ALEXANDRIA'S ELECTRICITY.

CHANCE OF THE SUPPLY FAILING

In drawing attention to the warning that the Alexandria Gas Company has issued on the subject of the urgent necessity for being economical in the use of electricity, we mentioned that in England the gas and electric lighting companies were trying to reduce consumption and so had raised their prices. In reference to this subject Mr. Bourgeois, the Manager of the Alexandria Gas Company, writes as follows:—

You state that in England the lighting companies, owing to the continued increase in the cost of coal, materials, and labour generally, are raising their rates in order to reduce consumption. At Alexandria we have never desired to increase the rate for the electric current up to now in spite of the enormous losses this we are enduring. However, at the suggestion of the Government and in order to save coal we have transformed all our heating apparatus so as to obtain heat by "mazout" which comes from Suez. Unfortunately for transporting "mazout" from Suez to Alexandria threaten to fail us, and it is obvious that if we lack "mazout" we shall no longer be able to produce the current to run our machines, and thus we shall no longer be able to produce electricity. If now sees the downfall of another member of the German quadruple alliance which has troubled the world for the last four years. We need not entertain vindictive ideas with regard to the fate of Turkey for justice has been granted by Allah in favour of humanity against despotic Governments which are fallen one after the other. It is true that the war has caused heavy losses to humanity, but it has brought about advantageous results for the good of future generations: especially the gratifying liberation of the different communities which have been for centuries under the oppressive rule of both Turkey and Russia. Those blessings coupled with the execution of the principles of justice and right agreed upon by the Allies, are almost enough to make humanity forget the misfortunes and troubles it has experienced during the past four years. This however does not save Turkey from the responsibility which she has brought on herself. It is evident that by surrendering to the Allies the Turks have submitted to the principles proclaimed by President Wilson which give independence to the different communities in the Hedjaz, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Armenia and the people of these countries have only to thank the folly of the Turkish Unionists for bringing about this independence. The Turks will shortly see how the Arab country will develop its civilisation and flourish as a result of its emancipation from their cruel rule, with the help of these just reformers, the Allies. To this we should now devote our attention and for it we ought to prepare ourselves.

COTTON RATES AND PEACE PROSPECTS.

The "Abram" (from an article reviewing the commercial situation in last week:—What attracts special attention with regard to the cotton market, is that some cultivators have refused of late from sending their cotton to the ginkhas for sale, as a result of the peace news, in the hope that they will be able to sell the same at higher rates after the war. In their reasoning they have already pointed out that the conclusion of peace is expected to reduce prices in the cotton markets of the world, especially in America, for all military orders for cotton will then have to be reduced to a great extent, and the increase which was expected to come from the side of civil industry will never balance the situation. This will undoubtedly tend to lower the price, and the market can by no means raise its prices unless it receives support from other markets. It must be remembered that we are selling our cotton at very high rates, abroad, and it is in the interest of our country to seize the opportunity presenting itself this year which will be a year of peace to sell our entire cotton crop at the present rates. We ought not to let the opportunity pass, even if we hope to find another opportunity for selling our cotton at higher rates.

TURKEY'S LOST DOMINIONS.

The "Mokattam" (from another article on the surrender of the Turks):— The Ottoman Government has lost for ever its suzerainty over Egypt, and the rights or shadows of rights which it had in the Sudan, its suzerainty over Cyprus, the whole of Arabia, Palestine, and Syria as far as Aleppo, and the Arab almost to Mussul; and if peace were to be concluded in accordance with the conditions of Dr. Wilson, Turkey would also have to lose the Armenian Vilayets. The Ottoman Government has in brief lost its position among the big Powers. Besides the loss of above men it has weakened the other vilayets of the empire owing to the number of lives lost by the country as a result of the war, famine and disease. There is little hope for the Turks to regain what they have already lost, for their government has exhausted its resources of power, and will emerge from the struggle crippled and weak and helpless.

SUICIDED STUDENTS.

The "Akhbar." — In his recent report on the Secondary Certificate examination Mr. Reed Carpenter, referring to the spread of the suicide craze among the students who fail in their final examination, suggests that the Ministry of Education should prevent every one who survives after attempting to commit suicide from entering a new examination.... Why should Mr. Carpenter make a suggestion like this, which frustrates the hopes of a large number of young men, we cannot tell. He who attempts suicide only does so as a result of despair; if he should meet his fate he would repent, but if he survived it would be wrong to close the door of education in his face. We therefore cannot agree to the opinion of the Chief Inspector of the Ministry of Education in this matter, for it tends to increase the motives of despair which leads to suicide and to leave those who survive after attempts in the back ground.

