PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Exhibition of War Trophies from Palestine was opened to-day at the annexe of the Alexandria Museum. The visitors included Lady Allenby, Brigadier General Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., and Colonel Payne, C.M.G.

Prince Youssef Kemal arrived in Alexandria from Cairo yesterday.

Abdel Rahim Sabry Pasha, Governor of Cairo, has been granted leave of absence beginning on August 1 next which he proposes to spend at Alexandria. His Excellency arrived in Alexandria last evening for the Bairam holidays.

Wassef Bey Boutros Ghali, son of the late Prime Minister, and now residing in France, has sent in a donation of L.E.200 to the new Coptic Hospital Fund.

Lewa Mahmoud Hilmy Pasha, Under Secretary for War and Mr. Arthur MacKillop, Chief Inspector of Agriculture, arrived in Alexandria on Monday for a short stay.

The Islamic Benevolent Society has given L.E.249 for distribution among the poor and needy people on the occasion of the Bairam.

On Saturday last, a Council of Discipline met at the Alexandria Governorate. Hetry Mahmoud Effendi Ghoneim an official who was sentenced a few month ago by the Alexandria Assizes to a period of imprisonment for having embazzled a certain sum of Government money. The Council has now dismissed him from th Government service and deprived him o his pension.

The Antoniades Garden at Nouzha will be opened to the public this week only at an entrance fee of P.T.2 per person and on Thursday and Saturday at P.T.5. An announcement will be made later as to the days and entrance fees which will be fixed for next week.

EGYPT'S TOBACCO IMPORTS.

During May there were 116,357 bales of tobacco in the Customs at Alexandria of which 6,252 bales weighing 55,300 kilos valued at L.E.236,462 arrived during the month. The quantity arriving from Greece in May was L.E.144,414; from Japan, L.E.21,699; from Turkey L.E.1,151 from America L.E.894; from Russia L.E.1,333, from Italy L.E.76 and from England L.E.70.

CRIME IN THE PROVINCES.

It is reported from Bahgoura that three thieves attacked two merchants a few day ago and gave them such violent blows as to cause the death of one and seriously injure the other. The thieves are reported to have escaped. The Patquet is now holding an enquiry into the matter.

The omdeh of Beni Shebile has informed the Zagazig Police that some villagers have killed a woman. The mamour of the markaz and the Parquet agent immediately went to the place and opened an enquiry.

On Monday next, 15th inst., at Hadra Prison, Alexandria, Khamis Madi will be executed for having robbed and murdered Mohamed Mansour Abdel Salam on the night of July 11 last year in Nahiet Aboul Hasar, Abou Hommos Markaz, Behera. He had an accomplice who was condemned to death by default.

CRIME IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Karmouz Police have arrested three natives on the charge of having stabbed two others with knives, injuring them seriously. An enquiry has been opened by the Parquet.

CRICKET.

ALEXANDRIA v. CAIRO.

A match between Cairo and Alexandria cricketers will be played on Thursday and Friday June 11 and 12, commencing at 1-30 on Thursday.

Following are the teams:—

Cairo: Goschen, Goode, Brunton, Cardew, Fletcher, De La Mare, Greenhead, Bowring, Etches, Lucas, Doig.

Alexandria: Strong, Gold, Rouse, Besly, Inglefield, Phillips, Cook, Clairmont, Small, Sunderland Roberts.

EGYPT'S FOOD SUPPLY.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

On Saturday a number of the leading Cairo native bakers held a meeting at the office of Abdel Rahim Sabry Pasha, Governor of Cairo, which was attended by Mr. Ross-Taylor, President of the Supplies Control Board, and Mohammed Shefik Pasha, Under Secretary for Wakfs, who is also a member of the Supplies Control Board. The object of the meeting was to consider the prices of native bread and after lengthy discussions these bakers, who represent all the native bakers of the capital, agreed to keep the price of bread at 36 millemes per oke for the special quality and 33 1/2 milliemes per oke for the ordinary quality, so long as the prices of wheat remain as at present. They further undertook not to mix anything with their bread which is in any way harmful and that the books of the bakeries be always at the disposal of the authorities in case they desire to carry out inspection in their bakeries at any time. They signed an undertaking to this effect, a copy of which was sent to the Supplies Control Board for filing.

