UNREST IN EGYPT.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

MORE MISCHIEF DONE.

"GAZETTE" GOES TO CAIRO BY AIR.

MOB FIRED ON AT ALEXANDRIA.

The subscribers of the "Egyptian Gazette" outside of Alexandria obtained their newspaper yesterday by means of aeroplanes, both the civilian and military post offices having kindly taken the last issue of this newspaper by that method of conveyance. The aeroplane post is also being used for the conveyance of all official correspondence.

We sent our supplies to the newspaper vendors at Cairo at our own risk, the postal authorities refusing to take any responsibility in the matter and so the pack of the "Egyptian Gazette" were sent by a goods train to Cairo.

It is to be noted that the only newspaper office yet attacked by the mob was that of the Arabic Syrian daily newspaper the "Mokattam." The mob broke into the printing office of that journal and did some damage to the Marinoni printing machine.

DEMONSTRATORS KILLED AT ALEXANDRIA.

Yesterday, early in the morning, the workmen of the Ashieh Arsenal in the Gumrook district, Alexandria, started a demonstration. They proceeded to the Theological College in Moufekhana Street, close by and called upon the students to join them with a view to carrying out a "pacific demonstration" like that which was held on Sunday last. The students waved handkerchiefs to show their willingness to join the men, but only a few did so the bulk of them going back; the procession then proceeded towards Anfoushi. Here the demonstrators were stopped by a cordon of British troops who gave them due warning to return, but they insisted on going on. Then they attacked the cordon and the troops fired at at them killing 12 and wounding 24. Of the men killed 9 were workmen and three were students. The wounded were mostly students. Both the wounded and the dead men were taken to the Government hospital. Shortly after the incident a detachment of British troops came from Sidi Gaber to the town and proceeded to the Gumrock quarter to guard the streets and prevent further disturbances. On hearing of the incident the Egyptian lawyers at Alexandria decided to submit a protest to the authorities.

The mob showed themselves quite indifferent yesterday morning as to whom they attacked and a number of people in the Ras el Tin quarter of Alexandria are stated to have been ill-treated.

There were no disturbances in the Ramleh district.

The Copts of Alexandria have not taken any part in the recent demonstrations. When the students last week made demonstrations they went to the great Coptic School in Coptic Church Street and tried without any success to induce the Coptic students to join them.

There was no work done at all yesterday in the Native Law Courts; all cases were postponed.

All communications between Alexandria and Cairo were interrupted. Yesterday even the telephone lines were cut off between both towns. Many officials and business men who had gone to Cairo on particular business have been unable to return to Alexandria, and all ordinary means of communications with Cairo have consequently been paralysed.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Military Authorities sent orders for a battalion to come to Alexandria immediately from Sidi Bishr and all the ordinary tramway service was for some time held up in order that every tram should be used for the transport of the troops.

There has been a rumour that there is an agitation among the natives in the service of the Alexandria and Ramleh trams and that a strike is probable, but so far there has been no agitation and the rumour is unfounded. The men have made no demands.

Sisters Street from the Mixed Courts up to the Labbane Caracol and thence from Bab el-Karasta Street to the docks is guarded by British troops, pickets being stationed at every street-crossing.

On Saturday night last the Native Barristers' Association met at Alexandria and after a long discussion decided that all of them should cease work.

The British Consulate General at Alexandria asked for an Egyptian police force to guard its building and a number of the Bulouk el Ghaffar men were sent to do so.

SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

On Sunday some Mansoura street boys attacked two shops. Later in the day a body of British soldiers arrived to guard the bridge.

The railway line was cut between Gaioub and Shebin el Kanatir. Orderly demonstrations are reported to have been made at Kafr el Zayat and Beni Mazar.

The theological students assisted by school boys and some of the educated inhabitants of Deqouk went round the streets in a procession and then returned to their houses.

THE SCHOOLS.

Students of Assiut Schools assisted by some others carried out an orderly demonstration.

The Azhar Higher Board has decided to postpone indefinitely the forthcoming examination.

The Tanta Secondary School says "Wadi Nil" has recalled the pupils at the expiration of ten days' holiday which was granted to them.

The Alexandria Schools have decided to close their doors for ten days, the Orwa el Woska Society's schools included.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

An aerial mail service for letters only was inaugurated yesterday morning by the Alexandria Post Office, the aeroplane leaving Aboukir with the post for Cairo and the suburbs. The mail closes at the General Post Office at Alexandria at 7 a.m. It is expected that an aerial postal service from Cairo would have started today, but up to the time of going to press the aeroplane had not arrived.

FOOD FOR GERMANY.

RESULTS OF BRUSSELS MEETING.

HUN MERCHANT FLEET TO BE HANDED OVER.

PARIS, March 15.

