CLOSING IN ON FERE.

IMPORTANT ALLIED SUCCESS.

OULCHY-LA-VILLE FALLS.

GENERAL GOURAUD'S BRILLIANT BLOW.

PARIS, July 26.

(Afternoon communique): "Yesterday evening we carried Villemontoire after a desperate struggle, capturing two hundred prisoners and twenty machine-guns. Farther south Oulchy-le-Chateau fell into our hands. We advanced east of the town and captured four guns. We took several hundred prisoners south of the Ourcq yesterday." Reuter.

PARIS, July 25.

(Evening communique): "Fighting on the Ourcq front has continued with undiminished success. We occupied Oulchy-la-ville, north of the river, and Franco-American troops south of the river advanced three kilometres at certain points despite very severe resistance, especially in the Dormans region. We captured hill 141, south east of Armentieres and crossed the Nanteuil stream. Farther south we captured the village of Coincy and the bulk of Tournelle wood and progressed in the forest of Fere as far as the general line Beuvardes-le-Charmel. Our advance also continued favourably in the Ris Forest and north of Dormans.

"The enemy south west of Rheims, after violent attacks against our positions between Vrigny and Ste. Euphraise, gained a footing on hill 240 but we soon recaptured the hill, taking one hundred prisoners.

"Franco-British pilots on Wednesday felled nine German aeroplanes and set fire to three captive balloons. Despite bad weather our bombing machines made numerous raids near the battlefield and on the station and depots at Amifontaine and on stations and tracks at Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Guignicourt; altogether thirty tons of projectiles were employed. Fires and explosions were observed at Courlandon and Fismes." Reuter.

PARIS, July 26.

Evening communique: "South of the Ourcq there was reciprocal artillery activity but no infantry action. We captured north of the Marne on Thursday evening Reuil and Savants Farm and drove back the enemy to the southern outskirts of Bussiares, Troquigny and Villers-sous-Chatillon. Altogether seven hundred prisoners were captured on Thursday at Villemontoise and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

"Local attacks undertaken in Champagne after breaking the enemy's offensive on July 15 and 16 resulted, notwithstanding enemy resistance, in our advancing for a mile on a front of thirteen miles east of Suippe. North of the general line St. Hilaire-Souain-Mesnil-les-Hurlus we recaptured the whole of Main de Massiges and re-occupied our old first lines in that region. We captured in these operations eleven hundred prisoners, two hundred machine-guns and seven guns.

"We felled seven enemy aeroplanes and the British felled eighteen on Thursday. We dropped thirty eight tons of bombs during the day and night on stations, roads, hangars and dumps near the battlefield and fires and explosions were observed. The British dropped four tons on Bazoches, Fere-en-Tardenois and Mont de Notre Dame." Reuter.

THE CHAMPAGNE BLOW.

PARIS, July 27.

Afternoon communiqué: "On the right bank of the Marne we advanced north of Pont a Binson. In Champagne we carried out a local operation in the region south of Mont-sans-Nom and advanced for a kilometre on a front of about three kilometres, taking two hundred prisoners, including seven officers." Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(11.40 p.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 4.30 this afternoon, says: "An interesting feature of General Gouraud's minor operations is the ease with which difficult positions have been retaken. Thus Main de Massiges, taken at a big cost in the Champagne offensive of 1915, and constituting one of the strongest points of our line from Rheims to the Argonne, was captured by the Germans on July 15, and retaken by the merest handful of men, more Germans being captured than the total of the French attacking force. Part of the old French line at the Butte du Mesnil was reconquered the next day with a correspondingly slight effort and the second line of the abandoned covering zone has been re-occupied as far as Suippe and still greater progress was made on the Roman road, between Suippe and Rheims. The success of these operations in the face of heavy counter-attacks proves that the French commander has the situation in Eastern Champagne completely in hand." Reuter.

PARIS, July 26.

