

# THE GEORGIAN MESSENGER



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## TWO SUCCESSES.

The armies of the Georgian Republic have gained important successes on both fronts. On the coast of the Black Sea they have cleared the district of Gagra of the enemy, and have occupied the strategic frontier of Georgia—the line of the river Mekhadyr; in the neighborhood of Akhalsikh they have again scattered the Turkish bands and have taken Ardagan.

In both cases the armies of the republic were seeking not territory belonging to others, but merely to defend their own country. Georgia was not the first to take up arms against the Volunteer Army, or against invasion of her territory from the direction of Ardagan by the Turkish *askers* (soldiers) and the Mahometan robber-bands. She was not the first to make the attack.

Without any warning, contrary to the promise given to the British authorities by the commanding officers of the Volunteer Army, the troops of General Denikin fell upon the Georgian detachments, and, transgressing the boundaries of this district, forced their way into the territory of Georgia—into the district of Gagri. The order of the British Government to General Denikin to withdraw from this region is the best proof desirable of the fact that the attacking side was the Volunteer Army. The whole population of Georgia saluted with the highest satisfaction the just intervention of the British authorities in the conviction that Gen. Denikin would not delay in complying with the categorical demand to evacuate this district.

Almost 3 months have passed since

then, and the Volunteer Army has continued not merely to maintain its hold on the district of Sochi, but likewise to occupy what is unquestionably Georgian territory in the shape of the district of Gagry. During this whole period the Georgian Government was forced to maintain its forces on the line of the river Zzyb on a war footing. The longer this state of things continued, the more evident the intentions of Gen. Denikin became. He desired no peace with Georgia, but was merely waiting for a favorable moment to make an attack on the forces of the republic, and to make a drive into the interior of the country. These circumstances forced the Georgian Republic to take measures to occupy once more the territory which had been occupied by the enemy as the result of a treacherous attack. In the early part of April a revolt broke out in the Sochi district against the Volunteer Army, which was brought about by the restoration in the district of the old despotic methods of oppression of the population. The Georgian Government, however, which still hoped that the conflict would be settled in a peaceful manner, did not desire to utilize this favorable opportunity. Only after it became clear that the Volunteer Army had no intention of withdrawing from the district of Gagry of its own accord and of giving the troops of the Georgian Republic the possibility of occupying the natural strategical frontiers of the country, did the forces of the Republic feel themselves compelled to advance. After putting the enemy to flight, they marched forward to the natural boundary of the Republic, the river Mekhadyr, where, ceasing to advance, they entrenched themselves.

The advance into the district of Ardagan and the capture of the citadel of Ardagan were likewise necessary measures of self-defence. In the district of Ardagan was the natural base of the Turkish imperialist forces who were seeking to tear away from the Republic of Georgia Akhalsikh and Akhalkalak: it was clear that the Republic would be under the continual threat of invasion by Turkish bands, until the latter should receive a decisive lesson. The capture of Ardagan is the last act of that self-defence which began with the clearing of the Akhalsikh district of Turkish detachments. From now on Ardagan, that nest of Turkish pashas and *askers*, on the south-western borders of Georgia, is in the hands of Georgian troops, and presumably any attempt to do any fooling from this quarter has been stopped for a long time to come.

From the time of its foundation, the Georgian Republic has shown more than once that while it desires to remain at peace with its neighbors, it none the less intends that its rights should not be trampled upon. Its internal unity is sufficient, its organization is strong enough to ward off any hostile attempts upon its territory and its liberty.

## The Peace Conference.

The labors of the Peace Conference are approaching an end. The nearer this comes, the more evident it becomes how difficult the problems are which await solution.

The most serious disputes were caused by the German boundary question, by the question of the contribution to be exacted from the latter, and by the fate of Fiume.

This latter part, as is well known, was promised by the Allies to Italy by the treaty of London at the time when Italy joined in the war. After the break-up of Austria, the Slavic population of the Adriatic sea-coast formed an independent state. For it the port of Fiume is the best outlet to the sea. It is natural that the interests of Italy and of the South Slavs came into collision. Wilson supported the latter. The disputes were so heated that the Italian delegation are discussing whether to withdraw or not.