A Note states that the question of the handing over of the German merchant fleet, which caused the suspension of the Spa negotiations, has been settled in Brussels. After having obtained that the Germans formally recognised and undertake to carry out the clauses of the armistice of January 16, 1919, stipulating that the German merchant fleet be placed under the control and under the flag of the associated Governments, Admiral Wemyss stated that the Allied Governments had decided to allow Germany to import 300,000 tons of cereals monthly and 70,000 tons of seeds or divers other products.

After a discussion lasting two days the two delegations came to an agreement with regard to the handing over of the fleet and the supply of food. The agreement also determines the financial means of payment, respecting, as completely as possible, Germany's assets, which are the sole guarantee for the Allies of reparations and restitutions.

It is to the interest of the Allies to see Germany at work again in order to avoid worklessness and Bolshevism. The supply of important quantities of German coal was also stipulated in order to assure the delivery of foodstuffs by France and the Allies. Havas.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

The agreement signed by the Germans provides for the immediate handing over of the German merchant fleet, in exchange for which the Allies will deliver monthly 300,000 tons of cereals and 70,000 tons of fats until the next harvest so long as Germany keeps to the conditions which have been imposed.

The Germans asked for a large delivery especially with regard to condensed milk. It was answered that this was impossible, in consequence of the necessity to provision the whole of Europe but concessions were made with regard to sea fishing, in order to increase the production of food in the country.

Germany will pay dues in an important sum. The payments will at first be effected by means of the product of exports and afterwards through land securities and after that in a certain proportion of gold.

Those refusing to work will not be fed and clauses have been signed with regard to the recommencement of work.

The discussion showed the German desire to be fed at any price. The agreement, read at 5.30, was signed at 8.20. Havas.

PARIS, March 7.

With regard to the deadlock at Spa the original armistice offered hopes of the Allies helping to feed Germany and in the later renewal Germany contributed to surrender the merchant fleet. The German refusal to hand over the ships therefore is a distinct breach but the view of the Allies is that the difficulty will soon be solved because while we cannot allow the Germans to elevate our original intention into a contract nevertheless they must be fed. The Supreme War Council has postponed discussion of the matter until to-morrow.

Reuter's Special Service.

PARIS, March 16.

As a consequence of the negotiations the feeding of Germany-Austria will be effected through Trento. Five convoys of cereals will be despatched daily. Havas.

U. BOAT'S ESCAPADE.

MADRID, March 15.

The German submarine U-48, which had been interned at Serol and which had been repaired for the purpose of being handed over to the Allies, endeavoured to escape. A Spanish destroyer and tug went in pursuit but just as they were catching up the submarine plunged and the crew were were seen to be struggling in the water. They were picked up by the destroyer. It is thought that the submarine sank. Havas.

FUTURE OF DALMATIA.

MILAN, March 12.

(Delayed). To-day a popular meeting took place for the redemption of Dalmatia. A message from Gabriele d'Annunzio to the Italian people of Spalato was read and was cheered. I.O.T.B.

ITALY AND GREECE.

ROME, March 12.

(Delayed). A Committee of Italian and Greek personalities has been formed in Rome in order to complete the political agreements by an economical and spiritual accord between the two countries. I.O.T.B.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

REPORTS NOW NEARING COMPLETION.

KAISER AND OTHERS TO BE TRIED.

PARIS, March 14.

The Supreme War Council to-morrow will discuss the military and naval conditions of the new armistice convention. The Responsibilities Commission will draw up its final conclusions in a few days time.

The Sub-Commission relative to criminal acts has taken cognisance of the most characteristic documents with regard to the war and of a considerable number of deeds which constitute a grave violation of the laws and customs of warfare. The Sub-Commissions dealing with war responsibilities and with violations of the laws and customs of warfare have decided with regard to the responsibilities for the outbreak of war, the violations of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg and of the laws and customs of warfare that they are of a penal nature and authorise the prosecution of the authors of criminal acts.

The Sub-Commissions consider that national courts and international courts are both competent, so that no considerations of rank may put a stop to the work of justice.

The Kaiser and the authors of criminal deeds thus will not escape from judgment on their responsibility. Havas.

PARIS, March 15.

The Conference Committee held a very short sitting to-day. Mr. Wilson was not present, having remained at his hotel in order to go deeply into the report which had been initialled in his absence with regard to the final military conditions of the armistice to be imposed on Germany. In deference to Mr. Wilson the Council postponed to Monday the discussion of these questions.

The Council of Ten has agreed to the proposition made by Mr. Wilson with regard to authorising the delegates at Warsaw to pursue their inquiry the other side of the Vistula and, if they consider it necessary, as far as the eastern frontier of Poland. The Council also notified the names of the small countries who will be authorised to appoint delegates to the air commission. They are Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia. Havas.

PARIS, March 15.

