilous results, and so forth, but if it is under the protection of a well-known Pasha, all will be well. Gentlemanliness, limitless capacity to meet liabilities, and the air of an intellectual Colossus are his essential points. His name—and his wangles—will fill the school and keep it full; efficiency, discipline, a tradition of good results are as nothing and vanity, against the dignity of a pashadom at the head.

Not unnaturally perhaps, the promoter of a private school in Egypt loathes registers, forms, and statistics as much as the Government loves them. No registers of pupils need be kept in the typical among them; precision is discouraged; it is apt to bring into relief awkward facts. When the class-room is half full of pupils who have no right,—and no justification—for their place therein, it is wisest not to investigate the progress which is being made by the class. Further, if making is legitimate but that as a business concern a school comes under its special trading laws than to continue to act as if these enterprises were philanthropic concerns under the kindly aegis of the Ministry? Why should not renewable licenses be required for running these places, and why should not they be dependent on the appointment of a capable head? Why, further, should not the entry to the Certificate Examination of all and sundry pupils be curtailed by requiring candidates to be presented on the authority of their teachers, thus giving the teachers, who do the work and know the champ of candidate, the option of refusing candidates who are unworthy of attention by the Examination Commissions? Such an action would strengthen the position of the teachers vastly in institutions where they are solely dependent on gumption, and would save the authorities a great mass of useless work.

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