DERS TAX.

DINANCE.

be known as the ance 1919." and in Traders Tax Ordin- published in a special Gazette" dated he Governor General from time to time, in the "Sudan Gov- alter or amend the of the tax, or to can- tute and to bring into

he Acting Governor r that the tax asses- should become du- able by two equal in- 30 and October 31,

Traders Tax Ordin- cancelled and a new for it. The new hants into 3 classes: whose assessed an- E.500 per annum; the whose profits exceed exceed L.E.500. And ose whose assessed an- exceed L.E.100. The st class is at the rate h a minimum tax of nt. The second class E.5 per cent and the of L.E.6 per cent on

lation is made by the with the consent of al, and published in ent Gazette":— n has more than one ll before January 15 h to the Governor of ch he is carrying on atement as to which claims to be his prin- the situation of his iness with the name at each branch."

FERRY BOAT IZED.

a new Arabic Sud- d by a correspondent ruary 28, a ferry- the East and West Nile at Gateina, was gust of wind, which and the boat cap- load of passengers, scaped. No less than have perished.

DOGS AND CATS.

ice notify that stray be destroyed on the eas below-mentioned. hasia, Marg and Ein awan, Gamalia, Kha- Old Cairo, Abbassia, th; Kubber, Zeitoun ris, Old Cairo, 11th; nd Gezireh 12th; Abi- Sayda, Sayda, Abbas- 13th; Kubbeh Gar- elwan, 14th.

LEXANDRIA.

Monday night in the s "Tachydromos" in ch near the Windu- Nobody was in the ely, five British sol- by, saw the smoke, s of a window and ser- nd began extinguish- ging up the Fire Bri- promptly on the scene, the action of the ge was done.

OFFICE NOTICE.

ice registered arti- pted from the public Upper Egypt with ata and the Fayoum.

on of the State Rail- g perfected for unit- ice with the markets The plans will neces- a line between nd a direct line con- h the Brenner Rail-

oeth forth
ork and to
until the

ber now
or in the
y youth."
Psalms 104 : 23.
Eccles. 12 : 1.

OPPI,
RO.
to despatch
directions.
NFECTIONERY
LIQUORS.
y superintended.

NEARING PEACE.

GERMAN DELEGATES IN FRANCE.

THE RHINE FRONTIER.

PARIS, April 1.

The first meeting of Allied and German financial agents on French soil will will occur at Compiegne on April 3, when arrangements will be made for the exchange of German securities and foodstuffs. Reuter.

PARIS, April 1.

The German Financial Commission, comprising eight members, has arrived at Pont St. Maxence and is staying at the magnificent Chateau Plessis-Villers. They are guarded by sentinels with fixed bayonets. Reuter.

LONDON, April 1.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports that France has abandoned for the complete annexation of the Saar basin. There is a disposition to cede the control of the coal-fields to France for a fixed period as part of the payment of the indemnity. Reuter.

PARIS, April 2.

It is indicated in a certain quarter that Germany will probably be asked to pay between four and five thousand million pounds sterling. Reuter.

PARIS, April 2.

The "Temps" states that the deliberations of the Council of Four as regards the Rhine military frontiers have reached a decisive stage. It has apparently been agreed that Germany will not be allowed to retain garrisons, fortifications or munition factories on either the left bank or in the prescribed belt on the right bank of the Rhine. Reuter.

PARIS, April 2.

The Supreme Council sat throughout the day, discussing principally the Rhine frontier and the Saare coalfields. Sensible progress was made towards satisfying the demands in a manner calculated to avoid causes for future conflict. Reuter.

PARIS, April 2.

The Council of Four conferred this morning at Mr. Wilson's house. Havas.

PARIS, April 2.

A semi-official communiqué contradicts the contradictory reports with regard to the peace negotiations, especially those dealing with the financial matters. Havas.

PARIS, April 3.

Real progress has been made in the daily meetings of the Council of Four, who shortly will be able to draw up their conclusions. It seems to be decided that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralised and occupied by the Belgians and French until the payment of the indemnity claimed from Germany. It also seems to have been agreed that France must be conceded the Saar basin as a compensation for the losses she has sustained.

No figure has yet been fixed upon for reparation. More attention in fact is now being paid to the question of the nature of the damage for which reparation must be demanded rather than the total of the indemnity. Thus no settlement has been come to regarding the annuities to be demanded and the way they are to be shared among the Entente Powers. In any case, however, Germany will not be allowed to settle by supplying raw materials and manufactured products. Havas.

