MARRIAGE

FOULKNER—TYLER.—On the 21st inst at the British Consulate, Captain Faulkner, to Euphemia Helene Tyler, third daughter of Major Joseph Tyler, V.C. (late Indian Army).

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Sultan spent yesterday at his Ramleh Palace. His Highness will go to Ras el Tin Palace this morning to preside over the Council of Ministers.

It is believed that the Sultan will visit the Ismail School, belonging to the Orwa el Wecka, in Alexandria, in the course of next month.

The Grand Master of Ceremonies has received an official telegram from the Emir el Hag stating that the Mahmal and its escort left Mecca on the 22nd inst. for Jedda. All pilgrims are in good health.

To-morrow, Thursday, being the anniversary of the birthday of King Christian X. of Denmark, the Danish Consulate will fly the Danish flag.

Sir William Brunyate, Acting Financial Adviser, is expected at Alexandria on this morning in order to attend the meeting of the Council of Ministers at Ras el Tin Palace.

The Cairo Red Cross Ladies' Workroom at San Stefano has now been closed down, and will re-open in Cairo on October 7 next, when Lady Allenby will be grateful for the assistance of former workers.

Mohamed Aly el Maghraby Bey, Inspector of Primary Education in the Ministry of Education who was recently sent to Palestine for the purpose seeing the schools which will be fit and the kind of Education to be given, has made his report and it will be shortly submitted to the governing authorities in Palestine.

Lewa Shehata Kamel Pasha, Chief A.D.C. to the Sultan, who had gone to Cairo to attend the engagement of his daughter to Dr. Abdel-Shaffar Fahby el Mogi, has returned to Alexandria.

Ibrahim Halim Pasha, Governor of Behera, returned to Damanhour on Monday from his visit on duty to Cairo

GERMANY'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

DIPLOMATS LIVING ON PARCELS.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

A diplomat of a neutral country who is on his way to return to his post after having travelled through Germany informed a representative of the "Matin" that the food situation in Germany is so miserable that foreign diplomats live exclusively upon food that is sent to them.

The population, crushed under the weight of the present events, move about like automata unconsciously obedient.

All spirit of initiative and free-mindedness has completely disappeared. In conclusion the diplomat said: "Everybody is crowding together as they would do at the eve of great catastrophes." Havas.

FOOD FOR THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Hoover, in a statement, says that the United States are prepared to ship 5,730 thousand more tons of foodstuffs to the American armies and the Allies than last year.

Reuter's Special Service.

AMUR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

(5.45 p.m.) The Press Bureau announces that the Japanese military attaché states that the Japanese cavalry occupied Blagoveschensk and Alexievsk on Wednesday. Two thousand Austro-German prisoners surrendered at Kokka on the right bank of the Amur. Reuter.

The Oriental Carpet and Rug Stores, opp. Savoy, Cairo, and 10 Rosette, Alexandria have a special service for dry-cleaning repairing and storage of carpets during the summer months.

LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

Phillips and Lawrence, tailors and hosiers, Cherif Pasha Street, Alexandria, are agents for the famous Gieves' Waistcoats in all sizes. Inspection invited.

EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

The Supplies Control Board sent out a circular letter on Sunday to all the Governors of the different provinces in Egypt pointing out the shortage of wheat arriving from the provinces to the large centres of consumption such as Cairo, Alexandria and the Canal Zone in spite of the fact that wheat exists in very large quantities in the country. The cultivators longer the circular adds, to sell their stocks at high prices but it must be circulated amongst them all that their hopes are in vain as the Supplies Control Board does not propose to increase the present prices of cereals. A number of military notices have been sent out with the circular calling upon cultivators, in accordance with section 7 of the Proclamation of May 7, to give up wheat in their possession at the official prices; otherwise they will render themselves subject to trial by a military court, and the Governors have been asked to gather an equivalent number from amongst the leading cultivators of each province and hand them each one of these military notices after filling up the number of ardebs required from each which in no case should be under 300. The quantities of wheat thus handed over would be sold to cereal merchants only in order to keep the cereal market regular, and the Provincial Associations have been given instructions direct by the Board as to the manner in which the quantities delivered to them should be disposed of.