On the other hand the members of the provisional committee of the Cereal Merchants Syndicate held a meeting at the offices of the Supplies Control Board, which was attended by Mohamed Bey Asran Abdel Kerim, an official of the Board in which it was arranged that the Board should send out a circular letter to the governors of the provinces requesting them to ask the different mamours to invite the cereal merchants of their respective districts to a meeting where they will be asked to appoint four from amongst themselves and give each a copy of the draft regulations governing the new Cereal Merchant Association. The delegates of the different districts will then meet at the headquarters of the province and appoint 10 merchants to represent the province in the general meeting of the cereal merchants which is to be held shortly in Cairo for the purpose of discussing and passing the draft regulations above referred to. A similar letter was also sent to the governorates in which the number of delegates for Cairo was fixed at 14, namely 7 to represent Attar El Nabi and 7 to represent the Rod el Farag cereal markets, thirteen for Alexandria and those for each other governorate 7. All these elections must be carried out before July 30 and any remark or suggestion regarding the draft regulations must be sent in time so as to reach the Supplies Control Board before July 30. The circular letter particularly calls special attention to the point that only cereal merchants should be invited to these meetings and that no outsiders should be admitted thereto.

LIFE IN BERLIN.

WHOLE PEOPLE SEARCHING FOR FOOD.

A business man who has just arrived in Switzerland from Berlin has given to a correspondent of the "Epoca" some interesting facts regarding life in the German capital to-day.

He says that the most striking thing in Germany is the disorganisation of the railways. Germany has even had to take railway material from Austria to meet her pressing military needs.

In Berlin the spectacle of the whole population searching for food is very remarkable. In the restaurants a simple lunch for three persons costs 160 marks. For a quarter of a fowl the charge is 22 marks. The excitement of military victories is the only thing that sustains Germany: the people are convinced that the war will only last a few weeks more, and this is the only thing that comforts them.

The traveller asserted that the power of Germany has passed its zenith, and that decline will be rapid.

COTTON MERCHANTS AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Association most unanimously passed a resolution that it be a rule of the Association that no member or his firm shall trade directly or indirectly with present enemies in Britain for ten years after the war.

On Saturday last, the Ministry of Finance sent L.E.700 in silver coins to the Alexandria branch of the National Bank.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of **£100**, per annum for five years will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1000 per annum, write for full particulars to AFRICAN REALTY TRUST Ltd (Capital £10,000 fully subscribed) 36, New Broad Street London, E.C. 2 England.
62407-13 5

MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY.

PARIS, July 6.

(Eastern Army). There has been a fairly active artillery struggle on the Vardar and in the Monastir district. Near Vetrenik and on the banks of the Cerna there were strong enemy reconnaissance operations which were repulsed after lively bomb encounters. Havas.

PARIS, July 7.

(Eastern Army). There was reciprocal artillery activity on the Vardar and in the Cerna Bend. There was great activity on the part of enemy patrols in the neighbourhood of Humal-Jumina. West of Koriza French troops acting in conjunction with Italian troops, undertook on the heights situated between Devoli and Tomorica a partial operation with the object of improving their positions. They captured the summit of Mal and Jasperit (?) in spite of the violent resistance of the enemy, whose counter attacks were repulsed. A certain number of prisoners fell into our hands. Havas.

SHIPPING IN INDIAN WATERS.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King alleged that the shipping being requisitioned by the Indian Government was being wastefully used and European shipowners were treated better that Indian proprietors of vessels. Sir L.G. Chiozza Money, replying, laid emphasis on the fact that the Indian Government had entrusted the Shipping Controller's representative in India with the general supervision and working of all vessels in Indian waters in view to using them to the best advantage. The India-owned Calcutta steamer Mongolia had been treated exactly in the same way as it would have been, had it been owned by an Englishman. The suggestion that European shipowners were preferentially treated as compared with Indian shipowners was baseless.

ENGLISH TRAINER DEAD.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 6.

The famous trainer W. T. Robinson is dead.

EMPIRE FLAX-GROWING.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 6.

The House of Commons read for the second time the Flax Companies Financial Assistance Bill. Mr. H.W. Forster stated that owing to the enormous demand for flax for naval and military requirements and to the fact that the Russian and Belgian crops were no longer available a large development of flax growing in the Empire was essential. A considerable extension of flax growing in Ireland had been arranged for by the War Office.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

NATIONALITY OF CANDIDATES.

The announcement is made that the Secretary for India proposes to alter the Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service as follows: "2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners: (1) (a) That save as hereinafter provided he is a British subject; (b) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within his Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a Native State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India." It is intended that the new Regulations shall apply to candidates at the open competitive examinations of 1919 and subsequent years.

RUSSIAN SECURITY HOLDERS.

