

Edited by SCOTLAND LIDDELL.

BOLSHEVIKS ARREST GEORGIANS.**JORDANIA'S TELEGRAM TO LENIN.**

The Intelligence Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, received the following wireless on December 4 from the Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Karakhan, in Moscow, addressed to the President of the Georgian Government, N. Jordania: "December 2. We are advised that hundreds of Georgian Communists have been arrested in Georgia. In answer to this, the Soviet Government has arrested in Moscow, Petrograd, and other towns, all persons who are members of Georgian missions and Georgian consulates. We propose that you set free immediately all arrested communists and inform us of the names of the released, and to entrust Mikha Zkhakaia to inform us of the fulfillment of our proposal by the Georgian Government. We shall release immediately all arrested in Russia after the receipt of the wire from the Georgian Government, confirmed by Mikha Zkhakaia".

Jordania's Answer.

In answer to this telegram, on December 9, the President of the Georgian Government, N. Jordania, sent to the President of the Soviet, Lenin, with a copy to the Georgian Mission in Moscow, the following wireless:

"I have received a wire signed by the Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Karakhan, informing me of the arrest in Soviet Russia of members of missions and of consulates of the Republic of Georgia. This measure is an answer to the arrest of Communists in Georgia. These facts are not analogous and cannot be bound up.

"The Communists were not persecuted in Georgia for being communists. This is proved by the fact that Georgia has given shelter to 5,000 communists from the Terek region since the moment of its occupation by the Volunteer Army. Many of them who find it impossible to return to their own country, are still living in freedom in Georgia. Besides, the Govern-

ment for eight months has supplied them with food, the expense of which has amounted to some millions of roubles. By order of the Government of the Georgian Republic, only those persons were arrested who took part in armed riots and conspiracy against the independence of Georgia and its Government, which enjoys the confidence of the democracy of the country. The riots were followed by murders, plunder and robberies. The Soviet Government has arrested the official representatives of the Georgian Republic who are not taking part in hostile acts against the Soviet Government, and thus the Soviet Government acts against the elementary international laws. Therefore the Government of the Georgian Republic insists on the immediate release of the members of the Georgian missions. If this is not accomplished, it will prove to the world's democracy the hostility of the Soviet Government to the Georgian nation and to her uncontested right to independence.

(Signed) President of the Government, Jordania.

Gegetchkori's Telegram.

On December 17, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. P. Gegetchkori, sent to Moscow to the National Commissary of Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, the following wireless: "The arrest of the members of missions and consulates of the Georgian Republic, in answer to the arrest in Georgia of communists who made an armed attempt against the democratic republic of Georgia, is an act of the most obvious infringement of international rights and shows to all the world that the Soviet Government is hostile to the independence of Georgia. Therefore the Government of the Georgian Republic abolishes in all Soviet Russia all missions and consulates which are representing the interests of the Georgian citizens. The arrested members of missions and consulates are considered now as private persons.

(Signed) Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gegetchkori".

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

At the opening meeting of the Regional Parliament of the Don Military District the President declared that the Cossacks would not lay down their arms until the whole of the Russian people had been freed from the Bolshevik yoke.

Poland has signed a contract with the representative of an American banking group, Mr. Joe O'Laughlin, for a loan of 150,000,000 at 6 per cent. for 20 years and 5 per cent. cost, against bonds of the Polish Treasury.

A cooperative society for the rich only is being formed in Paris. "We have had enough", says M. Charles Namur, the promoter of the scheme. "of throwing money away. We do not wish to be accused any more of forcing up prices".

Snow has fallen in the British occupied territory of Germany.

Astonishing bargains are offered to Parisians in the sale of American Army stocks which the French Government is now conducting. In the second hand section fur-lined overcoats may be had for 3f., or under 2s. at the present rate of exchange; and high rubber boots for 2f. 50 c.

According to the *Volk*, the Dutch Consul General in Berlin was the victim of German duplicity in signing Vogel's pass. It alleges that Herr Erzberger provided Libknecht's murderer with a courier's pass to Rotterdam.

