

THE GEORGIAN MESSENGER



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England and Georgia.

The speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia, delivered at the session of the Constituent Assembly, Friday, May 9, regarding the relations between England and Georgia.

Citizens, members of the Constituent Assembly! Our international position and in particular the relations between England and Georgia are causing a complexity in all classes of society, and are giving rise to the most varied types of rumors, and comminate and even venom the social atmosphere, which without that indeed is in a state of high nervous tension....

Seven months have already gone by since the arrival of the Allied forces in our country has become a *fait accompli*. At the present time, when days are equivalent to years, seven months in the life of the people is a whole epoch. In view of this we cannot but consider justified those notes of protest and the present profound psychological uneasiness which is visible in our press, in political circles and in society as a whole in consequence of our undefined position and of the unclearness of the allied policy concerning us. The question naturally arises—are the Georgian Government and the Georgian people at fault in this? I categorically declare before you that they are not! The Government of Georgia in the name of the people at the first meeting with the allies affirmed to their representative that it desired a sincere alliance with them, and that it was ready as far as circumstances should permit to help them in their work here, but upon one indispensable condition, that our independence should be protected

from any interference, and that the work of founding our state should not thus be paralyzed.

I can boldly declare before you that the Georgian Government has honestly fulfilled its promises, and in this regard has not once deviated from the fixed path of policy. Not one instance can be pointed out to us, not one moment, when we went astray from the right path. Unfortunately, in spite of all our efforts, we have not gained up to the present day the desirable relations with the Gentlemen, we consider that today, as always, there should be publicly set forth from this tribune all that is necessary. The Georgian Government has set before itself one object—the confirmation and establishment of our democratic state, and the consequent communion of the people with European culture and civilization. Towards this objective it is striving by the right road, without stoop to degrading methods. Our diplomacy is not secret, and accordingly all those facts in which, according to our information, are based those faults in our mutual relations which we perceive must and shall be set forth here in the Constituent Assembly—this sovereign representative of our Republic,—which should give us its opinion on these same facts.

For what are we held to blame? The counts are three in number: in the first place, that we have occupied Gagry, in the second, the occupation of the Potskhov district and of Ardagan, and in the third place, the murder of an English doctor.

Regarding the Sochi front a discussion has already taken place in the Constituent Assembly, and the question was then thoroughly discussed. We openly declared at the time what we desired, and I

do not wish to repeat what has already been said. There are, however, some questions which I should like to put. How can they say that the Government of Georgia paid no attention to the advice of the English commanders when the army of General Denikin, in spite of the English guarantees, treacherously attacked our little detachment, disarmed it and took a savage revenge off the population of the district, in particular of the Georgians? General Denikin not only did not about the capture of General Milne district of Sochi, but on the contrary is trying to get hold of the Sukhum district, which has been confirmed at the present times by unquestionable proofs. And now, when Georgia tries to occupy her essential strategic frontier, this is put down to our people as a grievous fault. I ask you, citizens, who was it in this case that shook the prestige of England? Could it have been we, who have been waiting for four months in vain for General Denikin to execute the order of the English commander-in-chief? I think that there can be only one answer to this question, if we try to look at the question from a dispassionate point of view, and not let ourselves be led away by any other considerations.

Let us now pass on to the capture of Potskhov and Ardagan. Five months have passed, citizens, since we took over the districts of Akhaltsikh and Akhalkalaki, which had been drained of their resources by the Turks. This whole period we employed to defend the region from hostile attacks. You no doubt remember that at the moment that we set foot in this district, there was formed in Kars the so-called "Government of the south-west Caucasus", and the first declara-

tion which the minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia made to General Milne directed the attention of the English commanders to this government. At that time we declared to the English that this government was nothing more or less than a Turkish organization. We showed then documental proofs of the fact that the whole government was made up of Turkish emissaries. In connection therewith we declared that if England was really interested in maintaining order in our country, that measures should be taken sufficient attention was not paid to our declaration, in spite of promises to that effect, but the further course of events in the Akhaltsikh and Akhalkalaki districts showed that we were right. You know that the Potskhov district became the centre from which the bands of Server-Bey Atabekov directed their attacks on Akhaltsikh, and hindered us from introducing proper governmental institutions in the district. At length, however, when we were forced to put an end to this state of affairs, General Thomson fortunately took decisive measures against the so-called Kars Government, and with his consent we occupied Potskhov and Ardagan. Thus our advance into these districts took place, and this I declare before you, took place with the consent of General Thomson. And now, when the Government and the people have made so many sacrifices for this cause—after all this we cannot understand what has happened here and what has caused a shifting of the matter to an entirely different plane. We are unable to explain this. None the less, citizens, we have not yet lost hope that a solution of this question will be found befitting the dignity of our Republic

and in accordance with its best interests.

