

Edited by SCOTLAND LIDDELL.

## BATUM QUESTION IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

## GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT'S WORK.

SPEECH BY GEGETCHKORI.

"Citizens! The trouble and interest which our society, our press and all our people express with regard to the Batoum question are quite natural and lawful. It will not be an exaggeration if we say that this question is for our Republic a question of existence.

"Thus the government understood and understands the importance of this question to which it has always paid attention. If the main base of our work is the reinforcement and the blooming of the democratic state of Georgia, it is clear that the government could not and cannot but defend with all its energy and all forces that which represents the indispensable condition of our existence and our future. Georgia without Batoum and Batoum without Georgia—this is a bitter mockery and banter at the state idea and the principle of national self-definition. Those who attempt to give to our announcement the character of loud phrases, we will ask to take into consideration the reality and the real facts. What has the reality shown us? Two years ago a mighty exterior force tore Batoum and its region—this organical part of Georgia away from its mother-land and both the part and the whole, with equal sharpness, have felt the pernicious results of this cruel vivisection.

"The organism of Georgia, deprived of its breathing apparatus, weakened and Batoum, this brilliant town full of life, has faded and resembles a village. A few months of Turkish occupation were sufficient in order that Batoum should acquire the aspect it had in the past when torn away from Georgia. It represented a Turkish province. Many of those who were not capable of understanding clearly the reasons of the painful state of Batoum believed that this could be explained by the unworthiness of its masters at the time, by their incapability to arrange this precious corner in respect of civil organisation and administration. The Turkish occupation was replaced by the occupation of the Entente. The English Command stood at the head of the town

and region. But you are all aware, citizens, that the situation became more serious. A dreadful supply crisis, fairy tale expensiveness of living, an unbridled bacchanalia of speculators, a full paralysis of the administrative apparatus—these are the characteristic features of the actual situation of Batoum and its region.

## An Impossible Task.

"But what is the matter? Why did Batoum become a base where armed gangs, such as 'chetniks' and other elements of anarchy, gather ready to defeat Georgia and the whole of Trans-Caucasia? Is it possible to imagine that the actual accomplishers of the facts of the world have no sufficient force and capability to arrange the life of such a small corner as the Batoum region? It is inadmissible even to ask such a question. It must be underlined and pointed out that even Great Britain is incapable of performing the impossible. She must also submit to the laws of nature. And when, notwithstanding historical and ethnographical laws, she desired to sanction the cutting off of a part from the whole, nature has proclaimed its claims and, as we see, this intention has led to a catastrophe which is facing not only the Batoum region, Georgia and Trans-Caucasia, but the English policy in Asia Minor itself.

"Citizens! I have told you already what importance we gave to the Batoum question in the course of our labours. The Entente has entered our territory. We presented a note to it demanding to restore, conforming to the principle of justice, the *status-quo* before the war with Turkey. Georgia has not submitted to the Brest-Litovsk agreement. In spite of the great danger threatening to extirpate physically all the people, she raised her sword, started fighting the exterior power which penetrated into Batoum. Georgian people, deprived of help, left by all, with arms in hands defended the gates of their country—Batoum—and

many of Georgia's best sons fell victims of this nearly hopeless, but at the same time holy struggle. Georgian people acted practically in this war as the allies of the Entente which was obliged to put aside the injustice of the Brest-Litovsk agreement. Justice and dignity of the Allied Powers claimed this.

## Allies' Interests.

"We are well aware, citizens and members of the Constituent Assembly, what value is represented by justice and similar high principles at the time being. We know that all questions are solved conforming to cold calculation. This is the only real foundation on which the connections of the people and states may be established and this gives us also the right to announce openly to the hearing of all that the interests of the Entente rightly understood, in particular those of England, claimed and claim now in the present conditions which have become very complicated, an immediate solution of the Batoum question and other vital interests in order to reinforce our state apparatus and military organisation. At the same time it is clear that at many important moments our opinions may differ as well as our interests, which is possible and natural. This took place recently, and will probably take place in future, but at the same time an impartial analysis of the international conjuncture and prospects gives us the immovable foundation to affirm that the vital interests of the Allies claimed and will claim the recognition of the independence of Georgia and its change into a real fact.

