## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE EFFECT OF GENERAL ALLENBY'S APPOINTMENT.

The "Watan."— The recent statement addressed to the Egyptian nation by a number of its leading men, the speech delivered by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords in London and the speech of Sir Edmund Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt, which was addressed yesterday afternoon at the Residency to those notables who met there, have had the best of effects on people here. For our part, we have never entertained the least doubt in regard to the genuine liberty and generosity of the British Government, and to the prudence and discretion of the Egyptian nation. The vexatious events which have taken place are very regrettable, but they do not at all mean that the whole Egyptian nation is responsible for them. The British Government itself, has understood the truth about the real situation, and it is impossible to draw a different conclusion. When General Sir Edmund Allenby's appointment to the high post of Special High Commissioner was announced, we felt fully confident that His Excellency would act with the wiser men of the Egyptian nation and join their efforts to his in such a way as would lead up to the best solution of the future of Egypt. Fortunately, we were not mistaken in what we expected, and we sincerely wish to see such efforts on both sides bringing about favourable results. In the mean time we are confident that the Egyptian nation will listen to the advice of its Ministers, ulemas, and notables, and submit to their discretion unconditionally.

### LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

"Misr." (commenting on Lord Curzon's statement that "Recent manifestations had been predatory rather than political in character").—If we should comment on this statement we should say that Lord Curzon's judgment regarding these demonstrations is like the judgment of any one standing afar off from us who does not quite know how colours are our souls and what meekness marks our character, apart from a group of ignorant persons who stain the conduct of the nation in a way from which the wiser people absolve themselves, just as the enlightened always do in regard to the acts of the ignorant rabble in every nation.

### SITUATION IN DAKAHLIEH.

The "Afkar."— The Mudir of Dakahlieh has issued a circular letter asking the inhabitants of the province to behave quietly. He also asked some of the ulemas to read the same statement to those who recited prayers in the Mosque. The general situation is satisfactory. The advice addressed by ex-Ministers, ulemas and notables to the nation, has been printed separately and thousands of copies of it have been sent to all Mudirs and Governors in Egypt for distribution throughout the country.

### A NEW MINISTRY.

"The "Ahram."— The new scheme for the organisation of a Ministry of Communications for Egypt, has now been definitely agreed upon. The proposed Ministry will control the Railways Administration, the Telegraph, and the Telephone offices, the Postal Administration, the Ports and Lights, the Roads and Bridges service, the Marine Engineering works, the Nile Ferries, etc. The formation of this new Ministry will be announced in a few days time. A special budget will be opened in the new budget, and it will undoubtedly be the largest Ministry both in regard to its finance, and in regard to the number of its departments and officials.

### TO FIGHT THE GERMAN PIANOFORTE.

A fine fighting spirit was manifested at the "Victory Dinner," in London, of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association, the determination being expressed on all hands to make a big bid for the supremacy of the world in this important field. But, as Sir Landon Ronald observed, it can only be done by delivering the goods, by turning out absolutely the best article, and by convincing the world at large—and in particular the great performers of the world—that it is veritably the best. And this means unsparing effort. The interesting announcement was made at this dinner that the formation, of a big federation, bringing together the whole of the music industries of the country, was on foot—the idea being the establishment of a powerful and representative organisation capable of promoting the interests and shaping the policy of the trade as a whole. This seems a wise move.

### CARDINALS ASK FOR INCREASES.

A Central News message from Rome says a petition has been presented to the Pope by the Cardinals resident in Rome for an improvement of their financial status to meet the very heavy increase in the cost of living.

## THE NEW SUDAN.

### BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

The present year, fraught still with so much danger and anxiety, and so much suffering for the human race, will witness the completion of two decades of rule by British administrators of that vast territory known geographically as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Comprised within these two short years, what strange and beneficent a change has been wrought in the material and moral conditions of a people who, for years unnumbered, had groaned beneath the oppression and tyranny of savages of their own race, but strangers to all code of equity and justice! It is yet a fact that if the bloodiest and most repulsive pages of the Mahdist miserule of the Sudan be searched it will be difficult to find a parallel for the atrocities perpetrated by so-called "Christian" of German and Austrian nationality; but the reign of terror that prevailed in the Sudan between 1882, immediately preceding the fall of El Obeid, and 1898, which witnessed the triumph of the Anglo-Egyptian arms and the release of the wretched people from the Khalifa's yoke, was real and horrible enough.