You are aware, citizens, that there took place in Tiflis a very deplorable incident—the murder of an English doctor. The very next day the Georgian Government expressed to the English mission their regrets in this matter, and the murderers were arrested and tried by court martial; three were condemned to death and two to hard labor; unfortunately the condemned made a bolt of it, although two were killed on the spot. One of the criminals, who was arrested in Ozurgeti, again escaped. But can one make any definite political conclusion out of all this? I think not, for in the present case we have to do with a regrettable incident, which we deeply deplore. The one conclusion which can be dispassionately made from this is that our administrative apparatus is badly in need of improvement. On the other hand, however, one must needs admit that such incidents can also take place there where established governments have existed for centuries. History knows no example that a strong governmental machine could be built up in a year without lacks and defects. In any case, I must state that this fact, however regrettable it is, cannot be utilized in any case as a proof of our disloyalty or our inability or incapability to cope with the task of creating a government. (Voices: "Correct!").

There, citizens, is all which we know and are informed of officially. Regarding the remainder I have to state that we have heard nothing officially. (Voices: "The Batum proclamation!"). Unofficially we have heard a lot. You undoubtedly remember citizens, and it is indeed impossible to forget it—the communication of the Reuter Agency that Georgia even in 1914 was a traitress, that in 1914 she had already concluded an alliance with Turkey (Voices: "A provocation, an outrageous provocation!"). Georgia and Turkey allies in 1914! This is really outrageous! This communication for us and many others is simply ridiculous. We can say to those who spread abroad such fabrications, that they are committing a violation of truth and justice. Can those who so maliciously slander us not become acquainted with our history during the war? Is not the Brest-Litovsk conference a fact of the highest importance, which must be taken into consideration by all who respect truth and their own sense of dignity? Was it not Georgia who turned aside the proposals of the German-Turkish coalition to send her representatives, even at the time

when that same coalition was victorious on all fronts. But who can deprive us of that which is ours? We have much that is noteworthy—the defence of Batum, the soldiers graves on Fort Akariya and the rest, the splendid victory on the Cholok, which cost the Turks a whole division, the plundering of Ozurgeti... thousands of refugees from Batum, who have scarcely returned to their homes, now heaps of ashes. Is not this all a striking proof that the Georgian never has been a traitor and never can be one! (Warm applause, shouts: "Never!"). There are indubitable facts, but unfortunately in spite of this, an organization of the type of the Reuter Agency permits itself to publish facts which never took place among our people...

Or the article in the "Times", filled with insinuations, slander and abuse, in which it is stated that Georgia has not been able to exhibit any capacity for self-government nor the necessary energy and strength, and for that reason foreign intervention is indispensable. We do not know whence the authors of such articles obtain their information, but we are amazed that those who have had the possibility to follow the course of our work, who see and know what is going on in Russian territory, and what Georgia is at the present time do not raise their voices. All these are known facts, but unfortunately from the other side no steps whatever have been taken. Nothing is being done to freshen the suffocating atmosphere caused by such publications. And I ask you, citizens, what will the people say, what will the broad masses of the population think, when they know that the tragedy of last year and those sufferings which it endured, are branded with the name which you can read in the article in the "Times" and in the Reuter telegram. I think that such a state of affairs is of no value for any one—it wont raise anybody's prestige (Voices: "Correct!"). I should also like to call your attention to those rumors which are circulating with regard to a certain proclamation. According to the information at our disposal, this proclamation exists in reality, nay, in some places it is already posted. I cannot at the present time communicate to you the content of this document, but I must state that in the form in which we received it, is entirely unacceptable for our republic (Loud and long applause; voices: "Correct!"). It was not for this that our people strove for whole decades, and made consecrated sacrifices to this conflict, that our liberty should be shattered by one blow. The Georgian Government has already made an

official declaration to this effect (Voices: "When?") that very same minute that we learned of the existence of this proclamation. And we declare from this tribune that we understand those obligations which our Government taken upon itself in connection with the allies: these obligations we have honestly fulfilled and will continue to do so but no obligation is without its rights, and we demand that they be respected. From the very beginning, as you know, it was agreed on between us and officially confirmed that the representatives of the allies would not interfere in our internal affairs and would not trespass on our liberty. This is the position which we have taken up, if these conditions shall be respected, as up to the present day we have honestly discharged our obligations, so in the future also we assume all responsibility, but as long as the present Government remains in power, it will defend the sovereignty of our Republic. (Long and loud applause).

