



Edited by SCOTLAND LIDDELL.

BOLSHEVIK BOMBS IN TIFLIS

ATTEMPT ON GENERAL BARATOV'S LIFE.

Four Bolsheviks made an attempt on the life of General Baratov, the representative in Tiflis of the Volunteer Army, on Saturday, September 13, in the Veriinsky Spook.

Accompanied by General Odishelidze of the Georgian army and Colonel Alkhavi, of the Volunteer army, General Baratov was proceeding in an automobile up the steep incline when suddenly, near the building that was formerly the British retail canteen, the bombs were thrown. The explosion was heard all over Tiflis.

The car was completely wrecked. The chauffeur and his assistant were instantly killed. Colonel Alkhavi was fatally wounded and only lived for a few minutes after the outrage. General Baratov was badly wounded in both legs and in the head and General Odishelidze escaped with slight injury to the face.

The following official account of the affair has been issued: On September 13, at 12—20 p. m., on the Veriinsky Spook near the Italian ambulance point, two bombs of the German type, producing a violent explosion, were thrown at the motor-car of General Baratov as it was proceeding up from the bridge. Immediately after the first explosion, the head militia-man of the 1st Commissariat who was standing at the chemist's shop, Zommel, with Captain Pavlukov and four militia-men with their chief, Issaverdov, ran to the place of the catastrophe. Just then the second bomb was thrown. The car was completely wrecked and the militia-men found the remains of the victims—the chauffeur, Jujashvili, his assistant, Samatadze, and Colonel Alkhavi. General Baratov was wounded severely in both legs and in the head; General Odishelidze received slight injuries only.

The report goes on to say that the man who threw the bombs was a certain Elbakidze, who tried to escape by jumping into the Kura. The militia, however, immediately shot him dead.

The Mayor's Thanks.

Mr. Tchkhikvishvili, the Mayor of Tiflis, has written to the chiefs of the militia thanking them and their men for the prompt and plucky action taken against the assassins. "It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction", writes the Mayor, "that I underline the brilliant work of the militia after the wicked attempt on the lives of Generals Baratov and Odishelidze and the murder of Colonel Alkhavi and the two chauffeurs. You appeared promptly at the place of the crime and you successfully pursued the criminals. I am sure that your further work will clear up this wild crime and that the malefactors who acted against the Georgian republic and the democracy of Georgia will have their deserved punishment". The Mayor further proposes to award the militia-men who so bravely tackled the bomb-throwers.

President Jordania, Mr. Ramishvili, General Gedevanov and many other prominent members of the Georgian Government immediately visited General Baratov and General Odishelidze in hospital.

Gen. Milne in Command at Smyrna.

General Milne has been given full authority from the Allied Supreme Council, pending its ultimate decisions, to control all Allied troops in Western Asia Minor and to restore order in the Smyrna district. His advanced headquarters have arrived at Smyrna. General Milne is responsible for the delimitation of the zone of the Greek military occupation.

It is reported from Ludwigshafen that a Provisional Government of the Bavarian Palatinate is to be proclaimed shortly, but will retire after the constitution of the Republic.

NEW YORK IN SEARCH OF A DRINK.

CIRCUMVENTING THE LAW.

After a month of prohibition New York much resembles London "after hours." That is to say, any man get a drink if he knows where to go for it.

With so much legislation on the subject being turned out by Congress and with so many appeals and motions to test the validity of prohibition before the Courts, few people, whether vendors or consumers of drink, could say what exactly may be legally sold and what is taboo, but the situation is roughly this: whiskey and other spirits are definitely outside the pale, but the legal situation of beer and light wine is so uncertain that a great number of bars and restaurants continue to sell them. Also a number of places continue to sell spirits and cocktails more or less *sub rosa*. None of the large hotels and restaurants are included in either of these classes, but plenty of proprietors of smaller establishments intend to carry on till caught. Then, in the words of one of them, "I'll pay my fine, close down, and go and live in Europe".

What happens in these places is something like this:—A man enters and asks for a glass of white wine.

We don't sell white wine. We sell sherry answers the bartender, and he hands over a glass of rather light-brown liquid.