"The historical act of January 12 gave us the possibility to affirm that the Allied coalition has entered on this way, that it has felt and acknowledged the correctness of this opinion, but on this occasion only one step was taken. It ought to be followed by a series of steps and first of all by a correct and just solution of the Batoum question. Unfortunately we do not see this.

## The Government's Work.

"Citizens! Just on these grounds the work of the government was performed in general and regarding Batoum

in particular. Thus we worked here and the same directions were given to our delegations in Europe. I can declare with assurance that the government availed itself of every opportunity to present the Batoum question in such a light to authoritative representatives of the Entente. This can be certified by many influential members of the Constituent Assembly and separate political groups. In this respect the Georgian government has fulfilled its duty before the Allies. It gave them full information; put the question on a correct ground; took all measures in order to put aside all involuntary mistakes, but if the solution of this question has not been favourable, if painful results follow, it is obvious that the Georgian government is not to blame. We must point out at the same time that we were clever enough to communicate our opinion immediately to the most prominent statesman of Europe. But may be the Georgian government did not fulfil its duty in respect of its neighbours: perhaps it has not been quite loyal and endeavoured to arrange matters behind the backs of its neighbours? You know that, unfortunately, such an accusation was made. I can declare categorically that the Georgian government has never concealed its opinions and aspirations regarding Batoum. We have many times made declarations from the platform of Parliament, and repeat them now. We have declared everywhere and declare now that in spite of Batoum and its region forming an inseparable part of Georgia, we are very well aware what an importance Batoum port has for Trans-Caucasia. Georgian people will never want to avail themselves of Batoum in spite of others: to shut up the other republics, not give them an outlet and prevent the development of the productive forces in Trans-Caucasia. Does anything of that kind enter our calculations? Does anybody doubt that if our policy in its whole was directed to confederation—and this may be confirmed by all our activity—we could not enter on another way? Let them believe our words. Let us put the question practically: can any one of our neighbours avail himself of Batoum if he does not cross Georgian territory

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## EDITORIAL.

### The Press.

On March 29, Mr. Ramishvili, Minister of the Interior, issued orders for the closing down of the Tiflis newspaper, "Vozrojdienie". This journal a few days previously published a leading article in which certain words against the British officers in Batoum were ascribed falsely to Mr. Wardrop. A denial was afterwards published, but even this hardly counteracted the mischief that had been done. And this brings us again to a subject to which we have already frequently referred—the importance of a truthful press.

That the Allies will be just. But when certain newspapers, instead of sticking to fair argument respecting Georgia's claims, publish false statements regarding Allied diplomats and vulgar abuse regarding Allied officers; they weaken Georgia's case and spoil the many excellent arguments that Georgia has in support of her claims. Those who do so can only be referred to as enemies of the Republic. No one knows this better than the Minister of the Interior, and all true Georgians will applaud his action in wisely shutting down a newspaper that has been one of the principal offenders.

### The Batoum Question.

During the past few weeks the chief subject in the local press has been the question of Batoum. We do not think that anyone will deny that Georgia has legitimate claims to this important port. Further, no one can have any possible objection to these claims being set forth in the newspapers. And when the Supreme Council decided that Batoum should be temporarily occupied by Allied troops, and that the town should be *portus franco* for the time being, it was to be expected that there would be criticism of this step. This was quite fair—but, unfortunately, the criticism in many cases was not.

### Mr. Wardrop's Protest.

So systematic have been the false statements published in certain journals, that Mr. Wardrop has been compelled to protest strongly against the publication of declarations, alleged to have been made by him, but which were invariably wrong. "Mischievous press communicators", he says, "referring to Azerbaidjan and Armenia carrying on secret diplomacy with me against the lawful interests of Georgia are false". Then the British Chief Commissioner goes on to say: "The machinations of the enemies of the Georgian people lie, in my opinion, at the root of all the unrest that is taking place. These persons want to incite the population and to draw their attention away from the chief question, i. e. the defence of the Republic".