Equally vigorous discussion was caused by the question of the basin of the Saar. France demanded for herself this territory in the most decisive matter. Wilson and Lloyd-George protested against this. The matter was decided by a compromise: France has the right to exploit the mineral wealth of the district for 15 years.

The question of the contribution to be exacted from Germany is still under discussion.

The discussion of the highly important question of the fate of Shan-Tung has not yet been discussed. The claims of Japan on this district are disputed by America. In the first week of May the German peace delegation will arrive in Paris. It consists of 6 persons, headed by Count Brockdorf-Ratzau.

## GEORGIA).

Under this king, Georgia extended her rule over all the peoples of the Caucasus. She was already a great and powerful kingdom, and could not only impose her will upon her neighbours, but also make herself respected by the great powers of that time. Georgia reached the summit of her political power and of her intellectual and economic development in the 12-th century. The reign of queen Thamar (1184—1212) is the golden period of Georgian history. The

\*) See № 8.

great Georgian poet Shotha Rustaveli belongs to this famous time; he left as a legacy to the Georgian folk his master-work entitled "Vepkhis Ktaosani", a poetic composition which occupies the same rank in Georgian literature that the "Divina Commedia" does in the Italian, and which is known by heart in all Georgia to-day, just as it was in the best days of Georgian independence.

A great multitude of poets; theologians, historians and scholars belong to that period of the 11-th and 12-th centuries. Architecture was also brilliantly developed at that time, and its works, some in ruins, and others well-preserved, can be seen yet to-day; while the architectural remains scattered over all Georgia still arouse the astonishment of connoisseurs. The characteristic paintings and sculptures of the Georgian churches and palaces, in their perfection of execution, can well endure comparison with the artistic productions of the same time in European lands. The hymns, which had their origin in earlier times in the songs of the people, and which are yet to-day fully preserved, were the best products of the Georgian popular music, which is as complicated and peculiar as the Georgian language. The united and well-organized state had its written code of laws, which was made up from the legal provisions which were in use in the different provinces of the country. The organization of society was also well advanced, and there were enduring conflicts between the different classes, which the state sought to allay, but which in any case produced an intensive social life. The position of Georgia, at least in the time from the 11-th to the 13-th century, was that of a great civilized kingdom whose character was by no means oriental. It was a Christian kingdom, not only in a religious sense, but also in that of its general culture, and in this the Georgian folk yet to-day resemble more a South-European than an oriental people.

The hordes which inundated Caucasia and Europe in the 13-th century poured themselves likewise continually over Georgia. The invasion of the Mongols, shortly after Georgia had been laid waste by the sultan Djelal-Eddin, whom the Mongols drove out of Tiflis, almost destroyed the independence of Georgia, and trampled down her economic and intellectual prosperity. The massacring, not only of the higher ranks, but also of whole sections of the Georgian population, laid the land waste both economically and morally. The rule of these invaders brought a catastrophe upon Georgia, and caused her to disappear, so to say, for more than a century.

After the Mongols had withdrawn, the general level of the civilization of the land was found considerably lowered. The country was divided politically into small and weak principalities, and it was not until the 14-th century that Georgia succeeded in recovering from her abasement. Under king George V (1318—1346) she even sought again to become a political unity, but her old glory had departed, and the second Mongol invasion in the 14-th century broke the strength of the nation, notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat of the army of Timur by king Bagrat V (1369—1395).

Under king Alexander (1413—1444) the country declined yet more. The Turks and the Persians were able at that time to gain the upper hand over Georgia, and did not leave her alone until they had completely robbed her of her political independence. Georgia had been molested by the Turks from the time of their first appearance in Hither-Asia, but she had always been able to keep the adversary at a distance, and especially under king David II administered decisive defeats to the Turks. From now on, however, Georgia had to suffer unspcakably from these perpetual disturbances, so that she was forced to take desperate measures.