The circular concludes by pointing out, to the regret of the Supplies Control Board, that it has been compelled to resort to this military measure in order to meet the requirements of local consumers and adding that in future, if the cultivators do not sell their stocks without making difficulties, the Board will feel compelled to confiscate such stocks and compel them to sell them at prices very much below the official one. The circular stipulates further that in the case of refusal by any cultivator to hand over the number of ardebs contained in the military notice delivered to him, the Governor should confiscate all stocks of cereals in his possession and put them under guard until the case is heard by the Military Tribunal; meanwhile the owner may be imprisoned provisionally if the Governor considers it desirable.

The Central Committee of the Cereal Merchants Association held a meeting on Monday at Cairo under the presidency of Mr. Ross Taylor, President of the Supplies Control Board, and decided to entrust the Atar el Nabi and Rod el Farag Branch Associations with the distribution of wheat, arriving from the provinces in consequence of the recent measures and adopted by the Board, in the manner which the associations consider most effective. It was also suggested in this meeting that the Egyptian State Railways should be asked not to deliver any such wheat arriving at Cairo or the neighbouring stations on rail to its consignees without the advice of the associations, to enable the latter to control the quantities received and carry out a more equitable distribution of them.

TARIFF CONTRAVENTIONS.

It was observed lately that wheat and other cereals are being sold at Giza Province at more than the official prices and the Atar el Nabi Association was particularly upset by the fact. It appears that several boats loaded with cereals arrive from the provinces and unload secretly at the villages near Cairo whence the wheat is purchased at high prices and brought to Cairo for consumption This point was particularly discussed at the meeting of the Central Association and it was decided to draw the attention of the managers of the different places where such contraband trade is being carried out, to the fact and ask them to assist the Association with a view to stopping this trade and thus helping to regularise the supply of the capital.

The "Mokattam" states that the branch association of Atar el Nabi cereal merchants is now preparing a report which will be submitted to the Supplies Control Board, in which they will complain of the lack of respect paid to the official tariff in many parts, especially at the Giza wharf and in the Giza Bandar, where wheat is sold at a higher price than that fixed in the tariff. Beans are sold there at P.T.340 per ardeb, representing an excess of P.T.90 per ardeb. In its report, the Association will ask the Supplies Control Board to stop such contraventions which, if they continue may hurt those merchants who obey the law as well as to the public. The Branch Association will also draw the S.C.B's attention to some speculators who purchase cereals from the Rod el Farag and Atar el Nabi wharves and send them to Port Said and Alexandria and thus cause a decrease of cereals in the Cairo markets. About 1,100 ardebs of wheat reached Atar el Nabi wharf on Sunday last.

THE CRISIS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The bread crisis in Alexandria still calls for attention, and the local Supplies Commission, we understand, is straining every nerve to get over the difficulty. The President of the S.C.B. in Cairo informed the Alexandria Governorate on Monday that another consignment of wheat had been sent down to Alexandria amounting to 2,000 ardebs. More is expected to come for the regular provisioning of the town regularly.

As a result of the recent decision to open a distributing office at Minet el Bassal, M. Julio Polito has been appointed to superintend the matter there, and the office has just begun to work. The appointment of M. Polito, however, has not pleased the cereal merchants who have protested, against the arrangement.

The shortage of flour and bread has been so keenly felt at Ramleh, especially in native quarters, that an Egyptian notable —Abdul Salam Effendi Ragab—had to appeal to the Governorate for help. He proposed that a quantity of flour should be sold to him in order that he might be able to distribute the stuff properly, and quickly. Abdul Salam Effendi was then given 40 sacks, and he at once divided the quantity between two retailers ordering them to sell flour by the oke to any one who wanted to buy. This was carried out satisfactorily under his supervision. The same gentleman was allowed yesterday to take another 40 sacks for the same purpose.

