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FECTIONERY
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GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET.

SCENE AT BRUSSELS.

HOW FOOD IS TO BE PAID FOR.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

BRUSSELS, March 14.

Admiral Wemyss has arrived. There will be no discussion at the meeting with the German delegates relative to shipping, at which Admiral Wemyss alone will speak.

LONDON, March 15.

Reuter learns that there will be no formal surrender of German mercantile ships, they will be manned almost entirely by British, American and French crews. A rough estimate gives the total tonnage as three and a half millions. Britain will probably take control of three fourths of the cargo tonnage and France, the remainder, as America is not interested in such tonnage, while Italy possesses the Austrian shipping. An Allied Economic Commission is being established in Hamburg to deal with freight and cognate questions. Reuter.

LONDON, March 15.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that although the highest Allied naval and military opinion regards as imperative the retention of the blockade until conclusion of peace the Allies are not using the blockade to keep out of enemy countries or out of the reach of starving populations. The Supreme Economic Council is the authority charged with affording relief and the blockade ministers are represented on the council and working harmoniously with nevertheless formidable difficulties exist notably the shipping shortage due to the enemy's policy of indiscriminate piracy. Nevertheless the Allies are anxious to afford all possible relief to the starving peoples of Austria and Germany, but in respect of Germany the extent of such relief depends largely on Germany herself. Another difficulty of great magnitude is the question of finance. Other difficulties include the defective transport facilities in enemy countries. Reuter's Special Service.

BRUSSELS, March 16.

In order that the Allies' generosity may not be regarded as due to German threats Admiral Wemyss, when reading the Allies' conditions paused after clause eight relating to the prior surrender of the German merchant marine and asked formally whether Germany consented to hand over the fleet.

Herr Braun, head of the German delegation, after a moment's impressive silence replied: "Yes, we consent to give up the German merchant marine."

Admiral Wemyss then read the clauses dealing with the terms of the revictualling of Germany. Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

It is reported from Berlin that by the food agreement concluded in Brussels Germany undertakes to deposit in Brussels gold to the value of £11,000,000 in order that the delivery of food may begin immediately. The telegram points out that the Allies do not guarantee delivery but Germany is permitted to import foodstuffs from Allied and neutral countries. Germany's most important task is therefore to increase to the utmost the export of raw materials and industrial products. Reuter.

PARIS, March 16.

M. Pichon, in a statement to journalists, said that there was no question of raising the blockade until preliminary peace were signed, and general resumption of commercial relations was impossible pending signature of the final treaty. M. Pichon expressed the opinion that the treaty would be simply handed to the Germans, who would have to take it or leave it. No discussion could be permitted. Reuter.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

ROME, March 18.

The papers unanimously consider it to be highly disadvantageous to Italy that her claims should be sent before the League of Nations. The papers claim that the decisions of the Council of Ten should be respected. I.O.T.B.

FRENCH IN STRASSBURG.

PARIS, March 21.

M. Poincaré has signed a decree appointing M. Millerand Commissioner General of the Republic at Strassburg. Havas.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REST.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, March 14.

(Delayed). It is suggested that the old office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army be revived and that Sir Douglas Haig be appointed thereto. General Plumer is mentioned for a high command. The papers pay warm tributes to Sir Douglas Haig on taking a well-earned rest and dwell on his efforts to improve the conditions of service of junior officers. It is suggested that he feels now free to carry out reforms. A congenial task awaits him of building up the new army on a voluntary basis.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
1st and 2nd episodes.

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

GERMAN SITUATION.

FOOD COMMISSIONERS CHASED.

PRUSSIA AND SPARTACISTS.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, March 14.

The seriousness of the situation in Berlin is indicated by accounts of processions of middle-class fugitives with their belongings in wagons fleeing to safer districts. It is the first time Berlin has seen such sights. COPENHAGEN, March 14.

A despatch from Weimar says that during the debate in the National Assembly on the Nationalisation Bill the Socialist Auer's amendment rejecting the State obligation to indemnify expropriated owners was defeated by 165 votes to 135, the minority being composed entirely of Socialists. BERSLAU, March 15.

Three Spartacist leaders have been arrested. Material was found in their possession which showed that they projected an insurrection in Silesia. Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.

