ROLL OF HONOUR.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

The following casualties are officially reported:—

London, July 2.

Killed:—
Buttery, 2Lt., R.A., Oxf. & Buck L.I.
Cameron, 2Lt., Sieron Hghrs.
Hayes, 2Lt., G.S., R. W. Kent R.
Luck, 2Lt., N.A., R. W. Kent R.
Moore, 2Lt., T., Oxf. & Buck L.I.
Pullam, 2Lt., F., N. Stafford R.
Stanley, Lt., A.K., Gloucester R.

Previously missing, now killed:—
Billings, 2Lt., H.B., R.F.C.

Died of wounds:—
Henderson, 2Lt., B.H.B., Cameron Hghrs.
McNichol, 2Lt., J.P., Arg. & Suth'd Hghrs.
Miles, 2Lt., J.S., Gloucester R.
Parry, 2Lt., A.E.C., R.G.A.
Wellings, 2Lt., H.W., Shropshire L.I.

Previously wounded, now died of wounds:—
Fraser, Lt., A. Mcl., Arg. & Suth'd Hghrs.

Wounded:—
Ames, 2Lt., E.R.C., Gloucester R.
Ashbrener, 2Lt., G.C., Rifle Corps.
Bayne Jardine, Major, C.W., R.F.A.
Blaber, 2Lt., R.W., R.F.A.
Bromley, 2Lt., R.H., R.G.A.
Cameron, Cap., W.M., R.A.M.C.
Camilleri, 2Lt., A.J., Norfolk R.
Clancy, 2Lt., F., Liverpool R.
Coulson, Lt., R.C., R. Fus.
Coxon, 2Lt., E.T.O., R. W. Kent R.
Foskett, 2Lt., H.H., Mach Gun Corps.
Glasson, Major, B., R.G.A.
Greenway, 2Lt., A.J., Essex R.
Greene, 2Lt., H., R.G.A.
Harrison, Cap., H.B., Gloucester R.
Honor, 2Lt., T.C., R. Irish Fus.
Ince, 2Lt., G.H., R.F.A.
Jenkins, 2Lt., I.C., Mach Gun Corps.
Johnston, 2Lt., W. McK., R.G.A.
Keith, 2Lt., W.S., R.G.A.
Lamb, 2Lt., T.C., Seaforth Hghrs.
Leetch, 2Lt., E.A., R.F.A.
Long, 2Lt., W.C., R. Fus.
MacIlwraith, Lt., J.H.D.C., Connaught Rang.
Methuen, Lt., D.C., R.F.A.
Noke, Rev., H., Chaplain.
Ovenden, 2Lt., C.L., Gloucester R.
Parsons, 2Lt., G.J., R. Fus.
Peers, 2Lt., H.W.C., Welsh R.
Peters, 2Lt., H.J., Gloucester R.
Rye, 2Lt., S.J., Worcester R.
Salisbury, 2Lt., W.J., Devonshire R.
Scroggie, 2Lt., Y., Gloucester R.
Shanks, Cap., W.F., R.A.M.C.
Smith, 2Lt., J.V., Mach Gun Corps.
Stafford, 2Lt., C.S., Dorset R.
Tomsett, 2Lt., G.R., R.F.A.
Towers, 2Lt., W., E. Kent R.
Tripp, Lt., N.F., A.S.C.
Turner, 2Lt., A.F., R.F.A.
Turner, Lt., G., R.G.A.
Wagstaff, 2Lt., L.R., York L.I.
Walker, 2Lt., E., London R.
Walker, Major, J.C., R.G.A.
Wetherilt, 2Lt., W.A., R. Berkshire R.

Missing:—
Kennedy, 2Lt., J.P., London R.
Overstone, (?) 2Lt., J.J., Dorset R.
Pettigrew, 2Lt., W., Gloucester R.
Robinson, 2Lt., E.F., E. Kent R.

Previously missing, now died of wounds as prisoner:—
Drummond, 2Lt., A.G., Black Watch.

