EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S LIST OF MENTIONS.

SPECIAL LIST.

Armstrong, T./Lt. (A./Captain) F. P.; Chrisp, A. A./Captain H., attd. H.E. (Lt., I.A.R.O.); Crosthwaite, T./Captain W. H., O.B.E., Day T./Sec. Lt. (Local Captain) G., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Graves, T./Captain R. W., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Hubbard, T./Lt.-Col. J. F., O.B.E. (Lt.-Col. (Gen.), Kirkbride, T./Capt. J. G.; Macpherson, T./Captain R. E., attd. Indian Army; Marling, T./Hon. Captain P. B. M. (Lt. Glou. R.); Pigott, T./Major St. J. R., O.B.E. (Captain, I. Gds.); Richards, T./Lt. (A./Captain) F. S., attd. Royal Sussex Regt.; Stanford, T./Qrmr. and Captain W. H. E.; Tillard, T./Major E., O.B.E., attd. R.E.; Wadham, A./Captain S. M., attd. R.E. (Lt., Durham L.I., T.F.); Williams, T./Major A., O.B.E.; Winter, T./Lt. (A./Captain)E. P.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

Deane, Captain J. B. L., S. Gds.

IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS.

Bell, Major L. C., M.C. (15th Australian L. Horse R.), 3rd Bn.; Dean, Captain A. E., 3rd Bn. (now Indian Army); Donovan, Major G.P. (15th Australian L. Horse R.), 3rd Bn.; Kannaghan, Lt. G. C. (15th Australian L. Horse R.), 3rd Bn.

Base, 50132 Pte. H. V.; Boyce, 50039 Pte. A. C. (now 205812 Worcester Yeo. T.F.); Clarke, 51067 Cpl. L.; Compton, 50653Pte. F. H.; Emery, 50140 Pte. W. T.; Fanthorpe, 50613 Pte. A.; Hand, 50600 Pte. J.; Kenrick, 51006 Q.M.S. T. P.; Langdon, 50883 Pte. (A./L./C.) L. E., now 235312 Gloucester Yeo., T.F.; Mowbray, 50017 L./C. D.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Mohamed Effendi Niazi, El Saghkolaghasi.

INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Emin Effendi Afifi, Mul-Tani, 3rd Cl. Translator; Mahmud Effendi Raad, El Bimbashi; Mohamed Effendi Sadek Mustafa, El Mulazim-Tani; Nayef Effendi Mansour Nayef, El Mulazim-Tani; Ali Ismail Ali Farag, 6391 Bashshawish.

2nd Battalion.

Mohamed Effendi El Deib, El Mulazim Awal; Mohamed Effendi Kamel Shalabi, El Bimbashi, O.B.E. *

8th Battalion.

Abd El-Ghaffar Effendi Mohamed, El Yuzbashi.

RAILWAY RESERVIST BATTALION.

Mohammed Bey Farmi, El Kaimakam; Mohamed Effendi Farmi, El Saghkolaghasi.

MILITARY FOOT POLICE.

Sadik Effendi Ibrahim, El Saghkolaghasi; Abdel Hamid Hindi, 106, Nafar; Abd Halim Dawood Said, 1254, Wakil Onbashi; Ateyya Kilani, 1410, Basli Shawish; Bahlool Rafaiei, 60, Shawish, Mahmoud Abd Alla Sherbini, Bash Shawish; Mohamed Ahmed Deyab, 93, Nafar; Mourad Ahmed, 802, Nafar.

CAMEL CORPS.

Mahmud Effendi Abd El Hamid, El Yuzbashi.

Medical Corps.

Joseph Effendi Sara, El Mulazim Awal; Hamid Abd El-Ghaffar, 2126, Wakil Onbashi; Mohammed Hassan Sid Ahmed, 2126, Shawish; Salama Ahmed Salama, 2181, Onbashi.

LABOUR CORPS.

Hartley, Local Lt. E. T.; Spargo, Local Sec. Lt. A.; Sparrow, Local Lt. C. S.; Whiteman, Local Maj. F. C.

RESERVE.

Ali Bey Shaaki, El Miralai, O.B.E.

INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Ackworth, Capt. (T./Major) D. H., M.C., 55th Coke's Rif.; Baldwin, Major F. E. W., 121st Pncs.; Barrow, Major-General G. de S., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Davies, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) C. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs; Fane, Major-General V. B., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Farebrother, Captain F. H., 128th Pncs.; Glynton, Major G. M., D.S.O., 3rd Gurkha Rifles; Hill, Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. (A./Lt.-Col.) E. F., M.C. (R.E.), 1st Sprs. and Miners; Keen, Major F. H., 56th Punjabi Rif.; Kemball, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) A. G., 31st Punjabis; Lang, Captain and Bt. Major W. H.; 16th Cav.; Leslie, Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. S., D.S.O., 31st Punjabis; Macandrew, Major-General H. J. M., C.B., D.S.O.; McSwiney, Captain (T./Major) H. F. C., M.C., 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles; McWatters, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., 24th Punjabis; Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) W. H., C.M.G., M.B., Indian Medical Service; Palin, Major-General P. C., C.B., C.M.G.; Ross, Major A. C., D.S.O., 20th Deccan Horse; Shea, Major-General J.S.M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; Templer, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. H., O.B.E.

(To be continued).

A few days ago Mohamed Orfy Pasha informed the Heliopolis Police that a maid servant (Aminieh Saleh, had stolen jewels and ornaments to the value of L.E.1,358 and had managed to make an escape.

THE DULCITONE.

has all the advantages of a piano, but it never gets out of tune. It has a great variable sound and touch, is very light and portable, and its cost is one third of that of a piano. It being the greatest invention in the world of music—and British make.

Agents: Lifonti, Rue Rosette, Alexandria and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FUTURE OF LEBANON.

The "Basir" (from an article by "Hanna Kashash" of Port Said on the question of Syria and Lebanon). — The door of prosperity has been opened before Syrians and Lebanese, and the sun of freedom has dissipated the gloom of the former regime in their country where liberty now offers its services to them. They are no longer afraid of the authority of Enver and the daring deeds of Talaat. The judgments passed by those tyrants upon the liberal men of Syria having vanished with the Turkish rule in Syria. Our future now depends upon a judgment from the Court of Nations sitting in Paris under the chairmanship of M. Clemenceau, the Premier of France. The Lebanese deputation which went recently to Paris asks the Peace Conference through France to enlarge the territory of the Lebanon by annexing Hermont, Sidon, and other places to it so that these districts may enjoy the same privileges which the Lebanon enjoyed in the time, of the Turks; but did the Lebanese Delegation think of the wishes of the population of those places before it went to Europe? The Lebanon had special privileges among the Vilayets, which were sanctioned after the revolution of 1860. The privileges were then granted to debar the Ottoman Government from extending its mischievous hand to the people of the hill country, but the shade of the Ottoman Government has been removed not only from the Mountain but also from the whole of Syria.

The same journal—from an other article by "Elias Fiani," on the same subject. — The Lebanese state, we have hitherto lived a free life amidst the vilayets around us, and though we are a majority within our region, we are a minority among the population of Syria, and we do not like to be a minority.... In reply to this argument we say to those who make it: Just as you have lived in former times you will live in future without getting separated from Syria. The separation policy on the part of a certain class of the Lebanese is as curious as one would see if the people of the French Pyrenees were to ask for separation from France because they live in a mountainous region surrounded by plains. All the other principal provinces of Syria demand the same right you claim—autonomy. Just as the Lebanese do not like to submit to Aleppo, the people of Beyrout do not like to see Damascus interfering with their internal affairs. It is thus planned that Syria should be composed of a group of autonomous States united together with general bonds under a central government. The Lebanese will never be a minority in Syria under this system.

A MOOT POINT.

The "Afkar." — We understand that the article we wrote recently criticising the playing by the Government band of certain undesirable songs, in the Ezbekia Gardens, reached the ears of the Bandmaster who brought the matter before the War Office asking if he should give up those "Takateek" (small songs). This was very good, but we regret to hear that the authorities concerned have informed the Bandmaster that there is no harm in using the said songs. Does this mean that they approve of the wording as well as of the tunes of those "Takateek"?.... Is it good that our music should play such nonsense as "Inaifna Yaha" (Be fair to us, father), "Ha'n hashish fein" (Where are we to have our hashish) and "Wa'al Nabi makhdak ala dorra" (By the Prophet I won't have you with a second wife)?....

CATTLE DYING AFTER INOCULATION.

The Mokattam (from its correspondent at Samalout). — I informed you in a former letter that 25 head of cattle had died, and 58 head got ill as a result of the inoculation of cattle in the village of Tiha, in the Markaz of Samalout. I have now to add that the animals which have succumbed to date are 81 in number. The Sub-Director of the Veterinary Service arrived here recently and visited the said village where he examined the case in question with a view to knowing the cause of death; and I have just been told that he will go back to the village of Samalout to their owners. We hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will examine this incident, so that people may not entertain unnecessary fears regarding their cattle and that they may agree to get their animals inoculated when they are desired to do so.