The French command, keeping the initiative, is successfully pursuing the advance slowly and surely with the object of clearing out the Marne pocket. This work is proceeding successfully from the west, south and east. Yesterday again the troops under Generals Mangin and Gouraud renewed their exploits, the former taking Oulchy-le-Chateau and Villemontoire after a desperate struggle the strategic importance of which is incontestable, and the second re-occupying, after a series of energetic and successful struggles, the lines which they voluntarily evacuated during the last enemy offensive, with very small losses. The papers report the taking of Oulchy-le-Chateau, which was one of the strongest points of resistance, with deep joy and expect the most felicitous results therefrom They consider the event as an evident proof of the inability of the Germans to resist our constant pressure and they are led to think that there may be repercussions along the whole front between the Aisne and the Marne, the enemy being gradually brought to the alternative of a great battle or a retreat.

The papers express some surprise at Ludendorff's obstinacy in endeavouring to hold on to a narrow strip of land north of the Marne, in spite of the extremely awkward situation there and expect a reaction. The fact that this will be conducted by divisions that have already been sorely tried by heavy fighting since March 21 leads them to envisage this possibility with complete confidence. They repeat that 250,000 absolutely fresh, Americans are landed in France every month. If Ludendorff dares to make an attack in order to liberate himself General Foch is ready for him. The "Homme Libre" points out that the interest of the general advance in the district where the enemy was yesterday sixty five miles from Paris and where he is now thrust back to a distance of more than eighty kilometres.

Havas.

LONDON, July 26.

(9.35 p.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says: "The Germans to-day retain practically nothing of the ground acquired in their great attack of July 15. Between the Marne and the Aisne and in the Montagne de Rheims they have not only lost what they gained but at some points they have been well driven back from their line of departure. East of Rheims a series of brilliant local operations expelled them from the narrow belt of ground occupied in General Gouraud's advanced battle zone. Prunay has been recovered and the line has been practically restored as it was on the morning of July 15. Many positions have been recovered dominating points of first rate local importance." Reuter.

AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 26.

(3.20 a.m.) An American communiqué says: "We continue to press the enemy between the Ourcq and the Marne. We have taken the southern half of Fère Forest." Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

(3.10 a.m.) An American communique says: "We captured Le Charmel, between the Ourcq and the Marne on Thursday. Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(7.50 a.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at American headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday afternoon, says: "Fires and explosions at Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fère-en-Tardenois, where there are immense German supplies, are an excellent augury foreshadowing the narrowing of the salient from the west. When the French advance south of the Ourcq reaches the high ground above Tourville Wood all further enemy retirement through Fere must be abandoned. Such a success within the next twenty four hours would not be surprising." Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, July 27.

(4.30 a.m.) Reuter's Special correspondent at American headquarters telegraphing on Friday evening says: "The capture of Villemontoire greatly helps the French to hold the plateau over which the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road runs. The enemy must be getting nervous of the ring which the French are drawing south of Soissons and it would not be surprising if he attempted to break this ring before our further successes in the south increase the menace Villemontoire was captured after very sanguinary fights as the Germans were ordered to hold it at all costs. An American lieutenant felled Captain Mainkopf, the famous German airman who has sixteen victories to his credit." Reuter's Special Service.

"INCALCULABLE" LOSSES.

LONDON, July 26.

(10.55 a.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 11 o'clock yesterday evening, says: "Since July 15, 25,000 prisoners, 400 (?) guns and several thousand machine-guns have been captured from the enemy, whose loss in munitions and material is incalculable. Nightly fires indicate where depots and stores which he is unable to remove are being burnt. It is now clearly proved that the Germans at the beginning of their offensive were again deluded with the idea that the French army was at length exhausted and they left the possibility of a counter-offensive nagging their right flank out of calculation and failed to reckon the American troops whose presence enabled the French commanders to take measures which they might have hesitated to take with their own resources alone." Reuter.

GREAT DEFENSIVE BATTLE.

PARIS, July 26.

