AERIAL AFFAIRS.

AMERICA FORGING AHEAD.

ALLIES' WAR EXPLOITS.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 14.

The first use of an aeroplane by a New York store for commercial purpose was made by the firm of Lord and Taylor, which sent a load of household goods by aeroplane from the substation at Garden City, Long Island to Mt. Vernon, New York. The experiment was a success in the estimation of the firm but it has not yet been decided what extent the method will be utilised. The consignment consisted of a bed, floor lamp, rug, carpet sweeper, fireless cooker, and linen.

Two U.S. seaplanes broke all records in a 300 mile trip without stop from Hampton Roads, Viriginia, to New York City, against a strong head wind in four hours and thirty minutes. Each machine carried seven passengers and a gross load of thirteen thousand pounds. During the flight one plane developed engine trouble. While the plane continued progress in a still breeze the mechanic overhauled the defective engine and succeeded in repairing the fault in mid air.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 15.

The Apache Aerial Transportation Company have signed a contract with the Glenn L. Martin Company of Dayton, Ohio for four twin motor aeroplanes with a forty-eight passenger capacity. Mr. Wesley Hill, president of the company, announced that the first service would be inaugurated in August, when the planes, each carrying forty-eight passengers, will fly from New York to Los Angeles, California. The proposed landings are Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas and other cities along the southern route. After reaching Los Angeles, Mr. Hill proposes to establish a regular service between Los Angeles and San Diego, and Los Angeles and Riverside. As soon as the public become convinced of the reliability of the Company, he proposes to establish a permanent route between Los Angeles and El Paso, Texas, as the first lap of a transcontinental route, covering the twelve hundred miles between the cities in nine hours as compared with twenty-two hours required by train. President Hill said three passages had already been booked from New York to Los Angeles at 5,000 dollars each. The operation expenses of this route will amount to $652,000. The planes are to be of the Martin All American type bomber as built for the United States Government with two 400 horse-power Liberty motors and a heavy wing spread of 72 feet and 45 feet overall.

LONDON, March 13.

House of Commons. General Seely, introducing Air Force estimates of £66,500,000 for a personnel of 150,000 mentioned that at the time the armistice was signed they had two hundred air squadrons, compared with six before the war, and were able to build four thousand aeroplanes monthly, compared with but a small output before the war. He paid a tribute to pilots and observers, making Great Britain Mistress of the Air. The Air Force's war record would shortly be published and it would be a wonderful revelation. Nearly eight thousand enemy aeroplanes had been shot down during the war, while 2,800 British machines had been lost.

Reuter's Special Service.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

A Berlin message says that it is officially estimated 23,500,000 marks damage was done in Germany by Allied air raids.

Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.

A Berlin official statement says that 729 persons were killed and 1,754 injured by enemy air raids on Germany until the signing of the armistice.

Reuter's Special Service.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a published statement said if the war had lasted till spring the British and Americans would have sent hellum filled rigid airships over Germany each capable of dropping ten tons of high explosive either in a single discharge or small quantities. The airships would have carried batteries sufficient to repel an attack and would have been inflated with non-inflammable gas.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Rear-Admiral Taylor announced that the American Navy will be ready to attempt the transatlantic flight in a flying boat within a month. He added that officials in Washington believe that a British airship will attempt to cross next week.

Reuter.

AN AIR FATALITY.

ROME, March 19.

It is reported from Trieste that a seaplane carrying the son of the Duke of Aosta and Lieutenant Pierrotti fell in front of the harbour breakwater. The lieutenant was killed and the prince Almondi was slightly wounded.

Havas.

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POLAND'S PLIGHT

NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN BROKEN OFF.

THE NEW STATE.

PARIS, March 19.

(Official). The Supreme War Council, after deliberating upon the military situation in Galicia, decided to send a summons to the troops in the Lemberg district to cease hostilities under certain conditions.

The Council heard the report on the Polish frontiers and the next meeting will take place on Friday.

Havas.

PARIS, March 19.

It is reported from Posen that the negotiations between the Allied mission and the German delegation have practically come to an end. The initialling of the protocol with regard to the Germano-Polish armistice will probably be carried out today.

Havas.

PARIS, March 20.

Belgium and Finland have recognised the Polish State.

Havas.

PARIS, March 20.

It is reported from Posen that the Germans have broken off the armistice negotiations with Poland. It is stated that the difficulty arose owing to a conflict with the German high command and the Government.

Havas.

PARIS, March 20.