The "Echo de Paris" announces that the Peace treaty will be signed at the end of April, immediately after its ratification by Parliament. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, March 15.

Mr. Wilson this morning conferred with M. Clemenceau on the diplomatic situation. Havas.

FRANCE'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, March 16.

A financier in the "Echo de Paris" states the war indemnity due by Germany to France amounts to 246 milliard francs. Giving Germany fifty years to pay the debt this, with interest, would amount to 840 milliards.

The financier expects that payments will be made in intervals of from three to four years, the end of the first interval to be 1922. Germany would pay ten milliards then and would be free in 1972 by the payment of the last instalment of 26 milliards. Havas.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, March 16.

Mr. Wilson states that the decision of the Peace Conference stipulating for the formation of a League of Nations forms an integral part of the peace treaty. It is definitive and no modification is contemplated. Havas.

LONDON, March 12.

(Delayed). The inter-Allied associations for a League of Nations held a meeting in London. The congress calls for a proclamation of the international equality of all religions and the admission of all neutral countries to the League of Nations. The modification of the clause of the treaty referring to the right of mobilisation, restrained only by control of the League was approved unanimously. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, March 14.

The "New York Herald" states that it has reason to believe that the headquarters of the League of Nations will be at Geneva. I.O.T.B.

NEAR EAST BLOCKADE.

PARIS, March 12.

(Delayed). An unofficial note announces the cessation of the economic blockade against Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. Traffic in Bulgarian and Ottoman harbours will be under the control of the Allies and the importation of armaments will be forbidden. I.O.T.B.

BOLSHEVISM'S PROGRESS.

ANARCHY IN BAVARIA.

VERY SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, March 6.

Reuter learns that all authoritative information confirms that the situation in Germany is very serious. Since the murder of Eisner the Central Council in Bavaria which is the only existing organ of government, has been dominated by a small band of Bolsheviks supported by an armed mob of soldiers and sailors, and the worst elements of the town. Thus for the first time a purely Bolshevik government has been set up in Germany controlled by Russian agitators who are in close touch with Bolshevik headquarters in Moscow.

Reuter's Special Service.

BERNE, March 13.

(Delayed). A pan-Germanist meeting took place at Paderborn. The speakers absolved Germany and the ex-Kaiser of the responsibilities of war, they called for the reconstruction of the army and they also disapproved Herr Ebert's Government. Colonel Reventlow writes in the "Tages Zeitung" calling on the Germans to oppose the peace treaty. I.O.T.B.

More serious news than that contained in the above telegram it would be difficult to imagine, although it has for some time past been foreseen that the Bolshevik danger was a most serious menace in Germany. The above telegram shows that the first purely Bolshevik Government has now been set up in Germany, and is supreme in Bavaria. Bolshevism is catching as influenza, and as it has taken root in Bavaria it is not unlikely that it will spread into many other parts of Germany. Bolshevism is the consequence of despair, and despair is rapidly becoming the only possible attitude for the greater part of central Europe.

Not only is the public debt of Germany enormous and almost equal to the whole of the public and private wealth of the country, but very little revenue is collected, because there is no means of compelling the taxpayer to pay. At the same time, owing to the lack of raw material, the factories are shutting down, and the number of unemployed grows every day. At Munich there are 40,000 unemployed, and the proportion is much the same throughout industrial Germany. The collieries are producing a greatly lessened supply of coal. Coal was one of the important sources of revenue of the country, the mines are extracting less and less coal and asking bigger wages every week. There is no coal to export, and the gasworks and the electrical generating stations may have to shut down.

The truth is that Germany is marching fast towards anarchy. There is too little food, which hits the working classes most. She is suffering now as much as and even more than during the war. Transport gets worse and worse. Shipping is vanishing. Fishing is forbidden in the North Sea. The inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine may not get provisions from Poznania, where they used to get them before. The situation favours an upheaval.

In Austria-Hungary it is worse still. The Foreign Minister, Otto Bauer, sent his secretary to the recent Conference at Berne. Otto Pohl. Pohl said that the amount of money now in circulation is 37 milliards, and the printing press is turning out more every day. The war debt of the old monarchy exceeds 300 milliards, and the Austrian Bank notes are now worthless. In Vienna there are 100,000 unemployed because there are no raw materials or coal. They get 11 crowns a day, and threaten disorder if they are not given 15, although their usual temper is one of resignation. There are numerous other reasons for discontent which agitate public opinion and encourage the growth of extreme opinions.

Hungary's plight is equally gloomy. The country is occupied on all sides, and the old kingdom of the Magyars is almost limited to Budapest and its hinterland. It will never submit to this mutilation, which violates the principles of President Wilson. Economic, financial, and food conditions are very precarious. There is no coal, and when Count Karolyi, the Hungarian President, complained to General Franchet d'Esperey, the General replied that there were a great many windmills in Hungary. Since the Revolution the workers are making very big demands. The tramworkers of Budapest are getting six times as much in wages as they used to do; other industries are making similar demands and the output is falling off considerably.

