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Cairo Amusements !

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MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
LAST WEEK.
TO-NIGHT, Thursday March 13 at 8.30
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
To-morrow, Friday, March 14 at 8.30
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
Saturday, March 15 at 8.30
THE GAY PARISIENNE.
Sunday, March 16 at 8.30
Farewell Performance
MAMMOTH
VAUDEVILLE
NEXT WEEK
THE NEW BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
Monday, March 17 at 8.30
The Greatest Success of Modern Times
"ROMANCHI"
By EDWARD SHELTON.
Miss CATHLEEN DOYLE as Mme CAVALLIN.
The p ay that crowded the Lyric Theatre, London for three years.
Tuesday, March 18 at 8.30
The Enormously Successful Comedy
"GRUMPY"
by Horace Hodges and Wigney Percyval in 4 acts.
Mr. Compton Coutt as "Grumpy."
USUAL PRICES — Box Office open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

THE RADIUM CINEMA
Sharia Emad-el-Din, CAIRO.
Open Air Show in the Garden and also in the Hall.
ALL TITLES ARE IN ENGLISH.

COMING EVENTS.

CAIRO.

March.
Thurs. 13., Zoological Gardens, Gizeh. Open Daily, 9 a.m.
Nile Aquarium, Gezireh Grotto. English Tea gardens; open daily.
Lipton's Oriental Tea Rooms and Grill Rooms and Gardens. Luncheons and dinners. Music from 5 to 9 p.m.
Kursaal, 8.30 prompt. Maurice E. Bandman presents The Bandman Musical Comedy Company.
Cinema Salle Kleber, opposite Egyptian Telegraph Avenue Houlac — Daily at 6 and 9 p.m. Sunday, Matinée at 5.15. Change of programme every Tuesday.
American Cosmograph, nightly at 6 and 9.15 p.m.
Radium Cinema, Sharia Emad-el-Dine, at 6 and 9 p.m.
Shepheard's Hotel. Daily Concert on terrace from 6 to 7 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m. Concert also during dinner in Restaurant and Grill-Room from 8 to 10.30 p.m. On Thursday afternoon, Concert by Milani's Orchestra, in the Terrace Hall.
Continental Hotel, Restaurant on the terrace from 7.30 p.m.
Esbekieh Gardens, Soldiers' Club. Open daily, admission free.
Esbekieh Gardens, The Welsh Band will play every Sunday from 8.45 to 10.45 p.m.
Luna Park, Heliopolis. Open every Thursday and Sunday from 2.30 to 9 p.m.
Mena House, Bar and Billiard room open. Afternoon tea on terrace, daily.
Every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m., Officers Pigeon Shoot at Rod-el-Farag.
Kursaal, 8.30 prompt. The Bandman Musical Comedy Company; "The Belle of New York."
Every Saturday, British Recreation Club, Whist Drive, 9 p.m.
Every Saturday, Grand Continental Hotel, Small Dance.

ALEXANDRIA.

March.
Thurs. 13., Majestic Picture Palace, near Ramleh Station. Cinema Performance every day at 6 and 9 p.m., Sunday matinée at 3 p.m. English titles. Change of programme every Thursday.
American Cosmograph. Every day, 6 and 9.15 p.m., Thursday, Sundays and holidays, 3, 6 and 9.15 p.m. Change of programme every Saturday.
Cinema Iris, Rue Rosette. Every day 6 and 9 p.m. Sunday matinée at 2 p.m. Change of programme every Wednesday.
Cinema Chantecler. Every day 6 and 9 p.m. Change of programme every Thursday.
Alhambra Theatre, Symphonic Concerts every Sunday morning at 10.45.
Jardin Rosette, Mrs. Fry's Exhibition of Water-colours until March 13, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Alhambra Theatre, 8.30. The New Bandman Comedy Company. "The Saving Grace."
Every Saturday, San Stefano Casino. Small Dance.

Alexandria Amusements !

