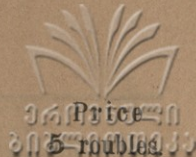


# THE

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# GEORGIAN MAIL



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## WESTERN IMPERIALISTS PREFERRED TO EASTERN FANATICS.

### JORDANIA'S SPEECH.

#### Georgia's Past And Future Policy.

The sitting of January 14 was presided over by Mr. Al. Lomtadze. The hall was decorated with palms and other plants. The places for the public and the representatives of different institutions were full. The deputies and the members of the Government had red carnations in their button holes. The whole Government was present with Jordania at its head. In the boxes for foreign representatives were the British Chief Commissioner, Mr. O. Wardrop; the head of the Italian Mission, Colonel Gabba; representatives of the French Mission; of Azerbaidjan—Vekilov; of Armenia—the Prime Minister, Khatissov, and Mr. Evangulov; representatives of the Republic of Mountaineers, of the Ukraine, Finland, Lithuania, Greece etc. All were in festive mood. Music and "zurna" (national instrument) resounded from the square and the vestibule. It was a sunny day, the voices of joyous people resounded from outside. Cinema operators and photographers had prepared their cameras.

Mr. Al. Lomtadze, opening the sitting, said that when the sittings of the Constituent Assembly were postponed the presidium had been charged to summon an extraordinary plenary sitting when necessary. The present moment which Georgia is undergoing is looked at by the presidium as of such importance, hence the members of the Constituent Assembly have been summoned to an extraordinary sitting. The President of the Government will state what has taken place.

#### "Equals Among Equals":

When N. N. Jordania ascended the platform he was acclaimed with great applause by the whole hall: "Citizens!" he said, "Let me congratulate you, Georgian people, on the fact of entering the international family with flying banners

and taking our own place there at the side of the European nations. From this moment the Georgian people are recognised by the great nations as equals among equals. Our actual life and our future way are closely and immediately interwoven with the West and there exist no forces that could abolish this tie. This great historical event is the result of unanimous proceedings of the Georgian people who joined one idea, one standard. A hundred years ago Georgia fell in consequence of feudal differences. Today Georgia is reborn by the unanimity of the democracy. At the moment of its fall Georgia was not soldered in joy and grief: the Tsars were not clever enough to create a joined native-land. Today, at its rebirth, Georgia represents one organically soldered whole. The democracy has created one united native-land. With the fall of Georgia, the throne fell, the rights of the feudals were abolished. With the rebirth of Georgia the nation was reborn, the rights of the democracy have been reinforced. The nation has recovered that which was lost by the Tsars—freedom—and created a people's state, people's order, people's administration.

#### The New Georgia.

"Such, gentlemen, is the new Georgia. She appeared before the court of justice of Europe. Appeared in order to receive not a favour but her rights. And in Europe we were asked: 'What you bring?' We answered that we brought civilisation 2,000 years old a country with rich and splendid nature; we brought a perfect democratic order, democratic creativeness and, we claimed a conforming place in the corner of Asia. We do not need mandatories or guardians. We are ourselves our own mandatories, our own tutors and masters of ourselves. We have

confirmed this demand not by words or good wishes only but by deeds also, permanent state building. Our words and our deeds were firstly taken into consideration by the workmen democracy of Europe and, in Lucerne it acknowledged the independence of Georgia. And now a few months later this has been recognised by the governing classes and the Paris conference. I may boldly say that during the last year there has been no such unanimous agreement among the nations of Europe as in the question regarding Georgia. There, in Lucerne, the workmen met. In Paris the states met. Referring to us, all classes, all parties and all the nations spoke alike. Among them Great Britain, the native-land of culture, great produce and free industry. Here was France, too—native-land of the great revolution and the first apostle of the rights of man. Here was the United States—the native-land of the great democracy and political creativeness. Here was beautiful Italy, this living bridge, connecting the ancient and the new civilisation, with such a burning sun and such ardent people as our sun and our people are. They squeezed friendly our outstretched hands and took upon themselves the rôle of God-fathers of the newborn state.