### Enemies of Georgia.

There you have the truth of the matter. In her claim for Batoum, Georgia has an excellent case. The Georgians ask for justice: the Georgian leaders know

### News.

Of course the primary object of a newspaper is to provide the public with news. Providing the public with political opinions is a secondary, and sometimes unnecessary, matter. As far as editing a newspaper in Tiflis is concerned, the matter of supplying news—or, rather, of the news' supply—is more difficult than one might think. One might, for instance, want to publish the latest news about the Turkish Peace Treaty—but the wireless one receives will probably give the result of the fight between Basher Cohen and Jewey Macdonald (of Hoxton) at the Albert Hall instead. Then again, when one is hoping to receive the result of the meeting between Lloyd George and Millerand, the only decipherable wireless one receives gives the result of the Lincoln Handicap, or the depressing (to us) news that Scotland has been defeated by England at Rugby football.

### Strikes and Strikers.

And where the wireless fails, even our bright little contemporary and Opera Guide (Synopsis of Carmen published in No. 43 etc.) does not succeed. We look for news and even near news—or near East news—and here is what we find:

#### WHIRLING DERVISHES AT BISKRA GO ON STRIKE.

From U. S. Naval Radio: Travellers from Algiers report that the whirling dervishes and oriental dancers at Biskra have gone on strike. They demand more money and the restoration of absinthe, which has recently been barred. They complain that the tourists take no account of the rise in the cost of living and give as before only a few coppers when they dance. The dervishes and dancers organised a parade and marched through the streets. It is said that the snake-charmers threaten to join them.

Meanwhile, the whole world is in turmoil, and the diplomats of

the Great Powers are deliberating on the fate of nations, and... But we confess that the news of the outraged dervishes and their sympathisers, the snake-charmers, like the news of the Lincoln horse race and the Albert Hall prize-ring, is more interesting than Nitti's declarations and Holland's notes about the ex-Kaiser. This is significant: it is also sad. Meanwhile, have the wireless people forgotten that there is a Peace on?

### Telegraphic Address...

We are aware that if we publish the following paragraph we, also, may be accused of not supplying news. Nevertheless, here it is: A few days ago we received a telegram from Manchester by way of the Georgian Post Office. The address was simply, "Scotland Liddell Tiflis"—and the telegram came to us without a hitch. We were delighted. Our vanity was gratified. We hastened to tell the good news. "At last!" we said, "we have attained fame!" And we told of the way in which the telegram was addressed. Our enthusiasm was greeted very coldly. "Why Tiflis?" said a man...

S. L.

### French President to the British People.

The French President M. Deschanel has sent to the *Morning Post* a message for the British people in which he says: "Each of our two threatened peoples has done its duty. On the battlefield, France found by her side a people, as great in intelligence, in imagination and—what is finer still—in the will to conquer as herself".

He went on to speak of the work of Lord Kitchener and Lord D'Orby and said that their exploits would be the admiration of future generations while the valour of the British troops would shine throughout the future, a brilliant spring of strength for the British Empire and her Allies. "I should like every British family", he added "which mourns the loss of a single kin to understand that France weeps with it and that we pray by their tombs."

"France and Great Britain will be united for ever and in cementing this political, military and economic alliance between our two countries Germany has won her success".

### Labour Minister Decorated.

The Italian Minister of Labour has been given the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, following upon the successful work accomplished by him in negotiating the Italian-French Labour agreement and thus consolidating the relations of the two peoples.

## NAKED LIGHT UNDER WATER.

### Remarkable Devices for Salvaging Vessels.

#### A BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

During the war many remarkable salvage feats were performed—incomparably greater than any previously recorded—and when these are recalled it is not in the least surprising that experts in this difficult class of work are to-day approaching their task with very considerable confidence.

Not only have they added enormously to their experience in the salvaging of badly disabled vessels, but their equipment is better.

A remarkable device, for instance, is in use on the vessels of Maritime Salvors (Limited). By means of it divers can now take a naked light under water!

#### The Flame Cutter.

In salvage operations it often becomes necessary to cut a hole in the side of a sunken vessel. To do so under the most modern conditions a flame cutter is used under the water.

Out of two jets comes the oxy-acetylene flame, which is protected from the water by compressed air that emerges from two other jets in the same cable.

The device, until quite recently, was in the experimental stage, but now it is working most satisfactorily in actual practice.

The vessels containing this apparatus are the Restorer and Reliant, which were acquired by Maritime Salvors, Ltd., after doing useful salvage work for the Americans during the war.

