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PREPARING FOR PEACE.

DELEGATES HARD AT WORK

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN!

ROME, March 27.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that at the Peace Conference the Italian delegates will claim the annexation not only of the Trentino and Trieste but of all Istria, Fiume and the Dalmatian coast, comprising Zara, Sebenico and the islands. I.O.T.B.

ROME, March 27.

The little Island of Veglia, at the mouth of the Adriatic, has despatched its mayor to Paris to request its annexation by Italy. I.O.T.B.

ROME, March 28.

The correspondent of the "Bolletino Italiano" at the Peace Conference learns that the Council of Four will bring the first reading of the text of the Peace Treaty to an end this evening. There will be only one translator at the sitting, who will translate for Sig. Orlando the conversations that may take place between Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. The sitting will take place in Mr. Wilson's reception room and the secretaries will be in attendance in an adjoining apartment. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, April 7.

The Council of Four did not meet today but M. Clemenceau had a conversations with Signor Orlando, and with other persons. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

Financial experts have begun to draw up the text of the scheme relative to financial operations to be inserted in the peace treaty, in conformity with the conclusions passed yesterday by the Council. Havas.

ROME, March 28.

A British delegate at the Peace Conference, interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Mail," states that the Council of Four will impose a perfectly just peace and that it will be in the interest of Germany to sign it. If Germany were to refuse Field Marshal Foch would occupy Frankfort and the Rhine basin. The delegate added that the Essen works would be set to work for the Allies and that the rich industrial cities of Prussia would pay the indemnity due to the Allies. I.O.T.B.

GERMAN DELEGATES.

ROME, March 28.

On Sunday the delegates will discuss at Versailles the means of paying for the food which is being supplied by the Allies to Germany. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, April 7.

M. Dutasta, the Secretary General of the Peace Conference, will proceed to Versailles do-morrow to settle the last arrangements for the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries who are coming for the signature of the peace preliminaries. Havas.

THE SAAR BASIN.

PARIS, April 7.

The Saar Basin Commission is continuing the work of drawing up the statute for this district Havas.

THE GREEK NAVY.

ATHENS, April 6.

The warship Kilkis has arrived at Sebastopol from Odessa. Hellenic Agency.

MILITARY OFFENCES.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel William Thorne, Mr. Churchill stated that soldiers, including conscientious objectors who were imprisoned for offences under the Army Act, would be discharged from the army for misconduct and released when they had completed two years' imprisonment in England.

FOOD FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, April 6.

It is announced from Paris that the Canadian Government has undertaken the supplying of Greece with cereals and other foodstuffs on and from June 1, 1919 until June 1920. Hellenic Agency.

CHURCHMEN IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, April 6.

The solemn reception of the American ecclesiastic mission took place this morning at the Athens Cathedral. Hellenic Agency.

GREEKS IN ODESSA.

ATHENS, April 6.

General d'Esperey announced to the Greek Government that in consequence of the insufficiency of means of provisioning, the Greek population of Odessa will be transferred to Constanza. Fifteen ships have already been sent to Odessa for this purpose. Hellenic Agency.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
5th episode in 3 parts.

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

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

PEACE DELEGATES VISIT LENS.

MR. VENIZELOS'S OPINION.

PARIS, April 7.

Fifty delegates to the Peace Conference paid a visit to Bethune, where they took note that the centre of the magnificent belfry had been pierced by a projectile from a long range gun. At Lens, where the station has been totally destroyed, they visited nine pits which the Germans had flooded. They also took note that the Germans had blown up by dynamite the whole of the machinery which now forms a rubbish heap on which the delegates climbed and gazed upon the devastated regions. They subsequently visited the iron and steel works of Denain and Anzin, which solely at Denain, spread over 200 hectares ad gave employment to 5,000 workmen. The greater part of the market places have suffered little but they have been totally emptied of their merchandise, which has been either sold by auction or destroyed. The delegates were profoundly impressed.

Messrs. Venizelos and Politis whose impressions represent the general opinion, said: At Lens we saw an example of the most complete systematic devastation. It will be a long time before the ruins that are everywhere accumulated are built up once more. However the deep love of the native soil by the populations, which touched us profoundly, allows of every hope. On seeing the ruins of which no description and no photographs would be sufficient to give an impression, one can understand the reparation in nature and in money due to France. There must be no bargaining. Havas.

A V.A.D.'S IMPRESSIONS.

