

# THE

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# GEORGIAN MAIL

TIFLIS.

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## GEORGIA'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED BY GREAT POWERS.

### INDEPENDENT GEORGIA

#### Recognition of Georgia and Azerbaidjan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs communicates that it has been officially advised by Mr. Oliver Wardrop, the British Chief Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia, that Lord Curzon proposed to the Supreme Council the recognition of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. Lord Curzon's proposal was unanimously accepted by all the members of the Council.

At 11. 10 on the morning of Monday, January 12, Mr. Oliver Wardrop, the British Chief Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia, visited Mr. N. N. Jordania, the president of the Georgian Government, and Mr. Gegetchkori, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and communicated to them that a telegram had been received from the British Government stating that Lord Curzon had proposed to the Supreme Council the recognition of the independence of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. The Supreme Council adopted this proposal, and a resolution to acknowledge the independence of Georgia and Azerbaidjan was passed unanimously.

At the same time, Mr. Wardrop expressed his congratulations to the Georgian Government.

On the orders of Mr. Gegetchkori, the news of the acknowledgement of the independence of Georgia and Azerbaidjan was immediately communicated by telegraph to the Georgian representatives at Baku, Batum and Erivan in order that they might notify the governments to which they were accredited. At the same time the news was sent to the Georgian Telegraph Agency in order that the public might be notified.

#### at the Palace.

The glad tidings quickly spread throughout Tiflis. Many people vi-

sited the Foreign ministry in order to express their congratulations to Mr. Gegetchkori. The town was immediately decorated with flags, and the streets were full of joyous people. A great crowd headed by various professional organisations, as well as other institutions carrying national flags went to the Palace at 1 o'clock. The various ministers, headed by Mr. Jordania, and the presidium of the Constituent Assembly appeared on the balcony amid a scene of the very greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Ramishvili, the Minister of the Interior, spoke of the great importance of the news regarding the independence of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. The War Minister, G. Lortkipanidze, Mr. V. Djugheli and others also made speeches, and then the crowd called for Mr. Jordania and he and Mr. Tchkhenskeli spoke. The latter pointed out the importance of Georgia being included in the League of Nations. Many of the people in the crowd cried—tears of joy, and even strangers congratulated each other and embraced in their enthusiasm.

#### Thanksgiving Service.

His Holiness, the Catholikos Patriarch Leonid gave orders for the bells to be rung in all the Tiflis churches, and in the Sion Cathedral a solemn thanks-giving divine service took place.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, writes "Vozrojdenie", troops and guards with music arrived at the Palace and before the foreign missions. Soon after three o'clock Mr. Wardrop arrived at the Palace. Accompanied by Mr. Jordania, he appeared on the balcony where he and the president were greeted by a huge crowd with stormy applause. Mr. Gegetchkori spoke, followed by Mr. Ramishvili who pointed out that that day was the crowning point of the aspirations of the freedom-loving Georgian people.

Great crowds of people paraded the streets and remained in the vicinity of the palace until late at night.

#### "This day is Great!"

"Vozrojdenie" writes:

The independence of Georgia has been recognised by the Allied Powers. A short despatch notified the extraordinary tidings—that according to the proposal of Lord Curzon the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has unanimously acknowledged the independence of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. This news was exciting to the faithful sons of our republic!

"What must be born is born: what must grow will grow", said Victor Hugo...

The uninterrupted process of strengthening the sovereignty of our state was to attain its conclusion, and the freely-expressed will of the liberated people had also to be taken into consideration by the Great European Powers...

Festive joy will fill our sunny land. The ghosts of glorious fighters for the freedom of their native-land will rejoice with those who, following their will, realised the timid dreams of many generations...

On May 26, 1918, the Georgian people by their act of freedom notified the world of a new era of their statesmanship. At the close of the second year the civilised world has agreed with this.

In the family of sovereign states Georgia enters as a member, having equal rights with the others.

This day is great!