HOW TO TREAT HOARDERS.

The "Afkar." — We have already explained how the Arab rulers in Andalusia, and the Turks and others in Egypt used to punish the hoarders of food stuffs and these traders who carried out fraudulent transactions.... Not only the Arabs and old Egyptians elaborated strict laws for the punishment of hoarders, but Europeans formerly used to do the same. When the French revolution of 1793 took place one of the revolutionary leaders delivered a speech about merchants and hoarders wishing the opportunity of the upheaval to swell their wealth at the expense of the French people. The speaker described them as usurpers of the poor, and asked the revolutionary committee to inflict death punishment upon every one who dared to kill the poor by withholding food and clothes from them. After debate it was decided to consider every hoarder and rapacious merchant who raised their prices to such an excessive degree as to make it impossible for the poor to buy their necessary requirements, as a traitor guilty of high treason.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS.

The "Watan." — In 1898 when the Native tribunals in Egypt were in their first stage the Appeal Court gave a judgment which we still remember, in a law suit which can be summed up as follows. A Government official of the Cairo Governorate, as the time under Osman Pasha Ghaleb, was accused of receiving bribes. Everybody knew that he committed this crime, but nobody could find proofs of a nature to incriminate him. Riaz Pasha, then the Prime Minister, desired one of the men who had official work at the Governorate within the sphere of the suspected official, to offer the latter the sum of money as a bribe in order to do his work according to the interest of the payer. The money was marked and the official concerned was seized "flagrante delitto" for the marked money was subsequently found in his pocket, and he was handed over to the court for trial on the charge of bribery. But Judge Amin Pasha Sid Ahmed, who conducted the trial, declared the accused innocent, on the ground that it was by no means clear that the Government should entice its officials in that way the take bribes, and tip possible them to commit a crime. The judgment was received with admiration owing to the solid principles upon which it was established.... Where are those principles now, while we see what is being done for the purpose of emphasising charges of bribery against certain officials.... May we be allowed to ask what does this new judicial development mean?

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

"Wady El-Nil" (from another article commenting on the views expressed by the members of the Municipal Commission at its last week's meeting with regard to the purification of the Boulevard Rameh from public immorality). — Maitre Liah explained the situation and asked his colleagues to give special attention to the matter, and they did so. Maitre Vermond remarked, "what is the policy of action on our part of the men of the Morality Department in the Police service are to shut their eye when they find profit in silence"? but the ardent zeal of the representatives of the city came to an end when it was decided to call the attention of the Police to the question, suggesting that more vigilence should be manifested in carrying out the law....

NEW EUROPE.

The Mokattam (from its daily article "Summary of War News"). — In a year's time the map of Europe and western Asia will be changed, and it will be changed in 1918. Some of the old States will be wiped off the map, and new States will appear in their stead. The books of history and geography will then have to be corrected and altered as a result of the falling thrones and depositions of crowded heads. The boundaries of countries will have to be modified in certain places and removed in others. Many new lands will see new scenes and the days will hear new names which were unknown before and the principles of nationalities will overwhelm the principle of conquests....

MOTOR-BOATS FOR EGYPT.

As soon as the war is over there will be a great demand for motor-boats and launches in the Levant, observes the "Near Last." The British firms which are first to make a bid for this trade will acquire an enviable position, owing to the unquestonable superiority of the British article, which is fully recognised in those regions. Egypt and the Sudan also offer exceptional opportunities for the sale of motor-boats and launches. There are the Nile in Egypt, the numerous irrigation canals in the Delta, and the tributaries of the Nile in the Sudan. According to a commercially interested tourist, who has spent days in the Delta on the various canals, and has been towed in a barge from one country seat to another by a mule or donkey hauled barge, the rich fellah would take to the motor-launch as the Venetian nobleman took to the gondola, but he suggests that in order to obtain this result the market needs working. As for the Nile in Egypt, it already teems with motor-boats, and their number will rapidly increase after the war. It must be mentioned that French, Italian, and American firms were very energetic before the war in this line of business throughout the Near East, and have apparently been satisfied with the results, for they seem already to be prepared to renew their activities after the war.