A V.A.D., now serving in France, has written the following account to the "Times" of a recent visit to the battlefields:—

We were two Sisters, four V.A.D.'s and the girl driver. Going "up the line" meant, being roused by a night V.A.D. at 5 o'clock, a nice hot breakfast at 5.30, and clambering into a motor-ambulance fitted with hot pipes at 6 o'clock, armed with baskets of food, rugs, and as many overcoats as we could wear. So did we set out at the darkest hour before the dawn. It was pouring wet too.

Our route at first was more or less uninteresting. We careered along the long, straight roads, flanked on either side by those peculiarly tall trees forming the endless avenues which are characteristic of France. We passed through several villages, approached mostly by a level crossing and a board announcing the name. In fact, the growing daylight merely revealed the flat, green country with its occasional woods, all very "tidily" set out, and the wayside farms. On our arrival at Ypl, however, we began to do some thinking to the effect that it was not very long ago that the Germans were so far advanced that it was an easy matter to shell this town, and a hasty evacuation of hospitals took place.

Arras was our next destination, and the moment we entered we realised the damage savage war can do. What were once houses are now just wrecks; pile upon pile of masonry and rubbish lies where it crashed. Some storeys of the houses are left, the fronts having been blown away, and in one place a baby's cradle leaned dejectedly over the edge of a hole rent in the floor. We stopped over half an hour here, primarily to see the ruined Cathedral. The remains of the Cathedral stand—stand nobly; there is very little roof, and the passage along the nave up to the high altar is perilous, being mound upon mound of ruins; grass has begun to grow between the cracks of fallen stone work. Great gaps are in the walls, but in one place two huge figures stand nearly intact, as are the altar steps, though at their head is an enormous shell-hole. Looking at the whole front from the steps outside, we sighed at such destruction. Then we caught sight of something fluttering high up in one of the arches, small, bedraggled, but brave—France's flag.

ON VIMY RIDGE.

We went on towards the battlefields next. For just a little way the road was good, then the change began. The road was bad, our driver swerved several times to avoid an obvious "patched" part. The country looked rough, unkept, trees had disappeared, and we saw long winding lines in the sandy soil which we knew had formed trenches. We had not eyes enough to see all round, though for miles the country looked the same, desolate and war-swept. Several times we passed a little clump of mounds marked with plain wooden crosses, but we knew the sacrifice had not been in vain.

"This is Vimy Ridge," said our driver, and the world seemed to stand still. Only a slight uprising bit of ground, and yet how immortal. For ever, surely, will the maple leaf and laurel mingle here. We got out and looked in silence upon the solid mound of bricks topped by a plain white stone cross to the memory of those who "went over" with "nothing but the will which says to them, 'Hold on.'" We roamed about over "no-man's land," fell into small trenches, stumbled upon a howitzer base dump (we dumped some into our car then!) and explored an old dugout. It was difficult to think connectedly while walking about here; such odds had had to be surmounted, such difficulties overcome.

LENS AND BETHUNE.

Lens was our next stopping place—at least, what once was Lens. It is best described now as about five miles of the most desolate devastation. To imagine it a large and prosperous coalmining centre is impossible. Not a single house remains, and the wreckage lies feet high on either side of the road. Pitiful! We saw possibly two walls of some 20ft. high standing erect. Nothing else. No smoke came from the disused shafts except in the market place, where evidently an effort was being made to take up the threads of ordinary toil. The soil here was a curious brick-red colour. Can one regard that as symbolical? Yet, withal, we felt great pride at belonging to a nation that can give back these poor ruins to their owners, and no better epitaph can be imagined than "He died in defence of his country."

We walked through Bethune, owing to a puncture. The village wore a gloomy and depressed air. Still, there are homes and shelter left there. Once in our car again, we turned in a north-westerly direction back towards St. Pol. With every mile we lost the haggard look of the country. Our avenues appeared again—the woods improved and the fields looked cultivated, and little farms and houses spoke of freedom and renewed energy. Then back, getting here and there little glimpses of Hun outrage—the ruins at Etaples. Finally our own destination, a hospital which must have been a refuge for many of those who have enabled us to say:—

"We that have seen men broken,
We know man is divine."

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.

News from Stuttgart states that several were killed and wounded in fighting between Spartacists and Government troops on April 2. The general strike is extending throughout Wurtemberg.

It is reported from Berlin that strikes have broken out at Breslau, in Lower Silesia, accompanied by riots and plundering. Reuter.

BERLIN, April 3.

The events of the affair in the Ruhr district show that the communist influence has greatly increased among miners, considerably over half of whom are now striking. The "Vossische Zeitung" states that of the one main conditions of resumption of work is adequate food supplies. Reuter.