#### Transcaucasian Confederation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaidjan, Khan Khoisky, wired the Georgian and Armenian Ministers of Foreign Affairs: "The Azerbaidjan-Armenian Conference finds a confederation of independent Transcaucasian republics desirable, and has decided to enter into negotiations. The Azerbaidjan Government favors this proposition. Please inform me of the view of your Government on the subject. In case of a favorable reply, please wire concerning the time and place of the conference to work out details".

### GEORGIA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

#### Telegrams from Jordania and Gegetchkori.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Jordania to the president of the Supreme Council:

"With a feeling of deep satisfaction the whole of Georgia and the Georgian government have received the news of the Republic of Georgia having been recognised *de facto*. We express our thankfulness for this very great act of trust in the state-creative forces of the Georgian people who have stood for centuries at the gates of Europe on guard over the best progressive aspirations of the whole of the civilised world. The government of the Republic of Georgia expresses its full confidence that the Georgian nation being assisted by the Great Allied Powers will establish steady connections with Europe and become a worthy member of the great family which at this difficult moment has lent it a helping hand.

President of the Government, Jordania".

Mr. Gegetchkori, the Georgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent the following telegram to Lord Curzon:

"The Georgian people acclaimed the communication regarding the acknowledgement of the independence of the Georgian Republic by the Supreme Council with a feeling of deep satisfaction and extraordinary joy. The government of the Republic sends to you its warm thanks for your initiative in this act which has great historical importance for Georgia, and expresses its full confidence that your energetic support in the matter of the restitution of Georgian statesmanship will be a clear stimulus for the reinforcement of the sincere friendly relations which have been established between Great Britain and the Georgian Republic.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gegetchkori".

# EDITORIAL.

## Free Georgia.

The Supreme Council, on the proposal of Lord Curzon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has unanimously acknowledged the independence of Georgia and Azerbaijan. A week ago Tiflis was anything but a happy town. There was nervousness in the air. The news from South Russia was very bad. Today, Tiflis—all Georgia, indeed—is *en fête*. There is music in the air, and there is music in the hearts of the Georgian people. The dreams—not of two years but of a hundred years—have come true: the hopes and aspirations of the Georgian people have been realised.

## January 12.

In the lives of every nation there are days of great joy that one must celebrate. There are historical days that must not be forgot. For Great Britain, for instance, there is November 11—the day of the armistice. It was a day of joy: in the coming years it will always be remembered as it was remembered in November last—as a day of thanksgiving and as a day of prayer for those who died that we might live. For Georgia there is already the 20th. of May. Now there is Monday, January 12 which will henceforth be a Red-Letter Day in the history of the Trans-Caucasian Republics. There will be feasting on this day in each of the years to come—and at the banquet will be the phantom warriors of the long ago who fought and died for the freedom that their grand-sons' children's sons now have.

## Public Rejoicing.

Two weeks ago, writing in this paper, we said, "We have already contended—and we contend once more—that the best propaganda for Georgia is Georgia, and the best advertisement of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijan. Actions speak louder and more forcibly than words. It is not enough to cry aloud, 'We are capable of self-government': it is better to be self-governed in such a way that the world will see that for itself. Practical proof is stronger than theoretic assertion. And whatever the new year holds for the Trans-Caucasian republics—the future is on the lap of the Paris gods—Georgia and Azerbaijan may well claim that they are more orderly and peaceful than many less fortunate parts of the former Russian Empire. Tiflis and Baku may well claim that they are well up on the list of orderly towns in a disturbed and stormy world. And

this is to their everlasting credit". Now the Paris gods have spoken and there is rejoicing throughout all Georgia and Azerbaijan.

## Tiflis.

There was the greatest enthusiasm in Tiflis. As soon as the glad news was known the town was immediately garbed in happy flags. Great crowds of people thronged the streets. There were demonstrations in front of the Palace. Troops headed by military bands paraded the streets. There were many processions with banners flying and bands playing. Banquets were given, speeches were made, toasts were drunk, and a round of festivities began. By night the Palace and the Town Hall were brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of lights—and happy Tiflis people, with never a thought of sleep in their minds, remained in the streets until the early hours of the morning.

