ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was weaker yesterday and there was a general fall.

Unified dropped 1/8 to £91 1/4 while Agricultural Banks were offered at £6 10/16, 3/32 drop.

There has been a little selling of Banque d'Athenes in consequence of which the prices have risen 1 fr. 1/4 to fr. 105.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886, 1903 and 1911 were at fr. 418, 306 1/2 and 289 respectively.

National Bank dropped 1/4 £ to £22, and there was no change in Wadi Kom Ombo which closed at £5 21/32.

Chek Fadl dropped 1 fr. being offered at fr. 104, and there was a drop of 1/16 in Urbaines and Ruraly which were quoted at £3 3/4.

Union Fonciere remained at £3 5/8 and Ordinary Khedivieh were weaker at 86/3d showing a drop of 1/3d.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways were offered at £7 3/4; Nungovich Hotels being neglected at £7 9/16, 1/8 drop, while Bonded Warehouses were steady at £11 3/4, 3/16 drop, Salt & Soda dropped 4 1/2d to 48/7 1/2d

Filiatures Nationals remained at £14 and Brasseries d'Egypte dropped 8 fr. to fr. 345.

Sidi Salem Estates were firmer at £2 3/8, 1/32 rise while Port Said Salt advanced a shilling to 91/-.

Deferred Consuls remained at £3 and there was a further rise of 1/6d in New Egyptian Coy. which closed offered at 23/9d after 24 shillings.

Egypt and Levant S/S Coy. were a little weaker at 32/- showing a drop of six pence.

MUNICIPAL WORKING HOURS.

The Municipal Administration will submit to the Delegation, this week, we are informed, a proposal that the Municipal offices should resume working in the afternoon. The office hours are proposed to be from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Last year, it may be remembered, Hopkinson Pasha tried to carry out the same administrative reform, but the lighting regulations prevented that and the Municipality had to work in both winter and summer for five and a half consecutive hours from 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

THE FERRY BOAT TRAGEDY.

In reference to the ferry boat tragedy which occurred early this month near the Ragheb Pasha Bridge in Mahmoudieh Canal, Alexandria we understand that the divers who were employed on the occasion for the recovery of the bodies of the victims have not yet finished their work, it is not yet exactly known how many persons lost their lives in the tragedy, but five victims have been already taken out of the Canal.

CAIRO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The 181st meeting of the Society will be held at the school of Medicine, Kasr el-Aini, on Thursday, 30 January 30, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. when a paper will be read by Mr. Frank Hughes on The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen, historical, recent developments, importance to Egypt, illustrated by lantern slides. Visitors are welcome. Members having material to communicate to the Society are invited to inform the Hon. Secretary.

EGYPT'S FALLING HOUSES.

A house in the Manasra district, Cairo, collapsed on its inhabitants. A man and a woman succumbed under the débris, and another woman was taken injured from under the ruins.

MINIEH COUNCIL.

The Minieh Provincial Council met a few days ago under the presidency of the Mudir of Minieh and approved of opening three Primary Schools in three different districts of Al Fashin Markaz. The Council also decided to interview the Egyptian State Railways on the subject of an additional railway line in Al Fashin and Maghagha Markazes as before.

OMDA FIRED AT.

The omda of El Ezieh district in Manfalout Markaz informed the Police that a certain Makhlarios Mikhail fired at him but missed him and injured a woman of the same district. An enquiry was opened and it was found out that the criminal was not Maklarios but another man.

for a nursery, primary and Secondary Education, with, eventually an English University. The Institution, in this country, of such a scheme of education, would undoubtedly attract pupils from beyond the frontiers of Egypt and make its influence felt from Athens to Abyssinia and from Beyrout to Baghdad.

H.—Whatever the scheme adopted, it should be made to include boys and girls alike, as it is obvious, that if English is ever to become the "lingua franca" of this country, it must be spoken by both sexes. The importance of this recommendation need not be enlarged upon.

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BRITISH TRADE IN EGYPT.

