Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Lipton's) CAIRO.

DUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

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FROM FRANCE.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANXIETIES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEWS.

PARIS, March 18.

During the interval since the arrival of President Wilson the discussion of the War Council has mainly centred in the possibility of incorporating the League of Nations in the preliminary peace terms in accordance with the wish of the President though President Wilson has not made any official statement regarding the reasons for this. It is understood that he is moved by the fear that should the peace terms not include the League of Nations' interest in his favourite project might die down and its inauguration be left some distant date. The French view is that such inclusion is neither necessary nor desirable. The French seem to feel that if the covenant is rushed through questions vital to France, such as the future security of the Rhineland, might be shelved. The British think that peace at the earliest possible moment is absolutely necessary so that the world may get again to work, but it is believed that they are disposed to meet the desire of the President so far as can be done without sacrifice of any essential principles. Reuter.

PARIS, March 19.

Lord Robert Cecil informed Reuter's representative that the British delegation strongly favoured the incorporation of the League of Nations' covenant in the preliminary peace treaty. He pointed out that many problems could only be solved by reference to the League and it would be useless to proceed with the final terms until the broad lines of the League were fixed, for instance the preliminary terms presupposed a League of Nations as regards German colonies, which could not be left in the air. Moreover it had already been agreed that the German colonies should be assigned to mandatories, which presupposed a League of Nations.

Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that the League was an essential element in the pacification of the world and the sooner it got to work the better. Reuter.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 21.

Sir Frederick Maurice, who has just arrived from England, declared emphatically that he favoured the League of Nations and he stated that the masses of Great Britain believed it the best means of avoiding a repetition of this war and the only alternative to heavy armament. He said for the first time in history England had been at war. In the past England fought with her fleet, gold and a comparatively small army, this time the whole nation fought. She understands now for the first time what war is and she does not like it. The war had a telling effect on Great Britain, whose purpose in this war was to end all war. She hopes to achieve that ideal through the League of Nations and has no hope of doing it any other way.

PARIS, March 22.

The second meeting of the League of Nations was of great importance. During this meeting the discussions of the draft drawn up by the Peace Conference came to an end. There was much talk over article 16 which provides for the various coercive measures to be employed against any nation that may break away from the League before laying its case before the Executive Committee. Various amendments were brought forward asking for more precise information as regards the coercive measures in case they have to be used suggesting the possibility of not employing such measures until after the insufficiency of economic measures had been shown and also the exemption of small States participating in military action. Lord Robert Cecil stated that the employment of armed force might be indispensable for coming to the aid of economic measures, that there were certain cases that would have to be discussed and that small States would not be called upon for military assistance but that they would be obliged to give free passage to the troops of other States. It was recognised in principle that States should be allowed to organise forces for their own defence, by which means the reduction of armaments to a minimum was thus admitted.

The question of absolute neutrality put forward by Switzerland and Denmark encountered a certain amount of opposition. The discussion of article 25 abrogating all the obligations of the Powers which might be incompatible with the fact brought Mr. Venizelos to his feet, stating that purely defensive alliances might be admitted. It was also arranged that no contracting State should intervene in the affairs of any other. The greater part of the delegates stated that their adherence to the League would depend upon the adoption by each country of the modifications which must be made in the covenant and in its legislation. All information on this subject will be furnished by the Commission.

Lord Robert Cecil, in conclusion, thanked the delegates from neutral States for whom M. Loudon the former Prime Minister of Holland spoke thanking the Commission for the welcome accorded to them. Havas.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
1st and 2nd episodes.

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

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

PROVISIONS FOR GERMANY.

TRANS-CAUCASIA'S PLIGHT.

PARIS, March 18.

The initial consignment of Allied foodstuffs to Germany includes from Britain 30,000 tons of bacon, 10,000 of condensed milk, 20,000 of vegetable oils, 2,000 of margarine, 2,000 of dripping, 35,000 of rice, 50,000 of Rangoon beans, 15,000 of oatmeal, 10,000 barley, rye and flour.