## In Baku.

The news of the recognition of Georgia and Azerbaijan reached Baku in the early evening of January 12, in a telegram sent by Mr. Gegetchkori to Mr. Alshibia, the Georgian representative with the Azerbaijan Republic. It quickly spread through the town, and detachments of Azerbaijan infantry and cavalry, preceded by a military band, paraded through the main streets. Everywhere extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm took place. The following day there was an impressive parade of thousands of troops through a town decorated with flags and carpets. The first Musliman republic had been recognised by the world's great powers.

## A Sad Note.

Here is a little tragedy. Some months ago, when we were in Baku, we had an interview with Farroukh Bey Vezirov, a prominent Mussulman in the town and one who was well-known not only throughout the Caucasus and Russia but in London and Western Europe as well. Farroukh Bey was an enthusiastic Mussulman. He had done very much for the Mussulmans and, following the Russian revolution, he had worked very hard for the independence of Azerbaijan. In his interview with us he expressed his views regarding the recognition of the Trans-Caucasian republics. At this time he was far from well, and soon afterwards he fell seriously ill. The doctors said there was no hope. We went to Baku frequently and always we called on Farroukh Bey. Al-

ways, too, he asked us, "Has my interview been published?" The publication of this interview was his great dream. He was very anxious that the British public should hear a Mussulman point of view. The mails from England were irregular, and for several weeks we heard nothing about the article we had sent home. "If I could only know in time..." said Farroukh Bey to us two weeks ago. He knew that he was dying and he told us he was waiting for the interview to appear. On January 5 there came a letter to us from London stating that the interview had been published in the "Times". We immediately sent news of this to Farroukh Bey. A few hours later he was dead—and four days later the independence of Azerbaijan had been acknowledged. This latter, poor Farroukh Bey was not to know—but we have heard that he died with a smile, very happy to know that his views had been placed before the great British public and because he had been able to do one last little service to the Mussulman people for whom he had already done so much....

## The Road to Western Europe.

A few days ago a nice little boy of four left Baku with his mother to go to Paris. We met him at Tiflis and he asked us very secretly if this was Paris. His mother laughed when we told her. "Why," said she, "he has asked me the same question at Eylakh, Gandja, Akstafa, Poli and Salogli. He would probably have asked me long before we got to Eylakh had he not been asleep". To the little boy from Baku, the road to Paris will seem endless. But in these days of wireless and aeroplanes and express trains and fast steamers the road to Western Europe is getting shorter every day. Georgia is getting correspondingly nearer to the great manufacturing countries. The recognition of the Trans-Caucasian states' independence has already taken them nearer to the Great Powers politically. One must now look to the commercial relations of Georgia and Azerbaijan with the rest of Europe. Cut off as both countries have been from all communication with the outer world for over five years, they are today in need of almost every kind of manufactured goods. For these they can pay in raw material. There is already oil and manganese, and there are great mineral riches that await development. Both republics have immense possibilities. There are no doubt still many difficulties in the way of commercial relations with foreign countries—shipping shortage, etc.—but these will be

overcome and a new commercial life will follow the revival of the new political era in the history of the Trans-Caucasus.

S. L.

## NEW REPUBLICS.

The paper "Eastern Europe", which is published in Paris in English, gives the following statistics regarding the new republics formed on the territory of the former Russian Empire:

**Estonia:** Capital, Reval. 47,500 square kilometres. 1,750,000 inhabitants. 93% Estonians.

**Letland:** Capital, Riga. 64,196 square kilometres. 2,552,000 inhabitants. 72% Letts.

**Lithuania:** Capital, Kovno. 125,000 square kilometres. 6,000,000 inhabitants.

**Belorussia (white Russia):** Capital, Minsk. 300,000 square kilometres. 14,075,000 inhabitants. 70% White Russians.

**Ukraine:** Capital Kiev. 800,000 square kilometres. 45,000,000 inhabitants. 72% Ukrainians.

**Kuban:** Capital, Ekaterinodar. 85,000 square kilometres. 3,500,000 inhabitants.

**North Caucasia (former Mountaineer Republic):** Capital, Vladikavkaz. 150,000 square kilometres. 4,300,000 inhabitants.