After a journey of three months from Omsk via the Arctic Sea and Norway, Captain Gryer has arrived in Warsaw from the Polish Army of General Czuma, which is guarding 400 miles of the Trans-Siberian railway.

The British Legation in Warsaw and the Commercial Secretariat of the Legation are now situated in No. 18, Nowy Swiat-street. The Consulate-General remains in No. 6, Piekna street.

Captain Fryatt's steamer, the *Brussels*, is ready to be towed to Antwerp, where it will be repaired. The question of the ownership of the vessel will be determined by a Prize Court sitting at Antwerp.

DEATH OF ALCOCK**Atlantic Flight Hero killed in France.**

We regret to announce the death of Captain Sir John Alcock, who has been killed in an aeroplane crash in France. He was piloting a new great machine to the Paris show when the fatal accident happened.

Alcock was the first aviator to make a non-stop flight across the Atlantic. It is only a few months ago that he left Newfoundland and arrived less than sixteen hours later on the west coast of Ireland, after a perilous flight under the most difficult conditions. For this heroic and wonderful accomplishment, he received the "Daily Mail" prize of ten thousand pounds sterling, and, with his companion on the journey, Lieutenant Whitten Brown, was knighted by the King.

A week or two ago, Alcock, on the famous Vickers-Vimy machine in which he crossed the Atlantic, flew to Amsterdam, where he had a great reception at the aviation show in that city.

It is interesting to note that some of the most famous British aviators have been killed in accidents, after having escaped all harm in fighting the enemy. Warneford, the V. C. hero who brought down the first Zeppelin in France, died a few days later as the result of an accident to his machine during an exhibition flight. McCubbin, another V. C. aviator, who had fought a hundred air battles, was killed on the French coast when piloting a new machine from England. And other celebrated British aviators have died as the result of accidents away from the fighting area. This only goes to show that aviation at any time is still a risky business. The least little accident to the machine—and not even the best and most experienced aviator can save himself.

England-Australia Flight.

In connection with wonderful flights, one may mention here the latest feat of Captain Ross Smith who has just accomplished a flight from England to Australia.

Two other British aviators, competitors in the England-Australia flight, were recently killed in a crash at Surbiton only a few minutes after their start from Hounslow, near London.

EDITORIAL.

Bolsheviks and Georgians.

On another page we publish a report of the wireless telegrams which have passed between the Soviet government and Georgia. The Bolsheviks, in answer to the arrest of communists in Georgia, have arrested the members of Georgian missions and consulates in Moscow, Petrograd and other large towns, and, with their usual impudence, have announced that these unfortunate Georgians will only be released if the Bolsheviks arrested by the Georgian authorities are immediately set free. But they will not accept Georgia's word—there will not be one to accept!—but insist on the fulfillment of their proposal being confirmed by one of their own followers.

Jordania's Reply.

The reply sent by Mr. Jordania has aroused considerable discussion. In a wireless sent by the president of the Georgian government to Lenin, the former points out that the communists in Georgia were not arrested because they were communists, but because they organised a rising with the object of overthrowing the independence of Georgia. Further, Mr. Jordania says that "Georgia has given shelter to five thousand communists from the Terek region"—and it is this point that critics of the government have seized upon. The usual comment is that such hospitality should never have been given. But one must remember that the large majority of these five thousand were perfectly innocent men—mere sheep who blindly followed a few noisy leaders. One could not arrest them all. One could not place all of them in prison. But one could allow them to live in peace as long as they behaved themselves. Georgia was a neutral country; the refugees were suffered to live within her boundaries. But, as Mr. Jordania points out in his answer to Lenin, when riots, followed by murders, plunderings and robberies, were started—when the shelter given to the communists had been abused—there was only one thing to do, and the Georgian authorities arrested all the ring-leaders and as many of the participants as they were able to capture. These arrests were not confined to Russians. Georgian and Armenian rioters were also placed in prison, and now we have the unique event of Soviet Russia demanding of the Georgian government that the Georgian citizens arrested for

treason be immediately released! As "Borba" says, "The communists stir anarchy in Georgia in order to ruin its independence, and Karakhan says to the Georgian government, 'Do not dare to touch these gentlemen! Allow them to do what they want—robberies, terrorisation, etc. But if you apply force against these people we will arrest your representatives who have simply safeguarded your interests and who have not started any riots! Such is the 'socialist' logic'."