Bakers and small retailers continue to get their daily supply of flour from the Supplies Commission. The grain arrivals on Monday were as poor as ever. They were as follows: Wheat 22 ardebs, dura 6 ardebs, beans 68 ardebs, and barley 1,738 including 1,705 for the military authorities.

THE BREAD DIFFICULTY.

There was less flour in Alexandria on Monday than on the previous day, and the Distribution Office, recently opened at Minet el Bassal, had no flour to give to small retailers after allotting a certain quantity to bakers.

Millers have been allowed to sell 20 per cent of their produce by the oke to people shopping retail price, but it is believed that they sell most of their flour according to special arrangements to bakers who are in a position to pay special prices, as they are not bound to sell bread at the official rates.

Aly Effendi Shukry Khamis, chairman of the Bakers Association published a notice on Monday at Alexandria asking every client, who finds anything wrong in his bread supply, to inform the Association so that it may hold the offending baker responsible for having acted wrongly.

Only 600 ardebs of wheat were received on Monday at Alexandria from the provinces, and it is feared that the difficulty will increase if no better system be adopted for sending down sufficient quantities of grain to Alexandria regularly.

SERIOUS POSITION IN BEHERA.

According to a Behera correspondent of the "Ahaly," if another week passes without any wheat reaching Bandar el Mahmoudieh, which was supplying the Behera Province and many districts in Gharbieh and Alexandria, the inhabitants will, no doubt, be in a very serious plight. The cereal merchants premises in the Mahmoudieh Bandar are now empty.

WHEAT ARRIVALS.

On Saturday last the Cairo Cereal Association distributed about 1,400 ardebs of wheat, of which 800 ardebs were distributed at Rod el Farag wharf and the remaining 600 ardebs at Atar el Nabi wharf.

THIEVES STEAL WHEAT

A few days ago, some thieves appeared at the store of a cereal merchant at Atar el Nabi wharf declaring that they were sent by the merchant himself to take a quantity of wheat. They are reported to have made off with twenty five ardebs. The merchant informed the Cairo Police who are now searching for the thieves.

THE ONION TRADE.

Last week about 524 kantars of onion reached Alexandria as against 887 kantars for the same period last year. About 558 kantars of onion were exported from Alexandria to foreign countries last week as against 2,496 kantars for the same period last year.

SUGAR-CANE PRICES.

The sugar-cane cultivators of Upper Egypt are now asking the Government and the Sugar Company to increase the price of sugar-cane from P.T.5 to P.T.7 1/2 per kantar. A deputation of these cultivators is said to have arrived in Alexandria on Sunday to discuss the question with the authorities.

COOKING OIL FROM JAPAN

A few days ago a consignment of oil arrived at Alexandria from Japan and is being sold at P.T.15 1/2 per oke which it is said gives a profit when all expenses are paid of P.T.7

A striking testimony to the amazing popularity of the drama "A Royal Divorce" is recorded by the "Era," which celebrates its 17th anniversary on its twenty-seventh visit to Liverpool in August the takings at the Shakespeare Theatre were the largest ever

GLASS INDUSTRY.

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GERMANS STILL IMPENITENT.

A SULLEN AND REJECTED PEOPLE.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION IN THE SPRING.

The difficulty of obtaining accurate and impartial information with regard to the internal conditions in enemy countries is notorious; but the following notes, supplied by an official of an Allied Government who was stationed for many years in Germany and has lately returned from Switzerland and Italy, are believed to give a correct picture of the prevailing situation in Germany to-day.

During his stay in Switzerland our informant met a number of Swiss and other neutrals who had recently been in Germany, and he was thus able to compare and check their statements. All of them emphasised the extraordinary difficulty of inducing influential Germans to express their real thoughts on the war. Strangers entering the country are registered, labelled, and dogged by spies without intermission and on every hand notices are posted warning the people against "social conversation" with foreigners. As a whole the German people are now sullen and dejected irritable to a degree and exceedingly quarrelsome. There is absolutely no sign of war enthusiasm and the newspapers are read with but a languid interest.