Previously prisoners, now wounded and prisoners:—
Drummond, 2Lt., P., London R.
Hrebulec, (?) 2Lt., R.J., Essex R.

Previously missing, now prisoner:—
Smreth, 2Lt., A.J., Sherwood For.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

RESULTS IN JUNE.

(By our Military Correspondent.)

CAIRO, July 4.

To-day we will bring our résumé of the military history of the past month to an end with the summary of the air work accomplished. During the past month we have seen the ripening of the fruits of the air victories of the earlier months of the year.

AIR FIGHTING.

To take first the tangible results in the destruction of hostile aircraft. In France and Germany the British have definitely destroyed 322 machines and driven down damaged 123 against a loss of only 127 machines. The French have destroyed 217 and driven down 54, the Italians and British combined have destroyed and driven down 177. We do not pretend that these totals are quite complete; they do not include all the many air victories of the Allies on certain portions of the sea front, or in Macedonia and Palestine. We gather, however, from this summary of the most important air bulletins from the two great western fronts that the Allies have destroyed in one month nearly 1,000 machines, to achieve which result they have suffered a loss of only about 200 machines. We may fairly assume the usual average of about one Allied machine for five enemy. It is true that the average works out rather below this on the British front in France, where the enemy has his best air fighters, and where anti-aircraft protection of many centres and aerodromes is particularly efficient, but in other areas, particularly in Italy, enemy aircraft have been accounted for at a very much cheaper rate.

We know that the enemy's losses in aircraft for the first two and a half months of the offensive came to about 1,000 machines. From the figures at our disposal we may reckon that in the past month his losses have been even greater than during the whole of the two and a half months preceding. To his losses in air fighting we must add his constant losses from our bombing of his aerodromes and his losses through using giant aeroplanes of imperfect design, which are given to crashing on landing and killing all their crew. Nearly the whole month enemy has been attempting to avoid air combat, he has done his bombing chiefly at night and has often selected targets such as hospitals which do not hit back. When attacked his machines immediately put their noses down, and make for the protection of their anti-aircraft guns and "circus" traps. Though bad weather prevailed for the great part of the month our machines have sought out his and run them down in the sky over their own lines. Any Allied machine seriously damaged over enemy territory becomes of course a total loss. In addition to those actually recorded the enemy must have lost many machines, the destruction of which could not be definitely established by our airmen while hotly engaged with other enemies. The disparity between the strength of the two air services is becoming daily more marked. The enemy is forced to adopt a defensive attitude in the air, but with all his caution has not succeeded in arresting the shrinkage of his air power. His reconnaissance and bombing powers are strictly curtailed, while our area of operations steadily increases.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

In the war zone aerial bombardment has been divided into three main divisions. That carried out by naval air squadrons over the Flanders coast, that entrusted to British air squadrons in Flanders and northern France, and that undertaken by French, latterly reinforced by American, aircraft behind the Oise and Aisne battle fronts. Thus on the sea coast our naval squadrons are recorded as having bombed Bruges 17 times, Zeebrugge 14 times and Ostend 13 times. No doubt their visits have been even more frequent than this. Our land squadrons have also visited these places and have systematically bombed the German back areas by zones. As our air raids increase in number they are no longer directed upon isolated targets such as an important junction one day, and an aerodrome the next. For two or three nights in succession a whole series of junctions all dependent upon each other are attacked; after a time activity shifts to another series of places and in due course the first comes up for treatment again. Thus when Armentieres, an important detraining centre for German troops for the Flanders front, is attacked from the air, our aircraft will also be busy over Lille, Courcoing, Tournai and other stations north and south, so that traffic is brought to a standstill not only at the points attacked but over the whole system of alternative routes behind it. Then for a time activity will shift to the railway routes for Amiens, or for Albert. The French have been working on the same lines behind the Montdidier-Noyon-Rheims battle front, and for a time both French and British machines combined to stop all routes leading to this front. To give a list of all these raids would simply amount to giving a list of all the important railway junctions, aerodromes and billeting areas behind the German lines in France. Those stations which have been most in use by German troops have of course come in for the most frequent attention. To say that Armentieres, for instance, was attacked eight times, gives no real idea of the severity of the air attacks upon that place. The report says that bombs were dropped on Armentieres, or words to that effect. This generally means that relays of machines were active over the junction for the greater part of a day or night, during which bombs would hurtle down at any moment on the rolling stock and buildings.