Majestic Picture Palace
Rue Gare de Ramleh. (Tel. 35-14).
Programme from Thurs. March 13th
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
From MASCAGNI'S Opera.
With vocal parts and choruses by Mme Lanubertini and M. Aldiri, and an orchestra of 30 musicians under Prof. B. CAJO.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In "A Dog's Life"
And Several other Films.

American Cosmograph
Tel. No. 2929. Rue du General Earle
Programme from Friday March 7.
Soul of a Judge - Heart of a Father.
Powerful drama in four parts.
AN AMERICAN WEDDING.
Sentimental Comedy.
Secret of the Submarine
Last Episode "Lieut. Orville's Triumph."

CINEMA IRIS THEATRE.
12, Rue Rosette Alexandria,
The most elegant Cinema. Patronised by the highest social classes of Alexandria.
Programme
from Wednesday March 12, 1919.
MISERICORDE
from OCTAVE PRADEL'S famous novel.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In "CHARLIE AS A POLICEMAN."
BIDOCHE'S FAMILY TROUBLES
Screaming American Farce.
And Other Interesting Films.

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LAST WEEK
Thursday & Friday, March 13 & 14
For the first time in Egypt the Great Success from the Duke of York's Theatre
"THE SAVING GRACE"
A Comedy in 3 Acts by C. HADDON CHAMBERS.
Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY Great Success.
Farewell Performance
Saturday March 15th at 8.30 prompt.
Monster Programme
The World's Record Breaker still running.
CHARLEY'S AUNT
by BRANDON THOMAS
The Original Authorised London Version
by Special arrangement with Mr. Brandon Thomas
Preceded by the Famed Sketch
THE MONKEY'S PAW
By W. W. JACOBS
MATINEE
Sat. March 15th at 4.30 p.m.
"GRUMPY."
Monday March 17th. Opening Night
THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
IN THE
EARL and the GIRL.

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ORDRE DU JOUR :

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration et des Censeurs pour l'exercice 1918.
Approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Profits et Pertes pour l'exercice 1918.
Répartition des bénéfices.
Nominations statutaires.
Fixation des émoluments des administrateurs et des censeurs.
Pour assister à l'assemblée, Messieurs les actionnaires doivent se conformer à l'article 16 des Statuts.
Les dépôts de titres doivent être effectués au plus tard le 25 Mars 1919 au siège social ou à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., le Caire et Alexandrie. 64358-2

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The material and form of contract can be seen on application at the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bulak, or at the office of Cairo Divisional Loco. Superintendent, Bulak, any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.
The Administration does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.
Cairo, March 11, 1919. 64359-1