The customer repeats that he wants Rhine wine. The barman replies:—

"That stuff is just as good. Try it".

The customer, who by this time has an inkling of how the land lies, drinks up his glass of—whisky.

In restaurants this sort of thing happens. The customer, on the chance of receiving an affirmative answer, asks the waiter if it is possible to have a cocktail before dinner. The waiter says he does not know but will find out, and he departs. A few moments later a second waiter appears and informs the diner that he is wanted on the telephone. The latter proceeds to the telephone box and finds a cocktail on the shelf. At another establishment a request for special coffee produces a cocktail served in a coffee cup; another the password is "special sherry".

This is one side of the picture. On the other there are large hotels which

are losing £200 a day in their takings since July 1, while it is reliably established that the sale of ice-cream and soft drinks has increased 40 per cent. in this small period.

From the Passport Bureau there comes the story of 50 persons who have taken out passports to Havana and who, in filling out their applications, put "prohibition" in the column headed "Reason for making the journey". Dozens of saloons in various parts of the city have closed their doors during the last fortnight and the only thing that prevents many restaurant proprietors from following the same course is that they have their premises on long leases under which they are not allowed to sublet.

The question also affects the shipping companies, as ships sailing under the American flag must be dry, whereas in other ships the bars open and the wine lists appear in the restaurant soon as the three-mile limit is passed. It is feared that this will drive many passengers into French, British, and Dutch boats.

German-American Metal Deal.

The *Neue Berliner Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Chemnitz stating that persistent uncontradicted rumours are current, according to which two large concerns in the metal industry in Chemnitz are negotiating with an American combination with the object of transference of the concerns to American possession.

At the conclusion of the debate in the French Chamber on financial policy a resolution of confidence in the Government was adopted by 304 votes to 134.

Relations between the Ukraine and Rumania having been resumed, M. Matzjevitch, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to represent the Ukraine in Bukarest.



EDITORIAL.

Apologia.

Much as we hate doing so, we feel that we must apologise for the mistakes in our last number. General Cory appeared as General "Cory"; General Brough became General "Crough"; Mr. Ghambashidze (who, by the way, is after our blood) said "It is very for us to say good-bye" instead of "It is very hard etc."; and Mr. Ghambashidze was further reported to have declared that Mr. Oliver Wardrop was not an impartial friend of Georgia, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is not a partial one. The truth of the matter is that the paper went to press without our having read the proofs of several of the columns. Hence these tears.

Printer's Mistakes.

Unfortunately we cannot blame the printer. This poor man has to bear the responsibility of all errors on the editorial part. In this case we are to blame ourselves. Our handwriting is abominable. The very excellent compositor who sets up the type for the *Georgian Mail* does not understand a single word of English. He has never been accustomed to English type before, and there are really remarkably few mistakes under the circumstances. We hope that Generals Cory and Brough will forgive us and that Mr. Ghambashidze will abandon his pursuit of us.

Bolshevik Bombs.

In another column we give an account of the bomb outrage against General Baratov, the representative in Tiflis of the Volunteer Army. Those of us who came to the Caucasus from Mesopotamia know the general well and we have a very deep regret that he is lying seriously injured in hospital, although we rejoice that he escaped with his life. The Georgian government has no use for Bolsheviks and already the outrage has been avenged. Two of the Bolsheviks who threw the bombs were killed in attempting to escape. Twenty-eight other Bolsheviks have been arrested. Eight of these attempted to escape across the frontier into Azerbaijan and were promptly shot dead by the Georgian militia.

False Money.

Six million roubles in false Nicolai and Kerensky money was found on the 28 Bolsheviks who were arrested. This giving of money is one of the "secrets" of the Bolsheviks' success. Millions of

false paper money are printed daily and the poor dupes of Lenin and Trotsky give their souls for what they consider to be wealth, but what, as a matter of fact, is merely so much coloured paper.

The Bolshevik Plan.