A better idea of the work accomplished is perhaps conveyed by the statement that the total of bombs recorded as dropped on such raids by French and British comes to 1,400 tons. Then one must also not forget the immense number of machine gun rounds fired both by bombing and combat machines on German troops, the destruction of aerodromes, stores and ammunition, and the vast amount of air work accomplished in directing artillery fire and photographing German dispositions.

THE RHINE FRONT.

Quite distinct from the Allied air work in the war zone is the air war carried into the heart of Germany by the Independent Air Force, working directly under the control of the Air Ministry. During June we made raids in Germany, except for one American raid upon Metz has been the monopoly of the British Air Force, but as time goes on we may expect to see American and other Allied aircraft assisting in this good work. It is quite an astonishing thing to find hate or air raids into Germany during last month, in spite of all its bad weather, numbered 60, that is almost double the number made in May when fine weather prevailed. That at once gives us a measure of the increase in our air operations. In Lorraine, Metz, raided 13 times, and its outlying stations and aerodromes at Metz-Sablons, Karthaus, and Frescati were most frequently visited. In Germany proper our aircraft were also, as in France working by zones. They were active over the iron and coal fields of the Saar valley (Saarbrucken, Dillingen, Hagendingen, etc.), the military stations and works of the Bavarian Palatinate, (Landau and Zweibruecken), the southern Rhine valley Offenburg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim's poison gas works on four successive days Oppau). Only once did our machines go northwards when Treves on the Moselle and Coblentz at the junction of the Moselle and Rhine were attacked, but Cologne and the other towns on the northern Rhine may rest assured that their turn is coming again.

All this long distance bombing was accomplished with practically no loss on our side, and the enemy now has a shrewd idea of what war means in his own country. But his education in this respect is only just beginning. He shows every sign of being very quick to learn. The German public, which for nearly four years has cordially applauded the bombing of defenceless country towns in England and France, now beseeches the German Army Command to come to some arrangement with us to stop "so inhuman a practice."

The enemy's reply to our long distance bombing has been feeble in the extreme. His machines have flown towards Paris on seven nights but have nearly all been turned back by the outer defences. The following is the total of his air raids upon England during the past month:—

By Zeppelins, nil; by aeroplanes, nil; total, nil.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

In spite of many cries of "wolf" from war correspondents on the western front, the threatened German offensive still hangs fire. That is not to say that it may not come at any moment. There is startling news, possibly excellent news from Russia. It appears that the Grand Duke Michael has been proclaimed as Tsar and is supported by the Czecho-Slovak and Cossack troops. It has become increasingly evident that the remnants of the Bolsheviks are now relying upon German support to maintain themselves in power, so the proclamation of a monarchy with a thoroughly democratic constitution should afford an opportunity for all loyal elements in the country to rally to a patriotic government. It is of course a matter of total indifference to the Allies whether the future Government of Russia is republican or monarchical so long as it is loyal and stable, but Russia's first experiment of a republic certainly bears out the opinion of those who think that the only hope for the country lies in a constitutional monarchy. On the French front, the American success near Chateau Thierry has yielded 500 prisoners on final count. The French supply to-day's local success. The new success is north of the Aisne at Moulin-sous-Touvrents and has yielded 457 prisoners and 30 machine guns. The French have also taken St. Pierre Aigle, south of the Aisne, with further prisoners. So our daily successes are not only sustained but the daily rate of captures steadily increases.

The Italians have scored a brilliant success on the Lower Piave, taking 2,000 prisoners, and have forced home their success on the Grappa front. They are thus continuing to punish the defeated Austrian army. Further humiliation has come to Austria in the supersession of her own commanders by German Generals from the western front.