Based at Newhaven, they are ready to proceed to any vessel that has run ashore and render first aid.

#### Pumping Operations.

An "Evening Standard" representative who visited them saw a demonstration of pumping which, on each vessel, represents a capacity of 4800 tons per hour. In addition, each ship carries two divers, searchlight, line-throwing guns, a hoisting machine for cargo recovering purposes, an electric arc welding plant, rock drills, and a host of other necessities in salvage work.

Apart from all this, each vessel is fitted with a wireless telephone.

Before the war the Germans had a practical monopoly of salvage work. They lost their hold, and while there is so effective a British enterprise as this, they are not likely to regain it. The managing director is Captain W. J. Richards, who for many years played a prominent part in the Liverpool Salvage Association, and has won an international reputation through his skill in tackling successfully marine salvage problems.

## GETETCHKORI'S SPEECH.

(Continued from page 1).

and take goods across it? What is, then, the matter? Why was an interference of exterior forces necessary? Have we not concluded between us an agreement in view of which all contestable questions must be solved by means of agreements or arbitration? We know, citizens, from the history of other countries and from our own bitter experience to what pernicious results such a policy leads the small nations. Owing to this policy the Armenian people made many sacrifices. The government of Georgia will itself take all measures in order that the question regarding the port of Batoum be solved in a way admissible for all the people of Trans-Caucasia. The latest communication published by the Azerbaidjan Minister for Foreign Affairs gives hope for a favourable solution of this question.

### Georgian Troops.

"Allow me, citizens, to draw your attention to the latest events around Batoum. In the middle of February we received communications concerning the intention of the English to evacuate Batoum and its region. A few days later we had some signs confirming this. A remarkable amount of troops left Batoum and a battery was loaded on a ship. The war Ministry received from Batoum a proposal from the English Command to acquire their mules. The government decided to occupy the town and region as soon as the English troops were evacuated. But on February 22 we received information from Mr. Wardrop that the English remain and as long as their occupation continues they will not give the right to our troops to cross the frontier of the Batoum region. Similar information, but in a more categorical form, was repeated on February 29 and March 1. On February 29, also, we were advised for the first time that the Supreme Council decided to prolong the temporary occupation of Batoum. Three Great Powers were pointed out as its occupants practically. Nothing was said concerning the region of Batoum. The government decided to enter the region and conforming orders were issued, but the British High Commissioner, Mr. Wardrop, declared that he counted such a step of our government a hostile act in respect of England and he would be compelled to break off diplomatic relations and leave Tiflis. Citizens! I have already told you that the Georgian government endeavoured and endeavours to regulate this question by means of peaceful agreements and as the British representative gave a hope that this question would be solved by agreement, the government was compelled to take into consideration the situation and temporarily stopped the advance of the troops. Our troops advanced in

three directions: through Notanebi, Akhalkik-Khulo and Ardagan-Shavsheti-Ardanutch. The Notanebi group of troops received orders to stop in time. The troops bound for the two other directions had at the time occupied Ardandutch and Khulo.

### British Note.

"On March 11 we received from General Cook-Collis, through Mr. Wardrop, the following document: "To the British High Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia. In the Batoum region an advance of the Georgian troops is obviously taking place from Notanebi, Akhalkik and Ardagan. Up to now military forces have crossed the frontier at the two latter points. The detachment of Ardagan has already discharged the local administration in Shavshety and appointed in their place their own. Apart from this, 300 Georgian soldiers entered Ardandutch. Detachments from Notanebi are actively patrolling across the frontier. In view of the categorical order of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Milne, that no military forces are to cross the frontier and in consequence of the above mentioned unallowed invasion by the Georgian troops of the territory remaining under British administration, I ask you to request an immediate withdrawal of all Georgian troops actually within the limits of the region of Batoum. If conforming orders are not issued during the time necessary for this I reserve the right to take measures which I will find necessary in order to have the possibility to fulfil the order of the Commander-in-Chief, Cook-Collis'.