A CHANCE OF FUTURE HAPPINESS.

The "Watan." — The results of the Peace Conference are still "ink on paper" up to this moment, but as a man always lives in the light of hope and works under the expectancy of a better future, mankind can attach the great joy of hopes to the work of the Conference, especially the new "League of Nations" it has brought into being. It may not be wrong to say that according to this hope the world will enjoy in future unprecedented happiness. This state of things might continue for a long time to come and people might forget the woes of war especially those left by the recent conflict; but who would profit most of all by the work of the Peace Congress? The reply is "The working classes and small nations."....

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Municipal Commissions and Local Boards was held on Sunday morning at the Ministry of Interior under the presidency of Ganfar Wali Pasha, Under Secretary of State for the Interior in which the creation of Local Boards at Faraskour and Nakkada was approved.

MAJESTIC HOTEL
AND GRILL ROOM, ALEXANDRIA.
Best Cuisine.
Concerts daily during
AFTERNOON TEA & DINNER.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,—In the Illustrated and Dramatic of January 11 I read that Prince Faisal has accepted to be a patron of the Arab Horse Society, which of course gives rise to the hope that under his patronage the Society will prevail after the war, this Society will be in a position to raise better results than seem to have been possible in pre war times.

Although, in common with many other sportsmen, I do not admire the Arab as a race horse, I will readily admit with all those who are familiar with all classes of horses that for purely riding purposes the Arab has no rival. A well bred Arab that can step out at a walk without strumming, is the ideal hack and as regards intelligence, docility and gentleness of manners he cannot be beaten. He seems born to carry a saddle and even where practically unbroken and new to the sights of a town he will behave in a sensible way when under similar conditions a blood horse will often become unmanageable and an Australian make every effort to get rid of its rider. When no attempt has been made to force him into a horse and he is accepted at his normal height varying between 13.3 and 14.2 to 3, he is so beautifully proportioned and naturally well balanced that he can be ridden the whole day without any fatigue to the rider. It is therefore obvious that every effort should be made to preserve a horse possessing these qualities and make him valuable not only for his own sake but also as a cross in countries when the mares are weedy, ill shaped and wanting in quality.

It seems to me that the best way to obtain a practical result is to concentrate on stud the breeding of the horse in the country where the best results have been obtained and to appoint a competent local agent, who keeping in touch with the Bedouins known to breed the best horses will inform their every year of the number of sound young horses he is prepared to buy between the ages of three and six, no horse being accepted unless it came direct from the breeder. The horses could be despatched in batches to the usual markets where they will find a ready sale since the buyer will have a guarantee of getting an animal of the best origin, which is far from being the case at present. This system in my opinion, would encourage the breeders to greater efforts and secure for those who wish to use the Arab for stud purposes the best blood that exists in the desert. It would be however a mistake to expect, like one of our sporting contemporaries seems to do, that even by these means it will be possible to produce this horse in Egypt unless he could be transplanted with his native desert together with its special climate and other surroundings. It must not be forgotten that the Arab has been always considered to be "the son of the desert" and experience has proved that he cannot be bred at his best in confinement like other horses. In Egypt he will improve the qualities of the local horses by being used for the inferior mares, and the fillies which he gets when put to the English thoroughbred, will give a high class Anglo-Arab, fit both for racing purposes and for the general requirements of the country.

Yours, etc.,
PHILIPPUS.

Alexandria, Feb. 15.

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,— The two contributions in your paper of to-day, are a clear answer to "Citizen" insinuations. These eastern houses of ill-fame, are a disgrace, and when "Britisher" tenders the advice to close them, he is voicing the sentiments of every sane person. So many of our young men, have fallen victims to the vice, out of idle curiosity, and have fallen, to the miles of these unfortunates. Were one, walking near the vicinity of a cemetery, would there not be a warning sound? Would "Alius," seeing his brother, or some such dear relative, allow them to go over the top, without making a frantic endeavour to save them? No Tommy would not mind, for the sake of a clean home, "Danger than life itself. He would thank God, that temptation was placed "Out of Bounds." And those at home, would do likewise knowing the Army does at least recognize that it is the woman who pays. I thank Mabel Moore, also Britisher, for their tribute to those who have overcome the Tommy does not wish to encounter a more deadly foe, to whom he might unwittingly succumb. He would rather go back to the trenches, than feel, that he had played the "white man" all the time. Ask him.

