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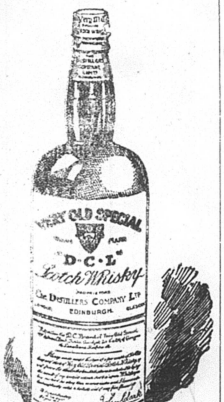

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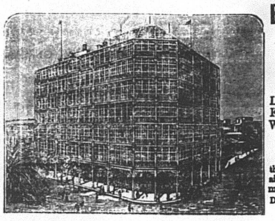

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Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

June.

Thurs. 1 Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11 p.m.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *I Moschettieri al Convento*, 4 p.m. and *La Figlia di Madama Angot*. 9 p.m.
Hotel Beau Rivage. First Ball of season. 10 p.m.

Sat. 3 "Trotter Egyptien." Horse Show. 9.30 a.m.
A. C. C. grounds. Cricket. A. C. C. *v.* Mr. Henley's XI. 2 p.m.
Mustapha Rifle Range. Practice by B. R. C. 2.30 p.m.
Alexandria Swimming Club. Members meet 4 p.m.

Sun. 4 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10 a.m.
Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.

Tues. 6 Cricket. E. T. C. v. A Mustapha XI. Commence at 2 p.m.

Wed. 7 Khediv'al Yacht Club. Regatta.

CAIRO.

June.

Thurs. 1 Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.
Verdi Theatre Gatti's Circus. 9 p.m.
Ezbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.

Fri. 2 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghizeh Boys' Band in afternoon.
Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Tues. 6 Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

July.

Sat. 8 Credit Foncier Egyptien Extraordinary General Meeting. 4 p.m.

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It is Rapid, Pure, Sweet.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	Calm
Force "	Calm
State of Sea	Calm
Barom. Temp. in the shade	76.0
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Min. "	18.0
Humidity	82.5
Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was fresh and cool, but the morning opens rather sultry. Barometer rising.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade	Min. temp. in the shade	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade	Min. temp. in the shade
Port Said	78	30	Marowe	46	31
Suez	40	22	Berber	46	30
Heliopolis	44	24	Shakin	35	25
Ghizeh	40	19	Khartoum	44	26
Assiout	44	20	Wadi Halfa	42	22
Assouan	44	24	Gizan	40	25
Wady Halfa	42	21			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	760.7	Almost calm	23	Calm.
Malta	760.3	Very light	21	Rather rough
Corfu	762.4	Moder.	20	Rough
Athens	759.4	Moder.	20	Moder.
Crete	757.9	Almost calm	19	Calm.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

IS IN PEACE?

This morning's telegrams announce that the whole of the St. Petersburg Press, with but one exception, is clamouring for peace. The Tsar has summoned, we are told, Admiral Alexeieff to confer on the situation, and it may possibly be that the Emperor has at last decided to listen to the voice of reason and humanity, and not to the suggestions of a vulgar vanity and mistaken dictates of dynastic security. Those who are best acquainted with Russia are convinced that if, by a stroke of his pen, Tsar Nicholas brought—as he could bring—this ghastly tale of bloodshed, anguish, and devastation to an end, he would be blessed by his subjects from one end of his vast dominions to the other, and he would never hear from one of them, outside the coterie of corrupt oligarchs which fences him in, a taunt or a reproach. This war, even when arrogant and ignorant generals were assuring an indifferent people that it would be a mere military promenade, has never been popular with the overwhelming mass of the Emperor's subjects. In so far as they knew anything about the mysterious causes which brought it about, they realised that it was due to a high-handed attempt to annex territory to which Russia had no claim, not in the interest of the people at large, but in order to enable a few greedy concessionnaires and Court toadies to put more money into their insatiable pockets. When Russia embarked on what was, or what seemed to the "Little Father's" children to be, a holy war, there was no limit to the heroic sacrifices they were ready to make. Rarely, if ever, has the world witnessed so colossal an act of self abnegation as that which left to Napoleon the Great only the ashes of a capital, reached after an advance, contested foot by foot, through a country converted into a desert by the inhabitants. In that case an appeal was made to honest and a noble appeal—to Russian patriotism to let the invader reach his worthy goal, past their burned houses and devastated fields, over their dead bodies. Even in the case of that mischievous and unnecessary blunder, the Crimean War, the great masses of the people saw but a spirited defence of the Cross against the Crescent, wherein from the Russian point of view the Infidel was being supported by renegade Christians. And it was an appeal to the religious emotions—an insincere appeal as history has discovered—of the Russian peasants that lent to the last Russo-Turkish war a factitious popularity. But to-day the moujik only knows, if he knows so much, that he is asked to shed his blood and bear increased and intolerable taxation that certain hangers-on of the Court may exploit a country which does not belong to them, and in which they have no moral or material interest.