THE NEED FOR REFORMS.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

On the suggestion of H.E. the High Commissioner a Special Commission was formed last year for studying various measures that might, with advantage, be taken, to aid the promotion of British trade with, and in Egypt. The Commission was formed of members chosen from both the Alexandria and Cairo Committees of the Chamber, aided by Mr. A.T. Lloyd, specially delegated by the Residency to assist at their meetings. The Special Commissioner has now finally embodied in a memorial which was presented to H.E. the High Commissioner for transmission to the Home Government. Among the many measures proposed the following are some of those more directly connected with this country:—

No.1.—That the laws of the country as administered by the Mixed Tribunals are in urgent need of reform; among many other reforms for which the Chamber has been pressing, may be cited the following:—1. Dishonoured Bills, 2. Foreigners trading under misleading names and titles. 3. Fraudulent weights and measures. 4. Bankruptcy laws. 5. Trade marks, 6. Company laws.

In this connection we have been informed that the Capitulation Commission has already approved detailed proposals as to the first five of the six subjects mentioned and in several cases drafting is already far advanced. The question of Company legislation has been noted for examination but has not yet been taken up.

No.2.—That a registration of Business Names Act as enacted in England should be introduced into this country as soon as possible.

The Capitulations Commission has declared itself favourable in principle to some legislation on the lines suggested but has now referred the matter to a Sub-Commission on which British and other commercial and legal interests are very fully represented.

No.3.—That one of the new Trade Commissioners whom it was proposed sending out to the Orient should, also, be sent to Egypt, as soon as possible.

His Majesty's Government have got this question under consideration.

N.4.—That, should an exhibition of samples of British goods be sent on tour, by the Board of Trade, through certain Dominions, as mentioned in Paragraph 600, of the "Final Report of the Dominions Royal Commission" stands should be taken to include Egypt in the list of countries to be visited.

This has been referred to His Majesty's Government.

No.5.—That, should Inter-Imperial Exhibitions be formed, this Commission is strongly of the opinion that Egypt should be adequately represented.

This is a matter on which the Department of Commerce, it is proposed to establish, would presumably take action when the time comes.

No.6.—That in view of the grave disadvantage which will, on the abolition of the Capitulations, result to the descendants of British race, born and residing in Egypt, by the operation of the "Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914" it is urged that the British Government take such steps by amendment of the Act or otherwise, as will ensure that, at least as regards this country, birth in a British Protectorate of British will give the full right of British nationality, including the right to transmit such nationality.

Although this question cannot become of practical importance for a considerable number of years, it has nevertheless, been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government to be dealt with at a convenient time.

No.7.—That a trade treaty between Egypt and enemy countries be deemed necessary in future, they may be so restricted as to render any attempt at "dumping" or a return of pre-war trade conditions impossible.

That the attention of the Allied Countries be also be called to the necessity of preserving the right to put special taxes on goods which may benefit by enemy subsidies, whether directly by on the goods themselves, or on the ships which carry them.

It is to be hoped that sufficient freedom will be obtained to permit of the matters referred to being dealt with by the local legislation within the limits of a general policy as may be adopted for the Empire as a whole.

No.8.—English Educational Facilities:—

A.—During the British occupation of Egypt much has been done to promote the material welfare and prosperity of the people but large sections of the population are still far from understanding and appreciating the reforms we introduce. If in the past more encouragement and facilities had been given to educate the people in English and English ways of thinking, there is no doubt that greater sympathy and support would be forthcoming for our further aims for the future progress of Egypt.

B.—British interests in Egypt are large and increasing and a more general knowledge of our language, business methods and standards of morality, will it itself favourably influence the further commercial development we anticipate and hope for.

C.—The use of the English language in Government offices is very limited. The Commercial and social language is French. The English Schools exist where these languages can be acquired thoroughly from qualified French and Italian masters. English is too often only taught by incompetent natives with the result that business houses have the greatest difficulty in finding competent staff to write English satisfactorily.

D.—The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt recently supported a proposal made by the British Bar in Egypt for the adoption of British procedure in the present process of reform of the Mixed Tribunals. If this change is effected, adequate means of learning English must be provided and as pleadings have to be ready taken place in English, the need becomes immediate and necessary.