"Gentlemen! We have cause to be proud! A rare event has happened. The whole of Europe, all parties and classes, without distinction, have unanimously declared to us: 'Let your birth be happy. Welcome to you'. And we must justify in fact this unanimous blessing, become real Europeans. And we will justify this if our policy be the same in future as it has been up to now, if we do not leave the way which we followed up to now.

#### Soviet Russia's Proposal.

"Around us great events are taking and will take place. Great reflection and great steadiness are necessary in order that nobody should lead us astray from our way. You know that Soviet Russia has proposed to us a military

union. We have decidedly refused. You are, probably, aware of our answer. What does such a union mean? It means that we would have to break our connections with Europe, as they have done, and turn our glances to the East where they are looking for new Allies. The East—this is the question which stands before us and hesitation is no longer possible. We have always chosen and will always choose the West, and if the Bolsheviks are looking for support in the East, this is because the West has refused to conclude a union with them and to acknowledge them. As you see, the way of Georgia and Russia are different; here once more they go asunder. Our way leads to Europe, Russia's way leads to Asia.

#### Georgia's Policy.

"I know that enemies will say that we are on the side of the imperialists. Owing to this I must declare here decidedly: I will prefer the imperialists of the West to the fanatics of the East. Gentlemen, let us not allow ourselves to be deafened with phrases and let us not forget the alphabet of knowledge which says that the working people impose all their hopes on civilisation, but not on barbarity. The working people are the successors of capitalistic order, not of Asiatic seclusion. The riches which they had created under the leadership of the imperialists must go over to them and be put at their disposal.

"The Bolsheviks want that we should go over to barbarity. But we shall not follow them even if this way lie very much to the left. On the contrary, we must shout to Soviet Russia: 'Come back to Europe! Join the democracy! Be a European nation!'

"Gentlemen! A policy is valued according to its results. The best is that which gives the best results. Our policy is leading us from victory to victory. It diverted from us ruin from the part of the troops that fled from the front. It saved us from a Turkish inva-

(Concluded on page 2.)

## EDITORIAL.

### Bolshevik Disappointment.

During the past fortnight, all Georgia and Azerbaidjan have celebrated the granting of their independence. The greatest historical event in the whole history of the Trans-Caucasus was the fitting occasion for rejoicing. And no one was more pleased at the glad news than were the working men. One might almost have said that there was not a single jarring note—but then one would have reckoned without the Bolsheviks. The recognition of the Trans-Caucasian republics is the death-blow to their schemes south of the Caucasus. For never had anyone more hopes of a "great united and indivisible Russia" than had the Bolsheviks—but it was a Soviet Russia that they had in view.

### "The Voice of the Workman".

The baffled Bolsheviks have chagrin in their hearts—and they are howling out accordingly. Before us as we write we have a Bolshevik newspaper, "Golos Rabotchago", one of those mysterious publications that appear once—perhaps twice—then die and come to life again under a different name. We had hoped that we had seen the last of these mischief-making pestilential sheets. Being a voice, this paper feels compelled to speak. Indeed, "We count it a crime to keep silent", says its leading article. And so it shouts—and does not find it criminal to lie.

### "Allied Hostility".

The recognition of the independence of Georgia is the theme. The "Voice" is an angry voice; it seems to choke with rage. It would dearly love to be heard above the cheering of the multitude—but we are sure it does not speak the Georgian tongue. Its accent is dreadfully Bolshevik—and to the Bolshevik all those non-Bolshevik are wrong. Listen to the "Voice": "Yesterday the Allied governments were in a position of semi-hostile neutrality towards the young state (Georgia)". This is ridiculous, but do not laugh: there is more to come.

### The Support of Denikin.

"The support of Denikin did not mean anything else but an open denial of the rights of Trans-Caucasian people for self-definition". Here we must really interrupt the "Voice". This statement, like most of the statements in the newspaper, is deliberately untrue. The support given by the

Allies to Denikin was given for one sole purpose—to help him in the very gallant struggle he was carrying on against the Bolsheviks—the enemies of Russia, of the Trans-Caucasian states, of liberty and of civilisation. That Denikin on several occasions turned his attentions towards the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasian states is true: but it is also true that on each occasion it was Allied intervention that turned him back. Perhaps Denikin was foolish: it is not for us to say. But we do say that he was and is a gallant Russian patriot and that he is a better man than any Bolshevik. Denikin and his Volunteers have very bravely tried to save their native-land, and whatever their faults, this will be to their everlasting credit.

