TURKISH ATROCITIES.

SUFFERINGS OF KUT TROOPS.

ARMENIAN MASSACRE HORRORS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

(Delayed). Further appalling revelations on cruelty to British prisoners, this time by the Turks, are revealed by a White Paper issued today. The report tells with details of extortion, robbery and floggings, but these are trivial compared with the fiendish treatment of the Kut garrison. Of 16,583 men captured by the Turks 3,290 are reported dead, while 2,222 ill belonging to the Kut garrison remain untraced. When the Turks entered Kut the garrison, weakened by long privation, marched to an unsheltered point in the desert near Shauman where they lay for a week unprotected from sun or rain and with three hundred dying. On the hundred mile march to Baghdad death occurred on the roadside, daily food being very short, the heat intense and clouds of dust perpetual. A great number of the men were bootless. After the exchange of prisoners in August 1916 the remainder of the prisoners, was sent for five hundred miles across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor where very terrible experiences occurred. The sights in villages and halting places hardly bear telling, parties of men lying exhausted in all stages of dysentery and starvation, half-clothed and bootless, and dead lay unburied and stripped of their clothing. All across the desert starving and dying men in tens and scanties lay in any scrap of shade or mud-hovel. In September 1916 about one thousand prisoners were sent on a journey across the Taurus Mountains and were driven forward by butt ends of rifles. Many dropped dead from sheer inanition. The scene can only be likened to Dante's inferno. Less than half of those crossing the mountains survived. Reuter.

ATHENS, Nov. 29.

(Delayed). News from Constantinople gives details of the atrocities committed by the Turks on Greeks, and Armenians. Tens of thousands deported to the interior have died of starvation. Others, after being forced to take a warm bath, were left exposed to the cold and died of pneumonia. Others were whipped to death, others again were poisoned in the hospitals by doctors, many also had their eyes gouged out and their ears cropped. Many women who were expecting a child underwent an abdominal operation resulting in the early birth and the child was flung to the flames. Fifty thousand Armenian were killed with hatchets. Two deputie had their heads sawn off. Hellenic Agency.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

THE SPARTACUS GROUP.

BERNE, Dec. 1.

The German Government states that all the wireless stations are in the hands of the Spartacus group.

BERNE, Dec. 2.

A telegram from Berlin states that Kurt Eisener has been obliged to retire. A Socialist deputy will succeed him. Havas.

FRANCE'S VISITOR.

LYONS, Dec. 1.

The Emir Feysal is leaving this evening for the front. Havas.

FATE OF MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

BASLE, Dec. 1.

The Hungarian Government has decided to intern the 170,000 men of Mackennen's army. Havas.

ALLIED MISSION TO LONDON.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

(Delayed). Messrs. Clemenceau, Orlando, Sonnino and Lord Derby are leaving today for London. Marshal Foch will join them on the way. Havas.

FOOD FOR HOLLAND.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

(Delayed). Mr. Cremer, the new Netherlands Minister declares that ships are badly needed to carry food to Holland, which is feeding a million refugees out of her scanty store. A number of Dutch officers and wireless operators have arrived to man Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States. Several months ago. The date of the return of the ships to their owners is not yet fixed.

A LARGE FORTUNE.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The late Duncan Mackinnon, formerly chairman of the British India Navigation Company left £1,791,000.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
10-15Pt
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in "DO TAKE MY MOTTO."

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLIS.
Open Thursday and Sunday
3.30 — 9 p.m.

GERMAN DUPLICITY.

THE LATEST EFFORTS.

EXPOSURE BY FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

Commenting upon Dr. Solf's proposal to the Allies for the constitution of a neutral commission to find out who is responsible for the war the "Matin" states:

"Berlin is not yet conscious of the moral pit into which Germany has fallen, according to the unanimous opinion of humanity. One does not know whether to admire the impudence or pity the stupidity of such people. There is nothing more grotesque than a sin-laden Government calling upon his judges at the moment of hastisement to chose umpires for the purpose of splitting up the bundle of sins. This absolute unconsciousness of guilt among the authors of the greatest crime is a sign of the inferior evolution of the German in moral matters.