THE EXILES IN SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland, it should be said, there is a small but active band of German exiles who, having realised the enormous folly of their Government's crimes, are doing their best to open the eyes of their compatriots at home by literary propaganda. These men are difficult to approach, as they are closely watched, and rightly feel that intercourse with known pro-Ally sympathisers would render their motives suspect and their efforts fruitless. While several of these men bear well-known names, their influence should not be exaggerated, as their writings are banned by the German censorship, and only a small part of their propaganda literature can be smuggled across the frontier. A favourite trick of the German censorship is to garble this literature and publish such distorted versions as are calculated to bring the alleged authors into disrepute. All over Germany the dearth of fats and oils is very noticeable. Minor railway accidents are frequent, owing to hot bearings caused by insufficient lubrication. On this account the wastage of rolling stock is enormous. A director of the Hartmann Locomotive Works at Chemnitz, Saxony, stated that, although his establishment was working overtime, they were unable to cope with the vast amount of repair work that kept coming in. Comparatively new locomotives were returned for repairs, whereas with proper lubrication they would have run for years. This continuous patching-up of rolling stock puts a heavy strain on the workshop plant, which, also running without proper lubrication, in turn had to be replaced or repaired. Indeed, it would be literally true to say that the engineering industry in Germany is engaged in a never-ending struggle against the ravages of wear and tear due to lack of oil.

PLENTY OF PAPER MONEY.

In the industrial districts there is a deceptive appearance of prosperity. Whilst the natural resources of the country—such as coal, iron, and timber—are dwindling to vanishing point, money—mostly in paper—is abundant. The banking and business community in general are well aware that unless Germany can exact enormous indemnities from the Entente she will be utterly insolvent at the close of the war. Nevertheless, they pretend to be confident of taking a lion's share of the commercial boom which is expected after the war, and refuse to entertain the suggestion of punitive economic measures by the Allies. There is no true whatever—at least, no outward trace—of a "change of heart" among the German people. They are sullen and dejected, but still impenitent, and it is pretty clear that they would obtain more food all their old enthusiasm for a war of conquest would revive. Curiously enough, the exceptionally heavy casualties sustained by the German Armies this year seem to have made no impression on the home population. Faith in the infallibility of the great General Staff was still very strong a few weeks ago, but it has probably been shaken by recent events. Nine-tenths of the German people anticipate a peace by negotiation next spring. They betray a profound misconception of the war spirit and economic situation of the Allies, whom they believe to be as exhausted and war-weary as themselves. If any foreigner ventures to correct them on this point, he is at once marked down as an enemy agent.

MENTAL ENSLAVEMENT.

The moral and mental enslavement of all classes is very striking. They accept without question everything the well-organised Press sees fit to tell them and it is very rare to come across sceptics. The old Teutonic characteristic of independent thought and logical reasoning is completely in abeyance. This, perhaps, is the leading impression one obtains from intercourse with Germans to-day.

ARTS FOR

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EGYPTIAN COTTON.

EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1917-18.