News comes from Posen that the German delegation, having refused to initial the proposal fixing the terms of the agreement which was virtually arrived at on the 18th instant the negotiations have been broken off by the Allied mission. The German delegation left Posen for Berlin at eight o'clock in the evening and the Allied delegation left for Warsaw.

Havas.

SERBO-SLOVAK KINGDOM.

PARIS, March 20.

Switzerland has recognised the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom.

Havas.

BELGRADE, March 19.

The speech from the throne greets the union of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and expresses the hope that the Allies at the Peace Conference will take good note of the work of the Serbian army.

Havas.

BOLSHEVIKS BEATEN.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.

The Lithuanians have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bolsheviks, who are retreating all along the line. The Letts also have won a great victory over the Bolsheviks who are fleeing in panic along the whole of the Courland front.

Havas.

A British North Russia communiqué says: "A Bolshevik attack at Morjegorskaya, 130 miles south of Archangel, was repulsed. The enemy left fifty-seven dead and some unwounded and many wounded prisoners were taken, six machine-guns also fell into our hands.

Reuter.

BOLSHEVIKS AND THE ALLIES.

PARIS, March 18.

The Moscow Soviet has suggested that the conference which was to have been held at Prinkipo should take place at Odessa.

I.O.T.B.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE NAVAL PROBLEM.

PARIS, March 15.

A meeting of British Empire Delegates discussed the covenant of the League of Nations as affecting naval needs. It was agreed that in fixing future naval armaments defensive needs of the scattered British Empire would be adequately met only on the pre-war proportion of strength of the British Navy to their navies.

Reuter.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 18.

Mr. Herbert S. Houston of the League to Enforce Peace, took a poll of the leading newspapers in the United States and found that there were 144 supporting the President's League of Nations plan. Other newspapers favored the amendments but approved main points. Mr. Houston said that if the leading newspapers of the country can be considered as a fair interpreter of public sentiment, it is clear that sentiment favours the League overwhelmingly.

PARIS, March 18.

An intimate friend of Mr. Wilson in an interview with the correspondent of the I.O.T.B. stated that the latest armistice agreement with enemy countries would also comprise the bye-laws of a league of nations. Mr. Wilson's idea is that of the League of Nations begins to work immediately it would solve many difficult problems.

I.O.T.B.

SULTANS' TREASURES.

ATHENS, March 20.

It is reported from Constantinople that it is stated that a great part of the Sultan's treasures as well as a part of the archives have been secretly taken to Brousse.

Hellenic Agency.

Have you tried Lipton's Tea?
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FUTURE OF LABOUR.

DISCLOSURES IN THE COAL INQUIRY.

RAILWAY MEN'S EARNINGS.

LONDON, March 15.

The Coal Commission is continuing its proceedings daily, sifting out a maze of figures and statistics presented by owners and workers' representatives. Witnesses are closely and persistently cross examined by both sides. There have been startling revelations regarding the bad conditions undergroun. Boys, women and men and boys have to work while ponies die at the rate forty monthly. Shocking housing conditions in many mining districts have also revived the attention of the Commission. The amazing fact has been brought out that the Coal Controller had agreed to increase prices amounting to a yearly exaction of twenty five millions sterling from coal consumers in order to assist low grade collieries which were losing money, while others were piling up still more enormous profits.

Witnesses called attention to the increasing danger of American competition, especially from the Argentine and Scandinavia and urged the necessity of cutting down prices in order to prevent American undercutting.

Yesterday's sitting was occupied by an elaborate scheme presented by the Miners' Federation, favouring the nationalisation of mines. The scheme proposes that each mine be administered by a pit committee elected yearly by the men.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, March 20

In his report from the Miners' Conference, which was read in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Sankey points out that the proposed increased wages involve the distribution of an additional £30,000,000 among colliery workers, probably without raising prices to the consumer. Furthermore he contends that the present system of ownership and working in industry stands condemned and either nationalisation or some method of unification by national purchase and or by joint control must be substituted. Therefore the report recommends that miners shall beneceforth have an effective voice in the direction of mines. It condemns the housing in some districts as a reproach to our civilisation and suggests the immediate collection of a penny per ton on all coal won to be applied to housing improvements. This would yield a million sterling annually.