"Only pitiless punishment of the principal culprits will open their eyes to their turpitude. Only the obligation to work hard to pay off her debts will make Germany understand that she is beaten and dishonoured and that she can only buy herself back into the good graces of the world by a long expiation. Havas.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

In order to respond to the insolent appeal of the German Government, which calls on the Empire of 1914 to take part in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, the "Rappel" proposes to ask Alsace-Lorraine immediately to send representatives to the French Parliament. It would not be unpleasant it says, to see the representatives of our cherished provinces ratify the peace. Havas.

FUTURE OF WURTEMBERG.

ABDICATION OF THE KING.

BERNE, Dec. 2.

The King of Wurtemberg has abdicated so far as he is concerned, but does not mention the heir Duke Albert. Havas.

The reigning king is Wilhelm II., born on February 25, 1848, son of the late Prince Friedrich of Wurtemberg (second of the late King Carl I.) and of the late Princess Katharine of Wurtemberg (sister of the late king). He succeeded the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue; Princess Pauline, born December 19, 1877, married October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied (2), April 5, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

This house is connected with the English royal family, the Teeks being descendants of the morganatic marriage of the son of Alexander of Wurtemberg and the Countess of Hohenstein, while King Wilhelm's first wife was the sister of the Duchess of Albany.

The former Duchy of Wurtemberg became, with a large increase of territory, as electorate in 1803, and was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to £102,299, with additional grants of £2,528 for the other members of the royal family.

OPIUM QUESTION SETTLED.

("Gazette's Special Service."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The "Times" correspondent in Peking writes that the Government in pursuance of its persistent policy also to please the Allies" has decided to burn the remaining opium stocks in Shanghai. Three hundred chests have already been sold; twelve hundred will be destroyed in the presence of the allied representatives.

NEW DUTCH LOAN.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

HAGUE, Nov. 26.

(Delayed). The second Chamber has passed a Bill authorising the issue of a five per cent loan of three hundred and fifty million florins.

CANADA'S LOSSES.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, Nov. 26.

(Delayed). It is officially announced that the official Canadian casualties during the war have been 213,268 of whom 56,047 are counted among the dead.

"Unless men are willing to fight and die for great ideals, including love of country, ideals will vanish, and the world will become one huge sty of materialism. And unless the women of ideals bring forth the men who are ready thus to live and die, the world of the future will be filled by the spawn of the unfit. . . . These men are high souls as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes, the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that heaveforth they must walk in the shadow." — Colonel Roosevelt in the "Metropolitan."

THE RACING SEASON.

Binoculars can now be obtained from Lawrence and Mayo, Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo. Price P.T.1,200.

Westner's Fountain Pens
A. WESTNER & Co. Shepheard's Hotel, Bldg., CAIRO

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

25,000 TROOPS LANDED.

ALLIED FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

ATHENS, Nov. 30.

The landing of the Allied troops at Constantinople and in the neighbourhood continues. It is estimated that twenty five thousand have so far been disembarked. A Greek aircraft post has been established at San Stefano. After a ceremony the Greek flag was hoisted over the Hellenic Agency. M. Alexandropoulo accompanied by the Secretary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs has arrived and will take up his functions as Greek Political Representative. Havas.

ATHENS, Nov. 30.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan has left the Dolma Begche Palace and has taken up his residence at Yildiz Kiosk. Hellenic Agency.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The Minister of the Marine announces: "The Allied fleet has arrived at Sebastopol. The Russian battleship Volga, a destroyer and five German submarines will be divided up among the British, French and Italian navies. The Bruix and the Cimeterre have left Salonica for Constantinople. The destroyer Prolet is going to Galatz and the cruiser Jules Michelet has arrived at Samsoun. Havas.

DEATH OF ROSTAND

THE AUTHOR OF "CHANTECLER."

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The poet Edmond Rostand died this afternoon in consequence of a chill. Havas.