**Azerbaijan:** Capital, Baku. 100,000 square kilometres. 4,500,000 inhabitants. 75% Mussulmans.

**Georgia:** Capital, Tiflis. 90,000 square kilometres. 3,000,000 inhabitants. 75% Georgians.

**Armenia (Russian and Turkish (?):** Capital, Erzeroum (?). 320,000 square kilometres. 4,000,000 inhabitants. 75% Armenians.

(Note: We do not guarantee the accuracy of these statistics. We simply publish them as they appeared in the Paris paper. E.D.).

## New Georgian Bank.

The Credit Institution of Georgia, says "Vosrojdenie", has decided that a new and important bank called "Centrobank" (Central Trade and Industrial Bank) may be opened. This Council and the influential trade and industrial merchants of Tiflis participate in the organization. The shares are 1000 roubles each, and 25 shares give the right to one vote. The preliminary subscriptions were for 30,000,000 roubles, but the capital is nevertheless, by the constitution, declared to be 20,000,000. Public stock subscription is fixed for January 15th to 20th, and will be taken by three Tiflis banks (Agricultural Bank, Transcaucasian Bank and European-Caucasian bank), and by all banks in the provinces. Requests for information may be sent to the Secretary of the Council, Mr. K. Mkhedize (Transcaucasian Bank).



# BRITISH PREMIER'S WORLD REVIEW.

## Allied and British Policy at the Present Time.

London, December 20.—In the House of Commons on Thursday night Mr. Lloyd George explained the results of the recent London conferences and passed in review the whole field of British and Allied policy at the present time.

### The Turkish Peace.

He said that after long waiting the Allies were proceeding to discuss peace with Turkey without America.

"Anatolia, Armenia and the Christian Communities in Asia Minor have to be protected. Much depended on whether America, which has no great burdens but has gigantic resources, would be prepared to take her share in this great task of civilisation. Until America declared or until it became clear that she would not declare herself prepared to take her share, any attempt to precipitate a decision would have led to a misunderstanding with America. That is why we could not make peace with Turkey earlier.

"We are in a better position now. I do not know what the decision of America will be but it does not look promising. Therefore we consider now that we are entitled to make peace with Turkey and we propose to do it at the earliest possible moment. We have had some preliminary discussions on the question and they were very promising. They will be renewed shortly in this country, and partly probably in France, in the course of the next few days. I hope it will be possible to submit to Turkey terms of peace at an early date."

### "Non-intervention" in Russia.

Regarding Russia the Premier said that there was among the Allies "complete agreement as to the policy, which is known as non-intervention. We propose to send assistance, valued at £15,000,000, to the armies that are fighting there against the Bolsheviks, beyond that we cannot do a great deal. France does not propose to undertake any further responsibility in this matter. There is also the attitude of Italy."

"As to peace pourparlers there is no Government to speak at present for the whole of Russia. If the Bolsheviks want to speak for Russia they can do so by summoning a National Assembly freely elected by the Russian peasants and workmen. That would be something with which you could make peace. When Russia emerges from the darkness and when there is some sort of firm and steady Government with whom you can negotiate, it is the duty of the Allies in the interests of the world and of civilisation to take the first real opportunity there is to make peace."

## Fiume.

In regard to Fiume he said: "We have invited the Italian Prime Minister to meet M. Clemenceau and myself and possibly the American representative in Paris in the course of a few days; but it is no use his coming unless he has full power to settle matters and I do not want now to say anything that will make it difficult for him to do so."

## The Defence of France Treaties.

Speaking of the Defence of France treaties Mr. Lloyd George said that the agreement to guarantee France against acts of wanton aggression was subject to the United States ratifying it. "If there should be a possibility that the United States will not ratify that contract, undoubtedly we are free to reconsider our position. No undertaking has been given by the Government on the subject, and rightly so, for the simple reason that we cannot contemplate that America would decline to honour the signature of its great representative in Paris. For Great Britain alone to undertake the charge would be a very serious obligation. It would be in every respect a new departure. It is right that the Government should inform the House of Commons and give the opportunity, if anybody wants to challenge our decision to do so, before we commit the country to that course."