A message from Berlin says that in order to prevent the country being flooded by smuggled Russian money with which the Spartacists are lavishly supplied, the National Assembly hurriedly passed a Bill forbidding business in Russian money except through the Imperial Bank. Reuter.

BASLE, March 15.

It is reported from Offenburg that the Food Control Commission on arrival in the village of Winkelschlag was met by a crowd of peasants armed with pitchforks etc., and forced to take refuge in the Town Hall. The arrival of troops prevented further disorders. After pourparlers the Commission was allowed to depart. Reuter.

BASLE, March 21.

It is reported that the Prussian Diet has discussed the responsibility for the recent troubles. The Premier stated that he would oppose the Spartacists by force and the Diet decided to open an inquiry in regard to the March troubles and the strikes. Havas.

SOVIET FOR THE TYROL.

INNSBRUCK, March 15.

A Soviet for the Tyrol has been established. Reuter.

A YEAR AGO.

HOW FOCH SAVED THE SITUATION.

"FRANCE CANNOT DIE."

PARIS, March 21.

The "Matin" with regard to the anniversary of the great German attack on March 21, interviewed General Foch who said that he knew even the victory. Science is not enough, he said, faith is necessary as it keeps you from recoiling. Our admirable soldiers won the victory, we only merit was never to despair.

The "Matin" recalled that from March 24 to 25 certain persons whose will was difficult to cast down lost confidence. "The Field Marshal replied, "I took no notice of that. I said to them. "My idea is that France is France and cannot die." It suffices to say: "The enemy shall not pass and I guarantee that he will not pass. It is not a question of evacuating Paris, which was far away but of stemming the German tide there where it is."

His hearers believed him. They were M. Poincaré, M. Clemenceau and Lord Milner, who made him the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies.

The "Matin" also recalls Mr. Hoover's words when he returned from Treves. He was more especially impressed during the deliberations by the Marshal's "No" such a no, he said, was irresistible. The "Matin" adds that Field Marshal Foch asked by Colonel House why he signed the armistice when he had ordered the decisive offensive for three days later replied, "The armistice gave me all that was necessary to assure the victory of France I could not therefore have a single man more done to death."

The Marshal at the end of the interview stated with regard to the line of the Rhine: "It is our only good line of defence. I do not demand any annexations but if we do not have this military frontier we shall have fought for nothing. Havas.

GREEK MINISTER DEAD.

ATHENS, March 22.

Mr. Zalocostas, formerly a Foreign Minister, is dead. Hellenic Agency.

EASTERN NAVAL BASES.

TORENTO, March 22.

The deputies Kerguezec and Meunier have sailed on the cruiser Iberville for an inspection of the naval bases of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Havas.

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

FUTURE IN THE AIR:

BRITAIN'S GOOD START.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons General Seely said it was intended to keep 102 air squadrons for defence, but that we should rely less on numbers than on remaining in the forefront of aerial development. The possibilities of carrying mails from Cairo to India were extremely favourable. The Postmaster General was enthusiastic on the subject and would cooperate in every way possible. Mr. Churchill proposed to concentrate the efforts of the Air Ministry on this route: First General Seely pointed out that much more than the £3,000,000 mentioned in the estimates would be available for civil aviation. The whole resources of the Royal Air Force in so far as consistent with the performance of their military duties was at the service of civilian flying.

General Seely emphasised that we were already far ahead of any other country in our preparations for civilian flying and he hoped that the principle of the draft international aerial convention to which the Dominions and India had already agreed would be shortly accepted by the Allies. If this were the case there was little doubt that the other nations would join.

General Seely mentioned that after experimenting for years we now had a wireless telephone with which one aeroplane could not only send messages to another aeroplane but receive answers. This latter had hitherto been impossible. The whole route from Africa to India had been surveyed and the route from the Cape to Cairo was being surveyed. We were now able to direct aeroplanes wirelessly from the ground.

An enormous seaplane carrying 15,000 pounds at a speed of one hundred miles per hour had already made a trial flight and an even larger aeroplane, carrying nearly 20,000 pounds is being constructed. Still larger aeroplanes are planned and a novel machine was being constructed which if successful would attain speeds hitherto undreamed.

In conclusion General Seeley emphasised the immense possibilities of airships and of flying boats on great navigable rivers such as the Nile. He was confident that we should maintain our position in aerial development. (Cheers).