WAKFS COUNCIL AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

In its last sitting, the Superior Wakfs Council approved of a note regarding to the land tax paid to the Ministry of Finance. The details of which have been for the last eight financial years, the two Ministries of Wakfs and of Finance were bound together with a contract stipulating the former to pay the latter the land tax at the rate of 10 per cent. and one twelfth of the rents gathered. When the contract expired at the end of the financial year, the Ministry of Wakfs asked the Ministry of Finance to renew the contract but it refused.

After several letters exchanged between the two Ministries, it was decided that the Ministry of Wakfs should pay the land tax according to the amount shown in the contracts of hiring after deducting ten per cent. from it. It is worth noting that the Ministry of Wakfs asked the Ministry of Finance to renew the contract, and as the request was not answered, it counted what should have been paid in land tax in the three financial years according to the hiring contracts and compared it with what had been paid according to this contract and found out that the amount given in accordance with the same contract was rather more than what it was asked to pay now according to the hiring contracts.

The Washington Shipping Board announces that 356 ships aggregating 2,240,357 deadweight tons were completed and delivered by United States yards to the Government Emergency Fleet Corporation up to and including September 1. In the same period there were launched up to September 14, 264 hulls, aggregating 1,222,971 tons.

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HELIOPOLIS RACES.

Owing to an accident in delivery we did not receive the order of running of the first Heliopolis race meeting last Sunday. As for punters, this is a matter of considerable interest we hasten to publish it to-day.

BIENVENUE HANDICAP.

Temeraire made the running for the first furlong, when Pouncer moved up to lead, and after a short tussle took the lead. For the remaining six furlongs Pouncer was always in front and the verdict was an easy one. Mr. Grost credit is due to the new jockey Jacklin who rode him with the greatest judgment and confidence and won by two lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time: 1.33 3/5.

BEGINNERS PLATE.

Abu Zed made the running from a small bunch and after going about a furlong Bustra had his whip up, to maintain the lead, until a furlong from home when Aub Asm and Risk came out from the bunch on the inside with Meagil on their heels. These three occupied the leading positions, Verdict two lengths, a neck between second and third. Time: 1.8.

WELCOME STAKES.

Sweetheart made the running from Order with Soft Talk last. Order took the lead before turning into the straight, Soft Talk got it to Barkis who came up on the inside and although Order held a great lead at one time they could not reach Barkis who won by a length, neck between second and third. Time: 1.16 3/5.

ABBASSIA HANDICAP.

Magued was the first away followed by Sidar with Maamoun lying third. Turning into the straight Sirdar fought Magued for the lead and Kosani was laying third. At long frame Sirdar gave a great effort and they could not reach Barkis who won by a length, neck between second and third. Time: 1 min. 37 2/5 secs.

HELIOPOLIS HANDICAP.

Kaid went away with the lead followed by Maroul. After going two furlongs Busnra took the lead and Maroul fell back to fourth position with Shalan improving his place Bustra led till well into the straight when Kaid came again and looked a good winner until near home when Shalan came with a great rush and just beat him on the post by a head. Three lengths between second and third. Time: 1 min. 37 4/5 secs.

ABBASSIA HANDICAP.

Cheibouh made the running from Rubit with Meteor fourth. These two raced together for about three furlongs when Rubit dropped and Shahraman filled his place. Cheibouh led into the straight, but was quickly challenged by Ittan who came away from his field to win easily by two lengths, neck between second and third. Time: 1 min. 53 secs.

FOOTBALL.

CAIRO MILITARY LEAGUE.

NOTES AND RESULTS.

The League matches are progressing satisfactorily. In several games last week there was marked improvement in the play generally and excellent contests ensued. It is certain that by the time the contests commence for the Sultans' Cup—a fortnight hence several of the competing teams will be in good fighting fettle and exciting games are assured.

* * *

At the beginning of the week the three leading Clubs were the "Aeronautics," the "Red Rose," and the A.S.C., who were all bracketed together at the top of the list, the "Aeronautics," however, having the advantage of one game in hand. During the week the "Aeronautics" were badly beaten by the School of Instruction, by four goals to nil, this being their first defeat.

The A.S.C. also suffered defeat by the "Rosers" of Benton, a close fighting game, and drew with the "Red Rose."

The "Red Rose" therefore were the only unbeaten team in the three leading Clubs, and they have not yet lost a match in the tournament, they have, however, made three drawn games.

