ENGLAND'S LABOUR TROUBLES.

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

REVELATIONS OF PROFITEERING.

LONDON, March 5.

Remarkable revelations regarding the increase of coal profits during the war were made at the first sitting of the Coal Commission today by Mr. A. L. Dickinson, financial adviser to the Coal Controller, who stated that while on the average during the 5 years ended 1918 the output of coal in Great Britain was 270 million tons annually and the profit thirteen millions sterling corresponding figures for 1918 up to September were 238 million tons and thirty nine million sterling profits. Mr. Dickinson admitted that the Government increase of 2/6 per ton in June 1918 meant that twenty five millions sterling were taken from the public. This increase would not have been granted had the Government had the above figures before it. Mr. Dickinson estimated that the grunting of the miners' demands would increase the cost of production of coal by 6/7 per ton compared with September 1918.

Reuter.

As an eloquent commentary on the above telegram we quote the following:—

Many capitalists, and some ordinary citizens, regard the "New Witness," complain that workmen are never satisfied. But you cannot expect them to be satisfied so long as they are robbed by profiteers, and the capitalist is, by definition, a profiteer. We anticipate that the men will continue their demands for higher wages until all that the capitalist gets is a certain fixed percentage on his investments. The absurdity of allowing him to exercise any control over the industry will then be obvious. Then, doubtless, the actual working management will co-operate with the workman to run an industrial concern. And that will be the beginning of the Guild. For the workmen want something more than high wages and short hours. Many of them cannot yet articulate their real desires, and it is our business to serve as their mouth-piece. To the slave plentiful leisure and money to spend in it may seem the formula of happiness. But English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh workmen are not yet so completely enslaved that they have lost the love of freedom. Now, plainly, the material foundation of a man's freedom is control over his means of livelihood—i.e., over the tools he works with, the materials he works in, and the market he works for. Many workmen may still fancy that they can regain their freedom by handing over control to a Government department, or to a joint board of owners (whether private or bureaucratic) and men. But belief in the Guilds is spreading fast, and the example set by the railway men is likely to be followed here. If that is what the capitalist papers mean by wanting to overturn the system, they are right in thinking that the working classes are (unconsciously as yet) the agents of such an overturn. But they are grotesquely wrong in labelling it Bolshevism. The Bolshevik is severely the centralist authority—which is why he must depend upon tyranny. The Guildsman, on the contrary, recognising the decay of authority as one of the worst symptoms of the growth of the Servile State, plans to re-establish authority on its old just foundation.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The offers of the following merchants have been accepted for the supply to the Department of Technical, Industrial and Commercial Education of the raw materials required for the Model Workshops, Cairo:—(1) Mohamed Eff. Suliman: All kinds of Baladi leather together with canvas and bands. (2) Mr. F. Ratcliffe: Supply of brass fittings. (3) Mr. Walter W. Davies: Supply of English leather.

The adjudication which was held on February 22, at the Ministry of War, for the supply of 6,000 Indian cotton bags for the Egyptian Army has been approved in favour of Messrs. Jacques Bellino & Co., Alexandria, at a total cost of L.E. 738.

The Belgian Government has decided to issue two new loans, each of a thousand million francs (£40,000,000). They will be issued at 95, and will bear interest at 5 per cent.

THE DULCITONE.

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

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

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

The "Akhbar" (in other reference to the recent demonstrations).—British troops continue to help the Egyptian police in guarding public security. The entrance of strangers quarters in Cairo have been occupied by armed troops. On Wednesday only three incidents took place in the capital—one near the slaughter-house at Fum el-Khalig, the second in front of the Nasrieh School, near Sayeda; and, the third in the Mousky. A few members of the Native and the Mixed Bars here have agreed to have their names transferred from the list of active to that of inactive lawyers, and this has been declared by the lawyers separately before the courts asking for the postponement of their cases until their clients find other lawyers. "Wadi el-Nil" states that the native courts at Tanta held no sittings on the 12th inst. The Ibhiaa Coptic Society in Alexandria has postponed the ceremony which it intends to hold on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. The Arabic section of the People's Literary Institution has postponed its weekly lectures for some future time which has not been fixed. Tewfik Effendi Diab the well-known lecturer has postponed his weekly lectures which he usually delivers at the Printania Theatre, and Negib Effendi Reehani, and Ali Effendi el-Kassar Head of theatrical companies have also put off their representations at the Egyptian and the Majestic Theatres respectively.... We learn that the students of the Government schools will go to their schools to-morrow.

THE CASUALTIES.