Yours, &c.,
W.H.P.

Alexandria, February 12.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,— W.L.B. & A.H.W.S. have been given some sound advice by M.S. I have not read Sir Steve's book, but when M.S. says "An expert could develop a small farm for £500, plus cost of lands and two years living expenses," he hits the nail fair on the napper Sir! and I will drive it right in, if you will permit me, by adding "two years living expenses" and I will hogged me back along the road to civilisation. It is however in my opinion a grand life and a mess to tackle it again, but not on a capital of £500—even though I know Bill, who won out on £75. He was born there—I wasn't—and he said he lived like a jacksl.

Yours, &c.,
BITTER but hopeful.

Cairo, February 18.

THE NEW WAITER.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette.")

Sir,— It seems to me that "A British Waiter" is trying to put the wind up a lot of men who have learnt a little about waiting but those men will not expect to take a head-waiter job on and it looks as if "British Waiter" expects to persuade the Government any young man from going to the Carlton, etc. but there are plenty of jobs to go if the men will get out of Cairo or read "The Morning Post" and be satisfied with a small wage to start with.

Yours, &c.,
HUTLER (25 years at it.)

Ismailia, February 14.

The Amsterdam "Handelsblad" announces that an economic agreement has been reached between Holland and Germany, under which Germany will send to Holland coal and salt and Holland will send vegetables and fish.

Eastern Exchange Hotel,
PORT-SAID.
Oldest Established and only English Hotel.
Orchestra at Lunch and Dinner First Class.
Every modern improvement. "Telg. Comdex."

EGYPT'S FOREIGN TRADE.

STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER.

INCREASED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1918.

The summary of the foreign trade of Egypt for December has been compiled from the Customs Administration, from which we take the following figures:- During the month the total imports including tobacco, but the relevant of goods imported and re-exported or in transit, amounted to L.E.6,839,587 as against L.E.4,873,216 for the same month in 1917, representing an increase of L.E.1,961,622 during the whole year the imports were L.E. 61,155,306, an increase of L.E.17,980,167 over the previous year.

The exports during December amounted to L.E.4,157,599 while those for the same month in 1917 amounted to L.E.6,504,364, a decrease of L.E.2,346,765. For the whole year the figures were: imports L.E.51,155,306, an increase of L.E. 17,980,167 over 1917; exports L.E. L.E.45,370,020, an increase of L.E.4,309,408 over 1917.

Trade with the United Kingdom during December was represented by imports to the value of L.E.5,125,959 and exports for L.E.3,246,783, the figures for the same month in 1917 being L.E.1,509,217 and L.E.5,460,015 respectively. The imports for the whole year from the United Kingdom amounted to L.E.37,077,635 as against L.E.14,139,046 in 1917; and the exports to L.E.30,542,496 as against L.E.24,444,177.

The imports from India during December were L.E.315,046 as against L.E.401,501 for the same month in 1917; while the exports to India were L.E.36,571 as against L.E.26,553 for December 1917. The imports for the twelve months January 1 to December 31, were L.E. 4,094,341 against L.E.3,414,041 for 1917; and the exports were L.E.321,924 against L.E. 450,284 for 1917.

The imports from Australia during December amounted to L.E.422,524 as against L.E.192,668 for the same month in 1917; the exports being L.E.1,321 as against L.E.132 during December 1917.

Trade with Abyssinia was represented by L.E.677 in imports and L.E.273 in exports during the month as against L.E.11,408 and L.E.138 respectively for December 1917. During the whole year the imports from Abyssinia were for L.E.86,220 and the exports to that country L.E.7,045, the figures for 1917 being L.E. 56,906 for imports and L.E.3,029 for exports.

The imports from the United States were L.E.67,023 and the exports L.E.1,457 as against L.E.34,286 and nil respectively for the same month in 1917. For the whole year the imports were L.E.491,319 and the exports L.E.4,286,318, as against L.E.1,057,362 and L.E. 5,067,816 for the previous year.

Trade with Spain in December was limited to imports which amounted to L.E.33,218 as against L.E.2,772 for the same month in 1917. During the whole year the imports amounted to L.E.315,516 and the exports to L.E.1,024,171, the figures for 1917 being L.E.174,785 for imports and L.E.2,424,798 for exports.