This bomb outrage was planned with diabolical cunning. It coincided with the discovery of an infernal machine in Baku. The Bolsheviks' idea was evidently to create unrest after the departure of the British troops. They wished to take advantage of this to discredit Georgia and Azerbaijan in the eyes of the world. They wanted to bring about a reign of terror here. They have certainly done so—but it is a reign of terror for themselves that they have made. Mr. Ramishvili, the Georgian Minister of the Interior, has been granted full power to deal drastically with the Bolsheviks in Georgia without further reference to the Government. From now onwards no mercy will be shown to the Bolsheviks. Mr. Ramishvili has dealt energetically with them in the past; he will deal even more energetically with them in the future.

A Bolshevik, Servant-woman.

While one has no pity for the friends who have excelled the horrors of the dark ages by their cruelties and unspeakable atrocities, one cannot but have pity on some of their poor dupes. There is an elderly domestic servant in a house we know in Tiflis. She declares herself a Bolshevik, and she proudly announced a few days ago that she had been placed on the Bolshevik Roll—to help in the great work of spreading Bolshevism by means of propaganda. She has a daughter whom she dotes on. After the bomb catastrophe she was told that a little girl had both her legs cut off in the explosion. Her mistress said to her, "Now, suppose that was your own daughter, what would you do?" Her answer was this, "I swear to God that if one single hair of my daughter's head had been hurt, I would kill with my own hands every Bolshevik I know in Tiflis!"

General Beach's Escape.

General Beach, who left Tiflis for Batoum on Thursday, September 11, had a fortunate escape. A band of train robbers had planned to hold up the fast train from Tiflis to Batoum. Their plan was to tear up part of the line so as to derail the train, after which they were to proceed to rob the

passengers. General Beach's special train passed the place of the robbery about half an hour before the other train. It was in this half hour that the robbers removed some of the rails. Indeed, the work of removing the rails must have commenced before the general's train passed.

The Train Robbers.

The bandits have held up two trains during the past two weeks. It is a difficult matter to round these robbers up. The mountains are difficult of access and it is easy for a band of men to hide themselves. The Georgian Government has the matter in hand. Martial law has been declared on the Georgian railways. Further, all villages within thirty versts of the railway lines will be held responsible should they withhold information about the bandits from the authorities or should they shelter the robbers in any way. The robbers are desperate men—Bolsheviks, in fact, but they will sooner or later be brought to account.

An Incident...

Scene: a restaurant in Tiflis. Enters a foreign officer. He sits down. The waiter approaches. The officer addresses him in English. The waiter runs away. He send a waitress instead. "Oui, monsieur", she says. "Beer", says the officer. The waitress is puzzled. He repeats the word. She shakes her head. He tries again. "Pilsener", he shouts. "PILSENER... PIL-SEN-ER!" She smiles feebly but does not understand. He tries French. "Eau", says he. Still she shakes her head. "Eau pur—Eau POOR", he says loudly and he makes a curving sign with his hands, apparently indicating a bowl of water. "Poor eau", says the waitress who also curves her hands. Then a smile of understanding comes across her face. She knows now—or thinks she does—so she hurries off and fetches him a slice of water melon...

Another Incident.

The scene this time is our own office. A young lady is announced. We ask the orderly if he knows her name or her business. He says he doesn't. We send him to find out and suddenly the lady herself appears. We address her in Russian. She replies in what she would call English, but what we are now brave enough to tell her was not. "Ah-ee... Ah-ee... Kak po-Angliski Khotchoo?". "Want", we say, "or wish..." "Ah-ee vantor veech vurrk". We answer in our best Russian that we have no work for her. She

insists on speaking English ever. To cut the story off a weary fifteen minutes short, we must say that the lady asked us to send her to Batoum as a British interpreter. We suggested that her English was not altogether good. And she replied in a dreadful mixture of "English" and Russian that she knew perfectly well that she did not speak English perfectly, but after she had been in British employment for two or three months she felt sure that she would be able to speak quite well...

S. L.

DENIKIN'S EX-BOLSHEVISTS.

Recruiting for the Volunteers.

General Denikin has made a formal reply to statements which have cast a stigma upon his treatment of Russian officers who had previously served with the Bolsheviks.