"We explained to them how this happened and they were satisfied. It was categorically refused to withdraw the troops. As a result of the negotiations on March 14 an agreement was arrived at according to which our troops remain there as an allied force and temporarily, until information from Europe be received, will remain under the Command of the Allies. The act of March 14 is an act of mutual agreement. It compels us to submit to the general command but gives us the right as well to demand a practical guarantee of the rights of an ally and first of all of loyal relation to us. But you are aware, citizens, from the communications published in the newspapers that unfortunately, we did not meet with such relation on behalf of the English High Command to us. We have information that agitation against Georgia and her troops is carried on there. It is suggested to counteract artificially the public opinion, to summon some sort of parliament and compel it to request the withdrawal of our troops, at a time when the population of the region met our troops enthusiastically with bread and salt. Misunderstandings did not take place and according to information received yesterday the whole of Adjara and Shavshetia claim to be joined

to Georgia. Today I have received the following telegrams. (He here read the telegrams received from Adjara, from Djemal Pasha Khimshiev, and from Batoum, from the President of the Mussulman Council, Ali Djaparidze).

"Such is the mood of the local population in reality and its relations to us. We have the unanimous resolution of the Medjlis adopted in August. Recently we saw the results of the Batoum elections. The will of the people was expressed decisively and clearly and we must take into consideration this fact.

"Information concerning the resolution of the Supreme Council has been already published in the press.

"You are aware that there are four versions: 1) The information of Mr. Wardrop concerning the prolongation of the temporary occupation of Batoum. 2) Information received on March 5 from our diplomatic representative in Constantinople, Mr. Rzkhladze, concerning the temporary occupation of Batoum, until the final solution of the Russian and Turkish questions. 3) The communication of the Head of the Italian Mission of March 5 regarding the declaration of Batoum as a free port with a small territorial zone. And, finally, 4) The communication of the French Mission of March 16 regarding the declaration of Batoum and a small region around it as a separate state.

"Referring to all this information one can say only: *se non e vero, e ben trovato*. The whole work which is carried on in Batoum and its region is an attempt to create a favourable ground and base for the small state which the communication of the French Mission mentions and which different agents call Adjaristan. No forces, no millions are capable of realising such a curious project. Are they not aware that it would be sufficient for Georgia to close its frontiers and a disagreeable reminiscence only would remain of the state of Adjaristan? It is possible that Georgia and the whole of Trans-Caucasia will follow it? We do not think that this would correspond to the interests of the Allies and reinforce their position. And at what time does all this take place? Danger is knocking at the gates, black clouds are overcasting the horizon, and we are compelled to give so much strength and energy to this matter. This is a great historical crime in respect of all, and I can declare with a quiet conscience that the Georgian government is the last to blame for this. The government will not resign itself to the created situation and will boldly continue its work, will take all measures in order to reconstitute its organic part to the country and restore the unity of the live organism in order that all organs of the state can function normally. It will endeavour to vanquish all obstacles remembering that in this case it performs the affair of the whole of Trans-Caucasia and serves the highest ideals of humanity".

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Canada's population is estimated at 8,835,000.

Representatives of the Y.M.C.A. will be on every train to serve the British troops of occupation on their way from Danzig to their assigned posts.

Canadian seed growers have captured the entire clover seed trade from Germany, and the world's supply will this year come from the Dominion.

Owing to the lack of rooms in Berlin, the Railway Administration has put at the disposal of visitors sleeping cars containing 320 beds.

Herr Erzberger, in an interview, stated that Germany would need this year at least 25 to 30 million tons of coal more than was produced in 1919.

Signor Caruso has subscribed 3,000,000 lire (£120,000 at pre-war exchange) to the new Italian loan.

Recruits for the newly-created Indian Forest Engineering Service are to be trained in Canada and America.

At present there is no English Church at Monte Carlo. English visitors attend worship in a room at the Hotel Métropole. This is a result of the war.

It is estimated that the iron deposits at Yampi Sound, Western Australia, contain 97 million tons of ore of unusual purity.

A Paris magistrate has ruled that it is contrary to the law for anyone to have two flats for their own personal use if one flat remains unused.

"Appears by permission of the British military authorities" is no longer printed on the German newspapers published in the occupied area.

Bishop Stringer and Dr. Thompson, M.P., Yukon, urge the feasibility of the domestication of reindeer in the Yukon territory, the Bishop recommending Esquimos and Indians as herders.