Exporters	Bales
Peel & Co. Ltd.	82,905
Choremi Benachi & Co.	75,622
Carver Brothers & Co. Ltd.	73,503
Alexandria Cotton Co. Ltd.	51,240
J. Planta & Co.	50,932
B. Mallion & Co.	32,148
C. Gregucci & Co. (ex-Franger)	31,382
Reinhart & Co. Ltd.	26,219
Behor Bey & Co.	24,267
Andritsakis & Barsum & Co.	20,594
J. Rolo & Co.	17,191
P. Hahnloser & Co.	16,455
A. Adda	16,168
Sasson Israel & Co.	13,559
W. Getty & Co.	12,762
Pinto & Co.	12,491
M. Melachrino	11,823
D. Sidi & Co.	10,567
Tamvacho, Choremi & Co.	9,846
W. Escher	9,315
N. G. Cassilli	9,290
Cicurel & Barda	8,344
V. Toriel & Fils	8,106
Daniel Pasquinelli & Co.	7,031
Albert Alby & Co.	7,007
Aghion Frères	6,445
N. Huri & Co.	5,830
J. & A. Toriel	5,754
G. Mieli & Co.	5,217
Ed. R. Carcas	4,971
Th. Dickwasser & Co.	4,876
National Bank of Egypt	3,795
Th. J. Mitrarachi	3,791
Anglo-Egyptian Cotton Trading Coy.	3,318
Pitussi, Arditi & Co.	2,541
Ionian Bank Ltd.	2,351
Joseph Bekhit	2,351
G. Kaniskeri	2,021
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	2,000
Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmia	1,782
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	1,733
Banque d'Orient	1,530
S. R. Barda e Figli	1,245
J. Galante & Co.	1,319
R. E. Hirzel	1,023
Rodocanachi & Co.	1,276
Mursi Brothers	832
Mansur Pasha Yussef	802
J. Carelli & Co.	623
Thornet & Fehr	346
R. C. Thomaidis & Co.	320
Egyptian Cotton Coy.	328
Holland-Egypte Handelmaatschappij	250
W. Bower & Son	220
Banco di Roma	190
Belleni & Dratio	92
Various	7,853
Total bales	714,184

of which
503,527 bales were exported to England.
75,865 " " United States of America
50,140 " " Italy
35,319 " " France
18,218 " " Japan
16,011 " " Spain
8,741 " " Switzerland
4,891 " " Greece

ALEXANDRIA AMUSEMENTS.

THE SAN STEFANO CASINO.—There is always something to do and to see at the San Stefano. During the afternoon there are excellent tennis courts and bathing places to disport in, at five o'clock there is a concert, also during the dinner hour, while as soon as it grows dusk enough there is a cinema entertainment. Every Friday afternoon, in addition to the above attractions there is also a children's dance, and on Saturday's there is the usual and highly popular small dance. Dinners should always be ordered in advance and by letter in order to avoid disappointment. There will be a grand children's fancy dress ball on Friday afternoon.

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WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

From Observations taken at Kom-el-Nadura at 8 a.m. 24 September, 1918.

Barometer reduced to 0°C, Sea-level and Mean Gravity [mm]		Inches 759.5 = 29.90
Wind	Direction	Calm
	Velocity [In kms p hour]	10
	Force [0-10]	0
State of sky		¼ Clouded
State of sea		Calm
Air temperature	Wet bulb thermometer	21.0
	Dry bulb	18.0
	Max. for previous day	29.6
	Min. " " night	22.2
Black bulb thermometer at 8 p.m. yesterday		57
Relative Humidity		63
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. [mm]		0.00
Evaporation " "	[mm]	1.7

Observer
H. SHEHIT

BOURSE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

PRIX DES CEREALES.

Blés:		
Qualité Beheri Cond. Saha	P.T.	308–312
Qualité Saidi	"	316–322
Blés Hindi	"	316–322
Mawaki	"	332–338
Fèves:		
Qualités Saidi	"	245–250
Nabate	"	250–255
Lentilles	"	253–268
Lentilles concassées	"	268–283
Orges	"	171–175
Halba	"	302–308
Maïs	"	203–207

Cotons.—Arrivages du 24 Septembre 1918 Balles 953 contre meme jour de l'année precedente 2991.

Graines de coton.— Arrivages du 24 Septembre 1918 ardebs 3699 contre meme jour en 1917 10,578.

Oignons.— Arrivages du 24 Septembre 1918 — conte meme jour en 1917: 303.

PRIX DES SACS VIDES.

Sacs à coton 25lbs.	P.T.	35.10–35.30
Sacs à graines 5lbs.	"	22.00–22.10
Sacs à graines 3/4 lbs.	"	15.10–15.20
Sacs à céréales 2 1/2 lbs.	"	10.20–10.30
Sacs à riz 2 1/4 lbs.	"	9.05–9.25
Sacs à oignons	"	7.30–8.20

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	360–362
Newport	354–355
North Country	334–335
North Country (2me qual.)	328–331
Patent fuel	325–329
Gas Coke	455–458
Anthracite	444–446

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