Most French military writers express the opinion that the Crown Prince is preparing a great defensive battle, probably on the Tardenois plateaux. The correspondent of the "Journal" on the British front says: "The British army from generals to privates are straining at the leash, awaiting the order to advance and there is a great time in store for the British armies. Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(7.40 p.m.) It is announced that the Germans on July 19, ordered a general retirement along the whole of the Marne front probably to the Ardre or the Vesle but that this order was subsequently cancelled possibly with the idea of rescuing the masses of material which had been accumulated for the big offensive. Congestion and confusion now reign in the salient but the German position is not yet untenable. Apparently the enemy is afraid of the moral effect of a voluntary retreat which would be an admission of defeat. A satisfactory thing for the Allies is that the Germans are steadily using up their reserves in a battle under disadvantageous conditions. The latest information this evening is that the Crown Prince's reserves are practically exhausted and the only remaining fresh German reserves on the whole of the west front are those of Prince Rupprecht. The likelihood of Prince Rupprecht attacking is less now than it was.

Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH RELIEVE ITALIANS.

ROME, July 26.

The "Giornale d'Italia" paying a tribute to British fighting on the western front mentions that the Italian troops had been a fortnight in the firing line west of Rheims. When the Germans began to retreat the British were chosen to replace them and perhaps for the first time soldiers of nationalities so different dared to change places in the heat of battles. Yet harmony was so perfect that forty thousand men changed place without a mistake under the very eyes of the enemy. The British in a dashing manner counter-attacked immediately ousting the Germans from the plateau overlooking the Ardre.

Reuter's Special Service.

NORTH OF THE SOMME.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 26.

(1.15 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig telegraphs: "The enemy this evening attacked our new positions in the Hebuterne sector and was driven off with severe loss, leaving thirty prisoners in our hands. The enemy this morning launched a local attack against the line we recently gained near Meteren, which was repulsed after sharp fighting. A party of our troops during the night rushed a machine-gun post in the Merris sector." Reuter.

LONDON, July 25.

(10.50 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "The enemy attacked four of our posts south of Meteren after a heavy artillery and trench-mortar preparation and was repulsed suffering many casualties. We took a few prisoners. London troops carried out a successful daylight raid south east of Albert, taking seventeen prisoners and four machine-guns." Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(11.40 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "We repulsed attacks in Avelny wood and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin and we took a few prisoners in an unsuccessful attack by the enemy at Meteren." Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

(1.40 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "We raided enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Sailly Laurette, Neuville Vitasse, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Lens and brought back several prisoners. Hostile artillery was active between the Somme and the Ancre. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the La Bassee canal sector." Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD WENLOCK.

LONDON, July 27.

(5 p.m.) The death is announced of Lord Wenlock. Reuter.

Richard Thompson Lawley, 4th Baron Wenlock, was born in 1856. He entered the army in 1876 and rose to the full rank of Colonel in 1903. His first foreign service was in connection with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, during which he received the Khedive's star and medal with clasp. He served with distinction in the South African War, being mentioned in despatches and winning medal with five clasps. In 1902 he was created C.B. He succeeded to the title in 1912. Baron Wenlock was married to a daughter of Rev. Canon Knox-Little, of Worcester Cathedral, in 1909. The brother of the late Baron, Rev. Hon. Algernon George Lawley, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, succeeds to the title.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

ATHENS, July 25.

News through diplomatic sources states that the cholera is raging in Petrograd, where there are fifty five cases daily.

Hellenic Agency.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

ATHENS, July 25.

Miss Helen Schilizzi of London has sent Mr. Venizelos £1,000 for maimed soldiers. The King returns to Athens to-day.

Hellenic Agency.

GREEK ROYAL STABLES.

ATHENS, July 26.

The Council of Ministers has issued a decree calling for tenders for the use of the site of the Royal Stables.

Hellenic Agency.

WESTNER'S FLY WHISKS
A. WESTNER & SN., Shepheard's Hotel Bld., CAIRO.

AIR WARFARE.

ALLIES VERY ACTIVE.

MORE ENEMY TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, July 26.