From the Georgian Government.

Some days ago there was published in the Baku papers the following communication of the Reuter Telegraph Agency.

TURKEY AND GEORGIA. *Constaninople.* According to revelations have been made regarding the entrance of Turkey into the war. It appears that before the declaration of war, Enver Pasha signed a treaty with Georgia regarding operations in the Caucasus, by which the retreat of the Russian troops was to be cut off. This explains the large concessions which were made to Georgia in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

In connection with this statement the Georgian Government has issued the following refutation:

"Still one more calumny has been cast upon the Georgian people: in the Reuter despatches of the 27-th of April there appeared a statement regarding some so-called revelations regarding the entry of Turkey into the war, in connection wherewith it is stated that before Turkey declared war, Enver Pasha had signed a treaty with Georgia regarding operations on the Caucasus, which same explains the large concessions made to the Georgians by the Turks, which were given to Georgia in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The Georgian Government openly declares before all that this statement from beginning to end is a malicious fabrications and the most outrageous slander, since it attributes to the Georgian people the action of a group of irresponsible persons who have nothing in common with the Georgian people. The Georgian nation is accused of treachery, that same nation which in the days of the greatest

glory of the German-Turkish coalition refused to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, though tempting offers were made to it. This same people, firmly refused to abide by the Brest-Litovsk treaty after it had been signed, and strained all its forces to repulse the Turkish hordes which had forced their way into the boundaries of Georgia; it sent its bravest sons to defend Batum, and exterminated on the Cholok a whole Turkish division. The best representatives of this same nation fought to the last gasp against the Turkish invasion, and now this people is accused of despicable treason, and above all by such a source, as the Reuter Agency, whose statements are considered as being the truth.

The Georgian Government once more declares that this whole statement is an absolute fabrication, and most energetically protests against such actions, whose intention is to cast an undeserved stain on the Georgian people in the eyes of the whole world".

A refutation.

Pogros Nubar Pasha, the president of the Armenian delegation at Paris, has made the following declaration:

"After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the bolsheviks recalled the Russian troops. The Armenians, abandoned by the Georgians, who had gone over to the Germans and the Turks, were the sole nation who tried to make head against the foes on the Caucasus front".

This declaration we can refute in the most circumstantial manner.

After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk it was the Georgians who were in the political ascendant in the Caucasus: they declared war against Turkey and fought valiantly in the neighborhood of Batum and on the banks of the Cholok. The war, it is true, was lost, but the chief responsibility for this reverse falls on the Armenians: jealous of the political hegemony of Georgia, they spent their endeavors during these tragical days in the organization of bolshevik outbreaks: they maintained constant relations with the bolsheviks, and they summoned these latter to the Caucasus to overshadow the little Republic of Georgia, which was rapidly taking on a final and a definite form. The Georgians were not the sole nation present at the conclusion of peace: the plenipotentiaries of the Armenian Republic were there as well along with the Georgians. They signed at Batum, June 4, 1918, the same treaty with Turkey. These are the facts: incontrovertible documents exist to support them.

If it is true that the Georgians went over to the Germans and the Turks, this was done at one accord with the Armenians: together they made war and together they made peace.

The declaration of Poghos Nubar Pasha is accordingly entirely untruthful.

"The Allies will give us our due recompense for our just and modest national aspirations."

We, too, from our part, most certainly hope that they will!

G. G.

The Peace Conference.

The question of Fiume is still unsettled. The claims of Italy were not admitted by the other powers, and the Italian representatives quitted the conference.

Orlando, Sonnino and the other members of the delegation have arrived in Italy. Throughout their whole route the people received them with enthusiastic manifestations. Especially enthusiastic demonstrations took place in Rome. Enormous crowds of people greeted the King of Italy, Orlando and the Mayor of Rome, and implored them to stand up for the rights of Italy over the Adriatic coastboard. In a statement made in the Italian Parliament immediately after his arrival, Orlando declared that it was out of the question for Italy to abandon her pretensions. Parliament gave him a vote of confidence, and approved of the tactics taken at the convention. Subsequent to this, Sonnino left for Paris as the Italian representative at the conference. In view of the fact that the vote of confidence should confirm the Italian delegates in their resolution and that the representatives of the other powers have worked two texts of the treaty of peace, which could be submitted to the German delegation for signature: one with the inclusion of Italy and the other without her. However, it is not by any means out of the question that Italy will sign the treaty. On the one hand, concessions on the part of the allied powers are possible; on the other, did she not sign the treaty, Italy would be deprived of her share of the contribution and in the dividing up of the German colonies. Both of these circumstances should weigh with Italy.