The "Ahram" (from a new account of the demonstrations).—We have received reports from Damanhour, Shebin el-Kom, and Zagazig, stating that students there have organised similar demonstrations, and it is understood that all have ended quietly. Our Alexandria correspondent wrote on Wednesday that Alexandria had seen a demonstration like that which had occurred in Cairo during the past three days, but it was a pacific one and did not result in any regrettable incident.... We have seen an official statistical account of the casualties resulting from these demonstrations: In Cairo, The Mouski Street, 8 persons wounded; Sayeda Zeinab, one killed and 6 wounded; Abdin, 3 killed and 16 wounded; Rodaki, 2 killed and one wounded. The total is 6 killed and 31 wounded. In Tanta the incidents which took place on Wednesday last resulted in 11 being killed and 51 wounded. All this calls for regret; but demonstrations of this nature cannot take place without incidents like these. We understand that troops do their very best to avoid shedding blood, and it is to be hoped that the movement will end shortly.

THE LAWYERS AND THE CRISIS.

"Wady el-Nil" (from an account of the demonstrations).—We learn that some judges and Parquet agents at Alexandria have sent in their resignations. Our Cairo correspondent remarks that more than 20 lawyers of the Mixed Courts have asked for the postponement of their cases.... According to information from Mansoura the native lawyers there have requested the transfer of their names from the list of active to that of the inactive members of the bar. In Cairo the native lawyers have done the same.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

"Misr" (from an article commenting on the arrest, by the Alexandria Morality Police, of 186 immoral women in seven "secret houses" in Alexandria, of whom about 152 were found to be suffering from venereal disease).—This is not ordinary news, so it cannot pass unnoticed.... Among the amateur prostitutes who were found in the seven houses referred to here, there may be some unfortunate girls, and some may have come out of dignified houses. That out of 186 women belonging to seven houses 152 should be found attacked by venereal disease, is, to tell the truth, a very unfortunate thing. This attracts attention to the question of secret houses in other towns than Alexandria, and we think it shows an unfortunate slackness on behalf of the authorities concerned not to search "secret houses" in Cairo and other places. Some of these houses are the only ones where such establishments exist, nor should it be the town that requires more careful service on the part of the Morality Police. We are afraid that matters will grow worse from both the health and moral points of view, and we hope that the authorities concerned will take up this matter for the welfare of the community at large.

WHERE TO STOP?

The "Afkar."—We have just received an amusing letter from a correspondent to the following effect: "You have published an advertisement recommending the use of a certain kind of ink, and I have used it and found it good. Didn't you do so before publishing that recommendation?" In reply to this letter, we have to say to our correspondent that the accuracy of an advertisement comes from the party originally interested in its publication—the person or firm who gives the advertisement to the press for insertion, paying the price of its publication, and not the journal which prints it. If people were to insist on trying everything they wish to buy before paying the price, what would be funny. We all would prefer to try the baker's bread before paying the price, to wear a suit of clothes and see how long it would last before buying it. We practise might extend in that case to other things; it would suit us best for instance to live in a house for some time before signing the contract, and to drink several glasses of liquors before buying a bottle....

In planning new elementary schools the London County Council will consider the question of providing baths for children.

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

ALEXANDRIA'S HEALTH.

SERIOUS CHARGES BY COUNCILLORS.

CORRUPTION IN THE SANITARY SERVICES.

A most unpleasant sensation has been caused by the serious charges brought against the sanitary services of the Alexandria Municipality in the debate on Wednesday last on the report of the Balfour Commission. In the speeches made on that occasion by Arcadie Bey and Maitre Lian accusations of the most grave character were brought against the officials of the public health services of the Municipality and not a word was said in contradiction by Dr. Granville. On the contrary, we read in the report of the meeting in the "Réforme," which is more detailed than that which was published in the "Egyptian Gazette," that when Maitre Lian declared that most serious misconduct existed among the inspectors of the sanitary services and that the Municipality was aware of these charges, no reply was made, and he then went on to state that one of these inspectors, who had been accused of corruption, had found no more suitable defence for his misdeeds than to bring forward fallacious arguments and to allege that his chief was well acquainted with all that he had done. When these statements were made before the Commission there was a sensation, and Maitre Lian exclaimed, "Can anyone contradict me if I am not telling the truth?" When he had thus spoken a great silence fell upon the Commission followed by some exclamations, says the "Réforme" in its report. No official answer was forthcoming in dispute of these allegations, but Dr. Valensin Pasha, who has for years exercised great influence in the Municipality's sanitary services, appears to have thought that something ought to be done, so he rose and suggested that a Commission could be appointed to hold an enquiry and find out the guilty parties, but that for the moment all that was necessary was for the Municipal Commission to vote in favour of Dr. Granville's reply to the charges against the Municipality's officers given in the report of the Balfour Commission. Thereupon the docile members of the Commission at once unanimously voted in favour of Dr. Granville's report.