His statement, which was forwarded to the British Government, says that only those volunteer officers (less than 0.5 per cent. of the whole number) about whom there is quite definite defamatory information pass before an inquiry committee, which, after investigation, imposes punishment, according to the measure of guilt, the highest punishment being degradation to the ranks. The rest receive appointments—in the case of former Russian officers, in their corresponding rank.

With regard to applicants for higher commands, if their previous activities have not been of a character harmful to the Army or to the interests of Russia, they are admitted, but those who have stained their reputations in the revolutionary period are excluded, but are not handed over to justice. Of 120 generals, admirals, and others so applying, 96 were admitted, and 14 were handed over to the military or naval prosecutor.

As regards prisoners who surrender during the fighting, General Denikin has issued an order forbidding the lawless shooting of Red Guards, as many of these are really peaceful peasants serving under fear of death. This order is believed to be partly the cause of the increased number of desertions to the Volunteer Army. But in the case of prisoners who are convinced and active Bolsheviks, occupying positions of trust in the Red Army, General Denikin says they are "handed over for trial by field court-martial, and they must bear the punishments which they earn".

In Rouen, so long the principal base of the British Army in France, only some 2,000 British Indian troops now remain to superintend final operations and guard German prisoners.

PETROGRAD UNDER THE TERROR.

STARVING AND COWED.

A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT.

The following altogether trustworthy account of life in Petrograd to-day is by a much-respected Russian officer, who was compelled to serve with the Bolsheviks, and who escaped as recently as July 10.

(From a "Times" Correspondent recently in Petrograd).

(Continued from last work).

Theatres Open.

The theatres, music-halls, cinemas and dancing halls are all open and well patronized, but their customers consist almost exclusively of Soviet officials, specially the younger ones. It is interesting in this connexion to note that the theatres—which are now the last word in shabbiness—are still playing the old pieces. Bolshevism has not succeeded so far in producing any new authors or even new plays. I might also add that no new books have appeared in Petrograd since the advent of the Bolsheviks, and all the old ones are at such amazing prices that they are quite beyond the reach of any ordinary person. There was some talk about Gorki's getting a lot of money together to issue cheap editions of famous classics, but so far these have not appeared.

Educational Chaos.

Just as the adults have to go to Communistic workshops so do the children have to go to the Communistic schools. Here, as elsewhere, there is nothing but chaos. When the children are not at school they have to do their little best to clean their homes, as both parents are at work. Nominally, the school programme is very wide, covering almost every known subject, but to all intents and purposes nothing is done owing to the lack of teachers. Boys and girls sit together, and special care is taken to mix the scholars from various schools so that the children are really nothing but hordes of ill-disciplined and entirely un instructed little vagabonds.

I prefer not to say anything about the morality of these schools, excepting that it is very slack. Mme. Lalina (Lenin's wife) says that the sooner girls learn about real life the better, and I can only very regretfully add that they learn all too soon about the most degrading aspect of "life".

One of the most annoying features of work in the factories are the periodical lectures by Bolshevik leaders. Sentries are posted in the factory and every one in the works and in the offices is compelled to listen to the orators, who usually speak for two hours. The topic, as a rule, is the work that is to be done by the Soviets in the future. Naturally no questions are allowed.

A Soviet Meeting.

Apart from this there are the speeches to be heard at the meetings of the Soviets. I went to one called to discuss the defence of Petrograd, and perhaps the following description will be of interest:—

By 6 o'clock at night a large crowd of variously clad people had assembled near the gates of the Taurida Palace. One by one the members of the Soviet pass between the machine-guns placed on both sides of the entrance doors. Entry into the building is delayed by an examination of pass's. Further on the crowd enters into a vast vestibule where about 100 rifles are propped up against the walls, while the Red Guards who constitute the defence of the Taurida Palace, walk leisurely about. Near the side entrance doors the pass'es are verified for a second time, after which the early comer may take his seat on any of the benches formerly belonging to the members of the Imperial Duma.

Those present include Red Army men, sailors, simple youngsters, women dressed rather fashionably, working women, and "ladies" from the street. Some have brought their food with them and are chewing sunflower seeds or dried pears. People are smoking; chattering and laughing go on in the most unrestrained manner. Some of the girls are running hither and thither from one seat to another.