War at the best is a terrible misfortune, but war carried on when victory is practically out of the question, at a prodigious cost of blood and of human suffering, to say nothing of treasure, is the gravest crime that monarchs can commit. All the gladiatorial shows of ancient the Roman Emperors—given as much to gratify the populace as from Imperial love of cruelty—cost infinitely less bloodshed and misery than are included in the "butcher's bill" of Manchuria. To the Tsar this horrible war has been but an affair of outposts of Empire; to the Japanese it has been from the first a struggle for independence openly and cynically threatened. If Russia accepted the most stringent terms proffered by Japan, no appreciable loss would be felt by the Empire at large; if Japan had been vanquished, and the terms of peace had been dictated—as was arrogantly boasted should be the case—in Tokio, the rising nationality of the Far East would have been trampled out of existence, unless Great Britain and the United States had come, as they must have come, to the rescue. To accept unpalatable terms of peace is, no doubt, to lose prestige. But prestige—like credit—is a good thing or a bad thing in accordance with the use to which it is applied. Nobody pretends that loss of prestige by Russia would be followed by a revolt of the nationalities she has subjugated in Central Asia, or that it would be made an excuse by Great Britain for extending the boundaries of her Indian Empire at the expense of the Tsar. The maintenance of British prestige in the East is a defensive necessity, not a stimulus to aggression. Our borders are as wide as we care to make them; an invasion or an attempted invasion of our Indian dominions would be as wanton and as predatory as any of the great raids which have swept over the "brooding East" since the days of Alexander the Great. The truth is that Russia as a whole is so invulnerable as to stand in no need of prestige. Napoleon I. discovered that fact, and so did the allied armies in 1853-6. But as much cannot be said of the autocracy. So long as the Emperor represents the sentiments, religious and patriotic, of all his subjects his position remains, in the hour of defeat, as in the hour of victory, supreme and impregnable. But when he is out of touch with the feelings of his people, when he demands unlimited sacrifices for unworthy objects, when he scorns respectful protests from all that is most intelligent and representative within his Empire, then none holds the semblance of power on more precarious terms. There is no blinking the truth that from the Black Sea to the Baltic Russia is seething with unconcealed discontent, which neither coercion nor cajolery can repress. Of an organised revolution there is no likelihood; there are Cossacks enough to maintain order in Moscow, in St. Petersburg, and in Warsaw. But against the vis inertiæ of an Empire of a hundred and forty millions no Tsar, however powerful, no Cossacks, however truculent, can make headway. It is in no spirit of hostility to Russia that we point out these simple, incontrovertible, almost platitudinous facts. No greater disaster could befall Europe or the world than that the huge Empire which at present acknowledges allegiance to the Tsar should fall a victim to irreparable disorganisation, helpless demoralisation, and hopeless bankruptcy. Anarchy, on however small a scale, is dangerous and infectious, but anarchy afflicting so vast an Empire as that of Russia is a terror to civilisation such as the world has never yet known. And to anarchy Russia is, under its present obstinate and shortsighted governance, very rapidly drifting.

THE COTTON WORM.

We call attention to an article in our issue to-day on that most important subject of the cotton worm. Mr. Richmond, sub-manager of the Abonkir Co., Ltd., has made experiments simple and cheap, and as regards the cut worm apparently effective. An ordinary tin of petroleum pricked with a pin drops its contents into a small field irrigation channel. The petroleum spreads over the surface of the water, which, sinking through the soil, leaves a very thin film of petroleum, enough to deter moths from laying their eggs on such prepared soil, innocuous to vegetation, but hurtful to eggs or newly hatched worms. It seems extraordinary that the Khedivial Agricultural Society should not have taken up more actively a system deemed worthy of trial by their own entomologist. Petroleum is rapidly being recognised in America as a wonderful insecticide. Any small proprietor might well try for himself an experiment which requires no apparatus and for material only easily obtained and cheap, petroleum, instead of costly and dangerous poisons. It may be found that this method of applying petroleum is equally good in combating the true cotton worm and the small green berseem caterpillar and other insect plagues.

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