Edmond Rostand was born at Marseilles in 1868, his father being a well-known French literary man. His first success on the stage was the comedy "Les Romanesques," published in 1894, which was followed next year by "La Princesse Lointaine" and two years later by "La Samaritaine." He gained a European reputation by "Cyrano de Bergerac" in 1897, which was an extraordinary success, due to the reaction against exotic dramas. In 1900 came "L'Aiglon" and ten years later his much advertised "Chantecler" was a failure theatrically. "Chantecler" courts comparison with "The Birds"; the pedantic Woodpecker is always looking for Antichrists—even the Nightingale's song reminds him of the Greek comedian—while in his reference to contemporary topics and literature on the ephemeral fashions of the day Rostand imitated the methods of the old comedy. How far these imitations succeed and the methods of Aristophanes are justifiable in a whimsical heroic comedy is a question for the taste of the individual reader; on this point the critics have been very severe. Justice, however, should be done to the courage of a dramatist who, certain of popular favour had he been content to cast the story of "Chantecler" on the mould he had used for "Cyrano de Bergerac," ventured to attempt a new and original genre. Since that play he wrote a number of less famous works, such as "Le Printemps de l'Aile," "Le cantique de l'Aile," etc.

Mr. Rostand lived at Cambo some miles from St. Jean-de-Luz, and the voluntary exile and solitude in which he lived created a vague legend about him.

After a reception at the Academy, M. Rostand took up his residence at Cambo about 1903, and for the first time began to live in reality the life of the fields. The trees, the flowers, the animals, the elements fascinated him and became new themes for his thoughts and his dreams. He found a new inspiration for his most important personages; he fraternised with Nature till it seemed as if humanity had suddenly disappeared from his ken. He created a world in which the only beings were animals; he loved them, he brought them, he lent them his life, his intelligence, his fancy, his eloquence, his genius—and the result was "Chantecler."

With his simple tastes he had a horror of the world and of noise. He did not seek publicity but the world sought out his country home, and Arnaga is now to be found in "Baedeker."

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORTING PROGRESS.

A representative of the "Gazette learned on Monday from a Municipal Councillor that the Municipality had the intention of taking steps to get the power to enforce cleaning of the side streets of the town. This is cheering news. But if the Municipality takes as long to obtain the necessary power to act as it took, say, to get the Municipal Kitchen or the Free Baths going, the influenza epidemic will be over and we—those who remain—will still be left to enjoy the odours of putrefying fish-heads and other refuse.

There has been some attempt to clean the special lane, off Sherif Pasha Street, whose filthy condition we have described. There has been considerable sweeping in the space leading, from the Impasse Artinoff, between two large buildings to Rue Adib, but in the other (Antoniades Building) there is a very large heap of household refuse which a Bowab described to our representative as sending forth at times a smell which was "b'ttal khalas." The small drain or cesspool in the Impasse Artinoff remains as we last described it—filled with bricks but not cleaned out.

The "Bourse Egyptienne" remarks that a Municipal sweeping cart was seen to traverse the Ramleh Boulevard yesterday about 2 p.m. and watered that thoroughfare. Is this a portent?

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns that Bolshevism in Russian circles is that the ex-Tsarina of Russia and her daughters have been killed.

Football-lovers! Look at page 5 to-day.

Are you satisfied with your baker.
TRY LIPTONS!
Up-to-date bakery, Boulakieh, Cairo.
Best Wheaten Bread & Cakes.
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INFLUENZA IN EGYPT.

THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

P.H.D.'s ACTION.

A meeting was held at the Public Health Department on Thursday, November 28, in consider the question of the closure of schools as a measure of combatting the Influenza epidemic. Representatives of the Ministry of Education, Wakfs, Finance (the latter for Provincial Council, Schools) attended. It was decided that the following policy should govern the action to be taken:—

1. SCHOOLS SERVICE LOCAL NEEDS.—These should remain open unless special conditions arise in any school calling for closure, as the pupils attending such schools are merely sample units of the local population, and the danger of infection to the individual scholar attending such a school from association with persons within the school could not possibly be any greater than would result from a similar degree of intercourse outside.