From Bohemia, Bulgaria, and Roumania come similar stories and complaints. Everywhere hunger, financial disorder, imminent bankruptcy, production menaced by paralysis, growing Bolshevism and anarchy.

The Allies see now that peace must therefore be made as soon as possible so that they may grapple with this situation immediately. They may sign parchment documents with pen dipped in gold inkpots, but it will make not the smallest difference to the great chaos which will then engulf from the Rhine to the Pacific or to our liabilities in regard to it. The question which faces them now is whether any measures that they can take will not be too late—whether, if the blockade is raised and food supplies are sent in, there will be any Government which is capable of distributing them, and which is not itself beleaguered and cut off from its transport and communications. The effort must none the less be made at once and an assurance given that any Government which is capable of establishing itself will be given food supplies and helped by the Allies in disbanding them. In any case we shall not be able to turn our backs upon Germany as we have upon Russia. Otherwise, in a few weeks' time we may doubt whether there will be any German Government, and even whether the German Empire may not, like the Austrian, be dissolved into its constituent atoms.

THE GAVALLINI TRIAL.

ROME, March 12.

During the day's hearing of the Cavallini trial the correspondent of the "Journal" lengthily defended M. Caillaux. I.O.T.B.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 6.

Naval estimates have been issued for 1919-20 amounting to 149 millions sterling; they provide for a personnel of 280,000. Reuter.

NEW ROUMANIA.

PARIS, March 11.

(Delayed). The Allied Commission has decided that Roumania is entitled to Temesvar. I.O.T.B.

ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Villagers near the railway line where damage has been done will be held liable for the whole cost of the repairs and the damage when stations are burned down or pillage takes place.

FEMALE LABOUR.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Miss Mary Anderson, Assistant Director of the U.S. Women's Industry Service, sails to France to represent American women wage earners in the consideration of labour questions at the Peace Conference. This was in consequence of a letter received from the President stating he thought it desirable that women workers of the U.S. should have at least one or two representatives at Paris qualified to speak before the Labour Commission.

U.S. MERCHANT FLEET.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Five more vessels have been released from control by the War Department and allotted to commercial service, aggregating about thirty seven thousand tons. They will be assigned to European Relief service. A settlement of the disputed operating agreement between private ships companies and the Shipping Board has been reported by a new operating form providing for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent on gross freight list of general cargo.

FOOD FOR THE NEAR EAST.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 6.

The Acting Mayor issued a proclamation calling on the public to support the effort to raise funds for the Near East. A two weeks' preliminary campaign raised one million one hundred twelve thousand dollars and a house canvas added over one million thereto in an attempt to reach six million dollars. All indications point to the canvas made by twenty thousand women that it will be highly successful.

ITALIAN AEROPLANES IN VIENNA.

ROME, March 12.

(Delayed). A second squadron of Caproni aeroplanes left Padoa and arrived safely at Vienna. I.O.T.B.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

ATHENS, March 12.

(Delayed). Greece has officially recognised Jugo-Slavia. I.O.T.B.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

ROME, March 12.

(Delayed). An Italo-French trade congress is about to sit at Lyons. I.O.T.B.

TROTSKY FIRED AT.

BERNE, March 15.

Red Guards fired revolver shots at M. Trotzky, in Petrograd. The person who was with M. Trotzky at the time was killed. I.O.T.B.

THE ALMEREYDA CASE.

PARIS, March 16.

Bernard, accused of the murder of Almereyda, has arrived in Paris with proofs of his innocence. Havas.

MR. VENIZELOS.

ROME, March 11.

(Delayed). M. Venizelos will visit Pola, Vallona and Taranto. I.O.T.B.

BOLSHEVIKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The New York police have arrested two hundred persons engaged in Bolshevik propaganda. I.O.T.B.

AN IMPUDENT OFFER.

PARIS, March 14.

General Ludendorff has offered his war memoirs to the "Matin" for a million francs. The "Matin" has refused the offer. I.O.T.B.

MISS CAVELL'S REMAINS TO GO TO ENGLAND.

BRUSSELS, March 14.

The remains of Miss Cavell are to be transported to England. The ceremony will be a very solemn one and the body will be carried through Brussels on a gun carriage drawn by six horses. I.O.T.B.

DEMOBILISATION.

J. Collacott and Son, Tailors and Outfitters, of Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, and 7, Rue Rosette, Alexandria, hold adequate stocks of Outfitting and Cloth for Suitings.

Pleasant relaxation to the wounded—a Gramophone supplies this necessity. Call on the Gramophone Co., Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionaire, Qasr el Nil, Cairo, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, where you can procure all the latest songs.

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