(10.40 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig, in an aviation communique says: "We attacked on Thursday three large ammunition dumps, the docks at Bruges and also numerous villages used as billets. A strong west wind greatly favoured the enemy in air fighting but twenty five hostile machines were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. A ballon was also shot down in flames. Fifteen British machines are missing. Our night-flying aeroplanes attacked railways at Courtrai and Seclin and dropped three hundred bombs on rest billets; all machines returned safely. Our aircraft guns shot down an enemy night-flying machine behind our lines." Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(10.50 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "Towards Wednesday evening the sky cleared, emitting air fighting. We brought down fifteen enemy machines and drove down three others out of control; three British machines are missing. Twenty four tons of bombs were dropped during the night on the railways at Valenciennes, Seclin, Courtrai and Armentieres and on various billets; two trains were hit.

"Our aeroplanes fired thousands of machine-gun rounds at targets, including active anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and transport. All machines returned safely. One German night-flying machine was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft fire." Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

(11.10 p.m.) The Air Ministry announces: "Our night-flying machines on Thursday successfully attacked the station and a factory at Pforzheim, a factory at Baalon and the station at Offenburg. Two fires broke out at Offenburg. We bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes hitting the hangars. We also machine-gunned trains and anti-aircraft batteries. All machines returned safely." Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

(6.15 p.m.) The Admiralty announces that from July 18 to 24 air force units co-operating with the Navy dropped fifteen tons of bombs with good results on military objectives at Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostende. Six hostile machines were destroyed and eight others were driven out of control; five British machines are missing." Reuter.

ROME, July 27.

The Chief of the Naval Staff announces that British seaplanes on Thursday again attacked military works and the harbour at Cattaro, causing important damage, especially to the aerodrome and to the submarine base. Italian seaplanes on Friday successfully bombed the aerodrome at Lagosta, causing a large fire. Reuter.

DURAZZO AGAIN VISITED.

ROME, July 26.

The Naval Chief of Staff announces that Italian aeroplanes twice visited Durazzo on July 22 and dropped over a ton of bombs on steamers and depots damaging one steamer and causing fires Reuter.

U.S. LIBERTY LOAN.

ATHENS, July 25.

The newspaper "Eleutheros Typos" states that America on the occasion of the issue of the new Liberty Loan invites delegations from the Allied States of soldiers who have distinguished themselves. Greece will be represented by a delegation of the men who went through the battle of Skra.

Hellenic Agency.

GREEK RESERVISTS FROM EGYPT.

ATHENS, July 26.

About 250 reservists from Egypt arrived at the Piraeus to-day on board the Antigone. After having been received by the Mayor at the Town Hall the reservists proceeded to Athens, where they were cheered as they marched through the streets.

Hellenic Agency.

ITALIAN HERO FETED.

MESSINA, July 22.

(Delayed). Captain Rizzo, the hero of the sinking of the Austrian dreadnought in June was very enthusiastically greeted here when in the presence of 200,000 people the Order of Savoy was presented him with a gold medal, an illuminated address and the freedom of the city. The Minister of Marine in a speech warmly praised the work of the Italian navy and mercantile marine and expressed confidence in final victory.

Reuter's Special Service.

GERMAN BANKS CLOSED.

LONDON, July 26.

(5.5 p.m.) The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Trading with the Enemy Bill, which finally winds up German banks in London and prevents their re-opening for fifteen years after the war. Reuter.

ABBAS HILMY AT BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.

(Delayed). The ex-Khedive has arrived at Berlin. Reuter.

Dr. MESSINEZI.
Skin and Bladder Diseases.
ELECTROLYSE X RAY
Boulevard de Ramleh, No. 13, Alexandria.

IN SIBERIA.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN ACTION.

LONDON, July 26.

(1.15 p.m.) It is officially confirmed that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. Reuter.

PARIS, July 27.

The "Petit Journal" states that Japanese detachments landed at Vladivostok weeks ago and are co-operating with the Czecho-Slovaks north of Nikolstao-Ussurick. Reuter.