A man named Dumonceau was condemned to death by Court-martial at Brussels for having delivered to the Germans a member of the British Secret Service.

Graves of Yugo-Slav and Allied soldiers buried in Serbian territory are to be under the care of a special department of the Yugo-Slav Ministry of Worship.

In an address of welcome to the Prussian Prime Minister, who visited Cologne, the Burgomaster said that the British had treated Rhineland with justice, understanding, and sympathy.

# GERMANY AS IT IS TO-DAY

## WILD SQUANDERING OF WAR WEALTH: BERLIN NIGHT REVILL SCENES.

### DANCE CRAZE AND A TALE OF THE KAISER'S CLARET.

From the "Evening Standard" special Representative.

BERLIN.

I return irresistibly to the amusements of Berlin's *noveau riche*.

The sight of people suddenly swamped with money is always interesting. The spectacle becomes exciting when such people are living feverishly in the belief that the period of their prosperity is strictly limited, and that if they do not scatter their fortunes in disaster and taxes may save them the trouble. It is Brewster and his millions over again.

The war profiteers of Germany have this much in common with our home-grown variety: They will make a nasty splash wherever they go. The women of the extreme type—the only fat women in Germany—richly upholstered in costly fabrics (crêpe de chine à la Botticelli with cloth-topped boots) and the men doing the heavy with an acquired monocle, gazing round surreptitiously to discover the generally accepted weapon with which to assault a mysterious soufflé, are good comedy with a delicate flavour of Molière.

Fortunately they represent a very small section of society, but it is the only section which is having a "good time" now.

### The Way of the Food Hog.

Throughout the war, and even to-day, money can buy most things in Germany, and the moneyed classes, if prepared to indulge in illegal food traffic, have not gone short at any time. It would surprise Englishmen, who as a nation loyally stood by the Food Controller during the war, to realise the amount of money which the rich and the newly rich in Germany spent in gathering for themselves at extortionate prices foods, chiefly butter, meat, eggs, sugar and bread, which should have been distributed evenly among the rationed population. This illicit trading still goes on and has helped to reduce the vitality of the poorer people, especially the children, because for years farmers have been keeping back milk and making butter to sell to the food hogs who gladly paid 50 marks a lb. when the legal maximum was 10.94 marks.

### Ration Robbers.

A brief reference to this surprising view of a nation so often pictured during the war as self-denying and

patriotic, is necessary to explain how the people with money to spend have managed to retain a vitality fit to endure an orgy of night gaiety while all around them are starved listless people, part of whose rations they have been stealing.

The poor people in Berlin to-day cannot procure eggs, yet in the American bar of a West End hotel is a silver tub containing about 50 to make brandy flips at 15s. a time. All the way from Hamburg you do not see one head of cattle, yet diners in a fashionable hotel are becoming sick of veal. The food hog and the profiteer have found a willing tool in the small farmer, who, on his part, bitten by the same lawlessness, refuses to be bound down by controlled prices.

However, let us accompany the only people who laugh in Germany to one of their night haunts.

### Night Life Ga'ety.

Berlin's gaiety starts at the absurd hour of 7.30 p.m. At 10.30 p.m., candles and lamps replace gas and electric light, and at 11 p.m. Berlin is theoretically closed down for the night. Noske has ordered that all dance halls must shut at this hour. The fact that he keeps a corps of police pussy-footing about Berlin in the small hours listening for the sound of violins and the popping of corks suggests that he knows that the city is still riddled with all-night clubs whose patrons live in anticipation of a police raid.

The dance craze has got hold of Berlin. People dance wildly and without much art. In London, dancers—the best ones—look as if it hurt dreadfully; in Berlin they appear to like it. They shout and laugh like people splashing around in a swimming bath. They do it on champagne, but without the help of a jazz band. Perhaps now that America is so popular over here some enterprising drum-tapper will arrive and have things all his own way.

### The Kaiser's Claret.

In London there is nothing quite so mixed as the society which patronises the countless dance halls, dimly lit and exactly like the night clubs which flourished in London during the first year of war. No membership card is necessary, and partners in evening dress spring up with the wine list, so to speak. These places are packed every night, are strictly legal, and close in obedience to Noske at 11 p.m.