INDEMNITIES PROBLEMS.

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons there was a full dress debate on the question of the proceedings of the Peace Conference as regards the payment of indemnities. A number of members expressed apprehensions that Germany might succeed in its efforts to avoid paying in full. It was pointed out that Germany might be bankrupt now, but the development of her resources would enable her to pay. Furthermore it was not the business of the Paris delegates to say what Germany could pay, their affair was to present the Bill. It was Germany's business to find ways and means of meeting the obligation.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, said he did not think there was any foundation for the statement that Lenin's government had offered certain terms of peace. He said that neither he nor the Prime Minister knew anything about it.

Up to yesterday the reparation Commission had not taken any decision as regards the amount of the claim. It was only fair to assume that our representatives in Paris were as keen as the house to get the largest possible amount and that the question was being examined from that standpoint. This argument was equally applicable to the Allies. He hoped that whatever was done would be done by all the associated Powers, but the interests of the French and the British were more direct than those of the Americans.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was a great difference between deciding on the amount of taxation which could be imposed on Germany as a tribute for the Allies from getting it paid to the Allies. The question of transferring money from one country to another was one of the most difficult problems of finance. In this connection he expressed the opinion that the thousand millions sterling which flowed outside the country would be greater handicap on our trade and a bigger obstacle to prosperity than the whole debt incurred.

Mr. Bonar Law dealt in detail with the memorandum presented by Colonel Claude Lowther, who put in a claim against Germany of twenty five thousand millions and formulated a scheme for securing it. Mr. Bonar Law said that all the suggestions made had been carefully considered by the Paris Commission. He emphasised the difficulty of transferring the indemnity in any form from German to Allied countries and said that experts had been considering for weeks every conceivable way whereby in Germany could pay what everybody admitted was just. While holding out no hope that Germany would be able to pay the whole cost of the war he hoped that she would be able to pay an amount well worth having. Reuter's Special Service.

AIR NEWS.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

A BUSINESS MAN'S PLANE.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 31.

It is announced that the attempt to fly the Atlantic will be made on the first clear day in May. During a trial trip at Rockaway one flying boat left the water with twenty six thousand pounds gross. It was believed that twenty-two thousands pounds was the limit. This means that the craft can carry enough gasoline to cross from Newfoundland to the Irish coast without alighting for fuel. Mr. Micelli, Captain Sunstedt's assistant, announced that their projected flight was abandoned owing to the company who was financing Captain Sunstedt allowing other flyers to take out his machine Sunrise, which they wrecked off Bayonne, New Jersey, thereby violating the agreement. Reuter.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Over forty British destroyers will be co-operating with about sixty American destroyers in patrolling during the course of the next few months for the trans-atlantic flight by American seaplanes. There will also be a continuous stream of army transports. Reuter.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, April 1.

Captain D'Annunzio, Italian aeronautic engineer, who is the son of the famous Italian poet-aviator is engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes with a wing spread of less than twenty feet, and capable of landing in the streets. It will sell at a cost of twelve hundred dollars and will be guaranteed to fly two and a half hours, maintaining a speed for fifty miles an hour, and capable of carrying a man weighing 165 pounds.

THE NAVY.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, April 2.

The Admiralty announces that Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty have been promoted Admirals of the Fleet in recognition of their distinguished services during the war. Lord Jellicoe hoists his flag as Admiral of the fleet in H.M.S. New Zealand. Admiral Beatty hoists his in the Queen Elizabeth the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. The Grand Fleet ceases to exist as such on April 1 and Admiral Beatty will haul down his flag accordingly.

As a result of this change Admiral Madden is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Atlantic fleets, Admiral Leveson will be Vice-Admiral commanding the Second Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Fremantle commanding the First Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Oliver the Home Fleet, Admiral Keyes the Battle Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. Rear-Admiral Edmund Grant will be first naval member of the Commonwealth Naval Board and Rear-Admiral Dumaresq will be commodore commanding the Australian Fleet. Reuter.

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain the Hon. W.G.H. Horne stated that the Government was obtaining expert advice with regard to the possibilities of the success of the scheme for forming a colony of ex-service-men to develop flax growing in British East Africa, which will involve a considerable money grant by the State. Reuter's Special Service.

