EGYPT ARABS RIOT AGAINST ZIONISTS; 10 KILLED, 350 HURT
By CLIFTON DANIEL
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Alexandria and Other Cities Report Similar Scenes of General Strike Violence

Standing By
At nightfall the police began to disperse the crowds. The streets were still active and possi-
bile openings had been closed, but firing had ceased.

Most of the fire was directed toward the New York office of the Israel News Agency at 204, E. 42nd St., which was hit by ar-
rows from the Egyptian police and military. The building was damaged but no injuries were re-
sulted.

The demonstration was described as thousands of Egyptians streaming into the streets to vent their anger against the Jewish immigrants. The crowd became so large that the gates of the city were closed, and a number of arrests were made.

The rioting continued throughout the night, with the police using tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. At least 10 persons were killed and 350 wounded.

In Alexandria, the rioting was described as the result of a general strike by workers and students. The strike was called in response to the arrest of a student leader and the shooting of a worker by the police.

In other cities, similar scenes were reported, with authorities using violence to quell the disturbances. The situation remained tense as the night wore on, with reports of additional deaths and injuries.

The New York Times continued its coverage of the rioting, providing updates on the situation and the response of the Egyptian authorities. The newspaper also noted the growing concern among the international community about the violence and its potential impact on the Middle East peace process.

The rioting in Egypt continued into the following day, with authorities declaring a state of emergency and imposing curfews in several cities. The situation remained volatile, with reports of additional deaths and injuries.

The New York Times continued to provide updates on the situation, including reports of the Egyptian government's response and efforts to bring the violence under control. The newspaper also noted the growing concern among the international community about the potential for further violence and its impact on the region.

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"Palestine for the Arabs" and "Egypt will rule" were the slogans, even gay, that the demonstrators exchanged with jeers and blows of pistol revolvers as the procession wound through the streets, ending, after an hour by three o'clock.

Nothing happened until the procession reached a dead end near the landing of the Boulevard de la Paix. The demonstrators then cut a hole in the street and appeared near the railway station. The police q

Another group of students, under the leadership of H. Mahjoub, an Arab lawyer, had also walked north from the city.

Looting Becomes Wholesale

The looting started during the course of the procession, when the crowd entered into Makina Street, a small sub-bazaar, where a dozen small stores had already been closed. The mob then entered into the big stores and started to loot.

Hundreds of looters entered into the large stores and went to the action without any direction. They started to loot and burn the stores.

The police fired shots and tear gas to disperse the crowd, but it was too late. The looting continued and spread to other parts of the city.

Department Store Ruined

The rioting also broke into the main department store in Alexandria, where the mob had gathered inside. The mob then started to loot and burn the store.

The police were unable to control the mob and the store was reduced to ashes.

Crowd Attacked the Police

The crowd then turned against the police, who were trying to control the situation. The police opened fire, but it was too late.

Anotherriot occurred in the镇 of Shenouf, where the mob had gathered to protest against the British occupation.

Another riot in a town in the north of Egypt has caused several deaths and injuries. The mob had gathered to demand the withdrawal of the British forces from the town.

Several attempts were made to control the situation by the police, but it was too late. The mob continued to attack the police and the situation became chaotic.

Another riot took place in a town in the south of Egypt, where the mob had gathered to demand the withdrawal of the British forces from the town.

The rioting continued for several days, with both sides claiming victory.

Oilers Afflicted

Cairo.-Sixteen persons were reported killed in Port Said, Maadi, and Masrouta. In Port Said, the rioting was started by a group of young men who were protesting against the British occupation. The rioting spread to other parts of the city, where several deaths and injuries were reported.

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