France's contributions include 50,000 tons of pale kennedy, America supplies 40,000 tons of wheat flour and 30,000 of rye. Reuter's Special Service.

BERLIN, March 18.

An Anglo-German agreement has been signed for the delivery of 30,000 tons of German potash, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the payment of food supplies. Reuter's Special Service.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The American Red Cross reports that conditions in Trans-Caucasia are becoming frightful owing to the lack of food. Forty-five thousand are reported without bread at Erivan and destitute refugees daily from starvation. There has been food at Baku and Batoum for some time but the railroads are without transportation facilities. Some relief should obviously and relief is a crying necessity.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 19.

The three million mark has already been passed in the drive for the collection of six million dollars as the City's quota of thirty million for relief in the Near East.

The fact that Europe is supplying the biggest enemy of humanity with food may at first appear strange, but it is generally admitted that Bolshevism is the offspring of hunger it will be easily understood. The condition of Europe in general was recently admirably set forth by Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, in a speech at Newcastle recently, who, after dealing with the home food situation, said:—

In reviewing the food position we must think of the needs of Europe as a whole. From information which reaches me from absolutely unimpeachable authority, the situation in great tracts of Europe is nothing less than tragic. It is not too much to say that Rumania is starving; that Serbia is starving; that Austria is starving; and that Germany is starving. The question now arises whether we shall be able to get sufficient food to those countries in time to prevent a catastrophe.

The Supreme Economic Council in Paris of which I have just been made a member, is straining every nerve to meet this situation. I am going over to Paris on Monday to attend meetings of the Council, and I pray it may be possible for us to concert such emergency measures as may stave off impending disaster. Clearly we cannot complacently watch Europe starving and feel ourselves to be the full. We are going to help, and if helping means that the situation here does not improve as rapidly as it otherwise would, England, I am sure, will not grumble. As soon as people here realise the appalling seriousness of the situation which is developing in Europe, they will be the first to call upon the Government to intervene.

FALLING PRICES.

With regard to the food situation in Great Britain he said:

"No sane man wants to keep on control merely for the sake of control. Decontrol of any commodity will take place as soon as supplies are abundant as to justify the hope that prices will not only fall but will remain at reasonably low level. If we believe that decontrol would mean that prices would be kept up artificially, or even rise, then we shall not de-control that commodity.

"We are decontrolling sugar, margarine, and are about to de-control tea, because, owing to the foresight of the Ministry, the supplies of these articles are now so abundant that on de-control taking place we are certain the prices would tend to fall. In the case of margarine they have already fallen.

"With regard to sugar, we are not going to de-control yet. Sugar is at this moment being sold at prices considerably below the world prices, and it is obvious that if we took off control at the present time prices of this vital commodity would simply soar up."

AMERICA'S CLAIMS.

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The State Department announced that the American claims against Germany total 800,000,000 dollars and have been compiled for presentation to the Peace Conference. They include compensation for the loss of life and property on the Lusitania. Over 100 American men, women, and children lost their lives and complete details have been furnished by the relatives.

ARCHBISHOP OF U.S. NAVY.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Most Reverend Patrick R. Haynes, Bishop Ordinary of the United States Navy was installed as Archbishop at New York. The ceremonies were simple owing to the eLnt season.

QUEEN MARY IN THE SLUMS.

LONDON, March 18.

ha Queen visited the poorest slums of Bethnal Green to-day and received an ovation.

Reuter's Special Service.

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

PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO REMAIN IN PARIS.

THE POLISH PROBLEM.

PARIS, March 17.

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando have written a joint letter to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to postpone his departure for England in view of the urgency of the problems with which the Conference is dealing, the importance of which the writers believe outweighs even the Labour dispute in Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George is awaiting the decision of the London Cabinet in this connection.

The letter says that if Mr. Lloyd George can remain in Paris another fortnight the signatories believe that the chief questions connected with peace can be settled.

The Supreme Council adopted the military air conditions for the preliminary peace treaty also the naval conditions extend in regard to the questions of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. The terms include the prohibition of the construction of submarines in Germany. Reuter.