CIGARS — A SPECIALITY
DUTCH STORES,
5, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD R. CECIL'S VIEWS.

WORK IN AMERICA.

PARIS, April 1.

Lord Robert Cecil met the International Socialist Conferences Committee, which was recently appointed in Berne to bring up proposed amendments to the League of Nations covenants. The Committee hoped that the covenant would abolish all wars except those which the League undertook.

Lord Robert Cecil heartily agreed in the principle opened. They had not reached, he said, a point in international development to make a full application of the principle possible but he promised very carefully to consider the point.

The committee hoped that all mandates would be defined in detail before the administration of mandatory territories was handed over to the Mandatory Powers, furthermore that no mandates should be given until all nations had been admitted to the League.

Lord Robert Cecil reassured the committee upon the first point and, secondly, emphasised the necessity of appointing Mandatory Powers at the earliest possible moment. In conclusion Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the British and Mr. Wilson were determined that the covenant should be included in the first treaty of peace. He concurred with the hope that the blockade would be speedily raised and the problems connected with reparation, which were at present an intolerable burden on the revival of credit would be speedily solved. Reuter.

PARIS, April 3.

The Commission of the Society of Nations will probably meet for a full sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilson on Saturday in order to pass the terms of the revised covenant. Havas.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, April 1.

The League to Enforce Peace announced the extension of its department by the organisation of thirty thousand volunteer speakers to explain the entire plan of the League of Nations.

GERMANS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, March 31.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent states that the official investigator whom the British Government employed during the war returned to Paris from Germany and presented his report to the delegates. He regards seriously the coquetting of the Germans with Bolshevism and says it is a last desperate venture of the Militarists who hope that if Germany goes Bolshevik she will drag the world down with her. He expresses the opinion that many disorders attributed to Spartacists were really originated by the Militarists and a change of Government is necessary to break the power of the Militarists. He foreshadows a coalition of the Independent Majority Socialists and Middle Class Pacifists. Reuter.

THE EASTERN BLOCKADE.

LONDON, April 1.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the blockade of Turkey, Bulgaria and German-Austria had been raised but there was no foundation whatever for the statement that the blockade of Germany had been raised. Reuter.

PARIS, April 2.

It has been decided to raise the blockade as regards Poland, Esthonia, German-Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia and the new territory occupied by Roumania and Serbia.

In the case of German-Austria trade in a few articles, chiefly military, is prohibited. The International Trade Commission sitting gat Vienna will exercise mission sitting at Vienna will exercise to Germany. Reuter.

PRICE OF SILVER.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, March 26.

The Treasury announces that the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom would be such a price as is equivalent at the current rate of exchange to ninety-five cents per standard ounce.

BRITISH STEAMER SALVED.

WILMINGTON, (North Carolina), April 1.

The British steamer Korone has been towed in disabled, she drifted for days in a heavy gale with passengers on board. Food was running short. Reuter.

DEMOBILISATION.
JOHN COLLACOTT & SON
Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, 7 Rue Rosette, Alexandria
hold adequate stocks of
Outfitting & Buttings.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

REORGANISATION OF NAVY AND ARMY.

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, April 1.

The Secretary of the Interior has revised the plan for furnishing land for returning soldiers. The new plan for the furnishing these houses calls for an appropriation of $375,000,000. The Government will bear the initial cost of building a house and barn for each prospective farm. Each farm will be eighty acres in size whereof twenty acres will be cleared, irrigated, and drained so that it will be fit for pasture but not for seeding. An additional twenty acres will be prepared for planting, while the balance must be put into proper shape by the soldier himself.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, April 1.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced that it has appropriated half a million dollars for research in chemistry and physics in co-operation with the National Research Council. The funds will be administered by a Research Council.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 31.

The Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy has been reorganised. It consists of fourteen superdreadnoughts and sixty destroyers which are expected to arrive at New York on a two weeks' visit, during which time they will ride anchor in the Hudson river. Preparations are being made to welcome the officers and men, nearly all of whom saw service in European waters.

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The new army of half a million men will be divided in five corps of twenty-one divisions. The War Department plans to perpetuate numerical designations of the famous divisions which fought in France. One division will be composed of cavalry which will be known as the Rainbow division and its personnel will be received from all parts of the United States. The Infantry divisions will be composed of headquarters troops, three machine gun battalions, two brigades of infantry each containing three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers with train, one supply train, one ammunition train, one sanitary train, one field signal battalion, one train for headquarters, and the military police. Applications from 15,000 officers has been received for regular service commissions.