### Self-definition.

So far, therefore, from denying the rights of the Trans-Caucasian people for self-definition, the Allies have done everything they possibly could to protect Georgia and Azerbaidjan from any aggression. The "Voice" has shouted out its lie—but echo hurls back the real truth that those who have denied and are denying the rights of the Trans-Caucasian people are the Bolsheviks, and the Bolsheviks alone. In 1917 and 1918 both Georgia and Azerbaidjan had the opportunity of embracing Bolshevism. Both states could have easily turned Bolshevik. But the people decided very wisely otherwise. They would have nothing to do with the crazy creed. They drove the Bolsheviks out; they refused all negotiations with the Soviet government; and they declared their independence—a real democratic independence which the world's greatest powers have recognised. And what happened? The Bolsheviks denied the rights of the Georgian and Azerbaidjan people and have done everything in their power to overthrow the self-determined states. They came here with oily tongues and cunning smiles. They carried on a base intrigue. They sowed the seeds of Soviet propaganda on the barren ground of the people's common-sense. Only three months ago they attempted to cause a revolution in Georgia. Once more the Georgian people decided for themselves and the revolution failed most decisively.

### "United Russia".

The "Voice" shouting vulgarly from its cellar cannot be heard by Lord Curzon, else he might

be amazed to learn that he is "one of the most prominent representatives of reaction and militarism and one of the enemies of the democracy in England". We are, perhaps, not so surprised as we might be did we not know the Bolshevik vocabulary very well. According to all those in Soviet pay, a man is either a Bolshevik or a reactionary. Lord Curzon is certainly not a Bolshevik: he must be the alternative. The logic is simple. *Arcades ambo*: all Georgians are reactionary too. The "Voice" goes on to grunt about "united Russia". This was, it says, the aim of British imperialists. Events prove otherwise. If the Allies had a "great united and indivisible Russia" in mind, why did they recognise the independence of Poland and Finland and Lithuania? Were they not also parts of the former Russian Empire? Were they recognised because of the defeats of the Volunteer Army? Was the independence of Armenia definitely promised because the Bolsheviks had had success? Of course not. The phrase "great united and indivisible Russia" was used by Bolsheviks alone, and it has proved to be a hope in vain.

### A Challenge.

Later on, the "Voice" becomes alarmed. Hoarse with dreadful emotion, it utters an awful warning. "Danger threatens from the side of the Allied Imperialists, hypocritically acknowledging Georgia's Independence in order to use her as a tool for the carrying-out of their counter-revolutionary plans". We venture to make a prophesy—indeed, we will go further and we will boldly make a bet—that the future course of events will show that Great Britain has no intention of using Georgia as a tool against any sort of revolutionary movement anywhere. Finally, we hereby offer an invitation to the writer of the article to meet us and talk over the whole question. We make only one condition: it is that the "workman" (for, of course, he must be a workman if he utters the "Workman's Voice") produces first of all a certificate from his Trade Union that he is a respectable, hard-working, skilled worker of good character. Than this, nothing could be fairer.

### Jordania's Declaration.

We need not listen further to the "Voice". Its tongue is very foreign to Georgia. Let us rather hear what Mr. Jordania, the head of the Georgian government, said in his very excellent speech before the Constituent Assembly.

On the first page we give this speech in full. "I know", said he, "that enemies of our republic will say that we are on the side of the imperialists. Let me declare decidedly here that I will prefer the imperialists of the West to the fanatics of the East. Let us not allow ourselves to be deafened with phrases and let us not forget the alphabet of knowledge which says that working people impose all their hopes on civilisation—not on barbarity. And we are sure that in these phrases Jordania was the spokesman of all the Georgian nation."

S. L.

## JORDANIA'S SPEECH.

(Continued from page 1).

It has delivered us from inner anarchy and bloodshed. It has secured for us all the acquisitions of the revolution. It has guarded us from all exterior adventures and gave us a union with neighbouring people. And it leads us in the international family. From this way we will not go astray and with arms in hand will defend it from all attempts. We have defended our frontiers and "if we are with ourselves—we are not solitary". Thus—Long live free Georgia and its union with Europe!..