The Command Depot, although gaining two points to nil from the Convalescent Depot, suffered a similar defeat themselves from the M.G.C. the "Gunners" are a fine all round team. The Depot players made a draw with the Cairo Rosers of three goals each.

The match between the "Red Rose" and the M.G.C. had to be postponed. It will be a good game when it comes off, and the "Red Rose" will have all their work cut out to keep their redoubtable rivals if not to maintain their unbeaten record.

The "Rosers" were in fine fighting form, beating the A.S.C. by 4 to 3, and the 27/31 General Hospitals by 3 to 2 goals—two good wins for the M.P.'s which have given them a timely lift up in the League table.

Cairo Signals made a big haul of goals against the "Almazs" who were beaten by eight to one; and the "Signals" drew with the Command Depot in a closely contested game of three goals each.

Following are classified results:—

"Aeroforts," 3; Nasria R.A.M.C., 2.
27/31 Gen. Hosp., 3; "Aeroplus," 0.
"Rosers," 4; A.S.C., 3.
"Rozers," 4; A.S.C., 3.
"Red Rose," 3; A.S.C., 0.
Command Depot, 2; Conval. Depot, 0.
Command Depot, 3; Cairo Signals, 3.
M.G.C., 2; "Red Rose," 0.
"Verds," 4; "Raffmers," 1.
"Raffmers," 3; "Sherwoods," 1.
"Sherwoods," 4; Officers Cadet Bn., 4.
"Shamrocks," 6; P.W. Hosp., 2.
No.71 Gen. Hosp., 3; Nasria Hosp., 2.
Cairo Signals, 8; "Almazs," 1.
Cairo Signals, 3; Command Depot, 3.
School of Inst., 4; Aeronautics, 0.

CHARITY MATCH.

COMMAND DEPOT v. CAIPO SIGNALS.

Recent notices in the "Egyptian Gazette" of the form of the above teams justified the prediction of a good game in their meeting in the first of the special Saturday afternoon matches which the committee of the League are inaugurating for the benefit of military charities. The teams on Saturday were as follows:—

COMMAND DEPOT.

Goal, Capt. Reilly C.F. and Wale, backs; Minto, Stockwell and Dand, half backs; Hampson, Booth, Roberts, Wilson and Steel, forwards.

CAIRO SIGNALS.

Goal, Simpson and Caldwell, backs; Mackenzie, Bee and Vallicott, half backs; Drum, Benton, Leicester, Doggrell and Shepherd, forwards.

Referee, A. M. Glendenning.

Right from the kick off both sides got to grips in rigorous style. The Depot forwards soon asserted themselves clever individual efforts and good combination being early noticeable. The rivals, not a jot behind, showed their way in quick time, from a clever manoeuvre in which Hampson, Roberts, and Wilson (the latter well-known in the R.W.F. team last season) were prominent. They surprised and circumvented the opposing backs, and Caines was given some chance to close quarter to stop Hampson's well-directed shot into goal.

Command Depot 1, Signals 0.

From the kick off the Signals forwards got going, Benton a "star" in this portion of the game, being prominent in the picture, but Dand was a great stumbling block to them at half back, not forgetting, too, the excellent defence in the last line.

After another five minutes' play the Depot forwards again took the offensive and Roberts was rewarded with a well-earned goal.

Command Depot 2, Signals 0.

Although meeting thus early with two reverses—two goals against them in a space of an hour—the Signals were by no means depressed. Benton and the others in the forward line were "hard" on the attack. The result was constant tussles between them and the opposing defence, and their first success was not long in coming; but if Sindall had kicked the ball instead of trying to handle it he might well instead of trying to handle it he might probably have saved his goal. Doggrell, however, pounced on the ball before the goalie recovered himself and rushed it into the goal.

Command Depot 2, Signals 1.

Inspired by this success the Signal men quickly renewed the attack, and kept on improving in their methods all the time. The play was becoming lively and full of interest as the ball travelled from one goal to the other in quick time, until the Signals put even more life into their opponents after a bout of really good combined play, Leicester making no mistake, in his final shot at goal.

Command Depot 2 "Signals" 2.

Although they were two goals down in the first quarter of an hour, the Signals equalised matters also in the same amount of time.

In the second half of the game the prospects soon favoured the Signals men, (and their opponents were at some disadvantage in facing the sun). Both goals, however, had narrow escapes, and eventually Benton was rewarded for his perseverance in attack by a goal which put his side ahead and which he scored with a splendidly judged effort.