Mr. Bonar Law said Government had accepted Mr. Sankey's report, including the undertaking to report upon nationalisation by May 31 and his proposal that the Commission shall continue to sit and issue interim reports dealing with improvements. Government agreed to carry out these proposals immediately.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that this involved the continuance of the Coal Control for two years and he estimated the cost of the proposals to be £43,000,000 whereof £30,000,000 would be obtained by limiting owners' profits to fourteen pence per ton, leaving a deficit of £13,000,000 to be secured by various anticipated economies.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that Government had gone to the utmost limits to avoid a strike. If it came Government would unhesitatingly call on all the resources of the state to win quickly as such a struggle would have only one ending or there would be an end to Government in this country. (Loud cheers).

Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

The Board of Trade announces that the average earnings of railwaymen in 1918 were 28/6 per week and additions since February 1915 totalled to 33/- per week. The increased cost of operating railways due to war wages and an eight hour day was seventy five millions annually plus twenty five millions for increased cost of materials. The estimated cost of the new programme of the Railwaymen's Unions, including the perpetuation of war wages, was at least one hundred millions annually or two hundred per cent over pre-war rates. The Government offer, when negotiations were resumed yesterday afternoon, included the establishment of a joint committee representing the Railway Executive and the two unions to deal with questions of pay and conditions of service as they arise. The Government offer assures railwaymen of the continuance of their present earnings during the current year, instead of their having to face a gradual reduction of their war wage as the cost of living falls. This offer will necessitate an increase in railway rates, but it is hoped that any further great increase of passenger fares will not be necessary.

Reuter's Special Service.

WAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes, in moving the second reading of the Ways and Communications Bill said that before the war railway capital returned 4.2 per cent. To-day the loss was between three and four per cent. Canals before the war earned 1 1/2 per cent. today they were losing money heavily. Subsidised roads brought practically no income, harbours and docks were earning 3 per cent to-day, with the exception of Swansea. Great Britain's transportation system was in a financially semi-paralysed state.

Reuter.

THE UP-TO-DATE NOVELS

are "The Reluctant Lover" and "Sheila Interviews" by the author of "Sonia."

M. Avatis, the bookseller, Cairo and Alexandria. (See advert page 8).

PREPARING FOR PEACE.

FRANCE'S CLAIMS.

FUTURE STRENGTH OF HUN ARMY.

PARIS, March 15.

The surrender of the German Merchant Fleet will affect about 900 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,800,000. The Allies will furnish Germany with 300,000 tons of cereals and 70,000 tons of fats monthly. The proceedings at Brussels were characterised by the most frigid formality.

Reuter's Special Service.

PARIS, March 18.

M. Tardieu laid before the Conference a memorandum of the French territorial claims. The memorandum lays claims to the return of Alsace and Lorraine to France as well as the Sarre basin and the neutralisation of the Palatinate and of Rhenish Prussia.

I.O.T.B.

LONDON, March 18.

The Council of Ten will discuss the proposals of neutrals with regard to their adhesion of neutral nations to the League on Thursday.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, March 18.

Mr. Lloyd George is returning to England.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, March 18.

According to the military, naval and aerial clauses adopted by the Supreme War Council to-day Germany two months after the signature of peace must pass laws for the purpose of adapting her military organisation to the conditions imposed. The figure of 200,000 has been maintained for the standing army as well as the system of voluntary service for a period of twelve years and the suppression of armaments, war factories and military aerial navigation. Instead of exercising an allied military control over German armaments this control will be carried out through an agent regularly accredited by all the Powers. The inter-Allied command probably will cease after the signature of peace, certain nations in consequence of their constitution not being able to have their own prerogatives in the hands of an international commission.

The Conference opposes more and more animated by the desire actually to pursue its work and it appears probable that several chiefs of state will request Mr Lloyd George to give up his departure for England which was announced for the end of the week.

Havas.

GREEK PATRIARCHATE.

ATHENS, March 20.

The Council of Ten has called upon the locum tenens of the Oecumenic Patriarch to proceed to Paris to lay down his point of view. The "Temps" publishes an interview with the locum tenens in which the latter stated that the patriarchate had never had the slightest desire to exercise any temporal power over Constantinople or over any other district.

Hellenic Agency.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

LONDON, March 13.

A communiqué from Paris says that the Labour Legislation Commission is recommending to the Peace Conference that an International Labour Conference should meet at Washington in October.

Reuter.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE HAGUE, March 18.

The Dutch Colonial Minister states that the Belgian claims to the Province of Limburg are inadmissible. A ministerial crisis is expected.

I.O.T.B.

ALLIES AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, March 20.

The Turkish Cabinet has been notified that it may expect shortly from the Allies' decision on the clauses of the Peace Conference within a few days.