E.—Our French and Italian Allies have long since recognised the importance of giving State aid to their schools in Egypt. They also give every encouragement to those schools which are supported by the religious orders and it is noteworthy that, although in France religious schools have been prohibited, in Egypt the French Government goes the length of encouraging them. That the French Government should consider it necessary to allow their Consuls to encourage a class of schools in the Orient which is not allowed to exist in France clearly indicates the importance which is attached to the teaching of their language and institutions. Francophobe ideas. That their scolas laiques are State-aided goes to prove that they recognise that in the Orient, schools unless so aided, are not sufficiently strong to stand up against the severe competition of the schools of the various nationalities where school fees generally are so low. Before the war the Germans also had a thoroughly organised staff of school in Cairo to which British children were sent (there being no suitable British school).

F.—In the British schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph it is made possible to secure the services of the ablest teaching staff, since the future of the teachers is assured to them by the State or by one of the religious orders.

G.—It is therefore the opinion of this Commission, that as a corollary to our declaration of a Protectorate over Egypt, it is the duty of the British Government, to introduce into the country a comprehensive English educational system as soon as possible. To be successful such a system must be State-aided and should provide

Continued on bottom of preceding column

JOHN JENKINS & CO., TIMBER MERCHANTS, Tel. 4207, 40 Rue Boulos, Cairo.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—The announcement in this paper a couple of days ago of the forthcoming book on the Pyramids will doubtless have been read with great interest. One wonders whether the great Piazzi Smyth centenary of 80 years ago is about to be revived in any form. As many people know, Piazzi Smyth put forward the proposition that the Great Pyramid of Cheops was built by Divine Inspiration, adducing in his work "Our inheritance in the Great Pyramid" many cogent arguments in support of his view. His strongest arguments seem to me to have been those relating to measurements, which, that in the mutations of time we had managed to depreciate our English inch to the extent of one-thousandth parts—that the Pyramid, Piazzi Smyth showed, was about longer than ours of to-day and that 25 of these inches were equal to the Sacred Cubit of the Egyptians. On this basis, he showed that the Pyramid by virtue of its structural proportions tells us the distance from Earth to Sun, the density of the planet, and various other facts of scientific import. His figures and conclusions, however, did not square by a long way with the contemporaneous findings of science and he was ridiculed as a crank. Nevertheless latter day science with its greater refinement of apparatus and method now makes the distance from Earth to Sun practically what Piazzi Smyth made it 80 years ago on the basis of his pyramidal data. I believe also his figure for the density of the earth has been vindicated. It would turn out at the time that if we did not accept his Pyramid inch, none of his findings would coincide with the scientific facts and not help wondering whether the new mysterious book which we are promised has any such enlightenment in store for us.

Yours, etc.,
Student.

Koubba, January 24.

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—It is evidently Mr. Digby's intention to keep the discussion of the problem down on the animal plane and disregard its ethical aspect. He implies at the outset that people are so hopeless by degeneration and social educations methods futile, and points to the vacillations of mankind in support of his thesis. Are we, therefore, to say I shall be not all going the Babylonian way and turning our sons over to the Thracian women? If the population swings forward only to "unbalance a neurotic multitude" why not have a Ramleh St. in every district and thereby keep the Thebaid empty? Happily Mr. Digby's pessimism does not accord with existing facts. The education that does manage to penetrate covering ignorance and concentrated animalism, has proved by experience to be of immense value, and productive of the highest good.

The fault is that there is not enough of it. We need to tear off from pulpit, platform, and parents the false prudery that keeps the subject in the background, and attack the evil by public and private aggression. We need to forestall the filth of the street and the means by which sexual secrets are communicated to children, and give healthy, intelligible instruction in the laws of propagation before young receptive minds are poisoned by degrading influences.

The axioms which Mr. Digby invites us to accept are but the odorous effluvia of the doctrine by which the social evil is indubitably sustained. It is a small compliment to the honour and dignity of womanhood that members of her sex should be ordained to prostitute body and soul in order to provide the "variety of experience" for "conscientious" men. One hears little of "conscientious" women being allowed "variety of experience" unless her conduct is accompanied by loud public scandal. On the contrary she is expected to personify infallible morals before and after marriage, though her jealous patron, with amazing inconsistency, may be an ardent supporter of prostitution, and as loathe to expose his own daughter to seekers of "varied experience," as to cease dishonouring the daughters of other men.