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Lieut. N. L. Bellinger, detailed by the U.S. Navy Department to pilot the American seaplane which will attempt to cross the Atlantic, has been summoned to Washington for a conference and expects to start the flight within a few days. In an interview he said he did not know the starting place for the flight. Lieut. Bellinger has been making practice flights seaward to pick up destroyers to familiarize himself with being followed by steamships crossing the Atlantic. Naval circles believe that Hampton Roads has been selected as the startaig place and the route will probably be Bermuda a distance of eight hundred miles and thence to a point on the Irish coast about sixteen hundred miles distant.

(From the American Agency).

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Three cruisers composed of British, French and American aviators will tour the U.S. under the authority of the War Department, giving sham fights in the air over the principal cities as a feature of the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign opening April 21. The aviators will fly American flags and captured German planes. Fourteen German Fokkers captured by Pershing's troops were landed in New York and shipped immediately to Washington, where they were turned over to the Air Department of the Loan Campaign. Reuter.

ROME, March 18.

The pilots Dalli and Ferraris left Padova in an aeropane for Paris and London. I.O.T.B.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, March 20.

In order to provide a substitute for physical training in barracks which is about to be forbidden Germany is studying a plan for obligatory gymnastics. The Committee appointed by the National Assembly has brought forward a Bill for the formation of a gymnasium in each city carrying with it the obligation of devoting a progressive number of hours per week to physical exercises from the end of schooling until military age is reached. State subventions will be provided. Havas.

LIEBKNECHT'S WIDOW.

BASLE, March 20.

The General Soviet at Moscow has voted an annual pension of 40,000 to the widow of Liebknecht. Havas.

YOUR PRETTY CHILDREN
should be photographed at Shoucair's who is offering a prize of L.E.25 to the most beautiful child photographed in his studio. Note the address: Shoucair, the photographer, over the entrance of the Kursaal, Cairo.

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

LABOUR UNREST.

THE COAL DISCLOSURES.

RAILWAYMEN REJECT PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Coal Commission was startled by the evidence yesterday of Mr. Robinson, chairman of the Scottish Mineworkers, who declared mining was deadlier than war. Mr. Robertson quoted figures showing that on an average 1,100 were killed in the mines yearly. In the last fifty years over 34 million lives been injured. For twenty years, he asserted, the greed of coal owners has been responsible for the bad housing of miners and he quoted as typical the fact that 27,000 out of 38,000 inhabitants of Hamilton in Lanarkshire lived in one or two roomed houses. For these reasons the miners insisted on state control. Reuter.

Mr. Balfour, the Coal Owners' representative said that if things were as Mr. Robertson described they must be put right. Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law outlined the three reports of the Coal Commission:

First, the report signed by the miners' and Labour representatives which recommends the granting of the full demands of the miners, including nationalisation. Secondly the report signed by the coal owners' representatives recommending an immediate increase of wages of eighteen pence daily and the reduction of hours from eight to seven. Thirdly the report signed by Mr. Sankey and employers not directly concerned in the coal industry, which recommends an immediate advance of wages by two shillings, namely two thirds of the men's full demands and the reduction of hours to seven from the middle of July and subject to the economic position of industry at the end of 1920 to six hours two years later. Reuter.

LONDON, March 15.

A meeting of Railwaymen's delegates held in London for the purpose of considering the railway companies offers rejected the proposals and the principles upon which the proposals were based and refused to compromise on the national programme. The Executive was instructed to inform the Government accordingly Reuter.

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes, after referring to his experiences in France in order to emphasise the need for a single authority, declared that throughout the country there was waste and unnecessary movement of goods which must be stopped. It would be criminal to allow a competitive system of transportation to continue. Referring to the Labour aspect Sir Eric Geddes said that if discipline was to be expected in Trade Unions they must have a say in the conditions of Labour in essential services. He foreshadowed extensive electrification of railways. Heavy electrical locomotives have been tried and proved most successful. In order to get rid of "empty haulage" Government proposed to acquire all privately owned railway wagons. The wartime railway organisation would continue for two years, after which he looked to the establishment of a central commission in London and district commissions (representing the Government and District and Labour) for the zones into which the country would be divided. He thought agriculture might be best developed by motor traction, although the extension of light railways was contemplated.