Some New Words.

Bolshevik Russia has for some time been known as "Sovdepiá" which is a portmanteau word for the land of the Soviet of the Democratic Party. In the same way, the territory occupied by the Volunteer Army is now called "Dobrovolia"—which, by the way, is quite a poetical name. Now comes news that the People's Commissar for Naval Affairs in "Sovdepiá" (Narodni Kommissar po morskim delam) has objected to the length of his official title, and that therefore he will be known in future as "Narkompomordy". We hope that this custom will not spread south of Sovdepiá or Dobrovolia, else we may find that Mr. Wardrop, the British Chief Commissioner, will be officially called the "Britchkom", that Colonel Haskell, the Allied High Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia, will be referred to as the "Alhikomitrak", and that Major Daly, the British military officer, who has just taken up his duties in Tiflis, will be mistaken for a Russian under the new name of "Brimiloff". Should the custom have spread west, the Peace Conference would have been called the "Peak"—but some people other than French might have spelt the word "Pique". And that, of course, would never have done.

Radishes—and Worse.

It is an old joke now, Trotsky's reference to people who are "red outside but white inside" as "radishes". We are reminded of it, however, in the article on the "Reds and Greens" that we published last week. Personally, we are very fond of radishes—the vegetable—and we certainly think that to be white inside is much better than to be red all through. The white of a "radish" comes as a welcome surprise. It is not so with Bolshevism. It is very much worse inside than it would appear to be. There are all sorts of complications that one would

not expect, if one did not already know of them. We thought of this the other morning in connection with an incident we witnessed in the Dvortsovaia. There is a shop there in the window of which is a horrible cardboard figure showing all the intimate anatomy of a man. Perhaps you have seen it?—You must have seen others like it. There the wretched thing is, showing all the veins and muscles of the arms and legs, and all the complex machinery of the human body. The cardboard lungs can be lifted up so that one can see what lies behind them, and so on. Very interesting, no doubt, to a medical student, but positively disturbing to one who is not feeling particularly well... Now, when we passed this shop window the other morning we noticed two awe-struck Georgian soldiers gazing with horror at the cardboard figure. Each man was stroking his own body consolingly, and as we went by one man said to the other, "My God! It is impossible!... Now, that is Bolshevism—it looks all right outside, but it has horrible interior workings. And we might add that there are still people going about who are quite the reverse of "radishes". They are white outside, but red, like the cardboard figure in the shop window, inside..."

New Year.

We know a man who resolved one New Year's Day that he would make no resolutions. We are going to make very few this next New Year's Day because we have quite a number of perfectly good resolutions that we made last January 1 and never used. But there is one thing that we have resolved upon which is quite new. We regret to have to mention financial matters, but it has not happened before in 1919 and it will not happen again this year—so we may be excused. We have resolved that we cannot continue to publish the "Georgian Mail" at three roubles a copy. Our solitary compositor, who does not understand a single word of English, swears that it is worth much more. With justifiable pride he refers to the printing and the paper, than which there is no better in any other newspaper anywhere. We agree with him. So we are going to charge five roubles a copy in future, as a 1920 resolution. And, now that we come to think of it, it is just as well for our readers that the compositor does not understand English. If he did, he would probably alter five to fifty...

S. L.

Hotel Fire at Basra.

BASRA, Nov. 14 (Delayed).

The River Front Hotel, opened last January for officers passing through Basra, was completely burnt out early this morning. When the fire broke out the guests—officers, ladies, and children—were asleep, but all made their escape safely.