The most popular and by far the most luxurious is the Palais de Danse, which is associated the Café Mas-

cot. It is said that at the Mascot you can get one of the best dinners in Europe; but I must have gone on an off night. It is also said that if you know the ropes you can drink just one bottle of the ex-Kaiser's claret, taken from the wine vaults of the palace during the revolution. I regret I do not know the ropes, and they gave me something pale and pathetic hailing from the banks of the Rhine.

The Mascot looks like a converted music-hall. It is a semi circular building with a tier of boxes in which dinner is served. Dining tables also cover the floor, the centre of centre of which is occupied by a nude statue of Venus rising from the sea, otherwise a fountain of water lit by coloured lights. The whole scheme of decoration is heavy, grandiose, and typical.

### At the Palais de Danse.

At nine o'clock the diners make a move towards the Palais de Danse next door, which is even more gold and gaudy. If the Mascot suggests a music-hall, the Palais de Danse suggests a circus. Dancing takes place in a ring enclosed by a plush-covered balcony, on the other side of which are tables. The band is high up in a musicians' gallery, and the domed roof is crowded with gold scrolls, flying cupids, painting, and other overpowering forms of decoration.

At ten o'clock this hall is packed so tightly with people that it is difficult to make one's way between the tables. The prevailing noise is a guttural undercurrent, punctuated by the continuous popping of champagne corks.

Here you see the prettiest girls in Berlin. They are the emancipated German womanhood, who have taken to wearing expensive imitation Paris gowns and smoke cigarettes in long, thin holders. Frau and Fräulein Profiteer swim in a flood of perfume, accompanied by the usual erect, bullet-headed young men and the elderly German in morning dress who possesses no nape to his neck.

### When the Lights Go Down.

The dancing is mainly the waltz, which is well done, and the fox-trot, which is reminiscent of a knockabout version of the old "bunny-hug". There is no finesse about the German fox-trot, and the jazz-roll as danced in London and Paris is unknown. The prevailing impression of the Palais de Danse is of waiters bearing ice-boxes and balancing trays containing drinks of many colours.

But it is when the lights go down at the Palais de Danse that the real night life of Berlin begins. The revelers depart, some no doubt to their homes, but many to the little establishments underground or high up on top floors where the violins are muted and loud betraying language is instantly silenced.

A man about town tells me that the people who haunt these places night after night represent a new order. Among them are comparatively few members of the "fast set", as it was known before and during the war. They are the people lifted up on the profits of war to drink on the ruins of their country.

### L75 Drink Bill.

In one of these places I saw a man pay a drink bill of 1500 marks, which represented to him L75. When the leader of the little orchestra came to him and played a popular waltz he threw him 500 marks.

Such a person would be disgusting even in a country where the majority of the people are not starving.

H. V. M.

## GEORGIAN UNIVERSITY.

### Vacant Professor-Ships.

The Administration of the Tiflis National University, on the decision of the Council of Professors, announces that the following Chairs of the Medical Faculty are free to be occupied:

- 1) Histology and Embryology,
- 2) Physiological Chemistry, 3) Pharmacology and Pharmacology, 4) General Pathology, 5) Particular Pathology, 6) Pathological Anatomy, 7) Clinical Therapeutics, 8) Clinical Mid-wifery and Gynecology, 9) Clinical Surgery, 10) Clinical Neurology and Psychiatry, 11) Clinic for Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 12) Ophthalmology, 13) Legal Medicine, and 14) Hygiene.

Those who have the necessary qualifications and are willing to occupy one of the above-mentioned Chairs are invited to present their applications and a *curriculum vitae* to the Medical Faculty of the Tiflis National University, accompanied by copies of their scientific works, not later than June 15, 1920.

Persons of all nationalities can submit their applications, provided that they possess the necessary qualifications, but priority will be given to those who know the Georgian language.

Foreign professors will be invited for a period of three years, during which they will have to study the Georgian language and learn it sufficiently to enable them to continue their lectures in Georgian.

A knowledge of the Georgian language is compulsory for the assistants of these foreign professors.

In extraordinary cases, the Medical Faculty is authorised by the Council of Professors to choose the necessary candidates independently of the course.

Faculty of Medicine, National University,

Tiflis.