PEKING, July 26.

The Provisional Siberian Government at Omsk, in a proclamation, declares that the independence of Siberia annuls all Bolshevik decrees. The proclamation orders the closing of the Soviet Councils and restoration to landowners pending settlement of the agrarian question by a Constituent Assembly.

Reuter's Special Service.

SHANGHAI, July 26.

A Vladivostock telegram says that drastic changes have been effected in the personnel of the Siberian Government. The Ussurick Cossacks have joined the Czecho-Slovaks, whose eastern army is preparing to advance on Irkutsk. Reuter.

THE UKRAINE REBELLION.

LONDON, July 26.

(5.25 p.m.) It is authoritatively stated that the Peasants rebellion in the Ukraine is a formidable one; 75,000 well armed and well drilled peasants are advancing against the Germans, who have withdrawn to Kieff. Reuter.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS ON THE VOLGA.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

A Moscow telegram via Berlin says that the Czecho-Slovaks captured Simbirsk, despite the desperate Soviet defence, thus the left bank of the Volga and part of the right bank are in the hands of the advancing Czecho-Slovaks. The "Pravda" writes that the "rising is spreading like oil on water. Simbirsk was one of the bases of the Council's power and is also a granary. May its capture awake the sleeping proletariat."

Reuter's Special Service.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.

A Moscow telegram via Berlin states that an unknown band on July 18 entered the residence at Ekaterinburg of the three Grand Dukes Ivor, Constantine, Ivan Constantinovitch and Serge Michaelovitch and carried them off. Lenin, in a speech at Moscow, said that the position of the republic was very acute, owing to international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies and food crisis. It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. United action by the workers of the entire world was essential to the victory of the Russian revolution.

Reuter's Special Service.

MURMAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 27.

It is officially stated that the report cabled on July 25, that General Gourko is commanding the Allied forces in the Murman region is absolutely unfrue. Reuter.

"THE DESERT CAMPAIGNS."

(To THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.")

Sir,—Serie V. T.xi. of the "Bulletin de l'Institut Egyptien" contains a lecture by Sir W. Willcocks on the "Crossing of the Red Sea," of which the following paragraph forms part:

"Shortly after Turkey entered the war I wrote to the General Commanding at Cairo and informed him that to the east of the present Suez Canal, between Kantara and Port Said, lay an extensive triangle of dry land below sea level, into which the sea might be cut and the Suez Canal between Kantara and Port Said protected from the Turks; or the Turks might be entered into this low basin and then drowned out as Moses drowned Pharaoh's army. The General Commanding cut the water into the basin. If he had waited till the Turks had entered the basin he would have imitated Moses."

We have here the imaginative oriental and the unimaginative western world contrasted.

Yours, etc.,
STUDENT.

Cairo, July 27.

A MOSQUE FOR LONDON.

Major Earl Winterton asked the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on June 20, if the Government would consider whether, as a tribute to the loyal support and assistance in every respect of Moslems, irrespective of race, throughout the British Empire during the war, financial assistance would be given for the erection of a mosque to serve the interests of the Indian Moslem community in London?

Mr. Bonar Law: The Government gratefully recognises the conspicuous services rendered by our Mohammedan fellow-subjects, but I am not aware of any reason why our appreciation should take the form suggested. I shall, however be glad to receive any information on this proposal that my noble friend may care to give me.

Earl Winterton: Is it not a fact that Moslems have decided, as a memorial to those of their persuasion who have fallen in the war, to erect a mosque in London?

Mr. Bonar Law: I was not aware of that, I shall be glad to have details from my hon. and gallant friend.

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

EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REGULATION.