The Turks and the Persians had likewise to suffer, at the time of the Mongol invasion, from the rule of these hordes, and they then sought to form an alliance with Georgia and to obtain her support. But after the withdrawal of the Mongols, and especially after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the definitive organization of the great Ottoman empire, Georgia soon found in Turkish Asia Minor a powerful enemy. Religious differences, which in those times played a most important part, still further aggravated the position of Georgia. At this same time also the Persians again became powerful. When Georgia in the 14-th century was again united, her enemies were not easily able to subdue her, but the invasion of Tamerlane, who laid waste Georgia for twenty years, and the definitive division of the kingdom into many small principalities, gave the Turks and the Persians the possibility of maltreating Georgia until the end of her political history.

M. T.

(To be continued).

## IN EUROPE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

From London is announced that at the yearly banquet given by the Asso-

ciation of Boards of Trade, the American Ambassador, Mr. Davis, said that no one could have doubts about the feelings entertained towards each other by England and America. There are no other nations in the world which are so closely linked together. No independent nations have ever striven so for each other's prosperity. There is no doubt that the war has brought many new problems to the fore. The chief task before the world is to restore what has been destroyed. He had no doubt that the previous relations would continue to exist in the future, as unchanging as the Gulf-Stream.

He predicted that nowhere would the process of reconstruction go on as quickly as in these islands, where English endurance, ability and doggedness would soon bring the problem to a solution.

### FRANCE.

The French telegrams report the celebration in honor of France and the Latin genius which has recently taken place in Paris. Dechanel began his speech with the following words: after the most fearful bloodshed which humanity has ever known, in that moment when the whole world is shaken to its foundations, when the civilization of the whole world is in danger, the related Latin peoples should join together into one close family, without of course having the slightest intention of opposition to our gallant brothers-in-arms, the English and Americans, but merely with the intention of uniting our forces for the mighty work of the establishment of peace.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Communitic Hungary continues to repeat the experiments of bolshevik Russia. Following the nationalization of factories the communists are trying to put through a land reform of the type of socialization of land. A forced mobilization of the bourgeoisie has been declared. They are also copying the bolsheviks in the educational line. It is proposed to abolish all prerequisites for entrance into the universities, and to turn them into workmens universities of the type of Petrograd and Moscow.

The new soviet government in Hungary up with its decrees, as it feels its position to be very insecure; on the one hand, they have to fight on three fronts: with the Serbs, Rumanians and Czechs, while on the other, signs of discontent with the new government have already made their appearance within the country.

In German Austria the movement to join with the bolsheviks does not meet with success. The leaders of the Austrian Social Democrats have come out strongly against this. Disputes have taken place between the government

and the commander of the Italian forces in Vienna; the latter demanded that the Austrian National Guard be diminished in numbers.

In Bohemia and Slovakia the position remains unchanged. An attempted bolshevik uprising in Prague was put down in a manner. The whole attention of the South Slavs is centred on the question of Fiume.

### GERMANY.

The position in Germany has changed but slightly: The Spartacist uprising has spread into Saxony. The soviet power was overthrown in Munich, but after bloody fighting the communists again recovered it. Fighting between the Government troops and the rebels continues, as does the strike in the Ruhr district. The situation is so serious that the Government runs the chance of remaining without any coal, which will in its turn bring about the stoppage of all the railroads. Berlin and Prussia are relatively quiet.

The commercial fleet of Germany has to all intents and purposes passed over into the hands of the Allies, and the first instalment of food for Germany has already arrived.

Polish troops are passing through Dantsic, but the Allies guarantee that they will occupy no German territory.

Negotiations have again been set on foot regarding an immediate union between Austria and Germany.

### RUSSIA.

The conflict between the bolsheviks and their opponents has attained an unheard-of intensity during the past week. Stubborn fighting in Livonia and White Russia continues: many towns and villages are being taken and retaken. After the capture of Odessa the bolsheviks tried to advance on Bessarabia, but the attempt ended in a fiasco, as did the bolshevik advance on the Crimea.