Demobilisation statistics show 1,460,041 men and 88,649 officers have been discharged.

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON March 31.

Five cases each containing one million dollars in gold currency will be transferred from the Treasury to the transport Von Steuber for shipment to France where it will be used to exchange French francs into American dollars for the soldiers before their departure for home.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, April 1.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived aboard the Aquitania. He said he approved postponing the race between Shamrock IV and American yachts for another year.

ADMIRAL SIMS GOES HOME.

LONDON, April 1.

Admiral Sims, the American Commander in European waters, has left Southampton for home. Reuter.

Admiral Sims' successor, in command of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe and as Naval Attaché, is Rear-Admiral W. S. Knapp, one of the chief authorities on international law in the United States, having served just before America's entry into the war as one of three members of a Neutrality Board which advised the Government on matters of international law especially in relation to the sea. He has served in his country's Fleet, on the General Board of the Navy, and at the War-College. When the United States declared war he was acting as Naval Governor of Santo Domingo and Haiti, later on he was called to Paris to act as naval adviser to the American Peace Mission.

SPA NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, April 3.

Marshal Foch left to-day for Spa to negotiate with Herr Erzberger. Havas.

BRITISH NAVY ON THE RHINE.

COLOGNE, April 1.

Sir Douglas Haig inspected the British navy on the Rhine after which he departed for England. Reuter.

THE FAVOURITE
is the Melachrino No.5, medium size, second quality Cigarette. Its delicate aroma, its size and price, all go to make it the favourite. Manufactured by Melachrino and Co. (Inc.)

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE ALLIES' DUTY.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill, speaking on the Military Service Bill, said that the cost in 1919 for the Army of Occupation is estimated at £133,000,000 after deducting £70,000,000 recoverable from Germany. It was expected to recover by salvage an amount equivalent to 2/3 times greater than the cost of the armies of occupation for the current year.

From the White Sea to the Caspian there was a smouldering corridor of flame. The little States were in direct peril and immediately we brought back the armies we should be powerless to influence the course of events in Europe. The distribution of troops would be approximately as follows: Great Britain 176,000, France 120,000, the Rhine 264,000, Italy and adjacent regions 10,000. They were retained at present merely to prevent uprisings until decisions were reached at the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia there were 30,000, in North Russia and Siberia 20,000.

Of these armies of occupation numbering 859,000 there were 208,000 non-combatants.

The presence of troops in the above mentioned areas was due to the request of both parties in order to adjust the lamentable differences between Italy and the Jugo Slavs and to prevent troubles between local populations in places where the troops of no other nation would be welcome. There were no troops anywhere engaged on a more merciful and beneficient task.

In the Middle Caucasus there were 75,000 troops, which it was hoped would be soon substantially reduced.

It was impossible to get the forces required by voluntary means before the peace treaty was finally ratified. Reuter.

LENIN'S INFLUENCE WANING.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.

It is reported from Helsingfors that the recent disturbances in Petrograd have assumed a most threatening character against the Soviet Government. Lenin's authority is considerably reduced. Trotsky is at present in Moscow, closely guarded by sharpshooters. Reuter.

BAVARIA AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 31.

A breach has occurred between the Bavarian and Imperial Governments signifying Bavaria's bid for military independence. The former has prohibited all recruiting for the volunteer corps. "Mittags Zeitung" expresses the opinion that the opinion that the estrangement will develop. Reuter.

GEN. SMUTS FOR HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 2.

(Press Bureau). It is reported from Paris that General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain armistice problems upon which the Supreme Council desire information. Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.

News from Vienna reports an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Hungarian ex-Premier Karolyi in the street. Reuter.

POLISH PROBLEMS.

COPENHAGEN, March 31.

The Berlin Government has advised the National Assembly Party leaders to participate in a conference on April 2 in view of Marshal Foch's request for fresh negotiations regarding Danzig. Reuter.

BASLE, March 30.

It is reported from Berlin that the "Vossische Zeitung" deplores the internment of the Allied mission at Danzig.

It is reported from Presburg that the Allied mission at Budapest has left for Belgrade. Havas.