Jordania's speech was frequently interrupted by loud applause and on its conclusion, the deputies, the guests and the public stood up and gave him a great ovation.

Further, Mr. Al. Lomtadze greeted the High Council and the Allied Powers. Loud ovations were given for Mr. Wardrop by the Constituent Assembly. Further, representatives of all Allied Powers were also greeted with cheers.

## REGISTRATION OF GERMANS.

The Minister of the Interior has issued the following notice:

"German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish ex-prisoners of war, officers and soldiers, must present themselves for registration to the Chief of the Special Military Unit attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

"In declaring this, I warn all the above-mentioned officers and soldiers that if they do not present themselves for registration within three days after the publication of this notice, they will be called to responsibility according to existing laws.

"(Signed) N. V. Ramishvili, Minister of the Interior".



## Germany's Camouflaged Army.

### Supreme Council Warns her to Demobilise.

Germany has 500,000 too many men under arms and the Supreme Council has called the attention of the Berlin Government to this breach of the peace terms.

Under the terms of the treaty of peace Germany is permitted to retain the following armed forces and police: first, a regular army of 100,000 men, the reduction to this number to be complete by March 31st 1920; second, the number of gendarmes, police, customs officers, coastguards, etc. shall not exceed the numbers fractioning in these capacities in 1913. The following is a summarised estimate of the present strength of the German armed forces:

Regular army 400,000.  
Regular navy 12,000.  
Temporary Volunteers, approximately 150,000 to 200,000.  
Civic Guards 300,000 to 400,000.  
Armed Constabulary 40,000 to 50,000.

Of the above, the regular Army and Navy alone are under the War Ministry, the remainder being under the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The other organisations—temporary volunteers, civic guards and armed constabulary—are undoubtedly contraventions of the terms of the treaty, as soon as it comes into force, and this fact has been notified to Germany by the Supreme Council.

The *Westminster Gazette* commenting on these facts says: "Germany has still 400,000 men in the Regular Army and another 600,000 in bodies that have a more or less complete military organisation. Under the peace treaty, Germany must reduce her effectives to 200,000 men within three months of signing and further reductions at a later date are to bring the number down to 100,000. As yet it cannot be said that Germany has violated the treaty since that document is not fully signed but she will have to show much greater zeal for demobilisation than she has hitherto done if the signature is to be regarded as a sincere act. This matter of Germany's armed strength is one in which the Allies are not prepared to take chances or to run the risk of the trick that was successfully played upon Napoleon. There must be a sincere acceptance of the limitation of strength, made clear by the dissolution of the army. That is the first condition of the lisarmament of Europe". At the same time the *Westminster Gazette* thinks that if Germany has a million men under arms in one way or another, they could not be made into a fighting army in any short period of time, for Germany has lost the guns, aeroplanes and material of transport which alone would make the numbers effective.

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE WAR.

### Details of British Army's Strength and Achievements.

Extremely interesting figures showing the ration strength and the rifle strength of the British Army in France during the last year of the war have just been published.

It should be explained that ration strength comprises the total number of men, excluding coloured labour and prisoners of war, being fed from army stocks in France. The figures under this heading include thousands of men whose duty it was not to fight but to supply, equip and in other ways assist the fighting men. The combatant strength includes all fighting troops together with troops in the divisional or base depots, while rifle strength is that of officers and men of the infantry battalions alone.

On March 11, 1918, the British Army's ration strength was 1,628,098; the combatant strength 1,293,000 and the rifle strength 616,000. On the same date the U.S. Army had in France: ration strength, 245,000; combatant strength, 123,000, and rifle strength 49,000.

On Sept. 23, the British Army's ration strength was 1,752,829, combatant strength 1,200,181 and rifle strength 493,306. The United States Army on Sept. 23 had ration strength 1,641,000, combatant strength 1,195,000, rifle strength 341,000.

On Nov. 11, at the date of the conclusion of the armistice, the British ration strength was 1,731,578, the combatant strength 1,164,700 and the rifle strength 411,748. On the same date the United States Army ration strength was 1,924,000, the combatant strength 1,160,000 and the rifle strength 322,000.