Trade with Greece consisted of imports amounting to L.E.141,923 as against L.E. 214,336 in December 1917, and of exports amounting to L.E.6,138 as against L.E.314,807. During the whole year the imports from Greece were L.E.2,170,068 as against L.E.2,596,362 for the previous year, and the exports L.E.871,617 as against L.E.896,963 for 1917.

The trade with Japan, which has been one of the commercial features of the war was in December 1918 than during December 1917, the figures being L.E.188,896 for imports and L.E.1,000 for exports, as against L.E.203,376 in December 1917; the exports being L.E. 103,041 for December 1918 and L.E.147,016 for December 1917. During the whole year the imports amounted to L.E.2,533,968 as against L.E.603,118 in 1917; and the exports amounted to L.E.967,664 as against L.E.1,422,000 in 1917.

TOBACCO.

The total value of tobacco imported into Egypt during December was L.E.273,160, a decrease of L.E.5,378 over the demand imported during December 1917. Leaf tobacco imports amounted to L.E.260,590 as against L.E.266,446 in December 1917, a decrease of L.E.5,856; tombac, L.E.2,157 as against L.E.2,553, a decrease of L.E.396; and the imports of December 1917 cigars L.E.3,904 as against L.E.6,523, a decrease of L.E.2,619, and manufactured tobacco, L.E.6,509 as against L.E.4,910, an increase of L.E.1,593. The figures for the year were as follows: Leaf tobacco, 918, L.E.2,953,518; tombac, L.E.2,882,678, representing an increase of L.E. 70,840; tombac, L.E.40,610 as against L.E. 43,332, a decrease of L.E.2,722; cigars, L.E. 42,928 as against L.E.46,472, a decrease of L.E.4,174; and manufactured tobacco, L.E.64,503 as against L.E.67,959, a decrease of L.E.3,456. The total imports of tobacco for 1918 being L.E.3,100,592 as against L.E.3,040,441 for the previous year, representing an increase of L.E.60,485.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports classified by categories, during the period January 1 to December 31, 1918, showing the increase or decrease:-

IMPORTS.

	1918.	1917.	In. or Dec.
Animals and animal food products	2,293,487	1,663,637	+ 629,850
Hides, skins and leather goods	501,454	301,427	+ 200,027
Other animal products	135,524	105,209	+ 30,315
Cereals, vegetables and flour	1,361,924	1,545,429	– 183,505
Colonial produce	2,110,638	1,469,885	+ 640,753
Spirits, beverages and oils	4,737,141	3,188,765	+ 1,548,376
Rags, paper and printed matter	1,658,673	548,748	+ 1,109,925
Wood and coal	5,415,669	3,589,217	+ 1,826,452
Stone, earthenware and glassware	730,488	358,533	+ 371,950
Dyestuffs and colours	580,024	427,316	+ 152,708
Chemical and medical products and perfumery	1,880,483	1,606,007	+ 274,336
Textiles and yarns	22,190,345	11,722,609	+ 10,467,736
Metals and metalware	2,858,776	1,569,082	+ 1,289,694
Miscellaneous	1,599,801	2,038,739	– 438,938
Total value of Merchandise	48,054,377	30,134,698	+ 17,919,679
Total value of Tobacco	3,100,929	3,040,441	+ 60,488
Total value of Imports	51,155,306	33,175,189	+ 17,980,167

EXPORTS.

	1918.	1917.	In. or Dec.
Animals and animal food products	375,924	483,336	– 107,412
Hides, skins and leather goods	622,342	768,215	– 145,873
Other animal products	40,055	37,998	+ 2,057
Cereals, vegetables and flour	3,413,114	3,537,584	– 124,470
Colonial produce	1,246,729	1,352,741	– 106,012
Spirits, beverages and oils	225,639	193,429	+ 32,210
Rags, paper and printed matter	73,567	61,194	+ 12,373
Wood and coal	50,952	28,633	+ 22,319
Stone, earthenware and glassware	2,408	375	+ 2,033
Dyestuffs and colours	7,097	16,025	– 8,928
Chemical and medical products and perfumery	187,810	233,724	– 45,914
Textiles and yarns	38,297,810	33,701,227	+ 4,596,583
Metals and metalware	71,173	114,001	– 42,828
Miscellaneous	23,245	126,865	– 103,120
Total value of Merchandise	44,637,865	40,654,847	+ 3,983,018
Total value of Cigarettes	732,155	405,765	+ 326,390
Total value of Exports	45,370,020	41,060,612	+ 4,309,408

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