A WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE SUMMARY.

The Foreign Office communicates the following summary of operations for the week ending July 18, 1918:—

"There is no doubt that the German offensive of July 15 was begun with most ambitious intentions. To obtain results on a great scale, the German Crown Prince threw in the armies of the two Generals Von Boehm and Von Mudra and later of a third, General Von Eben, while he also drew on the precisely accumulated reserves of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, facing the British in the north. With these forces he planned to make two bold thrusts, downward in the direction of Chalons. One was to be delivered East of Rheims on the lien between Prunay and Massiges, and the other south-west of the city on the line between Condmanx and Fossoy, on the Marne, the intended direction of the latter being southward and eastward along the Marne Valley through Epernay to Chalons. The broad objective of the attack was doubtless to strike a damaging blow against the French army, and if possible to cripple its future action, or at least force it to draw so heavily on Fochs' reserves, that fronts elsewhere might be weakened.

"From the outset the offensive was in difficulties. On a twenty three mile front from Prunay to Massiges, the Germans were held almost at once in the French battle positions, and beyond local advances at three points, French Reserves and Tanks, they never succeeded in getting beyond the forward system. West of Rheims, the Germans crossed the Marne on a front of over twenty miles, but judged by any standard the progress of the Germans was trivial, and compared with the extent of the operation, the opening movements of the drive constituted a severe failure. They had aimed to reach the Marne line from Epernay to Chalons, an advance of twelve miles, by the morning following the attack, but by the evening of the first day, their maximum advance astride the Marne was only six miles. The great attack had been held, and had degenerated into a series of fluctuating local encounters. The attack had been anticipated to a day by General Foch, and full measures had been taken so that not only the element of surprise had been eliminated, but the first impact upon which success or failure of an assault depends so much, had been robbed of its value by the admirable resistance of the French and American forces. The enemy however, although he had drawn upon his reserves, has still considerable numbers in hand, and can employ them to strengthen the assault here, or to open an attack on a scale equally great elsewhere. On the other hand, the check must be embarrassing to him. His time for active campaigning is becoming restricted, and not only are his promises to the German people still unfulfilled, but American troops of whose quality he has now had disturbing experience, are reinforcing the Allies in such numbers that even now his superiority is threatened.

In the midst of the German failure, the French struck their brilliant blow in the west and in six hours on the morning of July 18 they advanced further than the Germans had been able to do in three days. The attack was on a twenty seven mile front between Fontenoy on the Aisne and Reuil on the Marne Chateau Thierry, and without gun fire, but with tanks the French won a deep advance on the whole front. The action is still in progress but its success has been marked. On the northern flank on the Crise river, where the greatest depth has been attained, the French had pressed forward eight miles to the ravine and had also reached Mont de Paris on the Aisne and Belleau. From these points, they seem to have the junction of the two railways running to Chateau Thierry and Rheims under direct observation. These lines are the only ones whereby the German front at the points named can be supplied, and if this situation is maintained, the German position in the salient will be extraordinarily difficult. In the south the French have full effect of the blow upon the eastern sector of the battle, but already the French have gained much valuable ground, and obtained important strategic positions. Among the troops taking part were Americans, who fought at two points.

"On other fronts, both the British and French kept the enemy constantly on the alert and pursued their policy of seizing a strategic point after point of local value from him.

CEMETERY FOR SUGAR CO.'S EMPLYEES.

According to a decree just published a piece of ground at Nag Hamada in the Kena Mudiria has been taken over by the authorities as a cemetery for the burial of the Christian employees of the factory of the Sugar Company at Nag Hamada.

The Government of B.E.A. has under consideration a definite scheme for promoting the production of wheat generally in the Protectorate, and initial steps have been taken in the prohibition of the sal ous purchase of wheat for milling purposes, and the fixing of a maximum price for seed wheat.

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EGYPT'S PROFITEERS.

MILITARY COURT TRIALS.

The Cairo Military Court for the trial of contraventions against the Food Tariff and the orders of the Supplies Control Board held a meeting on Monday morning at the Nafisha Court of Appeal in which the hearing of the case of Sheikh Omar Hassan Amron, a merchant of Gizeh was resumed for the third time. This merchant, it will be recalled, is charged with selling wheat above the official prices and of a degree of fineness below that prescribed in the tariff. Several witnesses were heard during the first and second sittings and the Court deputed three cereals merchants of Gaalioubieh to appear before it at this meeting in order to give their evidence as to the degree of fineness of the wheat sold by Sheikh Omar. Two only out of the three appeared before the Court and stated that they were unable to comply with the request of the Court as distinguishing between cereals required special technical knowledge which they did not possess. They advised the Court to call upon some of the cereals cereal experts called Shishingis to examine the wheat in question and report thereon. The Court asked the merchants to select a Shislingi who would appear before the P.T.352 and P.T.1 per rol, that is to say above tariff prices. The first was sentenced to a fine of L.E.100 or three months' imprisonment and the second and third to one week's imprisonment with option of a fine of P.T. 100. All the butter and oil found on their premises was also confiscated.