The captures of prisoners and guns in France during the victorious offensive against the German army between July 18th and November 11th were as follows:

	Prisoners.	Guns.
British armies	200,000	2,540
French armies	135,720	1,880
American armies	43,500	1,421
Belgian armies	14,500	474

In addition there were 80,000 British combatant troops in Italy who cooperated most effectively in the final defeat of the Austrian army at Vittorio Veneto, capturing 30,000 prisoners. In the Eastern theatres of war, Palestine and Mesopotamia, where about 400,000 British troops on an average throughout 1918 were fighting, the complete defeat and destruction of the Turkish army was effected by the British alone and a total of 83,000 prisoners taken.

### Fall of Siberian Cabinet.

Paris, Nov. 25.—It is reported from Irkutsk that the Siberian Government has tendered its resignation to Admiral Kolchak, who has accepted it. M. Pospelaiell, Minister of the Interior, has been charged with the task of forming a new Cabinet. He proposes to form a new National Union Government.

## NEW ITALIAN LOAN.

### Rome Fortifications to be Razed.

ROME, Nov. 23.

At a Cabinet meeting held this afternoon various important questions were settled. In the first place it was decided that the opening of Parliament, which had been fixed for December 1, should be deferred till later in the month. One of the reasons given is the delay in ascertaining the final results of the elections, some seats being still uncertain owing to the tardy arrival of figures from certain country communes. But it may be that the decision was taken owing to the pressure of other urgent matters that ought to be settled before the new Chamber meets.

The financial situation was also fully discussed, and to-morrow, the provisions which have been carefully studied during the last week may be announced. They will probably fit in with the forecast already made, and include a consolidated loan at the issue price of 85, a tax on capital, and a special tax on war profits.

It is announced that on the proposal of General Albricci, Minister of War, the fortifications of Rome are to be destroyed, and that the adjacent lands hitherto subject to military control will be freed for cultivation or building purposes. The area thus liberated will be very considerable, and it is suggested that the land should not be put up to auction, which would doubtless mean its purchase by speculators, but should be ceded at a reasonable price for specified purposes.

### R.A.F. With General Denikin.

Captain Guest, in a written reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, states that 277 aeroplanes have been sent to the forces serving with General Denikin, and that there are at present 101 Royal Air Force officers and 300 airmen serving with his armies. All these troops volunteered for this service. They are to be maintained up to March 31, 1920, but the actual date of their withdrawal has not yet been settled.

### Fifty Profiteers Arrested.

Paris, Nov. 30.—A message from Dragnignan states that some 50 individuals have been arrested between Fréjus and Saint-Raphael for having banded together to run up the prices of military stores which were being sold from the camps of Fréjus, Saint-Raphael, and Puget-sur-Argens. It took three brigades of gendarmes and a company of Senegalese riflemen to carry out such a wholesale roundup.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

M. Deschanel has been elected President of the French Republic by 408 votes against 389 votes obtained by Clemenceau.

Two hundred Germans have arrived at Copenhagen from internment in North America.

Ex-King Frederick of Saxony is reported to be lying seriously ill at Sibleybornt, Silesia.

A German sergeant named Otto, arrested at Hanover, is reported to have admitted the murder of Rosa Luxemburg.

A report presented by Argentine Government experts confirms the rumour of rich discoveries of coal at Epuyen, Patagonia.

Herr Erzberger's proposed tax on revenue from capital and the Imperial income-tax have been passed by the Imperial Council.

An official decree has been issued in Belgium forbidding the importation, manufacture, and sale of cocaine, opium, morphine, and heroin.

1,189 arrests were made between September 15 and October 30 of persons caught while attempting to steal passengers' luggage and other articles at French railway stations.

A German decree is being directed against the import of articles of luxury and unnecessary manufactures and permits the seizure of all such goods without indemnification.

M. Clemenceau has presented all the members of his Cabinet and all Ministers and Under Secretaries of State with a medallion as a souvenir of their collaboration in the Ministry of Victory.

The Courtmartial at Namur has sentenced the officer who surrendered the fort of Malonne in 1914 to five years detention and to military degradation.