In the Urals the position of bolsheviks is clearly becoming threatening. The army of Admiral Kolchak is irresistibly forging ahead. The last reports speak of stubborn fighting in the Government of Samara. The soviet government has declared the whole district in a state of siege, and threatens the moneyed classes of the locality with fearful punishments for the slightest attempt to help Kolchak.

In central Russia a general mobilization has been declared. The turn of events on this front during the next few days will be decisive, and upon this will depend to a considerable extent the fate of Russia. If Kolchak succeeds in driving the bolsheviks across the Volga, central Russia will be deprived of her last supplies of grain. If he is beaten, the most dangerous opponent of the bolsheviks will be accounted for.

## The first of May.

The first of May is the holiday of Labor, the holiday of the organization of the working masses, the holiday of international union.

The first of May throughout all Europe has been recognized long since as a holiday. In autocratic Russia, on the contrary, this holiday was considered illegal and revolutionary, and was accordingly outlawed.

Every workman and every idealist of the working classes who took part in the celebration on the first of May had visited upon him the severest penalties of the Russian law—arrest, imprisonment, deportation to Siberia and the like.

None the less, in spite of all these hardships and oppressions, the workers of all classes in autocratic Russia went forth into the streets of all the towns and of the capitals, and proudly marched with red banners and in serried ranks. They testified to their solidarity with their brethren of the International movement, and showed to the whole civilized world the maturity of their political understanding, the solidity of their organization and their hatred of the imperial régime.

Thus the holiday of the first of May in autocratic Russia did not bear the stamp of a simple festi-

val of Labor. It assumed a political form which was outspokenly revolutionary and frankly hostile to the existing régime, which prevented democracy from obtaining the most insignificant civil rights, and kept the working classes in intolerable conditions.

But the great Russian Revolution broke loose in 1917. It was marked by a great torrent of democracy which cemented all the organized forces of the Russian proletariat; it gave to certain of the peoples who formed part of the Russian Empire, as for example to the formerly independent Georgia, the possibility of entering into the group of European nations, and to the working class of Georgia the chance to openly participate in the International movement.

It is for this reason that the holiday of the first of May is the holiday of the International movement, which has now become for the whole of Georgian democracy one more peculiarly their own and more dear to them, the true festival of Labor.

This year this holiday (above all the 26-th of May—the anniversary of the independence of Georgia) has a still greater significance, and is not a holiday for the proletariat alone, but for the whole democracy as well.

Georgia, after having obtained

her independence, is at the present time enjoying internal peace, while all around anarchy and the greatest possible disorder are reigning: this mighty boon is due to the working class and to the whole Georgian Democracy, at whose head is the socialist Government.

It is for this reason that the festival of the first of May should be celebrated in a peculiarly triumphant fashion by all the classes of the Georgian Democracy.

On this day the flower of the Georgian Democracy, all true citizens of independent Georgia, all the Government offices and institutions should pay their respects to the Proletariat of Tiflis, to all the Georgian workmen and national guards, to those armed citizens, to those sentinels of the working classes, to those heroes who have defended and are defending with their breasts the liberty and existence of Georgia.

*Hurray for the festival of Labor!*

## GEORGIA.

### Report of the president of the Georgian peace delegation.

From the president of the Georgian delegation to the Peace Conference

there has been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs the following telegram. The question of Georgia will be taken up by the Peace Conference after the treaty of peace has been signed. The work of the delegation, according to N. Chikobava, meets with a favorable reception from all sides. In addition to this, permission has been received for two more of the members to proceed to Paris, namely, for N. Nikoladze and for Dr. Hambashidze.

### The capture of the district of Gagry by the Georgian troops.

The reader will remember the story of the conflict between the Russian Volunteer Army and the Georgian Republic. Without warning, the Volunteer Army treacherously attacked our frontier posts in the Sochi district. Inasmuch as the Georgian Government had the assurance of the British Mission that the Volunteer Army would undertake no aggressive action, the attack was unexpected, and no measures had been taken to ward it off. In consequence of this it was an easy matter for them to seize not only the whole of the Sochi district, but also unquestionably Georgian territory in the Gagry district. By the intervention of the British commanders, hostilities were stopped on the line of the river Bzyb, and the question was to be decided in a peaceable manner. We

## The story of a Pea

By Vasha Pshavela.