The case was then called of a cereal merchant of Bab El Farag, Saad Butros who is charged with selling wheat on two occasions, once at P.T.350 per ardeb to a retired Army Officer and the other at P.T.352 to another native. Accused, who was defended by Maitre Wahib Bey Dos, in English was acquitted of the first charge but sentenced to two months' imprisonment with option of a fine of L.E.20 on the second charge.

The Court was to meet again yesterday morning to hear the remaining cases.

Y.W.C.A. PIONEER CLUB,
ALEXANDRIA

The Committee of the Pioneer Club, 1, Rue Sesostris, desire to thank the following for their donations towards the expenses of erecting a bathing cabin for the use of the girls of the city:—

Moreum's Oriental Stores, per J.A. Nyson Esq., L.E. 10; collected by J.A. Nyson Esq., L.E. 1; Rigito & Co., L.E.5; Messrs. Bassy & Co., L.E. 5; Miss Ledgard, L.E.1; Messrs. Montanez & Co., L.E.1; Miss Morgan, L.E. 1; Messrs. Salbagi & Co., L.E.1; A. Yulda Esq., L.E.1; Telephone Club, L.E. 1. The total amounts to L.E.25.

As this pioneer movement, designed for the improvement of the health of the business girl, will probably rest from start to finish without L.E.100 it is much to be hoped that other firms will yet show their appreciation of this effort by sending their contributions to any of the undersigned members of the Committee:—Mrs. Borton, Mrs. Bawden; Mrs. Algernon Carver; Mrs. Cloulius, Miss Margerison.

OLD COURT PAPERS SOLD TO EMPLOYEES.

News comes from Minet El-Kamh that the Markaz is interrogating two servants of the Mehkemeh Sharieh charged with having sold to a merchant some copies of the "Official Journal" of the Mehkemeh.

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THE NILE FLOOD.

KHARTOUM'S PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

A comparison of the Nile gauge readings at Khartoum during the last few days with those of corresponding dates in 1917, observes the "Sudan Times" of July 17, does not show an alarming rise this year as was first anticipated. But the flood season is still at its beginning; and it is not unlikely that at its maximum it will reach a higher level than the flood of 1917, which was a record one for many years.

If this excessive rise, however, should take place, it will find Khartoum and its vicinity well protected against it. For several months, the Khartoum Provincial authorities have been working energetically on the construction of protective embankments, at Omdurman, Khartoum North, and at some places where such work is needed in the outskirts of Khartoum. The completion of the river wall at Khartoum has been delayed, owing to scarcity of lime. But it is hoped that progress will be continued on it. Protective measures are also being taken on the railway line, especially in localities near the Nile, where embankments are being put up to protect the line.

The Nile Gauge readings at Khartoum, Malakal and Roseires respectively have been as follows:—

July	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
14	12.98	13.15	11.63	11.96	15.67	16.10
15	13.04	13.30	11.64	11.96	16.30	16.08
16	13.10	13.22	11.64	11.97	16.70	16.02
17	13.17	13.25				

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was active yesterday and the number of transactions was considerable. The following were the officially quoted closing prices.

Credit Foncier bonds issue 1903 were quoted at fr.289 and issue 1911 were offered at fr.280.

Unified were in demand at £96 1/2 a half pound rise.

Agricultural Bank rose 1/32 to £6 7/16 business being done at that price and at £6 1/2.

Credit Foncier shares rose 19 francs and closed in demand at fr.747.

Comptoir Financier dropped 3/32 to £1 17/32.

National Bank were very firm at £20 1/4 a 3/4 £ rise, business being done at £19 3/4, 20, 20 3/16, 20 1/8 and 20 1/4.

Cassa di Sconto remained at £0 28 1/2 and pgiviegged rose 1 fr. to fr.111.

Wadi Kom Ombo rose 1/32 closing at £5 7/16, business being done at that price and at £5 1/2, 5 15/32.

Société du Behera were at £14 1/8, a 1/16 rise, business being done at that price and at £14. Privileged remained at £4 31/32.

Business was done in Chek Fadl at fr. 106 which rose 1fr. to fr.106.

Tobacco and Rurales rose 1/32 to £3 5/16.