2. SCHOOLS SERVING PARTICULAR CLASSES OF THE POPULATION AND DRAWING THEIR PUPILS FROM WIDELY SCATTERED LOCALITIES.—These have a tendency obviously by the daily centralisation and redispersal of the pupils to scatter and encourage the spread of the disease. They should therefore be converted into schools of the category described under Para. 1 by the exclusion of the pupils coming from a distance. This can be cannot be done, they should be closed.

3. BOARDING SCHOOLS.—These should not be closed either when infected or non-infected, since in the first instance the dispersal of the pupils would spread the infection to the outside general population, and in the second, closure would be disadvantageous as it would mean the removal of the pupils from an area free from infection and their dispersal into probably infected areas where they might be exposed to less favourable conditions of life than would be the case if they remained in school. Boarders should not be allowed to go home at week ends. In the case of an infected school it would be necessary that cases occurring in the school be treated under appropriate arrangements for isolation.

4. MIXED DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.—These schools as far as their sections are concerned should be converted into the category described under Para. 1 by the exclusion of day pupils coming form a distance. Boarders will not be interfered with, except that they should not be allowed to go home at week ends unless their homes are within the radius from which day scholars are allowed to attend.

5. KUTTABS.— Government kuttabs and Government inspected kuttabs, if passed by the Ministry of Education as sanitary, will be allowed to remain open. Other kuttabs will be closed on account of their generally overcrowded and insanitary condition.

6. HIGHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—These, and schools under the Department of Technical Education will be allowed to remain open. In the majority of cases the students are adults and their condition is comparable in that respect to a collection of persons earning their living.

The Government is now preparing to take action on these lines and earnestly invites the attention of the Council to some of all private schools not controlled by the Government to the matter.

It strongly recommends that closure of such private schools should be carried out on the same principles as are guiding the Government. The local Public Health authorities will be glad to give any help possible to those in charge of private schools in determining the application to particular schools of the principles laid down.

INFLUENZA AT ASSIUT.

Our correspondent writes:—

Absentees from schools are about 12 to 15 per cent daily. Last week, there was shortage of doctors in Assiut, because nearly all of them caught the fever. When a case occurs in a house the number of other cases to the number of the members of the family invariably takes place. This clearly shows that the instructions given by the Department of Public Health are not strictly observed. This has something to do with the customs of the country. The parents, sisters and brothers and even visitors do not think it polite to leave the patient isolated. Consequently they catch the disease and help in spreading it.

In Assiut itself, cases are not dangerous, but in the villages and other Moudirieh in Upper Egypt cases are often fatal. I was told by a friend of mine that in some villages, about 30 or 35 deaths occur daily.

It would be a humane on the part of doctors and medical inspectors to visit, voluntarily those places afflicted with influenza and during a short visit, to give instructions to the people for checking it.

TO BOOK-LOVERS.

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On the Sea Shore. Large Garden.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
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REVIEW AT THE SPORTING CLUB.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S RECEPTION.

A HISTORIC SCENE.

The Alexandria Sporting Club, cosmopolitan as it is according to its rules and regulations, has always been the rendezvous of the British Colony of Alexandria on occasions of public rejoicing. Year by year in the piping times of peace the British colony assembled on the beautiful sward of the race course and thronged the giddy heights of the grand stands to witness the trooping of the colours on the Queen's and since then on the King's birthday. Almost as regularly, year by year, the Army of Occupation entertained the British Community on the same courses with military sports. Battalions of some of the most famous regiments in the British army have marched or competed on this historic spot, in the days when regiments had bit four battalions, instead of the forty or so which they have grown in the late times of stress and valour. And what Anglo-Alexandrian, scattered in all parts of the belligerent world as the colony was by the great war, has not a vivid and affectionate remembrance of the Children's Day at the A. S. Club; of his pride at being promoted from the Babies' race to that of under ten, and of his chagrin at finding that the pony often stood first in a big race there are only three who get a bracket, and, deeper sorrow still, when you are no longer a baby, at discovering that you have to deserve a prize before it is given to you.