### I.

How can I help being frightened? It is only a week since I first saw the world, and so much danger and suffering has already fallen to my lot. The day before yesterday it was rainy: my mother, full of life and beauty was standing under an alder-tree, contentedly chewing her cud. I was close by, happy to be with her, and with never a thought of death or foes—so great was the trust I had in her. The raindrops fell from the thick leaves: I stretched my head towards them because I liked the sweet freshness of the rain.

«Is it nice, child?» asked my mother. I nodded my head, frisked about and jumped up now and then to her breast.

In front of us a woodpecker was flitting round a dry old tree, and knocked so hard against it with its bill that I was quite astonished. My mother, thought I, is big, but she can't fill the wood with as much noise as this little bird. It scrambled round the dry trunk, tapping with its beak now here, now there. I watched it, enjoying its vehemence, when all of a sudden I heard a noise: «Tchkee, tchkee!»

I looked up and saw a jay over us. «Guard your head», said my mother, «or else the jay will peck your eyes out!»

I hid my head. My mother was fighting off that dreadful bird. The jay strove to get at me a long time, but his efforts were in vain. Then he perched on a branch, bent his head and began to bleat. His voice was exactly like mine. My mother laughed and said to me.

«The jay is very tricky, child: beware of him. He is a great enemy of little kids like you. He will bleat and call, and when an inexperienced thing like you comes near him, he will blend in his voice with yours, and then pounce upon you. He wants to pick out your eyes.»

Shivers began to run through my body. «I will not answer a word to him: I shall hide at once.»

«Yes, do so, do so my child. As long as your mother lives, you need not fear, but when you no longer have me, you must be careful.»

Oh, woe is me! How much more experience of life I still stand in need of

### III.

One day the weather became very hot. My mother got up from where she was lying, and told me to come along down to the water. We went along the meadow, through the thick grass and down into the ravine. The

ravine was so deep that the rays of the sun could not penetrate it: here and there along its walls the branches of the trees were entangled together by long strands of moss. On the very brisk raspberry vines had rooted themselves, and bent their red heads as they followed the course of the water. The cold, crystal stream murmured over the polished stones, and plashed from one rock to another, gathering in deep little pools. My mother went in and stood in the pool. I could scarcely walk on the stones: my little hoofs hurt me.

«Come, child, get in: it is nice to be in the water during the heat.» I came forward, and timidly put one foot in at first. The water was fearfully cold, and I jumped back again.

«It is cold—I can't stand it!»

«Never mind, you must get used to it now, child!»

I stood for a little while in the water and then we went back. Higher up the slope, where the foam of the water was glistening, there was a big noise. «Those people are not dangerous», said my mother, «it is a woman with a small child. Our enemy does not scream like that, but we must be careful just the same: let us go through the wood so that we may not be seen on the open side of the meadow.» I lost patience and began to look about, keeping my body hidden and showing only my head.

Just then I heard a voice below us: «Oh, mother darling, there is a wolf! Mother dearest, there is a wolf!»

«Don't be frightened, my sweet one. Where is the wolf? Show it to me», answered the mother.

«There, don't you see its cocked-up ears, there in the wood!» and, with eyes full of tears, the child pointed at me with his little finger.

«Oh, you darling, it is no wolf: it is a doe's fawn: see, how pretty it is!»

«Let us catch it, please», and the impatient child was ready to run after me.

«No, my treasure, for the little fawn has a mother too, and we should make her cry.»

I listened breathlessly, happy to hear those words of compassion. I wished to listen longer still, but my own mother had turned back, had run up to me and said.

«You silly thing! Do you believe what they say? What are you looking at? Let us go quickly: follow me! Those people will go and tell the hunter where our home is, and will take our life away from us.»