THE BELGIAN SOVEREIGNS.

CHAUMONT, March 21.

The King and Queen of Belgium arrived this morning. They were received by General Pershing and by the authorities and were cheered by the crowd. Havas.

BRITISH IN SMYRNA.

ATHENS, March 22.

The British authorities have strengthened the military police force in Smyrna by a detachment of cavalry which arrived yesterday. At the same time they completed the occupation of the Smyrna-Aidin railway. Hellenic Agency.

GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

ATHENS, March 22.

It is reported from Paris that a Greco-Armenian meeting will take place next Saturday at Marseilles. Hellenic Agency.

MR. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, March 22.

At Paris Mr. Venizelos gave a dinner in honour of the locum tenens of the Constantinople Patriarchate. Hellenic Agency.

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

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

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

RAILWAYS AGAIN RUNNING.

OUTRAGES AGAINST GREEK SHOPS.

ASCERTAINING THE DAMAGE DONE.

Our Cairo correspondent writing on Saturday, March 22, says:—

Communications between Cairo and Lower Egypt have much improved. Three trains arrived from Alexandria yesterday one of which had left on the previous day and remained all the night at Tanta. Likewise three trains arrived from Port Said, two of which were goods trains. A train left Cairo at 11 a.m. for Port Said on Friday and two others for Alexandria and two for Port Said on Saturday, besides goods trains for these two places also. Private traffic is not, however, authorised except with a permit which is only given in urgent and deserving cases owing to the requirements of the Army.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

The dislocation of railway traffic has resulted in shortage of food and other supplies in spite of the increased activity of Inland Water Transport. No arrivals of wheat or wheaten flour from the Provinces were reported for about a week but the Supplies Control Board has in stock large quantities of Australian wheaten flour which they are blending with dura flour and issuing to bakeries at the tariff price. Dura also exists in large quantities and it is possible that the Food authorities will increase the proportion of dura flour in order to keep the town fully supplied with bread.

The supply of meat for which Egypt is now largely dependent on the Sudan, has suffered considerably owing to the suspension of traffic on the Upper Egypt railways and only a few butchers had any meat for sale on Saturday. It may therefore be found necessary to order some meatless days as was the case at Alexandria.

Eggs have risen in price from P.T.36 to P.T.50 per dozen and other articles of food supplies have equally gone up, such as butter, vegetables and fruit though it is not likely that the last two articles will maintain a high price as most of the cultivable lands around the capital are planted with vegetables and fruits.

Sugar which is tariffed at 63 millièmes per oke had gone up to 80 and is now only issued by retailers in small quantities. There does not appear to be any reason, however, for this rise as the sugar supplies are abundant. This is only a manoeuvre for profiteering carried out by the retailers and if the public keep this in mind and refrain from rushing on the retailers for large supplies the situation will improve in a very short time.

Benzine is now under military control.

Our Cairo correspondent writes:—

(Friday) The situation in Cairo is gradually becoming normal. The shops at Mousky, Sekka el Gedida, El Sagha and neighbouring places which had been closed for several days have now re-opened and business as usual should naturally be expected, very dull. The number of troops on patrol and guard in the different quarters has been reduced and the cabs which were detained for three or four days have begun to make their appearance again.

The Tramway Company is training more men for its service and have been able to run an additional line namely to Zamalek and Sporting Club. They will thus be able to do away with the old hands who have chosen the worst moment for going on strike and have consequently lost the sympathy and support of a great number of men who would otherwise have helped them and sympathised with them.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN TO THE FORE.

The only event worth mentioning is the Native Ladies demonstration which started about 10 a.m. on Thursday from the Garden City—near Saad Zaghloul Pasha's house. The demonstrating ladies were either in motor cars or in private carriages and had the intention of passing through the main streets of the capital and calling at the Diplomatic Agencies. The streets through which they were to pass soon became crowded with students and others and the military authorities considered it wiser to stop this demonstration so the ladies went back to their homes.

On Wednesday General Bulfin, the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force sent for some Egyptian notables and informed them that the measures that the military authorities have taken so far were simply defensive measures but that, if considered necessary, the military authorities will be compelled to take other measures, to suppress the unrest and troubles resulting in the loss of several lives and in great loss to public and private property. A large number of innocent people will be affected by these measures and it is therefore the duty of every Egyptian who loves his country to do all he possibly can to prevent such disasters as soon as possible. "This is a very serious warning I am giving you. I have a duty to perform and you should do your duty as well."