## Relief in Central Europe.

Regarding the terrible conditions in Central Europe he said:—"A very large sum of money has been allotted to the relief of distress in Europe. The British contribution is 12 millions. We have within the last few days sent coal to Vienna. The Italians are sending quite a substantial contribution in the way of grain from Trieste. But all that is merely soup kitchen aid. All you can do now is just to alleviate and mitigate the suffering."

"I agree that we should set them on their feet again to work in their own way but how is that to be done? This country cannot undertake the whole task of setting the world on its feet again. We are asked to help here and we are asked to help there, because today we have the same sort of appeal from Poland. There is no part of the world from which there is not an appeal, and they usually look to England which has always shown its readiness to respond to any appeal made by suffering humanity."

"But we cannot do it. We can only carry burdens which are equal to our strength. We must see that we do not go beyond our depth. I do not see for the moment what can be done for Austria and Central Europe unless America comes frankly in with us. Every obligation we incur of this kind is in re-

spect of something which has to be purchased in another country. We have to purchase grain or raw material and other commodities in another land and to pay with depreciated currency, which becomes further depreciated by increasing this obligation."

## The League of Nations and America.

Finally, speaking of the League of Nations Mr. Lloyd George said that "whether America comes in or not, Britain must go on. We have done everything the Government could do in order to carry out its obligations with regard to the League of Nations. Let me speak very frankly. The difficulties do not come from Great Britain. They come from the country which took the leading part in forming the League. I do not doubt America, but if she comes in on conditions which would not be applicable to all the Allies, it would be very difficult to remain at the same board under different conditions—one nation free and untrammelled and another with its hands tied behind its back."

"The League of Nations is so vital to the peace of troubled Europe that the Government are convinced that this country must at any rate go on. What would happen if we had another war baffles imagination. Civilisation might well be erased and the world be driven back not to the middle ages or the dark ages, but to something never dreamt or conceived of. It is vital to the world that there should be a thoroughly civilised means of preventing this barbarism. Until the League of Nations has been firmly established we must make our own country secure. If Britain is insecure, Peace is insecure, Liberty is insecure and Civilisation is insecure."

## Georgia and Soviet Russia.

### Gegetchkor's Telegram.

In reply to the proposal of the Bolsheviks to join them the Georgian Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 12 sent to Tchitcherin, the People's Commissary, the following telegram:

"Moscow. To the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Georgia in reply to your proposal to enter immediately into negotiations with the Soviet Government regarding the conclusion of a military agreement of both military commands with the object of fighting together against the Volunteer Army, finds it necessary to declare the following:

"The people of Georgia, acknowledging the idea of self-definition of nations incontestable for every democrat as a result of the free expressed will of the whole population, were clever enough to settle their life according to the principles of independent demo-

cratic statehood. Being at the same time aware of the real intentions of the leaders of the Volunteer Army, Georgia has repeatedly repulsed with armed forces the attempts of the Volunteer Army to invade its territory and drown in blood the freedom and the revolutionary acquisitions of the Georgian people. The Georgian people continue up to now to maintain their troops on several fronts, being ready without any hesitation to repulse every attempt on their sovereign rights as well as on the frontiers of the Georgian Republic. Georgian people from the beginning of the civil war in Russia have steadily secured the position of non-interference in this struggle. The steady resolution to secure neutrality during this struggle is the reflection of the clear will of the people who do not wish to waste their small forces and to shed their blood outside the limits of the Republic. At the same time the participation of the Georgian people in the Russian civil war would be looked at as an interference in the inner affairs of Russia of non-Russian forces foreign to her, would be favourable to chauvinist elements and would represent an obstacle for the establishment of friendship and good neighbouring relations between the two nations. The interference in the Russian civil war would put an unbearable military burden on the shoulders of the Georgian people, would lead to the ruin of the inner life of the Republic and anarchy, which would definitely break down the force of the people. In consequence the Georgian Government cannot participate in the Russian civil war with its armed forces. Referring to exterior policy the Georgian Government has always endeavoured to settle normal relations with all states, among others with Russia, in the centres of which at had until lately its diplomatic representatives. It expresses the hope that finally both states will establish mutual good neighbourly relations by means of negotiations. Minister of Foreign Affairs, GEGETCHKOR."