Union Fonciere remained at £3 21/32, business being done at that price and at £3 11/16.

There was no change in the Gabbari Lands which closed at £- 29/32.

Société Fonciere were in demand at £7 1/4 a rise of 1/16.

There was some business in Société des Immeubles which remained at £6 9/16.

Delta Land Trans rose 2fr. to fr.113, business being done at that price and at fr. 114; deferred shares were at fr.163, a fraur rise, business being done at fr.162 and 163.

Ord. Khedivieh rose 3d. to 50/- business being done at that price and at 49/9, and 50/1 1/2d.

Nungovich Hotels were quoted at £7 7/16 a drop of 1/16, business being done at £7 1/2, 7 9/16, 7 3/8 and 7 7/16.

Salt and Soda were offered at 49/9d., a rise of 3 pence, business being done at 49/10 1/2, 49/9, 49 8 3/4."

Business was done in Filatures Nationales at £20 which dropped 1/4 £.

Brasseries d'Egypte were in demand at fr.354, a rise of 4fr.

Associated Cotton Ginners remained at £- 31/32 1/64, and Sidi Salem Estates at £2 1/4.

There was some business in Port Said Salt which dropped 1s. to 128/-.

New Egyptian Co. were firm at 21/-, a rise of 3d. business being done at 20/10 1/2, 21 -, 20/9, 21/-, 21/1 1/2 and 21/-.

Egypt and Levant s.s. rose 3d. to 32/-. and Deferred shares dropped 1s. closing at 160/-.

NEGLIGENCE OF CARIO POLICEMAN.

Riad Bey El Gibali, Sheikh of the Belloulins has informed the Mousky Police, Cairo, that two pickpockets stole his pocket-book containing L.E.59 in banknotes. He arrested one of the thieves and called on one of the patrol police to arrest the other pickpocket who was only few feet from him, but he did nothing and the thief escaped. The Mamour is now holding an enquiry into the matter and it is expected that the policeman in question will be referred to a Military Council to be tried for negligence.

The Washington Medical Department announces that twelve women physicians have been accepted to serve as anaesthetists in base hospitals with the status of "contract surgeons," and privileges of first lieutenants.

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MILITARY SITUATION.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

(By our Military Correspondent).

Cairo, July 7.

Since we last traced the Allied front of attack between Soissons and Rheims, there have been certain further changes, especially on the southern face of the German salient. From the Aisne along the Crise valley the line remains unchanged, but south of Oulchy-le-Chateau the French, after repulsing violent German counter-attacks, gained further ground and are now in possession of the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles. The line then bends south-east, passes north of Dormans, St. Germain and Epieds, along the northern edge of the Barbillon woods to the heights overhanging the Marne north of Charteves. Eastward along the river Marne the French now hold the heights fringing the river to Reuil. From Reuil to the old German line at Cligny there is little change except that the whole of Bois de Courton has now passed into Allied hands, while the British have made some further progress north of the wood. East of Rheims the French have occupied the whole of the first line positions evacuated by them in anticipation of the German assault of July 15, but so far as the map is concerned we may say there is no change. It is only to be expected that, as the Germans fall back towards their second line, their resistance and counter-attacks should become more severe, as fresh reserves are brought forward from the Allies are drawn from their own sup-plies. In view hereof it is most gratifying that the Allies have been able to overcome very heavy German counter-attacks and not only to maintain the positions won during the first three days, but to add further gains of territory.

THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

We have now two strategic achievements to four offsets, namely, the evacuation of the Marne, the enforced evacuation of the Chateau Thierry region and the bulge north of the Marne. The process of eliminating the German salient south of the Aisne involves the following three stages. The Germans may succeed in making a stand on any of the following positions: (a) the heights south of the Ourcq, their present position; (b) the plateau between the Ourcq and the Crise; (c) the plateau between the Crise and the Vesle; (d) the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne. Naturally the strongest German resistance is being experienced on the east and west faces of the salient. The Western face has already been driven in more than 12 miles and the eastern face about 7 miles. But on the east and west faces that the greatest danger threatens the Germans, since any further penetration by the Allies would of itself enforce a further withdrawal of the southern face as the only alternative to the destruction of the troops holding it. Even now there appears to be considerable probability that a further withdrawal will be forced on the Germans. The question of ammunition and food supply for the troops south of Fere-en-Tardenois must be extraordinarily difficult. Fresh supplies are daily dropping over 50 tons of high explosives on all the roads and rail junctions in the area south of Fere-en-Tardenois. Terrific conflagrations and explosions have been produced in the congested railway stations at Fismes and Fere, so that the supply of the troops in the south must remain nearly as precarious as when they were holding the heights beyond the Marne. Besides quite apart from their terrible losses in men and material, the moral of the German troops must have suffered heavily. The results of the German offensive of July 15 to date expressed in terms of territory comes to the following:—Since the beginning of June the Germans gained 125 square miles; they have now lost to the Allies 400 square miles and 75 square miles of neutral gain. Thus they now hold 350 square miles of French territory less than they did before. Their casualties must have run into the neighbourhood of 200,000 while the loss of about 25,000 prisoners and over 450 guns constitutes a staggering addition to the material and moral.

