

THE GEORGIAN MAIL

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ARMENO-TARTAR STRIFE

Constituent Assembly's Resolution.

At the morning session of the Georgian Constituent Assembly, on April 8th, the following resolution, proposed by the social-democrats, was unanimously adopted:

"Having heard and discussed the resolution of the Azerbaidjan Parliament addressed to the Parliaments of civilized nations regarding the recent events in Kars and Erivan, the Constituent Assembly states: 1) That the settlement of national territorial questions by force of arms is utterly inadmissible in general, and in particular in the present case it cannot but have ruinous consequences regarding the fate of the Azerbaidjan and Armenian nations themselves. 2) Hostility and bloodshed between two brother nations are advantageous only to those who aspire to ruin the independence and freedom of the Transcaucasian Republics secured by a long struggle of the democracy. The Constituent Assembly expresses deep regret at the infringement of the agreement made on November 23rd 1919 between Armenia and Azerbaidjan. The Constituent Assembly urges its brother republics, Azerbaidjan and Armenia, to take energetic measures to stop the horrors of bloodshed and to arrange for amicable settlement of all controversies. Further, it trusts that the Georgian Government, which has always assisted in the establishment of full agreement and solidarity between Transcaucasian Republics, will continue its work in that direction".

New Gun to Revolutionise Artillery.

Biggest Range: Fastest Shell Speed.

According to the *Petit Journal* of Brussels the Liege National Foundry is completing the fabrication of a new gun, the inventor of which is a Frenchman, M. Delamare. This gun is expected to revolutionize modern artillery.

The speed of the shell is increased by 400 per cent and the range exceeds that of the Big Berthas. The principle of this gun may be applied to all calibres from the revolver gun to the gigantic 480m. The inventor, who is at Liege, states that the principle could also be applied to rifles.

BOLSHEVIK DOCUMENTS.

The Military-revolutionary Committee in Tiflis.

(From "Ertoba").

The first military-revolutionary committee of Communists was headed by a former officer, Mkrttchian. When the committee was arrested Mkrttchian was replaced by Bartkulashvili.

Bartkulashvili is rather a young man, a Communist who has served on the Tiflis radio-station, where he carried on propaganda work. When his activity was disclosed, he concealed himself and started underhand work against our Republic. He worked thus for about a year and finally he was arrested in the street on April 2.

The documents found on him are interesting. The first document—a letter of Bartkulashvili to the regional committee of Communists, the second—a plan of the Tiflis arsenal, the third—a small book with wireless signs, the fourth—the resolution of the Bolsheviks who took flight last year from the North Caucasus from Denikin's forces and found shelter with us.

On April 2 Bartkulashvili writes to the "Region Committee" the following: "After the failure of the military-revolutionary committee, Comrade Pischansky handed these papers to one of my comrades and said that they would be called for. But as nobody called for them he handed them to me and I, in my turn, send them to you".

The plan of the Tiflis arsenal is drawn on two pages of foolscap. All buildings of the arsenal as well as flats with their entries and outlets are pointed out. There are 54 signs on one page. Their explanation is given on the next. For instance: No. 1—artillery and ordnance stores; No. 2—uninhabited quarters; No. 30—bath; No. 31—guards; No. 35—the kitchen of the 2nd battery; No. 38—the guard; No. 39—the kitchen of the machine-gunners; No. 48—the flat of an officer; No. 50—the staff of the hospital, etc. etc. He who knows how to deal with such plans, who can draw such or read them will picture quite clearly the whole of the Tiflis arsenal. Even ruins having absolutely no importance are pointed out.

It is rather difficult to understand the third document. This booklet contains wireless signs. It is clear that

the local Bolsheviks had a special cipher for their conversations with the Bolsheviks in Moscow and other towns by wireless or by some other means.

The resolution—the fourth document—contains the usual Bolshevik greetings to the leaders of the international proletariat—Lenin and Trotsky—and a request to them to deliver the former of oppressions, humiliations, cold and hunger which the people who found the shelter with us are undergoing because of the treacherous Georgian government. They implore Lenin and Trotsky: "Comrades, we await our liberation from you".

It must be pointed out, however, that the Bolsheviks now in prison did not participate in this resolution. It was worked out by Bolsheviks who lived freely in Georgia and served either in private or government service. These people ask the leaders of Soviet Russia to liberate them from the Georgian yoke.

We will not speak further about these documents. We believe that the reader himself, the Georgian democracy itself, will draw his conclusions.

Constantinople as a Trade Centre.

A Disputable Opinion.

A New York telegram says that many merchants think that Constantinople will cease to be the point of transit for Black Sea trade and that its importance will be much diminished when it becomes the capital of a Turkey reduced to 6 million inhabitants.