My poor mother seemed to have a presentiment of what was coming.

*(To be continued.)*

Elisabeth Orbeliani.

printed the telegram from the British Government requesting Gen. Denikin to withdraw his troops from the Sochi district. But the Volunteer Army not only did not fulfill the order, but continued to occupy the Gagry district as well. For Georgia this question is of the highest importance: she must occupy the natural boundary to the north of Gagry on the river Mekhadyr, for it was by this route that some months back the bolsheviks tried to force their way into Georgia: the Volunteer Army are following their example. The unwillingness of the latter to withdraw its troops behind the Mekhadyr showed clearly that it did not desire peace with Georgia, and was merely waiting for a favorable moment to make a further advance into the territory of the Republic.

The Georgian Government could not peaceably await their doing this, and in selfdefence was forced to give orders to its troops to clear the Gagry district of the enemy up to the natural strategic boundary of Georgia on the river Mekhadyr.

April 17 the Georgian forces crossed the Bzyb, and advanced on Denikin's forces. The same day the town of Gagry was captured: after being flanked on either side, the forces of Gen. Denikin could make no resistance, and took to flight. Continuing the advance, on the 18-th of April the Georgian forces took up their position on the line of the river Mekhadyr. The enemy retreated to Adler.

During the fighting on April 17, the Georgians captured 88 officers and 150 soldiers, besides which the Volunteers abandoned a hospital during the retreat in which were 25 officers and 360 soldiers.

After taking up their position on the river Mekhadyr, the Georgian forces stopped their advance.

### The capture of Ardagan.

(From the report of the commander of the Georgian forces General Kvintadze).

Pressing back the enemy during the 18-th and 19-th of April, the forces under my command drove him back on the heights of the mountain chain which lies to the south of the line Kiarkaban-Orchas. On the 20-th of April the troops by a dashing attack drove him from these heights. The retreat was so precipitate that the opposing forces had not even time to occupy the fortifications on the left bank of the Kura at Ardagan. In the Chaul pass more than 100 shells were captured. The retreating enemy burnt the bridges across the Kura, but we were able to save the burning bridge at Fikhrel and repair it. This allowed throwing part of our troops over on the right bank of the Kura. In the meantime the enemy retreated along the right bank of the Kura, and occupied this part of the Ardagan fortifications: being unable to withstand our attacks, he retreated in the direc-

tion of Olty and Kars. During the pursuit advance parties of the 6-th regiment captured one gun with 18 boxes of shells on the Olty road, while in the fort of Gaz-Tanakh we captured 4 heavy howitzers with a large quantity of shells. In Ardagan a large quantity of grain and forage was captured. Our losses are not yet ascertained. The enemy suffered heavily.

### The Conference of the Transcaucasian Republics.

On the 27-th of April the first session of the Conference of the Transcaucasian Republics was held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There were present the delegates of the republics of Georgia, Armenia and Aderbeijan, headed by Gegechkori, Tigranian and Khan-Khoiski. The representatives of the Mountaineer Republic have not yet arrived. The meeting was opened at 11. 45 A. M. by E. P. Gegechkori, who greeted the conference in the name of the Republic of Georgia, and expressed the hope that the Conference, which had been summoned at a critical and decisive moment, will prove itself capable of rising to the true interests of all the people of the country, and will be able to find a common ground for the closest possible union and union between all the nationalities of the Transcaucasus.

Tigranian greeted the Conference in the name of the Armenian Government, and expressed his confidence that the peoples of the Transcaucasus, which had but recently lived under one aegis, would again attain that unity which was lost at the departure of the Russians, not by means of pressure from without, but brought about by the consciousness of the unity of interest of all the peoples of the Caucasus. Khan-Khoiski pointed out that the Aderbeijan Government had always stood for union among the Caucasian peoples, and expressed the confidence that the Conference would afford an opportunity to cut loose from narrow and selfish viewpoints, and to ride to a true comprehension of common problems.