Mr. J. H. Bill, who with Captain Scott was murdered by Kurds on the 2nd inst, recently succeeded Colonel Leachman as Political Officer at Mosul. He was making a comprehensive tour among all the outlying tribes, and up to the time of his assassination his mission had met with most satisfactory results.

German Duplicity.

BERNE, Nov. 15.

Another example of German duplicity is revealed in a letter sent to certain papers by the Swiss Coal Co-operative Society. While the German Government are protesting against the peace terms, and are complaining that the shortage of railway trucks threatens their people with starvation, Germany is still able to sell trucks to Switzerland.

The Swiss railways, apparently, were unable to supply means of transport for all the coal landed at foreign ports for Switzerland, and Germany immediately offered 100 railway trucks for sale, 50 of which have already been delivered.

It is also reported that Germany can supply coal trucks to the Swiss Federal Railways at a little over one-quarter of the price demanded by Swiss firms, and the Swiss Government are said to have just refused an offer from a German firm to build a bridge across the Aar at a cost equivalent to the Swiss estimate for the raw materials alone.

Smuggling Gold.

SYDNEY, Nov. 19.

While the Customs have prevented the importation of opium, Chinese smugglers are now fighting them to smuggle sovereigns out of Australia.

Organized bands work in the large cities, giving 22s. and even 24s. for a sovereign. The gold is then secreted on ships, hiding-places being found with the fertile cunning of Asiatics.

The officials who overhaul the ships are, however, now learning their tricks. To-day some weary Chinese walked aboard a steamer, looking innocent itself. It was noticed that their feet hit the deck heavily, and on examination it was revealed that their rubber heels were stuffed with gold.

GEGETCHKORI

AN INTERVIEW.

(From "Vosrojdenie").

The latest political events: the London Conference: the negotiations with certain foreign powers regarding corn: the arrival in Tiflis of the French Admiral de Bon: new policy regarding question of the independence of the Republics of Trans-Caucasia: and finally, the Armeno-Azerbaijdan conference in Baku—all these questions are of great interest not for the social circles of Georgia alone.

Wishing to learn the point of view of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on some of these questions, we addressed a request to Gegetchkori to state his impressions regarding the latest events.

In a long interview referring to the above questions Gegetchkori gave us the following explanations.

The London Conference.

"According to our information, not yet examined, the latest London Conference", said Gegetchkori, "at which Lloyd George and Clemenceau participated, has touched on the question of Trans-Caucasia. We are not aware yet how this question was formulated and what resolution has been adopted regarding it, but the fact itself that this question has been touched on proves that our turn has come. The latest wires referring to the new policy of the Entente regarding the question of new states give evidence the Trans-Caucasian problem has been referred to at the London Conference".

Admiral de Bon's Arrival.

"What was the object of the arrival in Tiflis of the French Admiral de Bon?"

"Evidently, the desire to study Georgia. The speech that he made at the banquet of the Constituent Assembly proves clearly that Georgia has made on him a favourable impression. The fact of a French Admiral making a speech in our Parliament is by itself a significant fact, proving the desire of our people to settle their life according to principle of freedom and self-determination is evidently taken into consideration. France, which has not lately been sufficiently informed in respect of Georgia, begins to express her sympathies with us. This reinforces our just aspiration to continue our state creative work and impels us to pass the examination for state and political maturity which is necessary for the acknowledgment of our independence".

Relations to Denikin.

"What may be said referring to the Sochi front and what are your relations to Denikin?"

"There is calm on the Sochi front at the present moment. The incident has not developed further. We remain on guard with arms in hand. We have no aggressive intentions against any one. We have no aggressive intentions against the Volunteer Army. But I must point out that every attempt on our freedom will find desperate resistance. This is not a phrase, not a verbal threat, but a real fact, which one must take into account—which everybody must take into account".

"What is the part of the representatives of the Allied missions in respect of the question of settling the conflict with Denikin?"