A Belgian has been sentenced to 20 years' extraordinary detention and permanent loss of civil and political rights for supplying Germans with materials stolen from Belgian factories during the occupation.

In Vatican circles it is believed that the negotiations between France and the Holy See will lead to the re-establishment in some form or other of diplomatic relations between the Pope and the French Republic.

# HORRORS OF BOLSHEVISM.

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

REIGN OF TORTURE AT ODESSA.

## MURDER, BESTIALITY AND RAPE.

(By the Rev. R. Courtier-Forster).

(Late British Chaplain at Odessa and the Russian Ports of the Black Sea.  
(In the "Times").

Do English people really imagine that the published accounts of the appalling atrocities and brutal tyranny of the Bolshevik rule in Russia are an exaggeration?

Before God I wish I could believe they are not true to the actual facts. Could I but find them untrue, I would speak for the Bolsheviks from end to end of England, for I have always done what lay in my power to alleviate the conditions of life of the manual workers and to raise the standard of living and the opportunities for personal development under which they live.

Unhappily, I have spent nearly a year in Soviet Russia, and was in the hapless country over seven years before that. I have read and re-read the letter from a British officer to his wife respecting the unspeakable horror of the brutalities practised by the Bolsheviks on their martyred victims and can find nothing which my own experience tells me is probably inaccurate.

### Odessa an Inferno.

While I was still British chaplain of Odessa the city was deluged with blood. When the Bolshevik elements, grafting on to their main support the 4,000 criminals released from the city gaols, attempted to seize the town, people of education, regardless of social position, offered what armed resistance was in their power. Workmen, shop assistants, soldiers, professional men, and a handful of officers fought for freedom and liberty through the streets of the great port for three days and nights against the bloody despotism of the Bolsheviks. Trams were overturned to make barricades, trenches dug in the streets, machine-guns placed in the upper windows of houses to mow the thoroughfares with fire. The place became an inferno. The Bolsheviks were victorious. On capturing Odessa Railway Station, which had been defended by a few officers and a number of anti-Bolshevik soldiers, the Bolsheviks bayoneted to death, the 19 wounded and helpless men laid on the waiting-room floor to await Red Cross succour.

Scores of other men who fell wounded in the streets also became victims to the triumphant Bolshevik criminals. The majority of these wretched and unhappy sufferers completely disappeared. Inquiries at the hospitals and prisons revealed the fact that they

were not there, and no trace of them was to be found. A fortnight later there was a terrible storm on the Black Sea, and the bodies of the missing men were washed up on the rocks of Odessa breakwater and along the shore: they had been taken out to sea in small boats, stones tied to their feet, and then been dropped over alive into deep water. Hundreds of others were captured and taken on board the *Almaz* and the *Sinope*, the largest cruiser of the Black Sea Fleet. Here they became victims of unthinkable tortures.

### Victims Roasted Alive.

On the *Sinope*. General Chormichoff and some other personal friends of my own were fastened one by one with iron chains to planks of wood and pushed slowly, inch by inch, into the ships' furnaces and roasted alive. Others were tied to winches, the winches turned until the men were torn in two alive. Others were taken to the boilers and scalded with boiling steam; they were then moved to another part of the ship and ventilating fans set revolving that currents of cold air might blow on the scalds and increase the agony of the torture. The full names of 17 of the *Sinope* victims were given me in writing by members of their families or their personal friends. These were lost later when my rooms were raided, my papers seized, and I myself arrested and thrown into prison.

The house in the Catherine Square in which I was first in captivity afterwards became the Bolsheviks' House of Torture in which hundreds of victims were done to death. The shrieks of the people being tortured to death or having splinters of wood driven under the quick of their nails were so agonizing and appalling that personal friends of my own living more than a hundred yards away in the Vorontsofsky Pereulok were obliged to fasten their double windows to prevent the cries of anguish penetrating into the house. The horror and fear of the surviving citizens was so great that the Bolsheviks kept motor lorries thundering up and down the street to drown the awful screams of agony wrung from their dying victims.

This House of Torture remains as much as possible in the condition in which the Bolsheviks left it and is now shown to those who care to

inspect its gruesome and blood-bespattered rooms.