PARIS, March 18.

Mr. Lloyd George has decided to remain in Paris for some time in order to participate in the important discussions at present proceeding with regard to the peace terms and the League of Nations. Reuter.

LONDON, March 19.

(10.35 p.m.) Reuter is officially informed that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to comply with the request of Messrs. Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando to remain in Paris until the Peace Preliminaries are settled. The War Cabinet met to-day and came to a similar decision. Reuter.

PARIS, March 21.

Mr. Wilson has visited the devastated regions of northern France. Havas.

LONDON, March 19.

(10.35 p.m.) A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme Allied Council this afternoon discussed the military situation in Galicia and agreed to the terms of injunction to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg requesting them to suspend hostilities on certain conditions.

The Council dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the Commission on Polish Affairs. Reuter.

PARIS, March 22.

The Allied Supreme Council has not yet come to any decision with regard to the Polish frontiers. It devoted most of its time at the last meeting to the means of transporting General Heller's army to Poland. The Council will meet again to-morrow morning. Havas.

FRANCE'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, March 24.

The Seine Radical Socialist Federation yesterday unanimously voted an order of the day stating that the Seine Federation considers that the reparations for the damage caused in the invaded districts must be considered as privileged, obtain priority, receive payment in full and be made without delay and that in order to proceed under the best conditions and without the briefest delay with the financial settlement of the expenses of all kinds that have been imposed on the Allied Nations the National Society of Nations should be immediately constituted for the purpose of taking immediate steps for the refunding of such expenditure. Havas.

FRENCH OCCUPY MANNHEIM.

PARIS, March 20.

The "Vossische Zeitung" announces that owing to fresh Spartacist outbreaks French troops have occupied Karlsruhe and Mannheim. Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

LONDON, March 20.

(1.35 p.m.) A communiqué from Paris says that the Labour Legislation Commission has adopted the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organisation for international labour legislation. Reuter.

JAURES'S MURDERER.

PARIS, March 24.

The trial of Vilain, who killed M. Jean Jaures in July 31, 1914, began to-day at the Seine Court of Assizes. A number of people were present. The charge sheet, after describing the scene of the tragedy, adds that Vilain acknowledges his premeditation and suggests his entire responsibility. M. Jaures brings a civil action. Havas.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.
Hornstein, the best and shoe specialist, of Avenue Boulac, Cairo, is now in receipt of a splendid assortment of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children most suitable for summer wear.
Note address: Hornstein, Avenue Boulac, Cairo.

BOLSHEVISM IN HUNGARY.

THE ENTENTE'S TASK.

BASLE, March 24.

It is reported from Budapest that the Socialist and Communist Parties have joined together and have taken up the reins of power in consequence of the resignation of Count Karolyi. They have declared the country to be in a state of siege. Havas.

PARIS, March 24.

The French Press naturally attach great importance to the events in Hungary and unanimously point out that the internal difficulties made it easy to foresee the increasing action of the Bolshevik party in Hungary. For a long time already the dictatorship of Count Karolyi has been observient to the exigencies of the extremists. At the same time this only partially explains the latest events.

The papers point out the symptomatic attitude of the German Press which, according to the expression used by the "Matin" reports the Bolshevisation of the Hungarian Government as a fine trick played on the Allies.

In an interview the Austro-German military secretary, Deutsch, corroborates the guesses of the French Press with regard to German connivance. "If," said Deutsch, "the Entente treats us like Hungary it will lose the bulwarks against Bolshevism which is represented by German-Austria." Deutsch added is only possible if German-Austria does not come to any economic or political harm.

This interview fully justifies the comments of the "Journal" which says, "Blackmail is here cynically disclosed." All the papers consider that Bolshevism must be driven out of Hungary before it be too late. Instead of a hard arduous operation in Russia there is now the imperious necessity of saving Poland and Roumania and of reestablishing the waterfight compartment which has been broken down. This problem will be discussed by the Council of Ten to-morrow morning. Havas.