Thus it is obvious that we need a readjustment of moral values before we can tackle the problem from a common centre. There can be no half measures of compromise. We must accept one moral code for both sexes. As the onus of reliable medical evidence is against the necessity of illicit intercourse, the question is purely ethical. Were the economic barriers, to which Mr. Dobrée admirably referred to disappear, we should still have our Hamleh Streets until we grew "ethically desirous" of discontinuing them.

Therefore I still maintain that the real solution to the problem lies in the advancement of the ethical ideals by which the Punchaites and others should alone be governed, and that education need not be guided or troubled by any axioms less in truth and helpfulness than that of "keep thyself pure."

Yours, etc.,
A Britisher.

Helmia, January 25.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—I wonder whether any of your correspondents on the above mentioned subject have read a book called "Anti-Christ in Egypt" by W. A. Wells. If not, I would recommend it to their notice, principally with regard to the chapter on "The Capitulation Laws." I think they will find that the only way to get rid of the evils in their midst is to wait patiently for the abolition of laws which protect landlords, providers and provided, not Egypt, Alexandria alone, but the whole of Egypt.

Yours, &c.,
Patience

Cairo, January 25.

BENI-SUEF NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Beni Suef, Jan. 25.

A football match was held yesterday (Friday) at 3 o'clock p.m. between the Beni Souef Military Club and that of Minia. The Mudir, President of the Club, together with the high officials of the Government and Private Departments, foreign and native attended the game. Not a small number of notables, interest employees and shopboys were present. The spectators were received by Aly Bey Islam, Vice-President of the Club, Mohamed Bey Samih, the secretary, and Tewfik Bey Al-Bardaie and Dr. Khalil, members. Mr. Smeed, manager of the National Bank of Egypt, acted as referee.

For more than half an hour both sides seemed to be equal, but it was not long before Khalil Eff. Mina secured a goal for the Beni-Souef Club. The Minia team, however, seem to have been discouraged and as a result of this they lacked activity and vigour and another goal was secured by the Beni-Souef team, by Salih Eff. Shoukry. The result of the match was 2 to 1.

Several players distinguished themselves. For Minia Akif Effendi, the captain of the Cairo Saidia School, deserved praise. For Beni-Souef, Nagati Eff. Abaza, Abd el-Latif Eff., Gaafary and Mohamed Eff. Sadik were excellent. The Beni-Souef goal-keepers Nogheb Eff. Aziz was particularly good.

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HELIOPOLIS RACING.

The following entries have been received for February 1:-

New Year Handicap. (L.E.200) 7 furl:- Holland, Button, Golden Grass, Peep of Dawn, Order, Golden Spray, Barkis, Lady Hetty, Sweetheart.

The Omnium (L.E.350) 1 mile:- Boule de Neige, Menelik, Bolali, Shoukri, Shaalan, Kamboula, Kaid, Gazelle, Marouf, Ghazi, Aefour, Kantara, Marzouk, Rizk, Agadir.

Mosa Handicap (L.E.200 and 150) 7 furlongs:- Verona Velnard, Patsy, Seven Barrows, Shark, Predicateur, Agadir, Kabil, Aldja, Ibnu, Jawex, Zaki, Medek, Sirdar, Meagil, Fath el Bab, Sultan, Sarhan, Cheibouk, Magued, Sheweman, Salhieh, Scher, Bashgar, Garaf, Mabrouk, Ibrahim, Abu Khersha, Abu Kubishan, Radium, Pierrot.

Ammonoms Handicap (L.E.150) 1 mile:- Hamza, Samer, Arak, Marco, Crusader, Buona Vista, Satinette, Yankee.

Maiden Plate (L.E.100) 6 furlongs:- Armistice, The Mummy, Adamas, Happy, Fayoum, Gaber, File, Abu Nawass, Red Robin, Fyff.