On the rest of the front there is still no sign of the Crown Prince's long-expected new offensive. It is probable that a number of his divisions have been drawn down to save the situation between the Aisne and the Marne. Meanwhile Sir Douglas Haig is still daily effecting improvements in his line and taking prisoners from the enemy's trenches and machine guns. The most important of recent minor enterprises was a joint Franco-British night attack south of Villers Bretonneux.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

We have already alluded to the fact that the concentrated French air service is keeping up a daily average of about 50 tons of bombs on the German troops immediately behind the battle front. A contingent of British machines have taken part in this aerial offensive. Meanwhile Sir Sefton Brancker's machines have continued their attacks upon the military targets opposite the British battle line in France and Flanders, while the Independent Air Force is still busy over the southern Rhine valley from Mannheim southwards. The German air service is quite incapable of coping with our command of the air and their losses since the launching of the German offensive have been simply terrific. Counting only machines and balloons definitely destroyed, they lost yesterday to Allied arms in France and Germany on the 17th, 16 machines and 10 balloons; on the 18th, 40 machines and 2 balloons; on the 19th, 36 machines and 10 balloons; on the 20th, 31 machines and 3 balloons. Over all the fighting fronts this destruction of the German air service is going on apace. British machines in Italy accounted for 17 enemy aeroplanes in 3 days, while the Italians have also accounted for a very large number and captured 6 aeroplanes intact in Albania. The enemy is also losing machines in the same proportion on the Salonica and Palestine fronts, 3 machines being destroyed in one day on the latter front by the British.

THE POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE VICTORY OF THE MARNE.

It is amusing to look back on the war aims of the German press before July 15 and compare them with the present tone. It was about July 13 that the "Kreuz Zeitung," the great Junker organ, stated Germany's war aims as envisaged by the Military Party. This was just after Luehlmann had been shelved and Ludendorff had received orders to go full stream ahead in pursuit of victory. We were told that victorious Germany would have no paper agreements; the Allies would simply be ordered to hand over such portions of their present possessions as Germany might require. The "Mittel Afrika" scheme, the pendant of the "Mittel Europa scheme, was dug out of the newspaper files in which it had been allowed to slumber for the last two years and we were informed that Germany would proceed to create a vast Central African Empire with German East Africa, England and South West Africa as the corner pillars. Carefully protected wireless stations, certified ports and depots for raw materials were to make of Central Africa a new Germany of the south so that in the next war Germany would be able to carry on military operations against the world from two self-supporting centres. A vast army of African natives was to be drilled on the best Potsdam lines, and was to include in its ranks the Arabs of the east the Haussas of the west together with the Hottentots and Hereros of the south. The "Kreuz Zeitung" remarks that the Hereros would make excellent material for soldiers. That might have been true before the German war in South West Africa, but as these unfortunate people were practically exterminated by order of the Kaiser's deputy, it seems a little late to count on them now as material for the future German army.

Now we have the whole of the German press solemnly preparing for a renewal of the peace offensive. During the next few weeks we shall be told ad nauseam that Germany has never had any desire except to defend herself and to live as an equal among the other sovereign peoples of the world. Count Seidler, the pro-German Prime Minister who was imposed upon Austria at the dictation of the German Military Party, has now submitted his final resignation, and is to be replaced by Czernin, the "pacifist" Austrian statesman who was the accomplice of the Emperor Charles in all his earlier attempts to obtain a separate peace. In a speech made in the Austrian Upper House on July 20, Count Czernin has already intimated the intention of acting as a mediator, but only on condition that he obtains the full confidence of Berlin. We may set down Count Czernin's threats to Berlin as being mere camouflage for the benefit of the Allies. All peace offensives emanating from Vienna are really directed from Berlin and the question of a separate peace with Austria has been considered in all its bearings and set aside as it would entail the desertion of the oppressed peoples of Austria, whose national aspirations have been formally recognised by all the Allies. The only manner in which Austria can obtain a separate peace is by agreeing to the demands of the Allies for the constitution of independent Polish and Czecho-Slovak states and the restitution of Italia Irredenta. But as all Austrian overtures are based on the continued existence of the Dual Monarchy in its present shape, they are just as unacceptable as the German overtures regarding the restoration of Belgium subject to its being treated as a pawn against which German gains in other quarters may be traded off. Though the Allies are not fighting to destroy Germany or Austria, they are fighting to destroy the military governments of these two powers, and peace with either will only be possible when their people have made a genuine repudiation of their present military governments.