### THE WORK OF SOLDIERS.

It is no less a fact—and one that cannot be too strongly emphasised—that both the conquest and the settlement of the Sudan have been the work of soldiers, and certainly Napoleon's caustic saying that "the worse the man, the better the soldier" does not apply here, for in the making of the modern Sudan some of the most worthy, as well as the most brilliant, militarists have had a hand, men skilful as statesmen and administrators as proficient in the art of war.

Old Marshal Saxe used to declare that the public had a short memory for military services, and that "soldiers were like cloakes—we thought of them only when it rained." No such reflections can ever be aroused in regard to the final conquest of the Sudan, for history contains no similar instance of an entire people, estimated at nearly three millions, freshly rescued from a state of abject misery and devastating persecution, having been settled in peace and general prosperity within a period of a few years. True it is that seasonal variations have spelled transition in the rate of progress achieved economically; but the moral advance of the people and the consistent amelioration of their physical welfare have known no slackening or deviation since the day that British rule was first declared to be in force, than power which, a Daniel Webster once confessed, "dotted over the surface of the whole globe, with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial aire of England."

### SOME FAMILIAR NAMES.

And how many names of famous soldiers, dead and gone, of others, fortunately, still with us, recur to memory now that the fruits of their splendid services are ripening for the gathering! The great Kitchener, who, as simple captain, had, in 1884, laid the ground for future successful action by entering into negotiations with the powerful Kabarbish tribe and their Sheikh Soleh for assistance in the contemplated expedition to the Nile; Sir Herbert Stewart, whose high character, ability, and sound judgment have been attested to by no less an authority and critic than the late Lord Cromer; the great Lord Wolseley himself, and a perfect galaxy of celebrated names in the military history of this country. Then the student of campaigns in the Sudan from October, 1884, to the fall of Khartoum in January, 1885, as well as of the final campaign of all which crushed the Dervish force for ever, must be struck with the constant recurrence of names of eminent soldiers who have arrived at distinction in the present war. It is quite the usual thing to read in the published list of honours conferred by a grateful sovereign or, as I am the obituary notices which now form so large a proportion of our daily news pages, the words, "was present at the battle of Kordofan, 1884"; "served at the battle of Abu Klea, 1885"; "was at the battle of Toski, 1889;" etc.; and it is no less true to say that the great majority of the distinguished soldiers who have been mentioned in the present war served at some period of their military career in the Sudan and Egypt.

From the debris of the Sudan a remarkably prosperous new province of the Empire has been reconstructed. Were the people of that country a little more imaginative and less prosaic in their meditations of what was and what is they could but pause to ask of themselves in the midst of their long-established era of well-being and whether they are really the same people, and whether this can, in very truth, be the same once unhappy land that sweated and groaned beneath the scourge of the Mahdi and of his still more brutal successor the Khalifa?

### THOUGHT AND FORESIGHT.

The New Sudan has come to stay. Government rules and "regulations," very carefully thought out at the time of its emancipation, have been consistently adhered to, and, as stated above, there has been no pause or hesitancy in an onward progress.

It was essential that British influence should in practice prove paramount; and pre-eminent it has always been. It was to assist the new government of the past, with all its accompanying horrors and demoralising effects, that the present form of administration was adopted; and it is a tribute to the capacity and discernment of the framers of the enactment that to all intents and purposes the system of administration remains precisely the same to-day, after having stood the test of twenty years' trial. It is a boisterd freedom that the Sudanese people have had conferred upon them, but a real liberty understood of all in the days of their serfdom. To give an outward and visible sign that in the eyes of the British Government the political status of the Sudan differed from that of Egypt, Lord Kitchener was instructed, on the capture of Khartoum, to hoist the British and Egyptian flags side by side; but it was significant of the intentions and the intuitions of carrying it out that at the time of our little trouble with French filibusters under Colonel Marchand at Fashoda, Lord Kitchener hoisted the Egyptian flag only. The political status of the Sudan, prepared by the eminent jurist, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, and adopted by Lord Cromer, has proved all that I was hoped of it, unknown though were many of its terms in the annals of European history books.

Endowed with a sufficiency of strength to support its existence, aided and encouraged by an Administration which proved as just as it was beneficent, the Sudan has gone on advancing along the road of sound and permanent prosperity. Those who have watched its evolution during the last twenty years, having perhaps known the country and its people in times much less propitious, are inclined to comment upon the astonishing transformation that has come about in so comparatively short a period, recalling an observation of Kenneth Freeman in relation to another, but somewhat similar, country. "To watch the immemorial culture of the East, slow-moving with the weight of years, dreamy with centuries of deep meditation, accept and assimilate, as in a moment of time, the science, the machinery, the restless energy and practical activity of the West, is a fascinating employment." Certain it is that the builders of the modern Sudan, militarily, politically, and economically, who still remain among us must often feel a thrill of pride and pleasure that their efforts have proved so pre-eminently determinate in the settlement of that country and the continued contentment of its peoples.