There has been no such change in the Russian situation of late as to bring much relief to the anxiety of holders of Russian Government securities, and the distrust now felt may be gathered from a glance at the prices now ruling and those current before the war. Thus the Four per Cents at the end of July 1914 were 82 and they are now about 32, the Four and a Half per Cents 94 and now about 39, while the Five per Cents of 1906, which were before the war 98, are now 44. It is announced from New York that the National City Bank will pay the interest due upon the 25 million dollars of Russian Government Five and Five and a Half per Cent. bonds. Earlier in the year Russian security holders in England had some sort of assurance from the fact that the British Government provided funds to meet coupons payable in London, but an official notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently intimated that in view of the present conditions in Russia, this could no longer be continued, and that holders of the various issues of the State debt of Russia and of securities having State guarantee of that country must no long look to the British Treasury for the provision of funds to meet interest due on them from Russia. Under present circumstances it is not surprising that there should be little disposition to buy anything Russian.

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COTTON CONTROL.

PLIGHT OF THE INDUSTRY.

To-day the cotton industry is in a position more critical than any it has known since the American Civil War; nearly sixty years ago, states the textile correspondent of the "Times." As Sir Charles Stanley frankly told the House of Commons in a recent debate, by reason of shortage of shipping and the need of limiting imports no great industry has been more severely hit than the cotton trade.

For some time now the supplies of cotton which have been imported have not been half as large as the imports of pre-war days. Ships which used to bring cotton have been temporarily better employed in bringing American soldiers to swell the armies in France and American food to sustain the strength of the armies and civil populations.

The inevitable consequence has been that stocks of cotton in this country have fallen appreciably low. As there is no early prospect of an improvement, prompt measures to enforce reduced consumption have been necessary. Happily, in the Cotton Control Board the industry possesses an organisation which has the power, the knowledge, and the courage to act. An order has been issued directing that all looms shall be licensed and that none shall run without permit. Those who are engaged on Egyptian cotton or Sea Island cotton or Surat can utilise 80 per cent. of their spindles for 55 1/2 hours a week, but those who use American or other growths of cotton are confined to 50 per cent. of their spindles and to 40 hours per week. The explanation of the preference is that the stocks of Egyptian cotton are better than those of American, indeed, the Egyptian supplies were large enough to keep all the spindles which were formerly engaged on Egyptian cotton fully employed, but the quantities of Egyptian cotton had not been diverted to relieve the shortage of American cotton.

To-day about 64 per cent of the spindles are running, and 62 per cent of the looms. One consequence is that, though large numbers of cotton operatives have gone to the war, many others are permanently out of employment. A rota system of unemployment has been established, the operatives taking turn and turn about. When they are out of work they are paid from a fund which too employers have established, and which already has exceeded one million sterling. The contributors are that section of the employers who, being in Government or other preferential work, are allowed to run longer than the regulation number of hours. The trade did not think they should benefit pecuniarily by the accident of their preference, and by common consent the extra money they earned has been diverted to the payment of the unemployed.

The arrangement has worked wonderfully well. Along with other things, it has drawn from the President of the Board of Trade the eulogium that the cotton industry has faced the crisis in a magnificent spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice, and that no great industry has caused the Government less trouble and less anxiety. Naturally Lancashire in general, and the cotton trade in particular, are very proud of this record. In this matter praise is due to Sir Stanley, taking into account the position which he holds, is praise indeed. The making of the arrangements would be all the more gratifying to him as his own constituents in the town of Ashton-under-Lyne are very largely engaged in the cotton trade.

25 PER CENT INCREASE OF WAGES.

The month of May saw the sudden rise and the sudden settlement of another application of an advance of wages on the part of the cotton operatives of Lancashire. They are allied now. The carders, who held aloof from the other organisations for several years have joined the latchet. Indeed, all the details of all the unions have become so closely knitted together that anyone seeing them in conference would imagine that they had never supplied an angry word to one another and that the vice of jealousy was one of which they had no knowledge.

The old arrangement, under which the operatives since the beginning of the war had secured an advance of 35 per cent, ended at the end of June 8. When entered into, it was binding on the parties concerned for a period of six months. During the 6x months the workpeople could not fail to see that spinners and manufacturers, taking advantage of the shortness of supplies, the pressing need for goods, and the new estimation which is placed upon the value of money, had been making excellent profits. The spinners had done better than the manufacturers (some spinners had made fabulous sums), but all had done well. It is an axiom of the cotton industry that when capital is doing well labour should do well also, and the organisations that are in existence are quite competent to insist that the axiom is acted upon.