POLISH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, April 7.

The Council of Four will meet tomorrow morning at Mr. Wilson's hotel, when Field Marshal Foch will give an account of the recent conversations for the settlement of the Danzig affair, after which the Council will examine the projects for the drawing up of clauses with regard to territories and indemnities. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

Tomorrow the Polish Affairs Commission will meet and will hear the report sent in by M. Noulens with regard to his inquiry in Poland before this report is sent in to the Council of Four. Havas.

COAL FOR ITALY.

ROME, March 28.

The Italian Government is contracting with America for the delivery of three million tons of coal to be carried to Italian ports in American ships. I.O.T.B.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

ROME, March 28.

A mission from Odessa and the Don has arrived in Rome in order to discuss the commercial relations between Russia and Italy. I.O.T.B.

A GIANT SEAPLANE.

ROME, March 28.

The trial flights have taken place of a seaplane capable of carrying thirty persons and of flying for ten hours without a stop. I.O.T.B.

ITALIANS IN TRIESTE.

TRIESTE, March 28.

The Italian Government projects establishing a Cotton Exchange at Trieste. I.O.T.B.

More than 2000 German officers and men from Turkey have arrived in Wilhelmshaven.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst proposes to stand at the next election, was to insist upon the potential wealth in invention and industry possessed by the country being utilised to provide for the wants of the people.

"Some people, as my daughter says, are out to abolish the bourgeoisie. We are out to abolish the proletariat; we want everybody to be the bourgeoisie. The middle class has set a standard of comfort and living, and we don't want that standard to be lowered."

Roberts, Hughes and Co. of Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah are offering only a special line of real-pigskin Attaché Cases at P.T.250, usual price P.T.300.

SMOKERS NOTE THAT

Messrs. Melachrino and Co. (Inc.), the Cigarette Manufacturers of Cairo, have recently received a consignment of 1,000 bales of first quality tobacco. In consequence their No.2, medium size, best quality cigarette is especially recommended.

GOING HOME — ?

Mourms are making a special showing of travelling goods. Trunks, Comfy, Wraps for ladies and all that they need for the voyage.

Westner's Fountain Pens
A. WESTNER & Co. Shepheard's Hotel, Bldg., CAIRO

BOLSHEVISM.

DUTY OF THE ALLIES.

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S VIEWS.

LONDON, March 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill states that measures with regard to Poland, Esthonia, and Lithuania depend upon the League of Nations, which will take steps for the total pacification of Russia. I.O.T.B.

HELSINGFORS, April 2.

Moscow water, electricity, gas works, and tramways are completely stopped. Glanders has appeared at Moscow, where this and other diseases are spreading at a terrifying rate. Reuter.

LONDON, April 3.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has returned from the Murmansk coast and Archangel. Interviewed by Reuter, he said that the position of the Allied Northern Forces was undoubtedly an anxious one. The Bolshevists were well equipped and largely outnumbered the Allies. Hence both the Murmansk and Archangel fronts were in danger. He was most anxious for means of saving our own troops, for half a million people threw in their lot with us, who were originally anti-Germans and were at present anti-Bolshevists. Consequently there was a moral obligation to take definite action. An announcement on this subject would be a spear-point thrust at the heart of Bolshevism and an incentive to Russian nationalist patriots.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation. He urged that the British had not yet realised what was at stake if the peril were not instantly grappled with, whereas a three month's campaign by a volunteer army would break the Bolshevik monster which was becoming far worse than German militarism. Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.

The Lettish Press Bureau announces that the whole of Esthonia is freed of Bolshevists. The peasants of South Livonia have risen and driven out the Bolshevists. The Esthonians and Letts, assisted by Finns, have partly cleared North Lettland. Reuter.

MRS. PANKHURST'S FACTS FROM RUSSIA.

Mrs. Pankhurst recently obtained information which she considers is convincing proof of Bolshevist outrage and degeneracy. She discussed this with an "Evening Standard" representative.

"I saw something at the beginning of the Bolshevist movement when I was in Russia during Kerensky's regime," she said. "The Bolshevist element was really the strongest then, as was afterwards proved, and I came back a confirmed interventionist. In Paris I have been hearing practically all first-hand from people who have recently come from Russia, how terrible the situation now is. And I am satisfied that Bolshevism is a sort of international conspiracy that came from Germany, initiated by Germany, prepared by Germany for foreign consumption. It is all part of their programme for world domination.

TALES FROM GERMANY.