THE BOLSHEVIK WARS.

GREEK AND LETTISH CAMPAIGNS.

SALONICA, March 16.

The Greek general staff announces that the second Greek division in Russia have gained at Kherson a brilliant victory over four times the number of Bolsheviks, who were well organised, completely equipped with artillery and machine-guns and commanded by German officers, many of whom participated in the battle. The Greeks advanced twenty kilometres and took many prisoners and much booty. In connection with the above it is interesting to note that the Bolsheviks claimed to have stormed Kherson on March 8. Reuter.

HELSINGFORS, March 18.

It is stated that the Bolsheviks are concentrating large forces, including a lot of heavy artillery on the Narva front.

A Lithuanian communiqué says that a general offensive on the Lithuania-Courland front has begun. The Bolsheviks have been decisively defeated in Northern Lithuania. Mitau is threatened. Reuter.

BOXING.

CANTON, (Ohio) March 18.

Jack Britton knocked out Ted Kid Lewis in the ninth round and retained the welter weight championship of the world. Reuter's Special Service.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 18.

The British Red Cross has taken charge of 50,000 Russian prisoners in Germany. Reuter's Special Service.

GERMAN SITUATION.

PARIS, March 22.

It is reported from Berlin that the "Freiheit" denies that a general strike has been arranged for the end of March. Havas.

DEMOBILISATION.
JOHN COLLACOTT & SON
Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, 1 Rue Rosetta, Alexandria
hold adequate stocks of
Outfitting & Suitings.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

LORD CURZON'S EXPLANATIONS.

SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

(OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE).

CAIRO, March 25.

The main railway lines connecting Cairo with Alexandria and the Canal towns are all clear.

On the alternative route connecting Galiub with Tanta through Ashmun and Shebin el Kom, the permanent way has been repaired between Ashmun and Tanta, the Galiub Ashmun section is still under repair.

Further reports of the outbreak at Port Said on the 21st instant show that the mob had been worked up by agitators and attacked the residential quarter while under the influence of hashish. The casualties inflicted by the troops amounted to 6 killed and 17 seriously wounded. The strike is at an end, and all is now normal. In the neighbourhood of Mit Gamr (southern Dakahlia province) which was mentioned yesterday as still forming with Zifta and Mit el Ghourashi centre of disaffection and turbulence, a repair train was on the 22nd isolated by the mob who put the line in front of and behind it. An armed relief train arrived on the scene on the 23rd and was in its turn also attacked by the rioters upon whom over 100 casualties were inflicted. Apart from this incident there are no new outbreaks to record in the northern provinces. Reports are now being received showing that many farms belonging to the State Domains, Land Improvement Companies and private land owners, have been devastated. Machinery has been destroyed, the farmhouses burned, and all cattle and grain stocks removed. While reports are as yet incomplete it appears that in most cases the owners and employees escaped with their lives by taking refuge with native friends.

At Damanhour over 100 rioters, including the ringleaders in the attack on the Mudir have been arrested. The Mudir has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties. Nothing fresh is reported from the western outskirts of the Delta.

Railway communication between Wasta and Beni Suef has been restored. The Mudir reports that the Beduin have taken to heart the severe lesson administered at Medinet el Fayum on the 19th instant, and are reoccupying the underlying posts which were temporarily evacuated. Measures are being taken for the restoration of order at Assiut and southwards.

All is quiet in Cairo and neighbourhood.

(Official Communiqué).

CAIRO, March 24.

The main railway lines between Cairo, Alexandria and the Canal towns are all clear.

In the northern provinces disorders are becoming more and more sporadic. On the 21st there was a minor outbreak at Port Said, due to the instigation of a strike among the coal coolies by political agitators. The mob attempted to break into the residential quarter. Order was restored by the troops who inflicted some casualties. Serious Martial Law attempt was made to interfere with the Port Said-Damietta steamers which was frustrated by an armed seaplane. Order has now been restored at Damietta and Rosetta, while Zifta, Mit Ghamr and Mit el Ghourashi still constitute a centre of disaffection and turbulence.