Red Resolutions.

Suddenly the bell is rung and Zinovieff appears moaning the tribune. A short lecture on geography is being delivered to the audience. "On the north-east, on the east", are the words ringing in the air, intermingled with oaths against the "White Guard ruffians; hirelings of the capitalists; paid servants of the Entente; wily attempts on the part of the Entente", &c. Summed up, the meaning conveyed to one's mind is that all the enemies of the Soviet will be defeated, only it is necessary to strain all one's efforts and have more workmen joining the Red Army.

In a loud voice, after an interval of silence, Zinovieff reads out a resolution stating that Red Petrograd has decided to strain all its efforts and to give the requisite number of men, and that it will not spare any forces for the sake of saving the heart of Red

Russia from being seized by the paid servants of capitalism. Great applause follows. Zinovieff then declares the resolution to have been unanimously adopted.

The bell rings again; and the tribune is occupied by Pozern. In a languid, tired voice he seems to repent of something, and apologizes for some mistakes made, but promises to repair them by sending Red Guards from the reserve units to the front. In spite, however, of a brief pause made by him, giving the audience to understand that he expects applause, the audience remains silent. The representatives of the Petrograd garrison in the hall have no desire to send anyone from their midst.

The speaker wishes to stir up their spirits to a higher mood, and says that he daily receives numerous requests from people asking to be sent to the front. He draws a paper out of his pocket, and reads aloud from it that three pupils at a school ask to be sent to the front. He adds that their request was immediately satisfied, and that they were conveyed to the front on that same day—it was not difficult to do so, as the front may be reached by taking a tram. This is followed by applause.

Pozern then proposes a resolution stating that it is necessary to send forthwith to the front 20 per cent. of the reserve units, chiefly those who "desire" to go. More applause. The resolution is considered to be unanimously adopted.

The air in the hall gets insufferably bad; the heat is tremendous. The smell of smoke and dust becomes intolerable. From one of the corners of the hall peals of laughter and the cackling of women are heard. All round one sees indifferent faces under a kind of torpor. And to this comedy the Bolsheviks give the name of Soviet.

Hopes of Liberation.

You will realize from my description of Petrograd as it really is to-day—starving; half dead, overworked, thoroughly cowed—that it is quite impossible for the inhabitants to rise against the Bolsheviks, the more so as the latter have by now seized practically all arms hidden by the *bourgeoisie*.

Our hopes were very high some time back that Petrograd would be taken. Undoubtedly the city would have been relieved had our expectations been realized and the assistance we expected from the Finns allowed us to occupy more territory in a shorter time. We still hope for and believe in the liberation of Petrograd, but we know that it must come from without.

The people of Petrograd manage to keep more or less in touch with current events, news trickling through certain channels. The Soviets regard the British Government's announcement

of a withdrawal from the Baltic as a defeat of the Bolsheviks, and are very proud of their so-called "defeat of the Entente". When the withdrawal becomes an accomplished fact it will be used for propaganda, just as was Prinkipo, and I am afraid that it will have the same result in disorganizing the anti-Bolshevik forces in Soviet Russia.

German Influence.

I had pretty good sources of information in Petrograd and there is not the slightest doubt that to-day, as always, Lenin and the Soviet executive chiefs generally are firmly convinced of the necessity of world-wide revolution. While they are wise enough to let the Germans train the Soviet troops they still regard propaganda as the first line of attack, and believe that it is this rather than arms which will enable them to triumph over the present social system. It is very doubtful, by the way, whether the German elements have ever been stronger in Petrograd than they are to-day. There are special German Soviets formed from the prisoners of war, and, as may be expected, they occupy privileged positions. It is not generally known what work they are doing, but it is believed that they are in the closest touch with Germany. The upkeep of these Germans cost 1,000,000 roubles (nominally L 100,000 a month). These Germans have their own wireless and they act as a non-official news agency, keeping the non-official Soviets posted with news. I might add that I have heard of many conflicts between the German and Russian Soviets owing to the former having circulated with customary German mendacity news that was utterly false.