The once substantial population—estimated at eight and a half millions prior to the establishment of the Mahdists' rule and at but three and a half millions at the period of its determination—is gradually attaining its prior time importance. Diseases such as small-pox and dysentery have practically swept away; the hideous mortality arising from sanitary neglect and infantile disregard is now almost insignificant; the various tribes, instead of continually warring with one another and pillaging their neighbours' belongings, now live in amity and spirited trade rivalry; the courts are both respected and applied to by every class alike, in the fullest confidence that the "laws are not their masters but their servants, and he rules them who observes them."

### TO-DAYS PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Never have the country's finances—the keystone to the situation of its prosperity—been at a more favourable level than to-day. The position displayed is indeed a striking commentary upon the wisdom of those—and the late General Gordon was among them—who declared that the Sudan was and always would remain, "a useless possession"! Even that distinguished statesman and administrator the late Lord Cromer, who at one time counselled its abandonment by the British Government, lived to become a fervent convert from his early beliefs, and to confess himself as having been enormously mistaken.

Flocks and herds, almost destroyed under Dervish domination, again roam the limitless pastures; the famous date-trees, which give life and substance to thousands of the people, also nearly extirpated, are once more bringing wealth and plenty to their fortunate possessors; a splendid, but still limited, system of railways, in combination with excellent, if restricted, river-transport, now enables the people to dispose of their produce in the markets of the world, and at the same time to obtain a supply of those foreign luxuries and creature comforts so dear to the Eastern heart. How few of those, having survived the terrors of those unforgettable years of Mahdi rule, could ever have hoped to enjoy such things again! Telegraphs and posts, hospitals and asylums, schools and religious retreats, the grant of the utmost freedom in following the worship of their faith, perfect equality in all questions brought out before the Seat of Justice, and immunity from the perpetration of acts of petty tyranny or oppression by members of their own race and religion, all of these—and countless other—blessings have accrued during the passage of but two short decades of British administration in the Sudan.

Thus safely launched upon the path of material and moral progress, with a continuance of that prudent provision which hitherto has proved so great a boon in the ruling of the country, there exists every reason why the Sudan should pursue uninterruptedly the even tenor of its way on a course which has been won by the soldiers, made smooth by the soldier, and is being still directed by the soldier. The Sudanese, who, like so many other subject races, have come—through no will of their own, but none the less to their great and lasting fortune—under the aegis of a British military administration, and who have learned after a time to respect and to trust their governors, may not inappropriately recall the words of Gay:

"Such is the country maiden's fright,
When first a red-coat is in sight;
Behind the door she hides her face,
Next time at distance eyes the lace."

∴

(Percy F. Martin F.R.G.S. in the "African World.")

## A BANDMAN DIVORCE.

Mrs. Dorothy Phoebe Charles, whose professional name of Dora Delora is so well known in Egypt, has obtained a decree nisi of divorce from her husband Mr. Harry Wolsey Charles, who did not defend the petition. Mr. Justice Coleridge granted the divorce in England and the evidence was taken on commission in Egypt. Wife and husband are members of the company which came to Egypt as the Bandman Charles Musical Comedy Company. The parties were married in March, 1915, and lived in England till January, 1916, when they left for Calcutta with a company known as "The Scamps." In July the company was at Simla, where the respondent made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Monolisque, wife of a brother-in-law of the Rajah of Jhind. She appeared to have attached herself to the company, and to have taken a friendly interest in the respondent, who, said counsel, was very susceptible to ladies. She gave the wife great anxiety. The husband insisted on having the lady at the theatre and at the hotel. Later, "The Scamps" became the Bandman-Charles Musical Comedy Company, and Mrs. Manolisque became a chorus girl in the company. Owing to the attitude of the respondent to the lady, his wife declined to stop in the same hotel. The company left India for Egypt, and Mrs. Manolisque followed in the next steamer, calling herself, and being introduced by the respondent, as Mrs. Charles. They were seen together in an hotel in Cairo under compromising circumstances. Counsel said that the respondent at the time of his marriage was a music hall artist, and that after the marriage he and his wife lived in Loughborough Park, Brixton. Mrs. Manolisque was known professionally as Molly Lester. One witness stated that Molly Lester dressed in such a style as to attract attention even in Simla, and "her glad eye expression was very noticeable even for Simla."