Another question which has been causing trouble at the conference is that of Shan-Tung and Kiao-Chau, which brought about a threat from the Japanese delegates to leave the conference, has ended with a victory for Japan. She has been given the right to conclude a treaty in this connection with China.

At the present time one very important question awaits the conference: will the German delegates sign the treaty or not. The point is that in Germany there is a strong current of feeling that the treaty should not be signed if the terms are too unfavorable for Germany. Hence the Council of Three has been discussing the question as to what measures should be taken against Germany in case the latter refuses to accept the proposals of the Allies.

IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

There has recently taken place an exceedingly important session of the French Chamber of Deputies.

During the discussion of the question of military credits, Renaudel in the name of the socialists proposed an amendment concerning the deferring of the credits for the armies of occupation in the East on the ground that it was essential to stop the conflict against the bolsheviks. Upon this Pichon in the name of the government declared that the decision of the government to continue the fight against the bolsheviks was irrevocable, and asked for a vote of confidence. By a huge majority the Chamber voted confidence in the Government. Thus all rumors regarding a change in French foreign policy can be considered refuted.

GERMANY.

The internal situation in Germany has become somewhat more secure.

Disturbances in Berlin have ceased, and very shortly the German Constitutional Assembly will be removed from Weimar to the capital. The strike in the Ruhr district has been liquidated. Fighting has not ceased in Bavaria by Munich is completely surrounded. According to the latest reports, fighting is already going on in the streets of the city.

In the field of foreign politics the whole attention of Germany is concentrated on the question as to whether the treaty of peace will be signed by the German delegation or not. In this connection there are three currents of feeling in Germany.

One is in favor of signing the treaty; the other is against it most decidedly; the third maintains that the German delegates should not sign the treaty, but that it should be submitted to a popular referendum.

Which of these three currents of feeling will get the upper hand will become clear in the immediate future, since the German delegates have already arrived in Paris, and the treaty will be submitted to them in the course of the next few days.

News has come in of the concentration of large forces of German and Polish troops along the German-Polish frontier, which threaten new complications in the relations between the two countries.

RUSSIA.

The internal affairs of soviet Russia have fallen entirely into the background in comparison with the situation on the various fronts.

The armies of Admiral Kolchak have already crossed over on to the right bank of the Volga at Tsaritsyn, and have bombarded the latter place with the help of the Astrakhan Cossacks. They are also marching on Astrakhan. Near Samara the bolsheviks have been surrounded on three sides, and Kolchak's forces have cut in between the Samara and the Astrakhan group. In the north at Vologda Kolchak's troops have come into touch with the English and Russian anti-bolshevik forces. In the Baltic district the army of General Judenich has taken Narva. Lastly Finnish troops have crossed the boundaries of soviet Russia, and are approaching Petrograd. How serious the position of the bolsheviks is can be judged from the fact that according to latest reports, the latter are hastily evacuating Petrograd and Moscow.

The position of the bolsheviks in the Ukraine is still secure, where the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine Republic have issued an ultimatum to Rumania to evacuate Bukovina. This step was induced by the desire of the Ukraine bolsheviks to help the soviets in Hungary, whose capital is threatened in the near future by the advance of the Rumanian armies.

But likewise from the Ukraine has been received news of a united Polish-Ukraine advance against Kiev.

In any case the next few weeks must needs make clear whether the bolsheviks will be able to hold out against them from all sides.

GEORGIA.

The conference of the Republics of the Caucasus.

In the session of the conference on the third of May it was decided to bring up for discussion the following questions: 1) Railroads; 2) Postal and telegraph service; 3) Finances; 4) Customs; 5) On exchange of goods; 6) Boundaries; 7) Regarding the mutual recognition of independence; 8) United action on questions affecting common interests; 9) On measures to safeguard themselves against any attempts on their independence; 10) Legal and judicial questions; 11) Citizenship; 12) The refugee question.