## The Ex-Crown Prince to be Tried.

Good progress was made in the discussions in London recently between the French Under-Secretary of State for Justice and the British law officers regarding the trial of war criminals. The full list has been completed and the steps to ensure the surrenders have been decided on. One or two matters still outstanding will be submitted to the British and French Premiers in Paris next month.

The ex-Crown Prince will be included among those whose surrender will be demanded by the French. He will be charged with criminal offences including looting and robbery, with violence.

**FIRST AGREEMENT ABOUT TURKEY.****Clemenceau on the London Conferences.**

Speaking in the French Chamber of Deputies on the London conferences, M. Clemenceau said:

"If I went to London, it was because I was particularly invited there by Mr. Lloyd George to deal with the question of the Orient which has several times come up. The basis of a first agreement has been established. Lord Curzon and M. Berthelot of our Foreign Office have been charged to develop the various points in this agreement. I found at London as friendly an atmosphere as it is possible to desire".

Referring to the financial question he said that "an understanding is nearer than it has ever been between us on this point".

With regard to Russia he said: "Not only shall we not make peace but we shall not even treat with the Soviet Government. We have agreed upon what I have called the barbed wire encirclement. We wish by that to prevent Bolshevik Russia from falling upon civilized Europe, but we shall have to watch that Germany is prevented from passing that barbed wire line".

Finally, speaking of his future intentions, the Premier said: "As soon as all the elections are terminated, we shall hand over our mandate to the President of the Republic. Our Government does not believe that it has accomplished miracles but it does believe that the French People has accomplished them".

A vote of confidence was given to the Government by 458 to 71 votes.

**NEW SOVIET TRIBUNAL.****Warning to Capitalists.**

The Moscow *Izvestiya* contains a speech made by Dzerjinsky, the president of the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter Revolution.

The Council of the People's Commissars (he said) has decided to organize a special revolutionary tribunal as one of the organs of class warfare. The difference between the Special Tribunal and the usual Court is that this Court will not require all the forms of justice necessary to elucidate individual motives of crime. It is not our intention to show by this Court that we propose to exterminate all who were formerly capitalists; on the contrary we invite them into our service, but tell them: "Be honest and do not bring discord into our ranks, and you will be considered the equals of all workers. But woe to those who wish to bring back the past; we will exterminate them mercilessly as our class enemies".

With this speech the Court was then declared open.

**The War's Debit Sheet 66 Billion Pounds.**

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace recently published a comprehensive report of the direct and indirect losses of the world war placing them at a total of 12,990,571 in 'dead, from all causes, and just over 66 billion pounds in treasure.

The direct costs for countries actually involved in the war are put at 36 billion pounds and the indirect costs at 30 billions. The latter total includes losses to neutrals which are put at 300 millions. It also includes loss of production, put at 9 billions and war relief estimated at 200 millions.

The capitalized value of soldier human life, also given among the indirect costs, is placed at 6 billions. The property losses are divided as follows: On land 6 billions; to shipping and cargo 21 billions.

The report, which was gathered by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, in estimating the "capitalized value of human life", fixes the worth of the individual at figures ranging from L400 in Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Roumania, Serbia and several other countries, up to L. 900 for the United States where the economic worth of the individual to the Nation is placed at the highest.

An additional 6 billions is allowed for civilian losses. Although many of the latter were of children and old persons, the estimate given for the civilian loss is believed to be conservative.

The number of known dead is placed at 9,998,771, and the missing presumed to be dead at 2,991,800. To the losses from death and wounds there is added "those resulting from disease, pestilence, privation, hardship, physical exhaustion and similar causes".

**Anti-Semitism in Germany.**

The Berlin correspondent of the London Jewish Correspondence Bureau telegraphs that in Bavaria the Central Party has passed a resolution asking for the passage of legislative measures against the Jews.