ARCACHE BEY'S CHARGES.

But the charges brought against the sanitary administration of the Municipality by Arcache Bey were just as serious as any contained in the speech of Maitre Lian. The Bey mentioned a remarkable case of one of the Municipality's doctors who has a private fortune of not less than L.E.50,000, and yet continues to take a salary from the Municipality of from L.E.25 to L.E.30 per month, because his real object is to make use of his official position in the employ of the Municipality, and since he holds such a post it is enough. (Son but est l'exploiter au maximum en tirer, en situation il est medecin municipal, et c'est assez dire).

Arcache Bey went on to say that these Municipal doctors devote themselves not only to their private practices and merely attend the Municipality to draw their salaries just as though the Municipality had to pay down their dividends. Arcache Bey declared that he was making no vague accusations, but was stating absolute facts, and that the Director-General of the Municipality was acquainted with the truth and knew all that was passing in the sanitary services of the Municipality. As a sample of the scandalous state of things that existed in the Municipality's department of public health Arcache Bey mentioned a case at Bacos where the sanitary officials of the Municipality gave a rokshas for getting up a stable for seven and another stable for fourteen cow buffaloes, yet actually no less than one hundred and fifty of these cows were confined in these stables. He went on to state that at the Bacos sanitary station, which is charged with looking after the health of the whole of the Ramleh district, the doctor of the Municipality at the head of that kism was not ignorant of all this and yet closed his eyes. For these reasons the Bey insisted that the entire system of the sanitary services of the Municipality should be reorganised, since matters had gone too far merely to try to ameliorate these services. Arcache Bey cited some highly suspicious cases of how the Municipality's sanitary services make use of their power to grant and withhold roksas. In one case a roksas was given to a manufacture of chemical manures, which operates in the centre of Saleh el-Dine Street and poisons the air that hundreds of families have to breathe.

In another case, when a roksas was asked for to set up a grocery at Camp de Ceasar, it was refused on the excuse that there was not enough space around the shop. This was an absolute falsehood as there was over eighty metres of open round and the shop had four doors. As the sanitary services still persisted in withholding a roksas, Arcache Bey had to intervene and he then got a roksas granted.

To all these accusations no rebutting evidence was tendered, although they went to show that the gravity of the charges of maladministration brought in the report of Colonel Andrew Balfour's Commission was based on simple evidence.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Much interest has been aroused by the declaration of Dr. Valensin Pasha, that another Commission should be appointed to enquire into the disgraceful charges of corruption and maladministration, which were made at the meeting of Wednesday. As no official evidence was forthcoming to disprove the accusations of Maitre Lian and of Arcache Bey and it is quite impossible for the Municipality to pass over these charges in silence, it is proposed that some form of enquiry will have to be made, but there is little hope of any sort of satisfactory enquiry from a Commission appointed by the Municipality, and it is considered that the Government should at once intervene and clear out the Augean Stables of the Municipality's sanitary services, since no reforms can be hoped for from the Municipality itself.... Dr. Granville who appeared throughout the meeting on Wednesday to be only concerned in trying to disprove the charges of the Balfour Commission's report and in inducing the Councillors to vote unanimously in his favour, absolutely gained the day and his report in answer to the Balfour Commission was unanimously approved. It was remarked that Dr. Granville seemed especially pleased with the flattery of the native coal-merchant, Mansour Pasha Youssef, who during the meeting rose and warmly congratulated Dr. Granville on his "masterly reply" to the criticisms of the Balfour Commission. This native coal-merchant is one of the moving spirits in the Municipality's sanitary services as he is on the committee, to which is entrusted the task of selecting the municipal doctors, so it was only to be expected that he would welcome any reply to the charges of the Balfour Commission, since the Pasha's position would cease at once if the reforms advocated in that Commission's report were to be effected.

However, the matter rests in the hands of the Government, since the Municipal Commission by its attitude on Wednesday showed that no reforms are ever to be expected, and that the only attitude, with which the Balfour Commission's report was regarded, is one of bitter hostility, since that Commission dared to look facts in the face and without any fear or partiality bluntly told the Municipality that its maladministration was a permanent menace to the health of Alexandria, and that therefore, so long as that maladministration was suffered to continue, the Municipality was unfitted for the responsible task, with which the Government had entrusted it.