"In the settling of this conflict Colonel Haskell and Mr. Wardrop take an active part and their work is going on at the present moment.

Baku Conference.

"You ask me what my ideas are concerning the recent crisis of the Azerbaijdan cabinet and the Armeno-Azerbaijdan conference? As far as one can judge from the conditions, if we look at them impartially, the actual crisis of the cabinet will have no particular effect on the conference. This crisis, according to my opinion, may be explained as a consequence of the great number of political parties in the Azerbaijdan Parliament and their endeavours to find a common 'platform'.

"Although not all misunderstandings regarding Zangezur have been settled, I have personally the hope that the conference will have a favourable effect on the solution of the disputed questions. I still preserve the hope that the conditions, if we look at them impartially, which dictate to the people of Trans-Caucasia to follow the way of mutual closer connection, will also dictate the necessity to work out a *modus vivendi*".

The Question of Corn.

"Is there any hope", we asked Gegetchkori, "that the negotiations with the British Captain Scott, who arrived in Tiflis, will result in the receipt of corn by Georgia?"

"Captain Scott", answered Gegetchkori, "is the representative of the firm 'Kosmos'. According to our information (from our Paris delegation), 'Kosmos' has the reputation of a solid British firm. They have brought manufactured goods. Unfortunately, at present we are more in need of corn than manufactures and lately we endeavoured particularly to receive corn. The existence of obstacles which we encounter is clear enough for every one with any education. For-

merly we received corn from the Kuban. The blockade interferes with this now, as well as does the whole political situation. I must point out that it would be a great error to think that under other conditions the Kuban could supply us with corn. Probably a small number of people is aware that in Novorossiisk, for example, bread costs at present 12 or 14 roubles the pound, in Ekaterinodar it is a little cheaper, and in Rostov the bread is dearer than here. The cause is the disorganisation of transport, the decay of produce, general impoverishment and a general decrease of the rate in the whole of the former Russian empire. All the above deprive us of the possibility of receiving corn from the Kuban. In consequence, we have to place all our hopes mainly on the receiving of corn from Europe and America.

"We have been aware of this for some time, and therefore from the moment of the arrival of the Allies in the Caucasus we have repeatedly requested the Allied Missions to give us assistance in order to receive corn from Europe and America. I am far from thinking that the Allies do not wish to help us, owing to which we have not received corn enough up to now. In my opinion, it may be explained by the fact that Europe is absorbed in settling her own affairs and transport, and only owing to this the question of corn has not been satisfactorily solved.

"Our last negotiations dealt with the question of the most speedy realisation of the promise made to us to send corn. This question has great importance not only for us, but also for our Allies. Nothing must be allowed to increase the seriousness of our position. It may not be limited to our country, but may spread far outside it and this, as far as we know, does not correspond to the interests of the Entente. This will be taken into consideration by the Allies and help will be given us in due time".

"Georgia a Paradise".

"Referring to this question", said Gegetchkori, "I would like to point out one important political point. It may be formulated as follows. Our enemies endeavour to avail themselves of our economical difficulties for their political purposes, and endeavour to prove that these difficulties are the result of our disorganisation and incapacity to lead an independent existence and also of the incapacity of our Government to organise the receipt of corn.

"Our enemies have a tendency to explain our economical difficulties by the fact of Georgia's independent existence, which is the alleged cause of its isolation. Are we to prove how far these affirmations are false and past criticism?"

"If we cast only one glance at the situation in respect of supplies in

Sovdepia, the Ukraine and the region of the Volunteer Army, we will see the foolishness of such affirmations. In Rostov, in the centre of the Volunteer Army, not far off from the Kuban, the cost of living is dearer and the conditions are more hard than in Tiflis, and in particular, than in Georgia. On the contrary, according to the declarations of all those who come from there, the life here compared to the life in the above countries proves to be a paradise in political as well as in economical respects. We are not the only ones who are enduring such economical difficulties.