In connection with the program of the labors of the Conference, six committees have been formed to work out the various questions. As soon as any one question is worked out in committee, it will be brought up before the Conference for general discussion and decision.

At the session of the third of May were present the representatives of the Mountaineer Republic, who greeted the conference in the name of their government.

The celebration of the first of May in Tiflis.

This year the holiday of Labor was celebrated in Tiflis with special pomp and circumstance. Huge masses of the population, by taking part in the celebration, invested it with a nation-wide character. From 10 A. M. there gathered on the Golovinsky Prospect the professional and political organizations: the school children defiled with flags, adorned with bouquets of flowers. Orchestras in turn performed revolutionary songs, and a forest of red banners waved above the crowds. Both sidewalks were flooded with spectators throughout the whole length of the street. Here and there was to be seen an English inscription.

All governmental institutions, the Palace, and the Town Hall were decked with flags and green. All shops and institutions were closed: the trams were not running.

Sharply at 12 A. M. the procession started from the Erivan Square with the singing of revolutionary songs to the commongrave on the outskirts of the town (beyond the depot), where the heroes are buried who fell in the conflict against the imperial régime for liberty.

There a meeting was held at which a number of orators spoke, who pointed out the significance of the holiday of the first of May, and exhorted the people to be on their guard for which had been won at the cost of so much blood.

Both the processions and the huge meetings passed off in the most complete order imaginable.

From the British wission.

We have been asked by the British Command at Tiflis to correct a statement which appeared in the issue of the «Georgian Messenger» dated April 6 to the effect that the Commander of the Allied Forces in Trans-Caucasia is issuing 20,000 poods of flour weekly to the Georgian Government.

Any transaction of the nature referred to is an arrangement not by the British Command in Trans-Caucasia but by the American nation through the agency of the American Relief Commission which is working in Trans-Caucasia under the direction of Doctor J. H. T. Main.

The amount in question is incorrectly quoted—the American Relief Commission is selling the Georgian Government two consignments of flour, of 12,400 poods each.

THE FORECAST OF A COMING DAY.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It may be that I dreamed a dream; it may be that I saw
The forecast of a time to come, by some supernal law:
„I seemed to dwell in this same world and in this modern time;
Yet nowhere was there sight or sound of poverty or crime.
All strife had ceased, men were disarmed and quiet peace had made
A thousand avenues for toil in place of War's grim trade“.
From East to West, from North to South, where highways smooth and broad
Tied state to state, the waste lands bloomed like garden spots of God;
There were no beggars in the streets, there were no unemployed,
For each man owned his plot of ground and labored and enjoyed.
Sweet children grew like garden flowers all strong and fair to see,
And when I marvelled at the sight thus spake a voice to me:
„All motherhood is now an art, the greatest art on Earth,
And nowhere is there known the crime of one unwelcome birth.
From rights of parentage the sick and sinful are debarred,
For Matron Science keeps our house and at the door stands guard.
We know the cure for darkness lies in letting in the light,
And prisons are replaced by schools where wrong views change to right.
The wisdom, knowledge, study, thought once bent on beast and sod
We give now to the human race, the highest work of God.
And as the gardener chooses seed, so we select with care
And as our Man-Plant grows we give him soil and sun and air:
„There are no slums, no homeless poor, all men are opulent,
For Mother Earth belongs to them, as was the First Intent“.
.....
It may be that I dreamed a dream, it may be that I saw
The forecast of a time to come by some supernal law“.

(From V. C. Svimonishvili's „Scrap-Book“).

THE GEORGIAN HUMOUR.

The man with the saucepan head*).

I know nothing about hunting, but I can tell you what happened to me when I was surgeon to the King of Armenia. I was one day sitting with the King when a criminal was brought in. The King ordered him to be beheaded. I waited a short time, and then prepared some medicine. When the man's head was off, I poured medicine down his throat, and bound a saucepan on his neck. He did not die, but lived to have three or four children, who were all born with little saucepans in place of heads.

The poor man and the rich man.