Hellenic Agency.

FOUR NEW RUBENS?

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Mail advices from Plave, Bolivia, state that four original paintings by Rubens have been discovered in the Metropolitan Church there. Art experts are positive in their pronouncements of the authenticity of the pictures.

From this delayed telegram we gather that four more paintings are going to be added to Peter Paul Rubens' already enormous gallery of works which are distributed at the Louvre, Antwerp Cathedral, Munich, the National Gallery, Madrid, Pitti Gallery, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Windsor, and the Wallace collection. These new paintings are probably some of his efforts during a visit to Spain in 1628 when he met Velasquez and where the two painters travelled and painted together for 8 months.

COTTIN APEALS.

PARIS, March 16.

Cottin has appealed against the death sentence.

Reuter.

P. AND O. IN EGYPT.

LONDON, March 14.

Lord Inchcape has sailed from London for Egypt.

Reuter's Special Service.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE
Ramleh.
On the Sea Shore. Large Garden.
BAR
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Special Prices for the Military

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

LATEST OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSITION IN THE PROVINCES.

(Official Communiqué).

CAIRO, March 22.

The following communiqué was issued at Alexandria yesterday evening and is dated Cairo, March 22.

Consequent upon the extension of military occupation, law and order is being restored rapidly. Complete calm prevails in the Galiubia province and the same result is in process of attainment in the more remote provinces. Numerous arrests are being effected. A great deal of stolen property has been recovered by the police. As mentioned in an earlier communiqué the rural police and ghaffirs have performed their duties under circumstances of considerable provocation and risk with great firmness and discretion.

The most serious disturbances to record to-day have taken place in the Desouk and Kafr-es-Sheikh districts of northern Galiouhia, where further looting of farms, cattle lifting and incendiarism have been reported.

South of Cairo the agricultural population is in many cases returning to its normal occupation, but the villages which were specially prominent in the recent excesses are well known.

Advices have now been received from the area south of Minia. Outbreaks of disorder have occurred at various places in Southern Egypt, but have been generally of a less violent character than between Minia and Cairo. A steamer carrying 71 passengers has reached Wadi Halfa from Shellal. These passengers include 13 nursing sisters and 24 officers who were on leave at Assouan; the remainder are passengers from Luxor who were unable to return direct to Cairo.

No serious damage to railway lines and no damage to sugar factories etc. is reported from the south. Now that the main railways have been restored, the telegraph lines are also rapidly being put into working order.

There is nothing to report from the Cairo district with the exception of two minor attacks by thieves upon the railway marshalling yards which were frustrated by the military guards.

(Official communiqué)

CAIRO, March 21.

North of Cairo the main lines of communication have been restored. The main stations have been occupied and a regular system of patrols instituted. The passenger train which left Cairo on the 19th reached Alexandria at 9.15 on the 20th. The trains are running practically normally in the Port Said direction but the passenger service is still limited owing to Military exigencies.

Great disorder still continues in the areas away from the lines of communication; in the Menoufia practically all railway stations have been destroyed. The western Beduin are reported active on the confines of the Beheira. The latest report from Kom El Hamada dated the 18th states that 2,000 Beduin were then advancing upon that town.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the following warning to the western Beduin to be issued:—

"You have to remain in your encampment and if you try to approach towards the east you will be dealt with very severely. No further warning will be given."

In the central Delta and east thereof disorderly mobs are continuing the campaign of destruction and lost instigated by unprincipled agitators. The peasants have helped themselves to crops of the State domains and fired the house of the employees, also the buildings of the Behera Land Company at Kom-el Wahad. The police officer at Sammanoud was murdered on the morning of the 18th. Roseita Markaz was burnt down on the 17th while on the same date Zifta was captured by the mob who overpowered the police and hoisted the Turkish flag. For all these crimes a penalty must be exacted.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following general warning which is being distributed by aeroplane for the information of the peasantry throughout Egypt:

"General Warning. Villages to be Burnt. Any further damage or destruction of railway stations or railway property will be punished by the burning of the village nearest to the scene of the crime. No further warning will be given."

Gatherings of villagers and Beduin have made further attacks on the railway line between Cairo and Fayum. In the Fayum itself large gatherings of Beduin are reported. Aeroplanes on patrol have in some cases been met by rifle fire and have retaliated with bombs and machine gun fire inflicting severe casualties. In this region also it has been noticed that the ignorance of the Beduin as to the true result of the war has been exploited by the agitators who have induced them to carry the Turkish flag. At Saff the rioters sacked and burnt the Agricultural Bank. At Ayat an attack was beaten off by the gaffirs who killed some of the looters.