But of all the scenes of harmless joy and legitimate patriotism that have been acted on these green-hued playing fields nothing ever approached the significance of the spectacle seen there yesterday morning when General Allenby reviewed the 20th division, a fine body of men. English and Indian, who have made an everlasting name for themselves on the deserts of Sinai and in the hills of Palestine. This festival was the more touching than if exclusively British manifestations of former years. It is true that the stage was still occupied by the British, with their Indian comrades, but the audience was composed of representatives of almost unofficial, of all the Allied nations, together with a number of the inhabitant of those countries which, thanks to the kill of General Allenby and the valour of his troops, are now free from the yoke of the tyrant.

The whole of the racing enclosure, both grand and small stands, and every inch of wards as far as the little houses, was packed. The arrangements, it may be said were perfect; everybody could find some one who knew where to tell him or her where to go according to the colour of the invitation card.

In acknowledgment of the gracious invitation of H.E. the Sultan, Lady Allenby and a number of staff officers occupied the Sultanieh box, while the stewards' box was reserved for the diplomatic corps and their families. Very thoughtfully the lower tiers of the grand stand were reserved for women and children (it was packed); the upper storey was reserved for officers—ordinary civilians also ran. Every foot of vantage was compacted and it was a revelation to many to see how the fragile looking totalisator railings and buildings could stand the unaccustomed weights that were put upon them.

In the smaller enclosure every care had been taken for the comfort of the concalescents, who were accommodated on the stand and were met by a number of lady Red Cross workers, who handed out enveloped containing cigarettes to each blue and visitor as he entered. Chairs two or three deep stretched out for other visitors along the border of the race course almost as far as Ibrahimieh.

The proceedings were very much the same as those of the previous day. The general arrived with his staff at the hour appointed and proceeded to inspect the artillery and infantry units. Then, when the inspection was over, he rode down the course with his staff, lustily cheered, especially by the convalescents and, after passing the Sultanieh box, returned amid renewed cheering and took up his post in front of a flag pole bearing a large Union Jack, where he sat on horseback to take the salute. The bearing of the men, both British and Indian, as they marched past was splendid and the precision of their movements, was warmly commented upon by all present. The Gurkhas came in for a specially loud round of cheering—again the convalescents seeming to show his greatest enthusiasm, probably because they know better than anyone the splendid work that these little little men have done both in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The march past lasted a little over three quarters of an hour and was greatly helped by the spirited music of the bands in attendance, on General Allenby's left. As soon as the last file had disappeared round the bend the General rode away with his staff and appeared particularly pleased at a loud British three cheers from the boarders of Victoria College, who, led by their captain, drowned all other sounds as the staff cortege moved off. It was an unforgettable day.

CAIRO SYRIANS' BANQUET TO GENERAL ALLENBY.

As previously announced the Syrian Community of Egypt on Sunday last gave a banquet of 60 covers at the Syrian Club, Sharia El Alfi, Cairo, in honour of General Sir Edmund and Lady Allenby in recognition of his great victories in Palestine and Syria which culminated in the liberation of these countries from Turkish yoke under which they had been groaning for hundreds of years. To this banquet were also invited General Watson, O.C. the Forces in Egypt and Mrs. Watson, Brig. General G.F. Clayton, Chief Political Officer to the E.E.F. and Mrs. Clayton, Colonel Ronald Storrs, Military Governor of Jerusalem, Commander Hogarth, Captain Napier, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, E.E.F. and Mrs. Napier, and representatives of the Syrian Communities at Alexandria, Tantah and other places General Sir L. Bols and Colonel Herbertson, who were also invited, were unable to attend owing to previous engagements.

General and Lady Allenby arrived about 8 p.m. and were received at the outer gate by the members of the Committee. After being presented to these gentlemen they were led to the dining hall which was most tastefully decorated with flowers and electric lamps which sang and played as the dinner was being served.