"We form only a small part of the whole of the economical organism which is called Europe and every sickness of this organism finds an echo for us here.

"We are negotiating actively with the representative of 'Kosmos' in order that corn be sent to us in exchange for a corresponding quantity of raw materials, which we are ready to hand to this firm".

"Does Captain Scott admit this condition?"

"Yes, the representative of the firm 'Kosmos' finds it possible to supply us with corn on this condition. In one word, we will avail ourselves of any means and possibility in order to localise the spreading of the alimentary crisis. It is necessary, however, that the population behave with the reserve which it has displayed up to now, in regard to the crisis that we are undergoing. This reserve is the only pledge in order to save the situation. Not we alone are choking in the iron clutches of economical difficulties, but also such countries as France and England".

Corn from Argentine

"Is the Government not going to avail itself of the favourable relations of Georgia to the Argentine, which has lately officially acknowledged the independence of the former, in order to receive corn from there?"

"Undoubtedly. We are making such an attempt. We intend to send special people there for this purpose. If we take into consideration what great supplies of victuals are concentrated in the Argentine, supplying at the present moment the world, the possibility of receiving corn from there is not excluded. In any case all measures regarding this are being taken".

Gold-seekers are leaving Alaska in increasing numbers for mysterious rich deposits reported somewhere across the Behring Sea in Siberia.

An exhibition of live-stock given by British farmers to Belgian peasants has been held in the partly destroyed village of Handzaeme, near Dixmude.

EUROPE'S PERIL.

No More Intervention in Russia.

(From the "Sunday Pictorial").

Do the people of this country realise the appalling economic conditions into which Europe is lapsing today?

Our own troubles are grave and complex enough, but on the European mainland the position is almost everywhere threatening.

Europe is not recovering from the war.

There is visible all over the Continent a slow ebbing of strength which makes the outlook darker than in the days of conflict.

Throughout the war the nations were buoyed up by the hope of victory, and did not see what lay beyond. A year after the armistice victors and vanquished alike find themselves oppressed by a sense of hopelessness. The fundamental economic factors are far worse than they were a year ago.

Every country in Europe is suffering from a widespread and apparently incurable lack of fuel and transportation, behind which lies the possibility of famine in many stricken lands.

Millions are threatened with death by starvation this winter. The lack of nourishment produces a general lassitude, with the result that industries languish.

Transport Crisis.

The railway systems are defective and are on the verge of a general breakdown. Germany talks of stopping her passenger traffic altogether. The financial position is nearing a deadlock. Italy, to take one example, is spending three times her revenue, and her present military outlay equals each month the whole cost of her first year of war.

Paralysis in other countries reacts instantly upon ourselves, upon our trade, our finance, our daily lives. In modern times no nation can suffice unto itself and shut its eyes to the plight of others. Nations are independent, and the interests of one affect the interests of all. It has been truly said that the bankruptcy of Germany would be a staggering blow to the whole world.

Europe can never be a series of countries walled off from each other, but for practical purposes is one cohesive whole. The collapse of international credit, which may be near if economic conditions do not improve, would mean the ruin of all alike.

What is the cure? The primary need of Europe is the restoration of real peace, which has not yet been attained.

We shall never draw nearer to actual peace while Great Britain, alone among the Allies, continues to support military adventures in Russia, either directly or indirectly. However sincere our intentions may be, we are not assisting the creation in Russia of a true democratic state.

"Recognise the Small States".

Our policy should be to recognise the sovereignty of all the smaller States which have come into being on the fringes of Russia. In European Russia we should enter into formal relations with Finland and the Baltic States, and with the Ukraine also if it becomes stabilised. We should acknowledge the existence of Georgia, of Russian Armenia, and of the new State of Azerbaidjan, which is Mohammedan.

The peoples of Old Russia should be left to fight out their own differences, and when a stable Government emerges we should recognise it. This procedure will never involve "shaking hands" with Lenin and Trotsky, for Bolshevism in Old Russia will burn itself out.