In Halberstadt and other German towns posters have been placarded on the walls with the appeal "Kill the Jews". In a Berlin gymnasium the Christian pupils have declared a "silence strike", vowing not to speak to any Jewish student. Pamphlets have been issued advocating the boycott of Jewish doctors, and others renewing the ritual murder legend.

An agreement between Spain and Argentina concerning compensation for accidents to workmen has been signed.

**GERMANY'S SECRET ARMY.****Urgent Warning by Foch.****Effect of American Decision.**

(From the "Times" Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Marshal Foch has brought urgently before the Supreme Council the danger of allowing Germany to build up a "hush-hush" army. In the light of detailed figures, he shows how justified is your Berlin Correspondent in declaring that the German Army at the present moment is enormously greater than is allowed by the Peace Treaty.

Herr Noske may be right when he says that the regular German Reichswehr does not number more than 400,000. But with all the various auxiliary and police forces, the German Army is considered here to be close upon 1,200,000 strong.

The revival of the militarist spirit in Germany, as shown by the street demonstrations in Berlin, is considered here as being a reminder to the Allies that Germany will profit by the first occasion to fight for the revision of the Versailles Peace Treaty. In fact, she would seem already to have begun that fight.

No doubt the fate of the Peace Treaty in the American Senate has contributed largely to stiffening her back. Efforts are still being made to persuade the Americans to keep their peace delegation in Paris, which it is at present intended shall leave on December 5.

**Noske's Various Guards.**

In *The Times* of November 19 last it was pointed out that the German Army was probably in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 men. Reference was then made to the fact that apart from the 700,000 men under arms, Herr Noske had for some time past been busily organizing a special police force of picked men, well armed.

This force, which is organized in all the larger German cities, is estimated at 300,000 men, thoroughly disciplined, and armed (in part at least) even with hand grenades and machineguns. It has been largely recruited from civilians who have served in the German Army during the war, with a stiffening of Prussian non-commissioned officers.

The other military forces of the German Government, as at present constituted, consist of the Reichwehr (the Imperial Army), the Sicherheitswehr (corps of public safety), and the Einwohnerwehr (corps of citizens).

By the Treaty of Versailles the Reichswehr is limited to 100,000 men and 4,000 officers, though this limitation has not yet been reached (March 31, 1920).

The Sicherheitswehr is estimated by competent observers to number well over 100,000 men. Its purpose at present is to maintain order in the cities,

and it is sometimes said that the reason for its existence is the continued fear of the Spartacists. It is in any case a fully armed and equipped military force.

The Einwohnerwehr is composed of private citizens. Little is known of its constitution or organization, which is kept secret. There is apparently no public enrolment of recruits, but competent observers in Germany declare that its ramifications are widespread. Apart from the inclusion of a large number of Germans who served in the ranks during the war, it also includes everywhere numbers of trained noncommissioned officers. It is officered by retired officers of the old régime, and is said to be well armed.

The German Empire was recently re-grouped into military areas. The new arrangements comprised the elaborate organization of a skeleton Staff.

**A "Blue Wine".**

A new wine has been introduced into France, called "blue wine", owing to transportation in tank cars made of metal. This gives the wine a peculiar iridescent colour.

**A Baltic State Anti-Bolshevik Alliance.**

The *New York Times* hears from Paris that Marshal Foch has suggested to the Allied Supreme Council that Allied Baltic Commission should be charged with the solidification of the Baltic states against the Bolsheviks under at least the moral encouragement of the Allies.

**Half the World's Coffee Drunk in U.S.**

The United States is not utterly without vices. A recent convention of ice cream manufacturers brought out the fact that no less than L40,000,000 are invested in the ice cream business. And the consumption of coffee is mounting higher and higher. The United States is consuming more than half of the world's coffee crop, which in the year 1918-19 was close to 14,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each. In the first ten months of 1919, 1,140,000,000 pounds of coffee, an unprecedented figure, entered the United States.

One thousand cases of butter have arrived at Havre from Antgina on board the West Eagle.

**Lessons in French and in French literature by a Professor of the French language: first class diploma.**

Address: "La Géorgie Indépendante", Tzketi street, 11.