It will be remembered that when publishing the last tariff of cereals, the Supplies Control Board stipulated that the degree of fineness of wheat should be 22 1/2 kerats out of 24 namely that only 1 1/2 parts of foreign matter in 24 were allowed. The President of the Egyptian Chamber of Commerce has recently enquired from the Board officially whether in case the fineness exceed 22 1/2 kerats the merchants may be allowed to raise the price of wheat proportionately in consequence. He explained that he has been asked such questions by several large dairas of trust who do not wish to contravene against the tariff regulations and at the same time do not desire to mix the wheat produced on their lands with foreign matter so as to bring it to the minimum standard of fineness fixed by the authorities, and they, moreover, wanted to avoid teaching their employees such irregular habits. The President of the Supplies Control Board replied that the Maximum prices fixed by the Board applied to all wheat whether its fineness be 22 1/2 kerats or over and no person is allowed to sell wheat at higher prices no matter how much dearer his wheat may be. It is open however for any person who does not desire to mix his wheat with foreign matter and at the same time does not wish to lose the difference resulting from such fineness to hand over the wheat to the purchaser in its clean condition and hand him over with its a quantity of foreign matter equivalent to the difference in fineness so that if they mix both together the degree of fineness would be 22 1/2 kerats.

THE CEREAL MERCHANTS CONGRESS.

The Cereal Merchants of Rod El Farag had submitted a petition to the President of the Supplies Control Board, similar to that submitted before by the Atar-El-Nabi merchants, in which they asked for the cancelling of the election of representatives for Rod-El-Farag at the general congress of cereal merchants which took place a few days ago and the holding of a fresh one, as they stated that several persons who are not cereal merchants took part in these elections. On investigation, however, the President of the Board found that their request was unjustified and that there was no ground for holding another election.

It has now been decided to hold the General Congress at the hall of the Legislative Assembly at Cairo on Friday, August 9, and the President of the Supplies Control Board has sent out a notification to representatives of the different Governorates and Provinces to this effect through the Governors. The congress, it will be recalled, will be held for the purpose of considering and ratifying the draft statutory laws which have been laid down by the provisional committee of cereal merchants appointed by the first congress which was held at the same place a few weeks ago. It is anticipated that Mr. Tawfik Ziwar, President of the Supplies Control Board will preside over the meeting of this congress.

ALEXANDRIA CORN ARRIVALS.

During the week ending on Friday last, about 1,027 ardebs of Saidi and 10,251 ardebs of Beheri wheat arrived at Alexandria. During the same period last year about 1,037 ardebs of Saidi and 10,251 of the second kind reached Alexandria.

THE ONION TRADE.

During the week ending on Friday last about 18,458 kantars of onions reached Alexandria. During the same period last year the amount was about 1,175 kantars. About 1,000 kantars were exported last week. During the same period last year only 512 kantars were exported.

ALEXANDRIA'S BREAD.

A number of native bakers in Alexandria met at the Governorate on Saturday morning in the presence of the Governor and signed the new agreement according to which native bread is to be sold at the rate of 36 milliemes per oke. It was noted however, that some of the leading bakers failed to attend the meeting.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SALARIES.

(To THE EDITOR, "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.")

Sir,—Your correspondent's suggestion to open large co-operative stores to supply Government officials with food and other requirements would require much time to set up and organise. Moreover the E.R.R. Co-operative Stores, Boulac, had to close recently owing to difficulty in getting supplies etc. But I suggest something quicker which would afford a little relief and need not cost the authorities anything, namely, that the 5 per cent deduction per month for pension fund should be discontinued till after the war for all officials rated up to L.E.48. When the cost of foodstuffs has been brought to pre-war figure, or the war is over, this amount can be refunded or deducted whichever arrangement suits the authorities. It seems better quick to give officials this consideration now when they require it to meet pressing needs than lock it up for pensions of 15 years hence.

Yours, etc.,
SOWERBUTTY.

Cairo, July 27.

Twelve uniformed policewomen, equipped with shields, revolvers, and handcuffs, will soon be part of the New York police force.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
guaranteed to clear a house of beetles, bugs, etc. Stocked by Roberts, Hughes and Co., Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
to-night
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN "CHARLIE VAGABOND."

LUNA PARK
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Open Thursday and Sunday
2.30 — 9 p.m.