PRESENTATION TO DR. MACCALLAN.

The presentation of a wedding gift was made to Mr. A.F. MacCallan, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Director of Ophthalmic Hospitals, Department of Public Health, at Giza Ophthalmic Hospital on Saturday, March 8, 1919. The Principal Medical Officers of the following ophthalmic hospitals were present: Mansura, Tanta, Minia, Assiut, Aswan, Assiut, Kafr el Zayat, Mahalla Kubra, Zagazig, Fayum, Sohag, Beni Suef, Shebin el Kom, Damanhour, Aswan, Delta Barrage, Mataria, Santa; also thirteen other surgeons. Speeches were made on the occasion by Dr. Ahmed Fahmy El Rasheed Bey and Dr. Mohammed Subhi, Divisional Ophthalmic Inspector, also by Dr. Fahmy El Sodik and Mahmud Zaki to which Mr. MacCallan replied.

Dr. Rasheed Bey who made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers said:—"I feel it is a great honour and pleasure to stand now in order to speak on behalf of my colleagues present here and for myself asking you to accept this enlarged photo of your honored and respected person as a present for the occasion of your wedding which took place on December 12, 1918. We also ask your permission to place a similar photo in every ophthalmic hospital under your direction which are eighteen in number, as a token of our faithfulness to you as a chief, and gratitude to you as an ophthalmic and administrative teacher.

"Nobody can realise more than we do the rich blessings of these hospitals to Egypt not only to the poor who directly reap their benefits but also to the rich who are now able to avail themselves of the presence of your well trained assistants in the various parts of Egypt by virtue of the establishment of these hospitals.

"It is true that the figures published annually in your reports would prove and do give an idea of the greatness of the work you carry on, but only those conscious of the intricate organisation and the careful provision for every minute detailed in the work of these hospitals, can give a just tribute to the genius which gave them origin and the arduous labor expended on their establishment and direction, the good ness of which has become proverbial throughout the country.

"Those of us who have had the honour to share your early labours in this country recall to memory the advent of Rain, Cataract, and then cataract, the ravages of the diseases, the difficulty of obtaining advice, the dangerous meddling of semi-skilled and ignorant workers, in short the almost total lack of means of relief of eye diseases in the provinces of Egypt. Thanks therefore to your labours and the labours of those who work with you, through whom much has been accomplished and blindness with its misery prevented and a total new era given to ophthalmic practice in Egypt. We assure you that in presenting this simple token of appreciation, our hearts go with it in gratitude and affection. I would close by wishing you and the worthy partner of your life, Mrs. MacCallan, a most happy life and the most blessed of children, whom we hope will follow in the footsteps of their father for the benefit of Egypt."

Dr. Subhi Said:—"Dr. MacCallan ought to be called the Napoleon of the Ophthalmic Campaign in Egypt, with the difference that the victories achieved by Napoleon were evil while those of Dr. MacCallan are good."

ALEXANDRIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

During the week ending March 11 there were 324 births, 292 among the natives and 32 among the foreigners in Alexandria; 294 deaths, 275 native and 19 foreign; and 12 still-births. Death caused through registered infectious disease are as follows:—Tuberculosis, 21, exanthematic typhus 19; dysentery 8, measles 4, puerperal fever 3, diphtheria 2, influenza 2, chicken pox, relapsing fever, and cerebro-spinal meningitis one each.

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A radical cure in a very short time of all contagious diseases, and skin affections.
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Every modern improvement. "Tel. Comfort."
Cut out this Rising Coupon.

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The Nile Cold Storage Co. now offer the best qualities of smoked fish, prepared by an EXPERT CURER from SCOTLAND.
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JUST RECEIVED
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Heat Weakness and Fever
Dr. Cassell's Tablets Make You Strong and Drive Away Malarial Fever.
There is nothing like Dr. Cassell's Tablets for overcoming that faint, strengthless feeling so rife in the cruelly-hot and weary days of the tropics. Dr. Cassell's Tablets put new life into you, renew your strength, and make you bright and active again. They are also your surest protection against Fevers, because they make your blood so rich and strong and healthy that the germs of disease cannot find entrance.
Dr. G. H. HORNE, D.D., D.M.D., As. I. ALBERT-TERRACE, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN, writes:—"Dr. Cassell's Tablets myself I can speak to their value as restoratives, and have every confidence in recommending them to all who feel tapped or run down."
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Also for Prevention of Malarial Fevers and Dysentery.
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