When dinner had been served Dr. F. Nimr, one of the joint proprietors of "Al Mokattam" made the following address in English:

General Allenby, Lady Allenby, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Syrian Community of Egypt, represented on this happy occasion mainly by Presidents and Members of its different organisations scattered all over this country, have deemed me the honour to be their mouthpiece in conveying their thanks to our esteemed guests or accepting our invitation, and in expressing our deep gratitude to you General Allenby, your staff and through you to the glorious army you so ably led to the liberation of our country.

The far reaching effects of the wonderful victories you won for the cause of civilisation on the battlefields of Syria and Palestine are to the world the subject of ever increasing appreciation. Nations, great and small, through messages of their kings, their Presidents and their leading men, have been showering their praises on you and your valiant troops for the service you rendered to the cause of Freedom and of right against Might. In all this, we beg to join most heartily. But the sons and daughters of Syria and Lebanon, whether scattered throughout the four corners of the globe, or still living in their sorely tried country—we, one and all, feel to-day proud and thankful to had General Allenby as the great liberator of Syria, as the hero for whose coming our fathers have looked forward for hundreds of years and as the saviour of the remnant of our brothers and sisters who, decimated by hunger and disease, have mingled their prayers with their last breath for the success of his arms. And their prayers have been answered in the most complete victory recorded in the history of war.

It is to you, General Allenby, to your armies and Allied Nations that Syria owes its new lease of right future.

In the name of the Syrians in this and other countries, in the name of Humanity and of liberty, we again offer our deep and enduring gratitude to you, your noble country and your troops, and last but not least, to Lady Allenby who stands among us as the model of devotion to duty and as a noble example in acts of kindness and in untiring help for the success of her husband in his great work. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health of General Allenby, the great Liberator of Syria.

General Allenby replied thanking the Syrians for their kind invitation and stating that the edit of the victory is due to his valiant army who have accomplished the greatest deeds by taking out and fitting out of action three Turkish armies in a few days. He added that the object of this great war was to uphold justice and to liberate the small oppressed nations. His object has been attained and he had no doubt that the Allied Nations will do his on held will afford to the Syrians all means prosperity and full liberty of the liberty of doing their own future. He thanked them for their great praise of Lady Allenby and said that himself congratulates the Syrians as she had been a great help to him in accomplishing his work.

Dr. Nicola Fayad, the well-known Syrian orator and one of the Alexandria delegates was then asked to give a few words in Arabic, which, the mother tongue of the Syrians, and he did so terminating his short address with a poem he had prepared in praise of General Allenby. Naum Bey Shoucair likewise read a short poem of praise to General and Lady Allenby, both seems being greatly appreciated.

After the dinner and lectures were over, a dance was given at the reception hall of the Club in which Mrs. Tueni, Miss Nejla Daghir and Miss Katy Nimr entertained the audience, the first two by their sweet voices and the last by her charming national Syrian and Lebanese dances, for which they were all congratulated by General Allenby and others present. Miss Daghir sang first "Chanson Satranine" in each, from Victorien Jonciores famous opera entitled "Le Chevalier Jean," then Wilson Aine's Waltz song "Carmen," in English, and then another song in Arabic. In all the three songs she was greatly applauded.

The General and Lady Allenby and others left about 11 p.m. and were greatly cheered on leaving.

SUICIDES ON DEFEAT.

OLD PRUSSIAN GENERAL'S DEATHS.

Our telegrams lately stated that the real cause of the death of Herr Hallin, one of the leading German Captains of Industry, was due to his having committed suicide on reading the terms of the armistice. Two Austrian Ministers have also killed themselves owing to their chagrin, but the most picturesque suicide was that of an octogenarian Prussian officer, Lieutenant General Gustav Ahlburn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-German war of 870-1, who killed himself at Hamelin last month in front of the statue of Bismarck. His widow in announcing his death says that he committed suicide "in the deepest mourning and despair owing to the shame inflicted on his German Fatherland."

Football-lovers! Look at page 5 to-day.

PORT-SAID. Messrs Davies Bryan are showing a full range of cloths, hosiery and winter goods.

New Tailoring Department just opened.

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Skin and Bladder Diseases.
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