WARSAW, March 30.

The Chamber unanimously passed a motion concerning the Alliance of Poland with the Entente. Havas.

PARIS, March 31.

M. Clemenceau received General Mangin. Havas.

END OF PRESS BUREAU.

PARIS, April 2.

(Press Bureau). Unless an emergency arises the official Press Bureau closes on April 30. Reuter.

A STRANGE RUMOUR.

LONDON, March 31.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Entente Powers are opening fresh negotiations with Lenin. Reuter.

Are you satisfied with your baker.
TRY LIPTONS !
Up-to-date Bakery, Boulakieh, Cairo
Best Wheaten Bread & Cakes.
'Phone 192.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

MILITARY PATROLS EVERYWHERE.

DELTA CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO QUELLED.

TELEGRAPHS WORKED BY SOLDIERS.

(Official Communique).

CAIRO, April 4.

The activity of the mobile columns in the Delta has been further extended and regular lines of cross country patrols have been established between the main railways and roads. In addition to the mobile columns armed trains are patrolling the railways and water patrols have been established on the rivers and canals. Two instances are reported in which fire was opened on our patrols by armed bands.

With the active co-operation of the civil authorities, conditions in the Delta are rapidly returning to the normal. The country is being cleared of the brigands who before the present disturbances existed largely by blackmailing the law-abiding classes. The villagers are bringing back the property, rails, etc. which had been looted from the railway lines and carried some distance into the fields or thrown into the canals. South of Cairo telegraphic communication had yesterday been restored to Wasta and has since been carried farther south. The railway line is now restored to a point south of Beha. It is expected that through rail communication with Minia will be restored to-morrow. Trains are already running from Minia to Assuan.

During yesterday's disturbances in Cairo patrols were several times obliged to fire owing to the hostile attitude of the mob. It is largely due to the discipline and self-restraint of the troops that casualties were limited, as now ascertained by the Police authorities, to 9 killed and 56 seriously and slightly wounded. Of these casualties a certain number are due to the action of a householder in Abdin Square who wantonly fired into the mob.

All is quiet in Cairo to-day.

Owing to the strike of telegraph employees the working of the telegraphs has been taken over by the Military, and it has thus been possible to maintain a limited service for the use of the public.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill referring to the criticism that the situation in Egypt was due to Military Government Mr. Churchill remarked that whatever might be said of British soldier and generals, they were more in demand in every country in the world as lawgivers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country (cheers). As a matter of fact the British rule under which Egypt had prospered so enormously had never been military but civilian. In time of war exceptional steps had been taken, but the country had been administered through the civilian authorities. The Bill was read for the third time. Reuter.

P.M.G. AT TANTA

Our Tanta correspondent writes:—

Concerning the unrest in Egypt I can say now that Tanta is very quiet and calm. On Saturday last Borton Pasha, Postmaster General, visited Tanta. He was met by Nashid Bey, the superintendent of the Post Office in Tanta, inspected the office and expressed himself very pleased with what he saw and he praised the employees for their punctuality and good work.

THE "AFKAR" AND THE "EPHEMERIS."

A Greek correspondent writes:—

The "Afkar" having commented on a statement made by the "Ephemeris" on the good behaviour of some emdehs and notables towards the Greeks, during the recent trouble in the provinces, and taking it as an example of the opinion of foreigners, the "Ephemeris" again writes as follows: The "Afkar" draws from our statement an inference that is not complete. It says that there are foreigners who have confidence in our attitude towards them and are pleased with their stay amongst us. It is evident that there is some misunderstanding. We have reported some facts and endeavoured to show that there are honourable and wise men who fulfilled their duty towards themselves, their country and foreigners. But it was

(Continued on page 6).

A DULL MOMENT
is impossible when reading Herberts Jenkins' "Bindle," "Adventures of Bindle," and "The Night Club," the greatest humorous work since Dickens.
M. Avatis, the bookseller, Cairo and Alexandria, (See advert page 8).

An enjoyable and pleasant hour can be spent by the aid of a Gramophone.
The Gramophone Co., Istd. K. Fr. Vorel, Sole Concessionaire, 22, Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, are in receipt of the latest songs from home.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
4th episode in 3 parts.

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday
2.30 to 9 p.m.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Said and Khartoum.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest.
London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA.
The only English hotel in the City.