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was active yesterday.

The following were the officially quoted closing prices:—

Unified remained at £94.

Lots Turcs rose 1/2fr. to fr.178 1/2.

Business was done in Agricultural Bank at £6 1/8 a drop of 1/32.

Credit Foncier shares dropped 1fr. to fr.711.

Comptoir Financier remained unchanged at £1 21/32 business being done at £1 11/16, 1 11/16 /64, and 1 21/32.

National Bank were in demand at £17 3/4, a rise of 1/16.

Cassa di Sconto dropped 1/4fr. closing at fr.93 1/4 business being done at fr.93 1/2, 93, 93 1/2 and 93 1/4.

Building Lands were offered at £1 11/16, a drop of 1/64.

Société An. du Behera dropped 3/16 to £13 3/8.

Urbaines et Rurales rose 1/16 1/64 closing at £3 3/32 1/64 business being done at that price and at £3 3/32.

Gabbari Land closed unchanged at £-25/32, business being done at £-3/4 3/128 and -25/32.

Société Fonciere d'Egypte remained at £6 9/16.

Def. Trams. d'Alexandrie were active closing at fr.140 a drop of 7fr. business being done at fr.146, 145, 145, 145, 145, 144, 142 and 140.

Ordinary Khedivieh were unchanged at 44/3 business being done at 44/6 and 44/3d.

Salt and Soda were offered at 44/3 a drop of 3d. business being done at 44/4 1/2 44/4 1/2, 44/3 and 44/2 1/4.

Associated Cotton Ginners were very very firm at £-27/32 a rise of 1/32, business being done at £- 13/16 1/64, 27/32, 27/32 1/64, 27/32 1/128 and 27/32.

Port Said Salt rose 9d. closing at 115/3 business being done at 114/-, 115/-, 115/3d.

Deferred Comptoir Financier closed offered at £3 1/2, a drop of 1/4 £.

There was some business in New Egyptian Co. which remained at 18/-.

Deferred Urbaines et Rurales were in demand at £2 1/2.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886 and 1911 were at fr.388 1/2 and 281 respectively.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DEPRAVITY IN DAHABIEHS.

The "Bassir."— (From its Cairo correspondent).— Do you know where the resort of depraved people in Cairo at present is, and where those who frequented immodest places in the capital now spend their nights, indulging in all sorts of amusements? The people of Alexandria and the provinces cannot have an idea of the question unless they are told. All sorts of vices now take place on the surface of the Nile... The police authorities, it will be remembered, have closed hashish dens and prohibited the taking of drugs, strict measures against other public places, thanks to the orders issued by the military authorities; but the hashesh, who first appeared to have been overpowered, did not show the white feather. They went to the Nile and managed to turn dahabiehs and transform them into "mahashish." Gamblers and other people interested in such occupations as those connected with depraved customs have done the same. Wine sellers who found it impossible to sell intoxicating liquors after 9 p.m. have transferred their glasses and bottles to the Nile where they have organised floating bars. Thus the dahabieh which we now see anchored alongside the Nile banks are mostly haunts of hashish, gambling, drinking, etc. I do not think the police is unaware of this state of thing.

CRIME IN THE PROVINCES.

The "Watan."— (A telegram from Kena).— Four strangers have just taken place at the village of Awsat, in the markaz of Kous... A woman of Tokh, in the same markaz, took poisoning recently again the friend of hers with a view to teasing him, and he at once employed some one to put her to death. The administrative authorities have not found any clue to the identity of the criminals. The parquet have asked for a new assistant to help Abdel Haff Bey, the latter having asked substitute at Kous, for the crimes of this markaz amount to about 50 per cent of the total crimes of the whole moudirieh. The circumstances of the recent incident require another parquet man. Another man was shot recently and killed in this district. I shall explain by post the causes of the outbreak of crimes in the markaz. (The same correspondent reports in another telegram).— A native of the village of Abou Tesht, in the markaz of Nag Hamadi, has been shot dead by a fellow villager of the same village who pretends that he had been authorised to use fire arms in day time; but the mamur denies that he employed a fire arms. Three raids took place in the villages of Sammanoud, Kom Magasin and Rifaa, in the same moudirieh, in which firearms. The parquet has referred to the Juge de Renvoi 26 cases of the crimes of last month. The moudir has given strict instructions to the markaz to collect sound proofs regarding recent incidents.