Finally, the people of Petrograd regard August and September as the critical months. If they receive no help from the Allies against time they will simply wipe them out as a factor. Knowing as I do the position in Petrograd, and the strength of the Northern Russian Corps, I say deliberately that if the Allies will give us food, clothing, arms, equipment, and plenty of munitions Petrograd will be liberated and Bolshevism overthrown.

If the Allies fail us we must simply struggle along as best we can, and in spite of our freedomless and lack of resources do what we can to rid ourselves of our Bolshevik taskmasters. But while delay is bad for us, it is worse for the civilized world outside of Russia, for the Soviets attach more importance to defeating Europe by means of propaganda and labour disorganization than to cowing the Russian *bourgeoisie* which is already captive.

The Austrian Government has issued a decree ordering the seizure of all gold, jewels and coins belonging to the public administrations and in the possession of individuals.



A YEAR BEFORE.

CIVIL AIRSHIPS.

STATE AID FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON.

Now that we have had a clear demonstration of what an airship can do and time to reflect upon the performance, it is suitable briefly to review the situation of the future of civil, in so far as it is commercial. Briefly it is that, although we have an Air Ministry, the Ministry itself has no big rigid airships of its own, and borrows them, when wanted, from the Navy. There will always be two schools of thought to argue the claims of aeroplanes and airships as the vehicles of commercial flight, but it seems to be generally agreed that for long flights, especially long flights over water, the airships must be entrusted with the bulk of the work—airships to fly over certain defined routes with services of aeroplanes flying on a series of radial lines from the intermediate and terminal stations.

Next Step with Commerce.

We have therefore got to find airships and build stations, and they are to be provided by commercial enterprise, backed up possibly by a Government subsidy in the form of loans. It is considered that an airship will begin to pay for herself when she has been in commission three years; at the end of that time a profit over the original building outlay produced by airborne commerce may be expected. Negotiations were opened three months ago between the Ministry and the Government concerning what sort of action should be taken to get the commercial air service into proper going order. They were postponed before a conclusion had been reached until the R.34 should have given a satisfying demonstration of her capabilities. That demonstration has now been given, and the next step lies with commerce.

If it is not made quickly we may expect to find ourselves after being pioneers in experiment mere followers in practice, for there is no doubt that other nations are determined seriously to set themselves to the application of the lessons taught to the world by the R. 34.

Already, however, we ourselves have prospective world trade routes mapped out with such far-distant stations upon them as Cape Town, Colombo, Perth (Australia), and Pernambuco. These are but a few. The work has been most thoroughly done. The map suggests Egypt as the country where, in the near future, a great central station might be found. From Cairo natural flight lines spread to the five Continents; perhaps the thought is prompted by an unconscious recollection of the Napoleonic dictum

concerning that country and its geographical significance appreciated in a dream of world conquest.

A recent investigation has disclosed in far southern latitudes an almost continuous westerly air current, and by its help it is hoped to develop an airship service on the circuit principle, with vessels flying from South America and back by way of South Africa and Australia.

COMMERCIAL FLYING.

American Plans and Hopes.

Mr. F. G. Dillon, President of the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, is at present on a visit to London in connexion with the development of aviation from a commercial standpoint. In conversation Mr. Dillon said:—“Regarding the future of commercial aviation, we, on the other side of the water, are most optimistic: we are getting right ahead. In 1917 we made a chart showing the expected future progress, and today we are where we expected to be in 1920. We have plans laid which are maturing for an airship air service between Chicago and New York—a distance of 900 miles. There will be on this service practically a whole day's saving over the railway. Plans are also being laid for a New York and San Francisco service.

“In America we have a complete organization (run entirely by private enterprise) which seeks to find the cause of every aircraft accident in the United States, and statistics are being carefully kept for the insurance companies”.

Referring to the British system of civil aviation control, Mr. Dillon continued:—“At present in the United States there is rather a lack of control. A Government Board issues licences of a machine's airworthiness, and pilots' licences, with very little formality, but laws are now being drafted covering these questions.

“Aircraft firms in the States receive no financial support from the Government—nor is this necessary, as there is no lack of financial backing. But there is one thing that the Government will be asked to do and to which we believe they will readily assent, and that is the establishment of meteorological stations at intervals over the country”.