"I have very little faith in the stories we hear of Bolshevism in Germany. I think it is the last country in the world to be really infected with Bolshevism.

Then the conversation preverted to Paris and the Russian reports.

"You remember that one of the things that aroused the women was the account in the papers of Bolshevist decrees declaring the nationalisation of women. There have been all sorts of contradictions, but I am satisfied this thing exists, that it has been established, not perhaps by the Central Soviet in Petrograd, but they have never repudiated it, and it is in practice in certain districts. The last person I saw in Paris was the head of the Russian Red Cross—the original Red Cross. He has proofs, he documents, and he refers to this. What they do practically is this:—

CHINESE TORTURERS.

"They serve notices on young women that at a given time they are to present themselves at the nearest barracks, and they are to remain there as long as they are needed. If they don't obey they are sorted to the most horrible punishments. They have Chinese executioners. The women are flogged, and they have a practice of breaking the legs between the knee and the ankle, chopping off their hands—in fact, practising the kinds of punishment which have been in use in China. Those are the facts, so far as the using of women for the convenience of the soldiers of the Red Army is concerned. Regarding the matter as generally applied for civilian purposes, that was confirmed by a member of the Young Men's Christian Association—a young American who came to see me. He has lived in Russia, and speaks Russian. He translated the edict for the American consul.

REFUGEES.

"He said that where he was living women refugees were arriving constantly. They were running away from this terrible thing. Of course it was applied principally against women of the bourgeoisie, they did not wish to offend the labouring classes too much. There is no defence possible for those women of the bourgeoisie. It is perfectly horrible. When I was there they were abolishing all sorts of things—religion, marriage, all the recognised institutions that hold society together. The way it was interpreted by the ignorant population was this: a friend of mine in a railway station overheard two men talking. One said:—

"They tell me everything is ours."

"Yes," said the other, 'that is true."

"Then if everything is ours, how will it work out. I know a man who has 10,000 roubles? Have I the right to go and take his 10,000 roubles?"

"Certainly,' said the other.

"And if I like a woman have I the right to take her?"

"Certainly.'

WORSE THAN CAVE DWELLERS.

"It shows," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "how you can go down lower than cave dwellers."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that the lines upon which the Women's Party would move and the way they were working in Westminster, where

Continued on bottom of preceding column

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Ramleh.
On the Sea Shore. Large Garden.
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Special Prices for the Military

EGYPT TO-DAY.

EFFECT OF GEN. ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

REJOICINGS AT CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

SOME REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

(OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE).

Cairo, April 8.

The High Commissioner has heard with the deepest regret of certain deplorable incidents which occurred yesterday during the procession. He has ordered a Court of Inquiry to be assembled at once to enquire into the matter with a view to bringing the guilty persons to justice.

(Official Communiqué).

CAIRO, April 8.

Several regrettable incidents probably due to misunderstandings are reported to have occurred during the scenes of popular excitement which prevailed in Cairo and Alexandria last night. These cases are being investigated.

The situation in the provinces is reported unchanged.

A STRONG MAN FOR EGYPT.

General Allenby's proclamation, issued on Monday evening may be called his first act as an administrator. The short time he has spent in the country since his appointment as special High Commissioner has naturally been spent in the highly necessary work of getting the country under military control, putting down lawless brigandage and restoring communications. In the meantime he has received various delegations and has gathered up the threads of the local political situation, and his prompt action, after making himself acquainted at first-hand with the position, goes to prove the words of Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons the other day, when he remarked that whatever might be said of British soldiers and generals, they were more in demand in every country in the world as lawgivers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country. Whatever may have been the reasons leading up to the interment of the four Pashas, and we have no doubt that they deserved their treatment if their conduct was subversive of the maintenance of good order, it is quite certain that the original refusal to allow a delegation of Egyptians to go to London has puzzled British people both at home and in Egypt. This is abundantly evident in the comments on the Egyptian situation that have appeared in the home press, and and if the debate in the House of Commons on the subject be followed, the free, frank opinion that Britain would have welcomed Egyptians will be found to be predominant. General Alleuby, then in giving permission to Egyptians—we presume to as many as can find ships to carry them—to proceed to London is acting entirely in accordance with British sentiment which often finds its best exponents in men like Lord Kitchener who have first won renown and the nation's confidence in leading her sons to victory in the field. Both Egypt and Great Britain therefore are to be congratulated in having General Allenby to take up the work of Lord Kitchener.

IN CAIRO.