There are people who maintain that, with theatres open and electric trams running, anarchy does not exist, and that life in Soviet Russia is both secure and pleasant. I did not find it so. There is a halting place for the electric cars at the corner of Kanatnaya and Grecheskaya. Returning from the town at 11.30 one morning I encountered a scared and frightened group at this point. Inquiry revealed the fact that the Bolsheviks had just successfully murdered two unprotected and defenceless women waiting for the tram, to go into the city shopping. Their crime was that both clothes and manners showed them to be "Bourjoie". Also in the Kanatnaya one morning a working woman was shot for the sport of the thing while running across the road to purchase a bottle of milk for her children. Her body was lying by the kerb as I came by, the bottle smashed, and milk and blood streaming down the gutter. The house door stood open, her two little children crying with grief and terror at the entrance.

### Treatment of Women.

Week by week the newspapers published articles for and against the nationalization of women. In South Russia the proposal did not become a legal measure, but in Odessa bands of Bolsheviks seized women and girls and carried them off to the Port, the timber yards, and the Alexandrovsky Park for their own purposes. Women used in this way were found in the mornings either dead or mad or in a dying condition. Those found still alive were shot. One of the most awful of my own personal experiences of the New Civilization was hearing at night from my bed-room windows the frantic shrieks of women being raped to death in the park opposite. Screams of shrill terror and despair repeated at intervals until they became nothing but hoarse cries of agony like the death calls of a dying animal. This happened not once, or twice, but many times. Never to the day of my death shall I forget the horror of those dreadful shrieks of tortured women, and one's own utter powerlessness to aid the victims or punish the Bolshevik devils in their bestial orgies.

To be decently clothed, and washed was a crime in the eyes of the Bolshevik proletariat. Both men and women were stopped in the streets of Odessa, robbed of their boots, stripped of their clothes, and sent home naked through the frost and snow. So many hundreds of people were treated in this manner under the Soviet rule, that the satirical paper of South Russia, the *Scourge*, brought out a fullpage cartoon representing one of the chief streets of the city, with a naked man and woman departing hand in hand up the road while a group of unkempt Bolsheviks with men's trousers and women's underclothes fluttering on their arms were seen running in the oppo-

site direction. "Beware, for the satirical observation, 'In Odessa this World finds Paradise anew'. For this reflection on the glorious new civilization of the Soviets, the windows of the *Scourge* offices were smashed and the paper fined.

### Martyrdom of Christians.

It was the martyrdom of the two Metropolitans and the assassination of so many Bishops and the killing of hundreds of various Christian ministers of religion, regardless of denomination or school of thought, that proved the undoing of the *Scourge*. Russian Orthodox clergy, Protestant Lutheran pastors, Roman Catholic priests, were tortured and done to death with the same light-hearted indiscriminate in the name of Tolerance and Freedom. Then it was that the *Scourge*, seeing the last remnants of Liberty ground under the heel of a tyranny more brutal in its methods than a medieval torture chamber, published another fullpage cartoon representing Moses descending from the Burning Mount bringing in his arms the Tables of the Ten Commandments to Humanity and being stoned to death by a mob of workmen's and soldiers' delegates.

The following Sunday afternoon I was passing through the Town Gardens, when I saw a group of Bolshevik soldiers insulting an Ikon of the Thorn-crowned Face of Christ. The owner of the Ikon was spitting in the pictured Face, while the others were standing round watching with loud guffaws of laughter. Presently they tore the sacred picture into fragments, danced on it, and trampled and stamped the pieces into the mud.

By this time the devastating corruption of the Holy Revolution had so spread that I saw open acts of indecency being committed in broad daylight in the parks and public gardens. These are but a few experiences from the mass of events crowded into my life in Soviet Russia. In England numbers of people are incapable of believing the ghastly conditions to which Bolshevism has reduced Russia, but those of us who have lived in the country for many years and seen the abominable Bolshevik system bearing fruit, know the absolute truth of these things.

The men at home who are deliberately duping and deceiving our trade unions and manual workers as to the true conditions of practical Bolshevism are not only committing a crime against democracy, but an outrage on humanity.

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

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