GREECE'S NEED OF OFFICIALS.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

The new conditions created in Greece by the state of war and the mobilisation of many administrative functionaries, officers in the reserve, and also the removal of others from the service has obliged the Greek Government to seek for young men able to enter the different services of the state. As in Egypt there are many Greeks having the qualifications required by the law and, moreover, knowing foreign languages, it was but natural that the Government of Athens would apply to them to enter the different services. The Diplomatic Agency of Greece has recived a telegram from the Government, by which it is ordered to explain to those qualified that it is to their interest to serve the State, either in the diplomatic or in the administrative services. The telegram explains the new conditions and the need for new officials and says that careers are open to everyone disposed to work, and promotion very easy, while the pay is more than sufficient.

A Birmingham inquest the other day adds a curious point to the psychology of suicide. "I am afraid," runs a letter to the brother, "this little tragedy will interfere with your holiday. I believe it is cowardly to leave some sort of a note when one contemplates suicide." To think that one should be such a stickler for etiquette at the moment of renouncing it.

The Bill providing for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee has been finally passed by the States-General, the First Chamber adopting the Bill without a division.

HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR.

Mr. Hornstein, the boot and shoe specialist, of Avenue Boulac, Cairo, is now in receipt of a splendid assortment of high-class Ladies' and Gent's Footwear in the latest styles and sizes, more especially suitable for Summer wear.

MEAT.

As Meat imported from overseas is no longer available, the NILE COLD STORAGE Co., have made arrangements to provide their Customers, until such times as imports can be resumed, with the best native meat, selected under their own supervision and stored in their own Cold-rooms.

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FAITHS IN DOCTORS.

WHAT THEY CAN AND CANNOT DO.

The satirist who describes all medical men as scoundrels may do the medical profession little harm, but a vast mass of a cestain kind of popular faith does it little good, says the latest "Lancet" to hand. This last credits physicians and surgeons — particularly the latter — with powers little short of miraculous, and hallows beliefs which date from the days when the profession dabbled in magic. Who, for instance, is not familiar with the story which describes how at the hospital — preferably Moorfields — the eyes of some half dozen patients are daily taken out, "laid on the cheek" — it must be the cheek, that being part of the ritual, — scraped by ophthalmologists of surprising achievement, and finally "put back" in their sockets. A complete cure invariably follows, and the operation has, as a rule, been performed on the narrator's near kindred. It is in vain to reply to this marvellous tale that the eye is closely anchored to its moorings.

Extraordinary feats of gastric surgery are not uncommon in popular legend, and there is analogical warranty for many of them, seeing that operations are performed now-a-days which were undreamt of by our ancestors. But who endowed certain surgeons in Harley Street — with the curious predilection for removing all the intestines and laying them upon a plate — the plate is here part of the ritual — before finally sewing them in position? The legend, as it last came to us, described a particular performance in which a "Harley Street specialist" removed from his patient the intestines in their entirety, laid them on a plate, rushed from the scene of operation, darted the plate in front of the patient's horribly anxious wife, snorted "Now, are you satisfied"? before returning to the patient and repacking the abdomen.

Then there is the suburban family doctor we have read of, who may be seen o' nights stealing along garden walls in pursuit of stray cats, for he makes a point of always trying a treatment on an animal before experimenting on a patient. The cat, in one case, is his idea, and the young man seems to lend itself to cinematographic display. Pharmacy has its triumphs as well as vivisection in current talk and transpontine fiction, and he is still accounted the greatest latrist who prescribes the nastiest physic. It used to be well known to many out-patients that phthisis, cancer, and even lunacy could be successfully combated by drinking largely from several medicine bottles at once; the lungs were held to be especially susceptible to liquids of the tonic kind, taken in bulk. The population of our out-patient departments to-day is here, educated, but the belief in the bottle is represented by a readiness to supplement charitable science by resort to costly quackery.

THEFTS FROM LETTERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately received a remarkable number of complaints from subscribers that letters sent with remittances have not been acknowledged. As these remittances have not been received by us and are sent in the shape of bank notes in unregistered letters, we advise subscribers to send remittances in registered letters in future.

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