Our Cairo correspondent writes:-

(Monday). The rumour that the four Pashas deported to Malta on March 6 were to be released and that authority was to be given for any delegation, including Saad Pasha Zaghloul and party, to go abroad spread in town on Sunday evening and formed the topic of conversation on the following morning. About 11 a.m. this rumour was confirmed by a special supplement of the "Official Journal" embodying an order from General Allenby to this effect, soon followed by supplements of the "Abram" and "Mokattam." The news spread over the city like lightning and filled the whole population—native, Syrian and European—with joy and satisfaction.

By noon the military patrols who had been scattered all over the town were withdrawn and great demonstrations of joy began. Thousands of demonstrators and hundreds of motor cars and carriages passed before the Boustan palace, and the Diplomatic Agencies and through the town. Women were not less enthusiastic than the men and hundreds of them were to be seen in their motor cars and carriages with Egyptian flags in their hands and crying "long live Egypt."

The house of Zaghloul Pasha and his three friends were also the scenes of special enthusiasm, and were visited by hundreds of friends congratulating their wives and relatives on their release. Zaghloul Pasha and party were expected to arrive early this afternoon when a very great and well-organised demonstration will take place from the Cairo Station including the ulemas, the members of the Courts and Parquet, members of the Bar, students of Al Azhar and other schools and workmen.

THE MINISTRY.

A rumour is gaining great credence that the Ministry is now being formed and that it will be made known to-day.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

There was a general holiday at Alexandria yesterday, and there will be one today, as a result of the general strike arranged by officials and merchants here. All Government departments, including the Native Tribunals, Mehkemehs Sharieh, and Parquet offices were closed as were all Egyptian firms, and industrial establishments in this town. Thousands of workless people of all classes who had left their work were out in the streets in the morning. At about 9 o'clock a mass meeting was held at the Nebi Daniel Mosque, in the Nebi Daniel Street, which lasted until 10.30. The crowd then marched down Fewfek Street to the Mohamed Aly Square carrying banners and giving vent to their national feelings in a most ardent fashion. Hundreds of demonstrators were borne on shoulders to harangue the crowd, and many of them got to the top of the tramcars, which were held up for a time in Fewfik Street, and spoke to the gathering which received every patriotic word with applause and cheers. Cheers were given for Egypt, and every European Power, including England. "Long live foreigners in Egypt," was frequently repeated by some of the demonstrators.

More than one banner figured the Crescent and Cross, one design being particularly pleasing, having three crescents on a white ground and in the centre of each crescent a red cross of the crusader pattern.

While the procession was proceeding lowly to the square, the troops patrolled the streets in small armed groups, but the greatest good humour prevailed the soldiers smiling indulgently at the enthusiastic demonstrators.

The morning demonstration lasted until midday when some of the crowds reached the square at Ras el-Tin and dispersed there after visiting the spot where the sad incident of March 6 took place. In the afternoon small groups of natives, mostly servants and boys paraded the streets in groups of two or three hundred shouting "Long live free Egypt."

The city was well policed during the day and special measures were taken by the Military to safeguard public order.

This morning the members of the Egyptian Bar, judges, Parquet officials, and other officials will meet at the Nebi Daniel Mosque. Speeches will be delivered on the occasion by men representing the different departments.

Demonstrations were renewed in the evening when a large crowd of officials marched in the main streets shouting hurrahs for Egypt and her "Ministers and faithful servants." Almost all the processions passed under the French Consulate and gave cheers for France, and some of them saluted the Italian Consulate and shouted for Italy.

Bakeries and groceries did not close their doors yesterday, and the fears which were entertained that the people would, rush when it was rumoured that no bread would be available on Tuesday and Wednesday were dissipated.

IN THE FAYOUM.

The mudir has been working day and

(Continued on page 6).

Are you satisfied with your baker.

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Up-to-date Bakery, Boulakieh, Cairo.
Best Wheaten Bread & Cakes.
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Skin and Venereal Diseases.
ELECTRO-COLLOID X RAYS.
Boulevard de Ramleh, No. 15, Alexandria.

BREAD YOU CAN EAT.
From Simonds and Co., made in their model bakery at Sharia Dawawine, Cairo 'Phone: 504 and 2419.

THE RACING SEASON.
Binoculars can now be obtained from Lawrence and Mayo, Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo. Price P.T.1,200.

A PLEASANT EVENING
may be spent in the company of "The Double Traitor" by E. Phillips Oppenheim. To be obtained at M. Avatis, the bookseller, Cairo and Alexandria. (See advert page 8).