The only incident to report in the neighbourhood of Cairo is an outbreak of looting at Giza which was quickly suppressed by the police who arrested 85 persons and recovered some of the stolen property. There have been several cases of attacks upon sentries at night. For example a sentry at Cairo Citadel was attacked and wounded by a native armed with a knife, the assailant was captured and will be dealt with by Martial Law.

(Official Communiqué).

CAIRO, March 20.

The following events have been reported since the issue of the above communiqué.

Kom el Hamada police station was attacked on the 19th by a mob which was dispersed by the Egyptian police. The railway has been cut at Tel el Baroud, probably by the Beduin.

At Alexandria all is quiet. As a measure of precaution ladies have been brought in from Behig which is apparently quiet.

Kallin station was completely destroyed on the night of the 18th. At Birket-es-Sab a party of troops came upon a [illegible] in the act of destroying the railway bridge; many rioters were killed and wounded and several prisoners taken. At Mansura there were again serious disorders on the 18th. The civil authorities were obliged to call in the help of the troops to restore order.

Near Cairo, the Mosala station was attacked last night and many goods stolen; the police and ghaffirs fired on and dispersed the mob. Otherwise Cairo and neighbourhood have remained quiet. A train which left Cairo at 4.15 p.m. on the 19th arrived at Benha at 10 p.m. and reported all quiet on line. Left Benha this morning and arrived Cairo at noon. A train which left Port Said at 8 o'clock this morning arrived at Cairo without incident at 4.20 this afternoon.

Further information has now been received of the outbreak in the southern Provinces. At Minieh on the 15th the train from Luxor was attacked and partially sacked. The bodies of seven murdered British officers were found in the guard's van.

At Beni Suef, on March 15, a crowd invaded the courts which were then sitting, drove out the officials and tried to get hold of the British judge. Failing in this, they wrecked various Government offices and then attacked the Mudirie. They were eventually driven back by a small body of Indian troops from the Fayum. The British residents then concentrated in three houses which they put into a state of defence. Some more Beduin arrived and looted the town.

Next morning a train arrived from the south, bringing some ladies and officers returning from leave. On the 17th and 18th further parties of Beduin and others arrived and looting continued in the town. On the evening of the 18th the garrison was relieved, and the residents with the exception of those who elected to remain, were evacuated to Cairo.

At Medinet-el-Fayum a large force of Beduin made a persistent attack upon the garrison on the 19th, but were driven off after the infliction of about 400 casualties.

The Commander-in-Chief has addressed the following warning to the inhabitants of Fayoum and Upper Egypt:—

"British troops have been fired on and British soldiers killed by Beduin in the last few days. If any further shooting of British soldiers by Beduin takes place, severe repressive measures will immediately follow, which must result in heavy loss of life of innocent people. No further warning will be given."

FOOD IN ALEXANDRIA.

Various irresponsible sections of the European and Native Press in Alexandria have been publishing articles, during the past few days, calculated to lead the public to imagine that there is a shortage of flour in the town. The Supplies Control Commission desire that it should be known that they have at their disposal considerable quantities of Australian and maize flour which is being mixed and distributed daily amongst numerous bakers and flour vendors in every district.

BENZINE STOCKS CONTROLLED.

The following notices have been issued:— "Notice is hereby given that all stocks of benzine in Alexandria are requisitioned by order of the General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt.

Doctors and bona fide Government officials using motor cars will be entitled to a special issue of benzine on application to the Local Controller of Kerosene Distribution, Box 388, Alexandria.

All persons or garages having in their possession more than 5 litres of Benzine must declare the same in writing to the Local Controller before March 26, 1919." (Signed) A.V. Payne Colonel, A.A. & Q.M.G. Alexandria District.

With reference to the above notice requisitioning the stocks of benzine in Alexandria, all doctors and Government officials requiring permits to obtain benzine

(Continued on page 6).

FOR QUALITY
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Dr. MESSINEZI.
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For this week only Roberts, Hughes and Co., are offering a special line of very strong, Canvas covered, Fibre Suit Cases, guaranteed for rough wear, 20" at P.T.275, 22" P.T.305, 24" P.T.335, 26" P.T.365. All are reduced in price.

Owing to present circumstances this offer holds good for another week from Monday March 24.