DEMONSTRATION AT KENA.

At Kena a demonstration began, but the Mudir warned the people to return to their houses and to send a telegram to the authorities informing them of what had taken place. There were no disorders and a strong patrol of police is guarding the town.

GREEKS' SUFFERINGS.

A Greek correspondent writes:—

As was natural, the greatest damage to commerce in the provinces, during the recent troubles, was sustained by the Greek colony. There are many thousands of Greeks in the provinces, carrying on every kind of trade, but there is no news about the damage inflicted on the business of the Greeks in Upper Egypt, while that concerning Lower Egypt is as yet incomplete. Meanwhile I am able to give a summary of information received up to date.

At Zagazig, the shops were shut at the first news of the assembling of rowdies, with the purpose of pillaging the town. Meanwhile the news was spread that the prisons had been opened by an unknown person and that the prisoners were to be made to join the rabble. The town became panic-stricken, but, owing to the presence of mind of the Mamour, the fusion of the prisoners with the other bad elements was prevented. But the police were unable to prevent the latter's crush against the commercial quarter. The ruffians were armed with nabouts and sticks; they broke the doors and the windows of the shops and entered them, the police being powerless. The shop of Mr. Andrew Hassopoulos sustained damages to the value of more than L.E. 1,700; that of Mr. N. Mamouris is totally destroyed, as is also that of Oscormon Brothers, who possess nothing but the keys of their former property. The premises of Messrs. Photion, Argalieris and the Mr. Damiano's restaurant are also destroyed. Minor damages were inflicted on the Pharmacy of Mr. Zambalos and the shop of Mr. Anagnostis.

At Benha the elements of disorder not only pillaged the Greeks' shops but also smashed down their doors, windows, and shop signs. The premises which were most damaged were the aerated water factory of Mr. Cotsiomytis, which has been totally destroyed including its stores, and the groceries Pyromaglou, Katzopoulos, Athanopoulos, Farmakis, Papazafris, Milas, Xanthopoulos and Passaras. The mob attacked also the Greek Church, near the station, and broke down the doors and stoned the Church, breaking many eikons and the windows. If it were not for the timely arrival of British troops, they would have pillaged the church.

The Greek Consul at Zagazig has arrived at Benha to investigate the disorders and draw up a list of the damaged Greek property.

At Mansourah, different Greek shops were damaged, but no verified list is yet to hand. At Menouf, Mr. Galanos' shop was destroyed, the damage being calculated to be no less than L.E.1,500. A significant point of the attack against this shop is that it is said to have been made on the instigation of some notables. At Ziftah, some Greek shops were damaged.

At Tel-el-Barud, the demonstrators, under the leadership of a native advocate, rushed against the Greek shop of Mr. Xenaliaridis, smashed the doors and the village was about to begin, when the Omdeh of the village arrived, accompanied by his brother and his son. The three men intervened and, though menaced by the more excited looters, were able to protect this shop. Their intervention saved the other Greek shops, but they were unable to save that of the Syrian Abd-el-Malek, which has been totally destroyed.

At Damanhour, the crowd destroyed all the Greek shops, with the exception of three or four. The property which sustained greatest damage is that of the timber merchant Mr. Pavlos Mavrikos whose stores are denuded of timber; the large coffee-house of Mr. Vassiliadis, the mineral water factory of Mr. Bovazis, the Malacasas, and groceries Georgiou, Savas, Parissis, Michailidis, Vergis and Politis. The Greek merchants of Damanhour sent a deputation to Alexandria to detail their complaints to the Greek Consul General.

The Greek papers announce that a wealthy native of Behera has taken the initiative of calling together some of the notables and exhorted them that it is their duty to indemnify the Greek merchants for the damage done to their property. So far there is no news about the realisation of this proposition. At Samanoud, the notables collected a sum of

(Continued on page 6).

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

Pleasant relaxation to the wounded—A Gramophone supplies this necessity.
Call on the Gramophone Co., Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionaire, 28, Cheref Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, where you can procure all the latest songs.

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