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

RECENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The general public is somewhat amazed at the events which have taken place in Cairo during the last few days. There has not seemed to be the slightest justification for a number of schoolboys and college students surrounding themselves with the riff-raff of the streets and disturbing the peace of the gay city. It appears from the account available, corroborated by that of eye-witnesses, that the tramway service was considered a vulnerable spot—it certainly was the easiest thing to attack for nothing is so helpless when anything goes wrong as a tram car put out of action—and that proceedings began there. Then the sport of holding up a tram car, smashing its windows and ripping its seats was considered so good that the boys in trousers and fezzes, who started it, were soon joined by others in galabiehs and emehs. An onslaught was next made on the pretty trees, which are the joy of the Cairo suburbs (and the cutting down of which to replace them by other and better ones was the cause of much protest last year and the year before by European suburban-dwellers). Armed with the sticks and clubs thus obtained shop windows fell a prey to the growing mob. On Monday it was estimated that from three to four thousand persons came over Kasr el Nil Bridge from the Gezireh side, apparently without any leaders or any set object, but there was plenty of excitement and shouting and a certain amount of looting. Arrests were made by the police and the military were called out. Where after repeated warnings to disperse the crowd refused to move, or where rushes were made at the police, the order to fire was given. A repetition of much the same action took place again on Tuesday in the Shubra district with the same result—casualties.
Now the general public objects to being made uncomfortable, to having shops shut suddenly without warning, to having to stop indoors to avoid coming into collision with the police, to being deprived of a chat in a favourite café because the chairs have been hurriedly put into a place of safety,—in fact, to being side-tracked from its usual pursuits, and if it has to be turned out of its placid way, there must be sufficient reason forthcoming. The question, therefore, that sane persons are asking themselves is, What is it all about? Why should a mob of schoolboys and roughs upset tranquil Cairo while all over the rest of the country the pursuits of peace, ploughing the land and sowing the seed, are engrossing man, woman and child to the exclusion of all else, as was markedly the case on Monday as soon as the city was left behind. The answer is one that those who took part in the disturbances certainly could not give, with reasonable justification, for the schoolboys could state no fresh grievance that affected them as scholars and the mob did not know what they were out for except to take part in the general excitement and to get their share of what was going in the shape of booty. This sort of thing can happen anywhere. Mob law is well known to social psychologists and mob law is always put down with a very heavy hand for it is the antithesis of all that ordered civilisation has built up. But surely the schoolboys had a reason for coming out on strike? They had. On Sunday, four well known men, three of them ex-Ministers had been sent out of the country since, it appears, they preferred to take their own method of gaining the confidence of Europe. That these methods were hardly likely to commend themselves to responsible statesmen in Europe is proved by the fact that the only public protests made have been those of irresponsible youths and street-roughs. Schoolboys are not taxpayers, are not even voters when there is a chance to vote, neither are bootblacks and street vendors. We are driven to the conclusion, therefore, that, whatever it was that caused the recent disturbances, the responsible Egyptians who have come to value law and order and the constitutional method of political agitation had nothing to do with what took place, for it is unbelievable that they would be so cowardly as to stir up their own sons and a few ignorant men to risk collision with the police and the military (as an unruly mob in any country is likely to do) while they themselves remained quietly at home. A well-ordered procession of responsible electors of members of the Legislative Assembly, parading the streets with the oriental dignity that is unmatched in Cairo, would have had an effect upon the European population in Cairo and the news of it would undoubtedly have had its influence in Europe. But Egyptian politicians have yet to learn the A.B.C. of political agitation.

CAIRO VEGETABLE SHOW.

(To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette,")

Sir,— I was much interested to see the very best of Egyptian vegetables which have always interested me in the 14 years out here as they are grown with practically only artificial moisture.
The most wonderful fact which struck me on going round this show was the great variety of lovely vegetables and salads grown to perfection at the period of the year namely the first week in March. The second was a general want of artistic display in setting up the collections of vegetables. Generally speaking the quality was very good but in many cases the exhibits would be much improved by better and more uniform selection.
Certain varieties of vegetable which evidently are better suited to the climate and conditions specially stood out, prominent among these being cabbages, turnips, lettuce, (cabbage variety), leeks, endive, sweet potatoes, celeriac, plants, fennel, marrow, peas, spinach. Swedes were also exceptionally good but from an English point of view would hardly be shown in a collection of vegetable, although they have been one of the best issued to the troops this spring. Also amongst those shown, but not so well, might be mentioned beet, carrots, asparagus and cos (or tall lettuce). The first named was on the aged side and the carrots were badly choosen a matched. The asparagus was small and the lettuce lacked the hearts of an English one. Tomatoes were little better than the ordinary samples sold regularly in the market; radishes also had a tendency to be shown too old, many exhibitors evidently thinking that mere size is of great advantage for show purposes.
I should also like to comment on the question of parsley as were for the first time in Egypt I saw a large quantity of the curled or English variety which apparently grows well and is far superior from every point of view to the plain leaved variety usually offered for sale and also remains fresh much longer.
Celery is also very well shown in several instances. By far the best collection stayed both in general quality and for artistic arrangement was that shown by the Cairo sewage farm where the cabbage, leeks, carrots, turnips, swedes, parsley were exceptionally good, and asparagus, peas, marrows, broad beans and fennel were good; the poorest from an English point of view being the tomatoes and Jerusalem artichokes and the beet-root which latter was on the old side. This vegetable when of the round or turnip variety which is the principal one grown in Egypt should never be allowed to grow bigger than a tennis ball or large orange.