## READY TO TRADE.

As it is believed in Weimar that peace will be signed early in May, all export firms in Germany have been notified to keep instant readiness for the raising of the blockade by that time.

Swedish fishing cutters which have arrived at the Swaw from Marstrand report having encountered numerous mines in the Northern Kattegat. The crew of one cutter counted upward of 400 mines in one group.

## Y.W.C.A. IN EGYPT.

### ANNUAL MEETING IN CAIRO.

#### REPORT FOR 1918.

A large attendance resulted from the invitations issued by the general committee of the Young Women's Christian Association to the annual meeting on Thursday last, which was held at 5 p.m. at the French Archeological Institute, Mouaira, Lady Allenby being present. Tea was served at 4.30, after which the Bishop in Jerusalem took the chair. The proceedings opened with a prayer by Mr. Horan, and the report for the past year was then read by Miss King, as follows:—

In 1917 we were rejoicing over the possession of our new Hostel, while in 1918 we have been occupied in trying to stretch to make room for all who want to stay there. Single rooms have been made double, the ironing room on roof and the cloakroom have become bedrooms, and still we cannot find space for all. Some of the girls who applied for room were earning between £3 and £14 a month, and others had lately come to Egypt and should have to refuse. So it was arranged that for those who could pay a higher rate, but who still wished to share our common life, we would rent furnished flats close by in 26 Sharia Soliman Pasha and now we have 10 girls and our secretary living outside, but coming over for their principal meals. The prices charged for full pension in the main house are from P.T. 100 to P.T. 170 per week, while those in annexe pay from P.T. 90 to P.T. 100. Those who have lived more than two years in Egypt are liable to be asked to make room for those who have lately arrived in the country. The total number of residents or visitors during the year has been 1,200, representing the following occupations: military clerks, civil clerks, calculating machine operators, shop assistants, telephone supervisors, hostel managers, nursery maids, childrens' nurses, Government dispensary workers, missionaries, Y.W.C.A. workers, deaconesses and V.A.D's, stewardesses, a canteen worker and a dentist. The military and Government clerks have been in the majority among the regular residents. These have been, naturally, mostly in British birth but the wide usefulness of the hostel is shown by the fact that 16 other nationalities have been represented namely: American, Australian, Armenian, Belgian, Bulgarian, Dutch, French, Greek, Italian, Jewish, Maltese, Russian, Roumanian, Swedish, Swiss and Syrian. In addition to the residents upstairs' sitting room, two rooms near the entrance have been fitted up for the reception of visitors where residents may receive their men friends and lady friends, teas being served there every day.

Considering the amount of various illnesses in the city the health of the house has been good on the whole.

The Hostel has been fortunate in retaining Miss Milne as House Secretary, the comfort of the house being due to her long experience and unfailing kindness.

The "Blue Triangle" which is now the badge of the Y.W.C.A. represents the intention of the Association to help the members to develop themselves on all sides bodily, mentally and spiritually. We offer them: (1) A Hostel, outdoor excursions, and out door country dances, a rest room, tea and other meals at moderate prices. (2) A lending library and papers, lecture classes, music, visits to places of interest and informal debates. (3) Daily house-prayers, and Bible study classes, evangelistic and missionary addresses, and a religious and social study section of the library.

The club membership is now 254 and the reading and tea-rooms are well used while most of the meetings are well-attended. The Educational Classes promise to bring in a steady source of income, and although limited to girls earning or about to earn their own living, are well attended:—

The classes at present in session are 3 for English, one for shorthand, and one for dressmaking. Mrs. Quibell is kindly giving another series of lectures and Bible classes, the fees for which will be given to the improvement of the Library. We have had a very successful year of the Association may grow steadily. A small section has been added to the library, of books on social questions, and are ready for those who attend lectures on those subjects.

In the absence of Mr. Pockitt, Mrs. Pockitt read the financial statement which was of a satisfactory nature.

An interesting account of the Training Centres for Secretaries in Australia, England and America and Canteen work in a London munition factory was given by Miss Lewis who has recently arrived from England and taken up her duties as assistant secretary to Cairo.

Miss Margerison, General Secretary for Egypt gave glimpses of the world's work of the Y.W.C.A. starting with the developments in Great Britain during the last twelve months.