Beginners Plate (L.E.100) 6 furlongs:- Rish Madmoun, Surour, Abu Zeid, Fathi, Zagora, Hayek, Rohelan, Jester, Fahed, Jallan, Arlequin, Singer, Bey, Bruleur, Abu Azm, Anaz, Garran, Brandy.

RACING ECHOES.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—In a sporting contemporary I see a very gloomy account from a correspondent in Syria of the present condition of the Arab horses in that country. Through lack of oats horses the "gendarmerie" is said to be reduced to the use of all the available mares. Would it not be a clever move on the part of our energetic Secretary if he could arrange to offer en bloc all his fourth class horses for export to Syria and earn the thanks of the unfortunate owners who were told that owing to the famous System—which I hope is now defunct and buried—any horse however bad could be made to win in its turn.

Should the position in Syria be as serious as described one must infer:-

1. That for a long time to come it will be impossible to get any good Arab and that £400 to 500 will be nothing unusual for a horse showing quality, whilst a maiden that has shewn any form before although may easily run into four figures. This of course will place these horses beyond the means of the ordinary Egyptian buyer.

2. That under the circumstances it would seem to be the duty of all here who have anything to do with the breeding of horses to make every effort to increase their number.

That some good work is being done there can be no doubt and it is a pity that so very little should be allowed to be known about it by the general public which would certainly show a greater interest in Countrybreds if it were taken more in the confidence of the authorities which could easily prepare and make an occasional statement of what is being done.

As the regular correspondent of the sporting paper I refer to seems to occupy a position close to the Gods who preside over racing in Cairo, would it not be possible for him, for the sporting public know the result of last season's breeding of countrybreds? how many sires are in existence and which are those who have given the best results and where one can find the young horses? Now is the time for the Jockey Club to place the whole question of countrybred breeding in Egypt on a sound basis once for all.

Yours, &c.,
"Philippus."

Alexandria, January 24.

FOOTBALL.

AMRIA v. SEAPLANES.

This Alexandria League match was played at Amria on Saturday, January 25. The game was spectacular, contested throughout, and the win for Amria just about reflected the result of the game Amria pressed strongly at the start. Redfern, the Seaplanes centre, with some fine tackling, and a chance was missed through Hinks being given offside. Hinks was nearly through, however, but a timely clearance by Drake transferred play to the other end, but hesitation in front of goal lost some golden opportunities for the Blues. Roper then tested Farley, which the goalie got away cleverly. The game up this period was hotly contested, the pace increasing as the game went on. After a ding dong struggle in midfield, Amria forced two shorts in corner in quick succession. Thomas, the Blue left winger then came into prominence but his final effort was weak. A pretty bit of passing then resulted in Bird sending in a fine shot which Allisa managed to fist away. Hinks neatly trapped the returning ball and sent in a stinger, Allisa again saving in brilliant fashion.

Amria eventually opened the scoring, Tomlins getting through with a lovely dropping shot. Within a minute from the restart the Seaplanes forced a corner, but Domas sent behind. Amria then took up the attack and Crisp had hard luck with a first time shot, the ball just crossing the line. Shots shoot at goal were frequent at this stage of the game, both sides having hard luck.

Play was transferred from one end to the other in rapid succession, the exchanges being fairly even and the play very fast.

Crisp put Amria further ahead with an unstoppable shot at close quarters. On resuming the Seaplanes were the first to attack and should have scored, but missed the ball entirely.

Half time arrived with the score: Amria, 2; Seaplanes, 0.

At the resumption Seaplanes were away, and as the result of a scrimmage in front of goal Farley had an exciting few moments. The Amria goalie cleared again and again and eventually Neurick nipped in and saved the situation.

The play returned to the Amria end and Parish sent just over.

At this juncture the Seaplanes strove desperately to reduce the lead, but found the Amria defence too strong. The game was well fought out to the end; Amria eventually running out winners by 2 goals to nil.

Dunlop, Tomlins and Reddings played an excellent game for Amria; and the lengthy and high kicks of Drake, the Seaplanes right back rather suggested that he could beat the altitude record. Thomas, Roper and Drake were the pick of the Seaplanes' team.

AT PORT SAID.

E.L.C. OFFICERS v. NAVY HOUSE.