An unseen and little-understood outcome of our present policy is that it is deeply resented by the Mohammedan world, which mistrusts with reason the Russian reactionary leaders. We may hear of this in India soon.

Our only safe and wise course is to refrain from any further meddling with the domestic affairs of Russia. The Russian people must determine their own form of government without further British interference. Europe needs peace, and we have been hindering its advent.

NO COMPROMISE WITH RED RUSSIA.

Firm American Attitude.

Official Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The State Department announced yesterday that no plan contemplating compromise with the Russian Bolshevik Government would be approved by the United States Government. Further, the United States would not take part in any conference to which Bolshevik representatives were admitted, whether it involved merely the Baltic States or the whole of Russia.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* there has been no exchange of views between the State Department and the British Foreign Office, either before or since Mr. Lloyd George's statement at the Guildhall referring to the failure of the Prinkipo Conference.

American opinion, adds the correspondent, is that the Bolsheviks could not be conquered by force alone, and the policy of the State Department is to continue to encourage arrangements with the Russian cooperative societies in non-Bolshevik territory by American exporters of foodstuffs and clothing.

"No Fresh Sacrifices".

Anglo-French Policy.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

It was regarded as a foregone conclusion here that M. Pichon's presence in England by the side of M. Poincaré meant that the international policy of France and Great Britain would be discussed. That important conversations have as a matter of fact taken place is confirmed by a statement in to-day's edition of *La Presse de Paris*, which bears the imprint of official inspiration. A multiplicity of questions have been studied, it is pointed out, the most important being the situation created by the debate in the United States Senate on the Treaty of Peace, allied policy in Russia, and the attitude of the Entente towards Turkey.

As regards the ratification of the Treaty at Washington (continues the statement) the issue is regarded as practically beyond doubt. The two opposing parties will come to an agreement rather than disown the work of the American negotiators. As for the reservations of the 'Republicans' they constitute in the eyes of the Allies a Parliamentary demonstration of a domestic character. If they are interpretative, that is to say if they constitute guiding rules for the Federal Government in the application of the Treaty, they are no concern of the Allies. The text once signed and ratified engages the United States, and the votes of the Senate commenting on this Treaty have no international value. But if, contrary to all probability, the American Government asks the Allies to register the "reservations" as conditions of its ratification, it will be difficult for the Allies to accept this procedure, having refused to the small nations the right to apply it. This eventuality will probably not arise.

In regard to Russia the policy of the Allies remains unchanged. The

Russian Governments fighting the Bolsheviks have supplies for several months both of money and armaments. Neither France nor England will make fresh sacrifices. But neither of these two Powers will make overtures or begin negotiations calculated to fortify Bolshevism.

In regard to Turkey the two Powers will act in common. Their policy remains directed towards freeing from Turkish domination the non-Turkish regions and the effective protection of nationalities which, like the Armenians, are distributed over several Turkish vilayets without its being possible to speak of an Armenian country properly so called. The existing tendency is to maintain the Sultan—probably at Constantinople—by the imposition of an effective serious control over the Ottoman Government, and by constructing both in Anatolia and Europe a Turkey with a national existence (*viable*), but incapable of hurting her neighbours or her Christian subjects. On all problems brought under discussion there was, it is added, complete unity of views.

M. Pichon had long conversations not only with Lord Curzon but also with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Balfour.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, predicts that reindeer and musk-ox meat will soon become common foods in the United States and Canada.

In view of the number of unemployed in Poland, the Polish Government has accepted the proposals of the French Government to supply labourers for France.

A reward of 30,000 kronen for information leading to the discovery of the murderer of Count Stefan Tisza has been offered by the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior.

Sweden has decided to recognize the Austrian Republic.



CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE

SUNDAY JANUARY 4

(2nd. Sunday after Christmas).

Matins and Holy Communion 11 a. m.

At the house of the British Chief Commissioner, Sergievskaja 13.

All British and Americans are invited.

H. THOMPSON.
Chaplain to the Forces.