THE HIGH MEAT PRICES.

The "Afkar."— (From a letter to the editor written in a satirical way.)— The wheat, flour and bread affair is over, and it is now the turn of meat. Allah knows that Ramadan "ma khallash wanna bakhlah" (a common expression meaning "left nothing at all" with a sense of exaggeration) anything for us that we may buy meat or bones. One greater, the Ba "Mokattam" states that doctors have declared that the use of meat is harmful in such a hot country like Egypt, and the Supplies Control Board raised the price of meat in its order of the 1st inst. to such a high degree as to make it out of reach of people of these ill. Butchers have been divided into two categories "baladi" and European. The baladi butcher has to sell meat by the rotl according to the decision, but the European is left free to sell meat in pieces of 100 drms, charging special prices. The Supplies Control Board which has thus fixed the prices of meat for retailers, has left the live stock merchants absolutely free from tariffing restrictions and this is the source of the evil. Why this should be the case we cannot tell. Would you explain matters to us?

The "Mokattam."— (From a letter to the editor.) As a native butcher of Alexandria).— But we have seen that the Supplies Control Board has only fixed the prices of meat for butchers, who are retailers in the market, and left the live-stock merchants who sell meat at the wholesale price to butchers, without restrictions at all! It is those merchants who wish they could sell meat to butchers at the rate of P.T. 100 per oke. If they should be allowed to conduct the market as freely as they please, there would be no hope of improvement. All official precaution would be in vain, and you will see.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The "Ahaly."— (From Cairo.)— The sugar question is still problematic in spite of the appearance that the crisis is over. The letter recently sent by the Manager of the Sugar Company to the Governor of Cairo shows that the leading wholesalers are responsible for the distribution of sugar among the other merchants and retailers and that the company instructs them to sell the same to retailers. The following is the summary of Naus Bey's letter: "Having discussed the question of distribution of sugar in Cairo and its suburbs with the Controller of Supplies, it has been decided that it is necessary in order to meet the need of the population to reduce the quantities of sugar supplied to makers of sweets and other merchants who do not deal in the necessaries of life. In order not to encourage speculation and to get a correct account of the real requirements of the public, we beg you to let us have a list of the grocers you choose for the sale of sugar. In this case the wholesalers will be obliged to supply them with the necessary quantities of sugar for daily consumption." The Governorate has made the required list, consisting of 486 names of the grocers of Cairo and its outskirts and sent it to the Company. But why should not the company have direct transaction with usual merchants and grocers, in spite of its acknowledgment that wholesalers speculate in sugar.

CAIRO AMUSEMENTS.

At the Salle Kleber.—On Tuesday last the new programme for the week at the Salle Kleber gave great pleasure to the large audience which assembled to see the films. The Kleber is certainly one of the coolest spots in Cairo, and has the drawback of uncomfortable seating accommodation. M Poliakine conducted the orchestra with his usual skill and provided an enjoyable overture. "Hands and Feet" proved to be an original and really charming comedy in one act which greatly pleased the audience. "The Brazilians Maxixe" depicted the last and extremely artistic film of the Selsior Dancing Series. Charlie Chaplin in the Barber's shop was a screamingly funny episode played with much skill by the versatile comedian. The second part of the programme was occupied by "The Shadow," a powerful and thrilling drama in four reels featuring Miss Bertha Nelson and Miss Vittoria Lepaste. It is an adaptation of the well-known play by Daria Niccodemi which had such a successful run in Paris, and is shown for the first time in Cairo.

Residents of Ceylon are sending as a birthday gift to Queen Mary 1,000 guineas as an addition to the £5,000 which they have already given to the Roehampton hospitals for limbless soldiers.

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