Yours, etc.,
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BRITISH ENGINEERING.

FIRMS IN EGYPT

What is probably the most strenuous year in their history has probably just been completed by British firms in the iron and steel and allied industries. The big enemy offensive in the spring of 1918 engendered a speeding-up of all plants associated with the munitions of war, and from that date until the cessation of hostilities on the signing of the armistice the strain on manufacturers was extremely heavy. Few people realise the sacrifice made by the British iron and steel industries to meet the demands of the Allied forces on land and sea and in the air and the manner in which extensive and costly plants have been hastily adapted to the making of munitions. Now that hostilities have ceased what reparation is to be made to these industries for the way in which they have helped to win the war? The reward appears to be in the hands of the manufacturers themselves. The chance to regain colonial and foreign trade, previously directed to Germany, is exceptional and it remains to be seen whether the British manufacturer is alive to the opportunity.
Up to the end of October these British firms found it extremely difficult and in some cases impossible, to arrange delivery programmes for orders, even if of extreme urgency, so insistent were the demands of war contracts and inquiries from France and Italy. There is no doubt that if the actual output of the British iron and steel industries and Allied engineering trades could be assessed it would undoubtedly prove that 1918 eclipsed all previous records. Possibly this state of affairs was not without benefit and from a commercial point of view many firms have been organised on more methodical lines than in pre-war days when criticisms of the British manufacturers' obsolete methods were general. Since the date of the armistice, inquiries, particularly from abroad, have been plentiful and evidence is not lacking that the leading British manufacturers realise the excellent prospects offered in the colonial and foreign markets. Here in Egypt is a great opportunity to establish centres for the fostering of trade in the East. Without extensive and adaptable plants on hand, British manufacturers are prepared to supply according to the climatic or geographical requirements of any country which in pre-war days was not often considered. It only remains for the leading British firms to open up where Germany was previously dominant and to show that British productions are in no way inferior. In other words extensive new markets are available and it is paramount to realise the opening created by the war.
Already one important English firm has established an Egyptian branch in Cairo. This is Robert Hudson, Limited, of the Gildersome Foundry, Leeds, with branches already established in India, South Africa, Russia, Straits Settlement, China, and they are opening new ground in other parts of the world. The firm are manufacturers of light railway plant, steel tipping wagons, light locomotives, passenger cars, goods wagons, mining trucks, sugar cane cars, steel colliery tubs, switches and crossings, turn tables, wheels and axles, roller bearings, contractors' plant and mono-railways and all subsidiary machinery. The works at Gildersome are the largest British works in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of narrow gauge railway material. Many miles of narrow gauge railway can be seen in constant use at the works in addition to enormous quantities undergoing construction. Messrs. Hudson have over 50 years' experience in the design and manufacture of light railway material and have practical knowledge of the manner in which such goods are used. In order to study the actual working conditions in each individual country the engineers have resided in all parts of the world and consequently the manufacturers have a world wide reputation for being thoroughly suitable and efficient. The company has been carrying out large and important Government contracts during the war and is now booking many orders for reconstruction work.
After 4 years of war foreign markets must be practically devoid of supplies and urgent requirements must be met. German industries should be diverted to Great Britain resulting after the transition stage in an export boom for British manufacturers and a revival of shipping appears likely to be steadily accelerated.

Six hundred and ten French prisoners of war have arrived at Malmoe, Sweden, on their way to Copenhagen, whence they will be repatriated. The French destroyer Enseigne Roux have also arrived from Copenhagen, with about 300 French and 300 Italians, who will shortly be taken to Rouen.

"The Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man : for the Lord fought for Israel."
Joshua 10 : 14.

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