Fog to be Overcome.

Mr. Dillon went on to say that aircraft will not be affected by the climatic conditions any more than railways and steamships. Fog will

be overcome. Aeroplanes will be able to land “blind”; they will be steered by wireless, ground signals, rockets and anchored balloons.

“I am a believer in both the airship and the aeroplane—each will have its specific use. Aircraft as at present built are too expensive to be a commercial proposition, but out of the number of machines that we have at present there will arise the commercial craft, which must be simple and cheap to build, easy to put together and dismantle, and, above all, there must be general standardization. The key to all aviation lies in the power plant, and the one way to reduce the cost is in standardization”.

TRIAL OF THE KAISER.

Norwegian Writer's Views.

A writer in the *Morgenbladet*, described by that journal as an expert, concludes the third of a series of articles on “Can and ought the Emperor William to be sentenced?”

The writer replies to the question in the affirmative, and combats the view that there is no Court in existence competent to sentence the Kaiser. Most criminal laws, he contends, contain sections according to which foreigners may be sentenced for crimes committed abroad. It would be impossible to get the Kaiser sentenced in Germany, and there was no guarantee that a trial in a neutral country would be unbiassed, as nowhere could an entirely impartial Judge be found. He sees no objection, therefore, to the Kaiser's victorious adversaries taking action against him, the representatives of the community offended being always the Judges in criminal cases.

As to whether it is prudent to do anything which would invest the Kaiser with the halo of a martyr, the author of the articles dismisses the point on, broadly, the same arguments as those which were advanced in the leading article in *The Times*, and he concludes by laying stress on the importance of the Kaiser being sentenced, if proved guilty, as a warning example to every one daring to break a bloody way across the ruins of small States and the shreds of torn treaties. If this end can be secured, then William of Hohenzollern will not have been sentenced in vain.

The *Morgenbladet*, while admitting the weight of the writer's arguments, disagrees with his conclusion.

A Young Lady

with a thorough knowledge of English and Russian desires situation. Speaks English fluently. Experienced typist. Excellent references. Write: Miss G., 6 Gondovitch-street, Flat 9.

Ludendorff's War Aims Revealed.

A wireless message gives the following extracts from General Ludendorff's Memorandum, which was drawn up on September 14, 1917:—

Our military position is more favourable than that of the Entente Powers.

Our Alliance is more solid than that of our enemies.

Our internal difficulties are less serious than those of the Entente countries.

Italy and France are both suffering from a great shortage of coal.

The longing for peace in England becomes stronger and stronger.

But in spite of these considerations, I am of opinion that peace would be desirable for us before the winter, provided the peace gives us the essentials required for securing our economic development and places us in such a military and economic position that we may look with confidence to the future war of defence.

Without Rumania we should be in difficulties regarding the feeding of our population. We must, therefore, extend our territory in this direction.

For the protection of the Lorraine-Luxemburg mining district we must secure the most far-reaching guarantees.

An extension westward of our Lorraine district is absolutely essential.

Further, we must keep in our possession the district on both sides of the Meuse, and also southwards as far as St. Vit.

The possession of the Meuse line alone would not at present give us sufficient securities. We must push the Belgians and English further back.

Belgium must be made to conclude a political alliance with us at the end of the war.

Belgium's alliance with Germany will have the effect of drawing Holland to our side.

We must obtain such a position in the world that would enable us to maintain our commerce in the future war.

If these aims cannot be achieved now, it is better not to think of peace yet but to continue fighting.

** This memorandum of General Ludendorff on Germany's essential war aims as they appeared to him on September 14, 1917, may be compared with his changed and chastened views that appear in the documents of the latest German White Book, which covers the same date a year later. The most noteworthy item in the extraordinary series of demands printed above is that indicating that Ludendorff looked for vast further annexations in Lorraine. St. Vit, mentioned as the southernmost point in the line of the Meuse, is in the neighbourhood of Besançon, and the area of French territory that Ludendorff proposed to annex by extending Germany's western frontiers included the greater part of the departments of Meuse, Meurthe et Moselle, Vosges, and Haute Saone.