The disaffected Beduin of the western Behera have made overtures to the coast Beduin between Alexandria and Sollum. The latter, however, have remained loyal to the Government and are themselves protecting the coast west of Alexandria. Punishment was inflicted yesterday on the Beduin and villagers of the western Behera, when bombs were dropped at Hosh Isa and Abu Matmour upon rebels attacking the railway line. Other assemblages were dealt with this morning in the neighbourhood of El Dawar by light cavalry patrols.

The Beduin on the confines of the Menufia and Giza provinces have obeyed the order given to them to disperse.

South of Cairo there was another outbreak of disorder at Hawamdia yesterday. The mob attacked the sugar factory, but were driven off by troops and ghaffirs. Three of the rioters were killed and one of the ghaffirs on duty at the factory was wounded. The mob subsequently attacked a farm near the sugar factory but were driven off by the police.

In the Fayum and Beni Suef region all remains quiet. The Mamour of Senourres has organised a force of 1,000 villagers to protect the railway line. Assiut remains in telegraphic communication with Assuan, but the situation from Assiut to Kena is still unsatisfactory. Much looting and incendiarism has occurred in the town of Assiut.

A party of 19 passengers who were cut off in Upper Egypt by the disturbances has reached Cairo this afternoon by wire from Beni Suef. Another party from Luxor was expected to reach Assiut by water yesterday.

It is now unfortunately confirmed that the number of officers murdered while travelling unarmed on leave by the Cairo-Luxor express on the 15th instant was nine and not seven as at first reported. A statement implicating the inhabitants of three different villages has been received, and further investigations are proceeding. It is still impossible to identify the names of those killed.

All is quiet in Cairo and its neighbourhood. A punitive force has been quartered on the villages which were concerned in the recent outrages between Embabeh and Boulac Dakrur.

The main lines of communication being now strongly held and the Government servants and residents who were exposed to attack having been relieved, the pacification of the country by military columns has been taken in hand. Two columns have already commenced operations and further columns are under orders to march. It is intended that the most remote parts of the country shall be visited by military forces who will reinstate the civil authorities, arrest offenders, and take steps which may be necessary for the re-establishment of order. The co-operation of all law abiding persons is expected in this task. Already it has been noticed that in certain areas the villagers have undertaken the protection of the railway lines.

A tribute is due to the loyal work of the Egyptian Postal Employees. Numerous reports are being received all tending to show that the Post Office servants have done their utmost to protect the mails and specie in their charge.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are informed that a Military Control has been established over motor traffic in Cairo and its suburbs. The Control Cars will be distinguished by a red flag bearing the word "Police" in Arabic in white letters. All cars will stop on being called upon to do so by the Control Cars.

IN CAIRO.

Our Cairo correspondent writes:—

(Monday evening). No mail has been received from the Sudan for about ten days owing to the interruption of the railway lines in Upper Egypt and passengers who were due to arrive at Cairo from the Sudan last week, including Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard, the Financial Secretary and Mr. Wasey Sterry, the Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, finding their further advance beyond Shellal impossible at present had to return to the Sudan with a view to taking the steamer at Port Sudan for Suez whence they could come to Cairo by rail. Telegraphic communications with the Sudan via the Nile route were restored on Saturday after an interruption of about a week. Messages however during this period of interruption continued to be exchanged via Suakim through the Eastern Telegraph Company. Passengers to and from Port Said-Damietta steamers which was frustrated by an armed seaplane. Order has now been restored at Damietta and Rosetta, while Zifta, Mit Ghamr and Mit el Ghourashi still constitute a centre of disaffection and turbulence.

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

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Khartoum.
LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA
The only English hotel in the City

(Continued on page 6).

A Gramophone in the home cheers the idle hours.

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

YOUR PRETTY CHILDREN
should be photographed at Shoucair's who is offering a prize of L.E.25 to the most beautiful child photographed in his studio. Note the address: Shoucair, the photographer, over the entrance of the Kursal, Cairo.