The application was for the unprecedented increment of 30 per cent. Some of the stiffest fights in the old days were over a 5 per cent difference, and the longest and the most costly that ever took place — the one that was settled by the Brooklands agreement — ended in a compromise of about two and a half per cent. At one time the employers may have entertained hopes that the 30 per cent claim could be settled for half the amount, but when they got into the conference chamber they found that on this occasion the operatives had fixed upon an amount which they were determined to get. They had not asked for more than they intended to fight for. A seven days' debate ensued, and at the end of it the men conceded 5 per cent from their claim and graciously accepted 25 per cent. On the figures which they put before the employers they had a good case for their full claim.

In some quarters the opinion will be entertained that now that the cotton operatives are getting 32s. for every 20s. which they got in pre-war days they will be comparatively rich and will throw their money about carelessly. That is not their habit even when they are well off, and, as a little investigation will show, even with the additions which have been granted to them they are no better off than they were in pre-war days — indeed they are not as well off. They work 40 hours a week instead of 55 1/2, thereby losing nearly 30 per cent of their gain at one swoop; and the increased cost of living will account for the whole of the balance. The boom in grand pianos and furs will not be increased by the cotton operatives.

As for the general conditions of trade no forecast can yet be made. All the goods that are manufactured are sold, and sold at high prices and good profits. But the future no man can foresee. The industry depends absolutely on a frail plant that grows only in the tropics. All the raw material comes thousands of miles across the oceans, and in normal times over three-fourths of the manufactured goods go back over the oceans, mainly to clothe the poorest of populations. Shall we ever again get the abundance of supplies which will enable us to provide the goods at prices which the natives of India and China can pay? That is a question which it is easy to ask but difficult to answer. And how shall we be affected by the impetus which existing conditions give to cotton spinning and manufacturing in America, Japan, and other countries? Of the two, that is perhaps the more difficult question to answer.

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ALEXANDRIA AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.— The public are reminded that the special show of British Government War pictures, which were filmed for the first time last night at the Empire Theatre in the beautiful airy garden, and which were a great success, will only be screened once more, this evening, so that it is highly advisable to book seats as early as possible before noon to day. The programme is well varied, and there is not a dull moment. This is another opportunity for the well disposed to combine pleasure with charity, for not only will a pleasant evening be spent by visitors, but they will have the added satisfaction that all the takings will go to various war funds. The programme is well varied, consisting of scenes from a national shell filling factory; from an aerodrome somewhere in France; amongst the Fleet and, most interesting of all, episodes of the battle of Arras, in which the tanks can be seen at their ponderous duties. These scenes of the battle of Arras give a most vivid idea of the ruin created by modern warfare both by friend and foe, and in future years if they are preserved should afford a wholesome lesson to nations not to begin the whole ghastly business over again.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Maurice E. Bandman will present his English circus, which has been drawing such large houses in Cairo for the past few weeks. The Empire Theatre is peculiarly suited for a performance of this kind and there should be many happy days before the small fry of Alexandria for whom the visit of a circus and that a real English circus, is a landmark in their young memories. A whole army of workmen are busy at the interior of the hall and there is no doubt that the transformation of this popular resort will be hailed heartily by young and old alike. Naturally the popular Sunday afternoon concerts will be continued and we are told to expect a monster boxing tournament in the near future.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.— The San Stefano Casino is organising an open tennis tournament comprising gentlemen's singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' singles and ladies' doubles beginning on August 12. Entries may be sent in at the San Stefano Casino and in Cairo at the Continental Hotel, closing on July 31. Last year's tournament was a great success and tennis lovers are looking forward eagerly to the forthcoming contests.

Following is the programme for this afternoon's concert:— Helmann, Ebbe away, marche; Lincke, Ninetta, valse; Bellini, Norma, ouverture; Lulli, Celebre Gavotte; Mascagni, Le Maschere, fantaisie; Alfano, Résurrection, fantaisie; Frey, Jolly Elka Patrol; Chopin, Nocturne.

THE BRITISH "BAEDEKER."