On Sunday, January 19, the E.L.C. journeyed to Port Said to play the Navy House, and although having to retire beaten by the odd goal in three, have the satisfaction to know, that on their splendid play in the second half certainly deserved to have shared the honours. The team line up as follows under the able whistle of Lieut. Twyman:—

Navy House. — Harvey, goal; Chedd, Sullivan, backs; Tierney, Lancaster, Gibbons, half-backs; Young, Baxter, Cooper, Sullivan, Marsh, forwards.

E.L.C. — Sandback, goal; Morton, Higginbottom, backs; Munroe, Proudfoot, Warren, half-backs; Gascoing, Gray, Lee, Garrett, Morris, forwards.

The ground being on the small side, and very slippery underneath, it was expected that the opening exchanges would favour the home team, and so it proved, for the Navytes started off with great dash and spirit, and during most of the first half were decidedly clever with their head and quicker on the ball than the E.L.C. In less than five minutes from the kick off a clever movement on the part of the home side, in which all the forwards participated, Sullivan their inside left being close in secured, putting the ball well out of the reach of Sandback. During the next twenty minutes there was only one team in it, the visitors failing to accumulate time play to the size of the ground, and the Navytes, favoured by the little wind there was, continued to attack, the pretty combination of their forwards being most marked, and at last after twenty minutes' play their efforts were again rewarded by a second goal by Sullivan, the ball rebounding from the cross bar from a good shot by Young to Sullivan, who gave Sandback no chance. From now until half time it was a ding-dong struggle, the home forwards well supported by their half-backs, and the E.L.C. defence, in which Higginbottom and Monroe at times particularly distinguished themselves. Close on half-time Gascoine made one of his characteristic runs down the wing and was brought down just outside the penalty area, when in a good position, the resultant free kick nearly materialising, the goalie just managing to clear, the whistle going shortly afterwards with the score 2 to in favour of the home team, who on their play well deserved the lead.

The second half proved as much in favour of the E.L.C. as the first was to the Navy house. The visitors started off with rare dash and in less than three minutes from restarting Gascoine made a good run on the wing, and from his well-placed centre the ball came back to Grey, who made no mistake with his shot scoring a good goal. From now onwards the E.L.C. settled down to good football, keeping the home team well in their own half, and clever work on the part of the wing men, especially Morris, who was putting in some good centres should have enabled the E.L.C. to draw level, had they not been so weakly served at centre, by Lee who seemed to have had no idea where the goal was situated or what was expected of him. Time after time the E.L.C. tried their luck at goal, but somehow the ball was got away, especially at a very fine time effort by Gray. Keeping up the pressure it seemed certain that the visitors would at last be rewarded, especially when a melee occurred right under the cross bar, but the ball came out to the Navyite's outside right who was very fast indeed, and kicked the ball to the length of the field his good centres caused a bombardment of the E.L.C. goal and Sandback did well to keep his goal intact. It was now very apparent that the pace of the game was telling on the Navy House, and during the closing stages the E.L.C. monopolised the game. Gascoine and Gray both tried very hard to obtain an equaliser, but could only force corners which proved futile. Just on time Garrett made a splendid individual effort to get through, but fared no better than his colleagues, the resulting corner from his shot being cleared. Time came with the E.L.C. still attacking and playing as strong as at any time during the game, and if only for their good football in the second half, the E.L.C. were unlucky not to have drawn level.

To individualise the defence of the E.L.C. team where all played well would be unfair, but special mention deserves to be made of the fine work at half of Munro, during the early stages of the game, when the home forwards were putting up such a fine game. The E.L.C. forwards on the whole were only fair. Gascoine and Morris both played their usual sound game, and Gray at times showed us that dash which is expected of him. The weakness, however, was most marked at centre, where Lee never seemed at home, and certainly lost many opportunities to score in the second half when having an open goal. The Navy House were a well-balanced team throughout, possessing a splendid line of forwards, and were ably supported by a sound defence, the only weakness, if any, being the goalie, who at times seemed weak in his clearances. On the whole, the game was most interesting to watch, that all through, especially in the second half, and was ably refereed by Lieut. Twyman, in whom no one could find fault with his prompt decisions.

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