A certain poor man, as he sat at home, prayed the following prayer: „O God, give me five hundred pluris; if there be a single pluri less I will not take the money“. A rich man happened to be passing over the flat roof of the house, and when he heard this, he said: „I will bring him what he asks for, and see what the man will do with it“. So he went away, counted out five hundred pluris all but ten, sealed them up, and threw them down to him from the roof. The poor man counted them, and that ten

were wanting; he said: „O God, blessed me Thou! If Thou hadst given me but a marchili I would have been thankful; far be it from me to refuse this gift“. The rich man came down from the roof and said to him: „This was only to try thee; the money is mine, give it back to me“. But the poor man would have nothing to do with him: „It was not to thee, but to God that I prayed, and He gave me my desire“. They disputed the point, and went to plead before the cadi. The poor man said: „I have nothing on, and thou art well dressed; lend me thy fur-lined coat“. The rich man granted his request. He put on the coat and they proceeded to complain to the cadi. At the end of his pleading, the poor man said: „He is such a pettifogger, that you will see he will even lay claim to this coat of mine!“ The rich man rejoined: „Did I not lend it to thee only just now?“ At this the cadi lost his temper; the rich man got many stripes and was driven away. Thus was he rewarded for his goodness: „He was despoiled and put to shame!“

MISCELLANEOUS.

The details of the attempt on Clemenceau's life.

In the Paris newspapers are published the details of the attempt on the life of Clemenceau.

On the 19-th of February at 8.45 A. M., Clemenceau started in his automobile for the Ministry of War. When the chauffeur wished to turn into the Boulevard Delesclère, an unknown man ran up to the machine, and fired two shots into the side window. The bullets passed through the coat of Clemenceau, but the minister was not wounded. The chauffeur put on full speed, but the attacker continued to shoot at the rear window of the car, and one of the bullets lodged in Clemenceau's right shoulder-blade. The soldier who was sitting alongside the chauffeur jumped off and fired twice at the attacker, but missed him. The latter started to run, but was nabbed by the passers by. The soldier who had accompanied Clemenceau hit him over the head with his revolver, where upon the latter dropped his gun, and put up his hands. The crowd which had gathered round rushed at the assassin, and tried to lynch him, and he was brought to the police station in a badly battered and torn state.

Clemenceau was taken home; he walked the 20 yards from the gate to his house leaning on the adjutant's arm.

The chauffeur and the soldier have received the *medaille militaire* for the presence of mind they had shown.

The assaulter proved to be the anarchist Emile Cotten, 22 years. He is a carpenter, a well known anarchist, and had been in jail three times for inciting soldiers to mutiny.

At the examination before the magistrate Cotten declared: „I hate Clemenceau. He is an enemy of the human race, the incarnation of war, and a hindrance for the regeneration of society. I decided to kill him eight months ago. I have no accomplices“.

Cotten was condemned to death before a court martial, but was pardoned by Clemenceau's request.

The horrors of famine in Odessa.

As is well known, Odessa has of late passed through a fearful food crisis. What terrible things took place as a result of famine in this lately so rich and joyous city may be judged by

the following instance which appeared in the last papers which have been brought to Tiflis.

Beneath the stairs of one the large houses in Odessa there stood a basket. From this there began to be exhaled the odor of decaying flesh. When it was examined, there was discovered in it the body of a little boy who was holding on to the edge of a basket with both hands. The whole pose showed that he had tried to get out of the basket and could not.

The janitor of the house where the corpse was found declared that he had seen the boy at the door some days previously exhausted and tottering from long-continued hunger, at the door of the house. The coroner's investigation showed that the death had taken place from hunger.

Evidently the unfortunate boy, having no shelter for the night, crawled into the basket, and was unable to get out: either through fear or else through losing consciousness, he was unable to call for help. The basket thus became his coffin.

The death of General Shvarts.

In the newspaper „The Black Sea Lighthouse“ was published a report that the former Governor-General of Odessa, the former commander of the Ivangorod during the Russo-German war, and a well-known Russian military engineer, at the moment when Russia was taken by the bolsheviks, left with his staff by the Russian Commercial Co's boat „Xenia“. When the boat had got some distance from the shore, the crew (bolsheviks, as it proved) opened the sea-valves at night and got off in the boats, leaving the General and his staff on board.

On finding that the boat was sinking, they rushed to the boats, to find to their horror that they were gone, and that those which were left had holes bored in them. Only a few young officers were saved out of all on board.

Confirmation of this report has not yet been received.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MILITARY WATCH-MAKER MICHAEL GUENKIN.

I have the honour of informing OUR DEAR BRITISH GUESTS AT TIFLIS that on the PUSHKINSKI 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 I-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 пассаж домъ 5. Магази́нъ № 20, близъ Эриванской пл.
Вое́нный часовщи́къ Михаи́лъ 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.

* From the Georgian „Book of Wisdom and Lies“ by Sulkhan Orbeliani (1655—1725), translation by Oliver Wardrop.