Baedeker has had so long an innings, and, it must be admitted, has served us so well, that the idea of attempting to supplant him, now that he is not only alien but enemy, was a bold one. It says much for the ability and the enterprise of everybody engaged in the task that the attempt, so far as the first steps in concerned, has been remarkably successful. The red covers of "Baedeker" have been familiar all over the world; its rival is rather less oppressively blue, and the new series has for its title "The Blue Guides." The first volume seems to be more complete than a volume of "Baedeker," more systematically arranged, and printed in a far more pleasing type—an improvement which was not one of the major difficulties. Its maps and plans are excellent, its size and form convenient, and its subject-matter has been treated in such a way that it is far more interesting than the majority of guide-books. It deals with "London and its Environs," and is the work of Mr. Findlay Muirhead—with the assistance of several well-known experts—who has been the English editor of "Baedeker" for many years; and on him, as well as on the joint publishers, Macmillans and Hachettes, it reflects great credit.

NOTICE.

We hereby notify all shippers of cotton ex. S.S. Eggesford, and other interested parties that owing to military requirements, it has been necessary to remove the cotton stored in Customs store No. 36 A. and place same in quarantine enclosure.

Oliver & Co., Agents,
c/o. Eggesford.
62431-3

COMPETENT CLERK required for Port Said, Salary L.E.12. Apply: No. 62429, Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62430-6

ENGLISH-FRENCH correspondent wishes additional work. Afternoon hours only available. Apply: "Correspondent," Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 62433-3

MR. EMILE BOUTAGY begs to give notice that he has left the service of Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., (Egypt) Ltd., Alexandria from the 24th. Ultimo and that he will for the future carry on business in his own name and for his own account, at No. 25, Tewfick Pasha Street, (P.O. Box 394), Alexandria, Egypt. 62432-3

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IS A RISKY "SHOUT"
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"GREEN STRIPE"
Leaves nothing to chance.
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WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

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

Barometer reduced to 0°C., Sea level and Mean Gravity (mm)		Inches 29.918
Wind	Direction	N.W.
	Velocity (in kms p. hour)	16
	Force (0-10)	3
State of sky		¼ Clouded
State of sea		Slight
Air temperature	Wet bulb thermometer	23.[illegible]
	Dry bulb	24.6
	Max. for previous day	26.8
	Min. " " night	21.[illegible]
Bl ck bulb therm at 3 p m yesterday		51
Relative Humidity		63
Rainfall for 24 hrs ending 8 a.m (mm)		0.00
Evaporation " " (mm)		7.4

Observer
H. SWAIZ.

BOURSE DES MARCHANDISES.

Fluctuation des cours pratiquées le 8 Juillet 1918.

COTON LIVRAISON JUILLET.

Clotare de la veille: Tallaris 41.36.
Ouverture de la veille: Tallaris 42.25.
Prix pratiquées : 42.15, 42.10.
Cloture : 42.10.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

8 Juillet 1918, à 1 heure pm.

Marché du cojon: assez actif.

Ventes : 2500 balles.

Prix irréguliers et en faveur des acheteurs, les vendeurs continuant à forcer les ventes.

Arrivages coton: balles 575 contre même jour de l'année précédente 767.

Graines disponible pas de quotations en graines.

Biés:—

Qualités Beheri	Cond. Saha	306	4 —
Qualités Saidi	"	306	" —
Qualités Hindi	"	318	" —
Fevos:—			
Qualité Saidi	"	235	" 245
Lentilles	"	253	" 268
Mais	"	205	" 212
Orges	"	171	" —
Coton A55	Tallaris	28	" 43
" Nubari	"	28	" 434
" Haute-Egypte	"	25	" 41
" Sakellaridis	"	27½	" 484

EXPORTATION DU 8 JUILLET 1918.

Coton.— Balles 367 contre balles l'année precedente.

Graines de coton.— Ardeba —.— contre — à la meme date de l'année precedente.

Oignons.— Arrivages de ce jour 2079 contre —.— à la meme date de l'année précédente.

THEFTS FROM LETTERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lately received a remarkable number of complaints from subscribers that letters containing with remittances have not been acknowledged. As these remittances have not been received by us and are sent in the shape of bank notes in unregistered letters, we advise subscribers to send remittances in registered letters in future.

OUR NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SUBSCRIBERS are asked to note that through force of circumstances, we have been obliged to raise our subscription rates as follows:—Egypt, Sudan and Palestine, 6 months, P.T.100, 12 months, P.T. 180. Countries in the Postal Union, 6 months £1. 3. 6d., 6 months, £2. 1. 0d. The annual subscription remains as it is, viz: P.T.300 and £3. 8. 6d. respectively. The monthly subscription is abolished.

U.P.N.

NOTICE TO MILITARY SUBSCRIBERS.

Much confusion and mistakes could be avoided if military subscribers, when changing their address, renewing or stopping their subscriptions, would send us one of the latest wrappers received.

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Programme from Tuesday July 2nd.
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