Signals 3 Command Depot 2.

From now until the call of time no quarter was given on either side. The game had a the characteristics of a cup tie contest. The Command Depot men by their dogged determination seemed sure to recover their position and in the last twenty minutes of play they were in the ascendant "corners" falling to them in rapid succession, the Signals goal only escaping falling on several occasions by inches. However, it could not "last for ever" against the repeated attacks made upon it, and just before the call of time Hampson saved his side from what would otherwise have been an undeserved defeat, by scoring the equalising goal, which came just before the call of time.

JEWS MASSACRED.

The "Judische Rundschau," of Berlin, reports that the Bolsheviks have suppressed the Petrograd Zionist daily newspaper, "Rodr Tagebladt," Harrowing details are published of massacres of Jews in Russia committed by Bolshevik troops. It is feared the anti-Bolshewiks will also attack the Jews on account of the fact that certain leaders of the Revolutionary Government are of Jewish origin, although admittedly without Jewish sympathies.

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U.S. INTENSIVE WHEAT PRODUCTION.

The intensive wheat production undertaken by the U.S. for the purpose of feeding the Allies is indicated by the September statistics. The international Institute of agriculture gives America's 1918 wheat crop figures as follows:—Winter wheat, 151,246,116 quintals; spring wheat 93,311,417 quintals, as against 113,781,931 and 63,347,417, for 1917. This is an increase of 32 per cent and 47 per cent respectively.

NEW REVOLUTION IN FINLAND?

The Red (Socialist) Finnish Congress in Moscow has decided to commence energetic preparations for a new revolution in Finland. The proletariat must take over the whole power, or a hard Red dictatorship will be introduced, as in Russia. The plan is colossal, and secret agitation is now taking place.

About 13,000 skilled men of the 20,000 promised had been transferred in September from the Army to the shipyards.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION AND S.C.B.

"Wady el Nil" (from an article commenting on the activity displayed by the Alexandria Municipal Commission at its meeting of Wednesday last, with regard to the food crisis).—The Commission has manifested great zeal for safeguarding the public interests, and the debate which took place among the members at this meeting has revealed defects which require immediate remedy. It shows that by allowing matters to go without action on their part the members of the Commission have failed to do their duty at the proper time and that they are now anxious to do it with a view to adjusting the situation. We thank them, for that, and are glad to hear outspoken statements from some of them which denote that they are possessed of great moral courage.... Arcache Bey said about his colleagues and himself: "our position is disgraceful in front of public opinion" and Ghattas Bey said "I cannot see why we should neglect matters to such an extent especially while we see the poor experiencing great difficulties at the hands of bakers." Referring to the S.C.B. Arcache Bey said at the same meeting: "We cannot see what work the S.C.B. does undertake if it cannot get the necessary grain for provisioning the country, and why should not the Municipal Councillors now take part in the task. We ought to have created bakeries in order to prevent the occurrence of such difficulties."

RESULTS OF TURKEY'S SURRENDER.

The "Akhbar" (from an article by Abdul Massih Bey Antabi, commenting on the surrender of Turkey).— The Military authorities have given us the good news that an armistice has been accorded to Turkey since the 31st of October, and we understand, that Turkey's surrender is unconditional.... The world now sees the downfall of another member of the German quadruple alliance which has troubled the world for the last four years. We need not entertain vindictive ideas with regard to the fate of Turkey for justice has been granted by Allah in favour of humanity against despotic Governments which are fallen one after the other.... It is true that the war has caused heavy losses to humanity, but it has brought about advantageous results for the good of future generations: especially the gratifying liberation of the different communities which have been for centuries under the oppressive rule of both Turkey and Russia. Those blessings coupled with the execution of the principles of justice and right agreed upon by the Allies, are almost enough to make humanity forget the misfortunes and troubles it has experienced during the past four years.... This however does not save Turkey from the responsibility which she has brought on herself. It is evident that by surrendering to the Allies the Turks have submitted to the principles proclaimed by President Wilson which give independence to the different communities in the Hedjaz, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Armenia and the people of these countries have only to thank the folly of the Turkish Unionists for bringing about this independence. The Turks will shortly see how the Arab country will develop its civilisation and flourish as a result of its emancipation from their cruel rule, with the help of these just reformers, the Allies. To this we should now devote our attention and for it we ought to prepare ourselves.