The speaker went on to describe the great forward movement in France, the fifteen hostels erected for the W.A.A.C's. and the ten clubs in the towns. Mention was made of the "magnificent work of the "Foyers des Alliées" which is conducted by the American Y.W.C.A.

Interesting details were given of the Association's Campaign in Russia, started in the cities of Petrograd, Moscow and Vladivostock. A brief review followed of the practical usefulness of the Y.W.C.A. in India, China, and Japan with particular reference to the valuable contribution towards solving the industrial problems of those countries. In conclusion, attention was drawn to the new hostels opened by the General Council for Egypt, the one in Jerusalem organised by Miss McInnes last May, and latest of all—not yet two months old—that at Port Said.

The Bishop proposed votes of thanks to Miss, and Madame Foucart for the use of the Institute as a meeting place, and to Lady Allenby for the generous interest shown in the Association's work by her presence, concluding his remarks by paying a tribute to Miss McInnes, the virtual founder of the Y.W.C.A. in Cairo many years ago, whose pioneer work and subsequent labours have so largely contributed to the present healthy and flourishing condition of the Association.

The balance sheet on December 31, 1918, was as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Capital Account.* | | |
| Balance at 1st January 1918 | 5725 753 | |
| *Add.*—Difference in Valuation of Land, Buildings, Furniture and Equipment over Cost | 2150 706 | |
| *Add.* — Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1918 | 408 029 | 8282 488 |
| *Missionary Account.* | | |
| Balance at 1st January 1918 | 028 | |
| Donations during the year | 9 435 | |
| | 9 463 | |
| Expenditure during the year | 8 985 | 478 |
| *Soldiers Entertainment Fund.* | | |
| Balance at 1st January 1918 | 16 250 | |
| Donations during the year | 16 000 | |
| | 32 250 | |
| Expenditure during the year | 5 290 | 26 960 |
| *Sundry Creditors* | | 130 |
| *National Bank of Egypt overdraft* at 31st December 1918 | | 3015 919 |
| | | 11325 975 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Land, Buildings, Furniture, etc.* | | |
| Balance as at 1st January 1918 | 9154 294 | |
| Valuation made by Mr. de Courcy of the above Property: | | |
| Land | 7300 000 | |
| Buildings | 2700 000 | |
| Furniture and Equipment | 1405 000 | |
| | | 11305 000 |
| The Property is registered in the name of the National Bank of Egypt to secure the advance to the Association. | | |
| *Sundry Debtors* | | 19 287 |
| *Cash in Hand* | | 1 688 |
| | | 11325 975 |

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Association. We have verified the Overdraft at the National Bank of Egypt. We are satisfied that the above Balance Sheet correctly sets forth the position of the Association's Affairs as shown by the Books and Accounts.

RUSSELL HARRIS CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Cairo, March 6, 1919.

## NEW YORK—LOS ANGELES IN 9 HOURS.

The Apache Aerial Transportation Company, incorporated by Lieut. Wesley A. Hill, of Phoenix, Arizona, have signed a contract with the Glenn Martin Company, of Dayton, Ohio, for four twin-motored aeroplanes, each with a capacity for carrying forty-eight passengers. Hill said the first transaerial service would be inaugurated about August 1 next, when the planes will attempt to carry forty-eight passengers each from New York to Los Angeles, California. Three passages already were booked at £1,000 each. Landings were planned for Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities along a southern route. Operation expenses will amount to £130,400. After reaching Los Angeles, Hill proposes to establish regular routes on a schedule from there to San Diego and Los Angeles and Riverside, California. As soon as the public is convinced of the dependability and safety of aerial flight, his company proposes to establish a permanent route between Los Angeles and El Paso, Texas, as the first lap of a trans-continental route covering 1,200 miles between these cities in the nine hours, as compared with twenty-two by train.

Wolves have been overrunning the country between Turin and Rome. One has been killed at the very gates of Tivoli.

### NOTICE

Owing to present circumstances Shoucair's (the photographer) Beauty Competition for children is postponed. Further particulars will be published later.

Shoucair, the photographer, Kursal Buildings, Cairo.


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ATHS
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HOTEL CAIRO.

A South London rag and bone dealer has purchased one of the Government old motorcars, and uses it in his work.

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| Special | „ „ 26 | „ „ |
| Fine | „ „ 18 | „ „ |
| Divan | „ „ 18 | „ „ |

RACING ENTHUSIASTS.
Those who cannot attend the Races can yet have a big interest by taking chances in the "Gazette" weekly competition. All entrance fees less ten per cent given to the winner.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT.)