After mutual greetings, a program of the aims of the Conference was read over and adopted. A member of each delegation will preside in turn: Gegechkori, Tigranian and Khan-Khoiski. The chairmen are considering a plan of the labors of the Conference, which will be submitted at the next session.

### MISCELLANIOUS.

#### Latest observations on Mars.

It has been reported to Paris from Boston that Professor Pickering has published the results of the observations of a group of American astronomers on Mars.

They have been able to establish

the indubitable existence of organic life on the planet: the melting of the snows, and a periodically appearing and disappearing red spot in the southern hemisphere, which points to a change in the seasons.

By means of astro-photography has been established the existence of 181 canals on Mars with 14 waterbasins.

#### A new invention in aviation.

From New York it is reported that Secretary of War Baker has issued a statement about a new invention in aviation.

An automatic apparatus has been invented for the control of aeroplanes, which enables an aeroplane to fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour and descend in a fixed location. Up to the present this invention has been kept in secret. The decisive trial was made December 11, 1918.

#### Churchill as Ambassador.

Persistent rumors are circulating in New York that Lord Churchill is to be appointed military Ambassador to the United States.

#### International Congress of Labor.

The British Minister of Labor has declared that in the course of the next few days an international convention will be signed regarding International Labor Congresses. They are to be summoned yearly. Each nation will be represented by four delegates, among whom there must be workmen.

### The League of Nations and the Italo-Serbian conflict.

The socialistic fraction of the Italian Parliament has brought up the question of the entrusting to the League of Nations the decision of the Italo-Serbian conflict. If this is adopted by the respective governments it will be the first case of the decision of an international conflict by the league.

#### The disarmament of Germany.

French papers give the following details about the state of the military and naval forces of Germany after the approaching disarmament, in comparison to that which was at her disposal in the spring of last year.

In March 1918 the German Army had about 3 million men on all fronts with 200,000 officers. After the conclusion of peace, she had to reduce it to 100,000 men and 4,500 officers.

Last year the German Army had 18,200 field guns of all calibers. During the coming months the number of these will be reduced to 550. Of the total quantity of shell for them, in place of the 10,440,000 of last year, there are not to be more than 36,000. Of 7,000 machine-guns, not more than 2,000 are to be left.

The German Navy at the beginning of last year numbered 655 warships, of which 17 were Dreadnoughts. Of these the great majority—606 were handed over to the British Admiralty before the conclusion of peace. Only 49 minor vessels are to be left to them.

Last of all Germany has got to part with her whole military air-fleet. Of 2,700 odd aeroplanes and dirigibles, not more than 200 will be left her, exclusively for sport, communications and other purely peaceful pursuits.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MILITARY WATCH-MAKER MICHAEL GUENKIN.

I have the honour of informing OUR DEAR BRITISH GUESTS AT TIFLIS that on the POUCHKINSKI STREET № 5, shop № 20, there I opened a special workshop of watch of a WELL-KNOWN Military Watch-Maker Michael Nicolaevitch Guenkin who has served during 25 years as Watch-Maker to the 1-st Caucasian Body of Army. The Watch-works are carried out quite exactly and scrupulously.

Wishing to be of some use to You, Your obedient Michael Guenkin.  
Пушкинский пассажъ домъ 5. Магазинь № 20, близъ Эриванской пл.  
Военный часовщикъ Михайль Николаевичъ Генкинъ.

### MILK FOR THE FACE—„BETTY“.

Patented by S. S. Nadareishvili.

Most ideal substance for the face and hands. Removes all freckles, blackheads, and entirely eradicates wrinkles. Superb for those who shave frequently.

On Sale at the drug-store of V. S. Akhvediani.  
Golovinski pr. 41.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### OPERA HOUSE:

Sunday, May 4-th—„PAGLIAZZI and BALET“ (in the morning); „THE AFRICAN“ (in the evening).

Monday, May 5-th—„DEMON“.

Tuesday, May 6-th—„TRUBADUR“.

Wednesday, May 7-th—„ABESSALOM and ETHERI“.