In such a case the Black Sea ports and especially Batoum will probably assume a greater importance. The latter port can be developed by breakwaters but the port of Pofi to the north of it is really better. Many experts hold that the Piræus will become more important as a centre of transit. It is remarked that after Great Britain the U. S. has more ships in Levant waters than any other nation.

The Russian Inquiry.

The *New York Times* hears from London that the International Labour Bureau had decided to send its own delegation to investigate conditions in Russia.

THE BOLSHEVIK PEACE CONDITIONS.

"Leave us Alone, and We will Leave You Alone".

M. Litvinoff, Bolshevik envoy, has made the following declarations to an American journalist: "The intentions of the Soviet Republic are pacific. The creation of a powerful army is necessary owing to the attacks from all sides, first of all from the side of Germany, and then from the intervention of the Allies. Today the Soviet Army is victorious. The defeat of Yudenich, Denikin and Koltchak is due in a great measure to the hostility of the population which did not desire a reaction.

"The Soviets respect the liberty of every country to determine its own form of government. The small Republics round Russia are thus free to choose the form of government they desire. But, in return we demand that Russia should be left free to make her own social experiment, and we desire no interference in our internal affairs.

"In foreign affairs the Soviets desire neither to be allied with anybody nor to attack anybody. We mean to disarm as soon as Russia is no longer threatened.

"Economically we desire trade relations with the world. In finance we are disposed to recognise the old debt of Russia and the old Russian loans, together with the interests due.

"We shall refuse to have secret relations with Germany if such relations are working against the Entente. We do not desire a military agreement of any kind.

"We are offering to Poland a loyal peace. Here is a resume of the conditions of peace offered by the Soviets to the whole world:—

- 1) Recognition of the Soviet Republic of Russia.
- 2) The right to develop without hindrance the Soviet experiment in Russia.
- 3) The Soviets will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.
- 4) They desire reciprocal guarantees of this.
- 5) The resumption of trade relations.
- 6) The disarmament of the Red Army as soon as peace is assured.
- 7) The recognition by the Soviets of the old Russian debts, loans and interests".

EDITORIAL.

Earthquake in Tiflis.

Another earth shock—severe but short—was felt in Tiflis on the evening of Monday, April 12. With memories of the terrible havoc wrought at Gori two months ago by the earthquake which rendered eighty thousand people homeless, one found this later shock very unpleasant. Surely war and revolution have upset the world quite enough without Nature cruelly lending a hand! We do not understand very much about earthquakes, but two weeks ago a man we met in Tiflis told us to expect another earthquake two months after the one that devastated Gori and district. As this shock occurred on February 20, the prophesy was not very far out.

Unrest.

Meanwhile—Poor Georgia! There are wars or rumours of wars on all sides. In the North there are the Bolsheviks. South-east, at the moment of writing, there is the Karabagh strife. There are rumours of trouble in the South-west, and only a few days ago several communists were arrested in Tiflis itself with plans in their possession showing that the overthrow of the government was about to be attempted. There are all sorts of rumours in the air: there is war on Georgia's boundaries; and there have been disturbances underneath the earth.

Bolshevik Beliefs.

The interview with Litvinoff, formerly Bolshevik "Ambassador" in London, which we reproduce in this paper tells us of the alleged terms on which the Soviet Government is willing to make peace. We are also told once again that the people in the border states should choose their own form of government and self-determine themselves. Further, according to Litvinoff, who evidently speaks with some authority, the Bolsheviks are very much adverse to attacking anyone—their whole position is one of defence. These are words, of course; it will be interesting to see whether the Soviet deeds will harmonise with all the Bolshevik declarations. And in this respect one will not have to look further than the North Caucasus.

An Experiment.

In this interview we would like to draw particular attention to the

phrase "Soviet experiment". Here we have the truth at last. The millennium has not yet come in Russia: the present state of affairs is an "experiment". But it has been a very costly one, and we would advise all those who shout in favour of the Reds to watch carefully how the experiment results before themselves embarking on what may well prove to be a fatal voyage. At the present time, if reports be true, the Soviet leaders have discovered that their original tactics were wrong, and they would seem now to be experimenting along more moderate lines.

The Tiflis Market.

Some weeks ago we wrote of the wonderfully interesting bazaar in Tiflis. We advised foreign visitors to spend some hours in the little narrow streets with the curious shops and stalls and their more curious contents. We now further advise a visit to the vegetable market. The quantity and the variety of the goods amaze one. To a British subject it is astonishing to find in the early days of April such vegetables as spinach, cauliflower, asparagus and mushrooms. And there are the freshest young lettuce and radishes, and many other strange salad vegetables. With such a selection of vegetables of such quality one need not deplore the recent absence of meat. This latter was due not to any famine but to the local authorities' determination to stop all profiteering and to the subsequent efforts of the vendors to avoid selling their wares at a reasonable fixed price. Of course, the only losers are the vendors themselves as they must have discovered by this time.

"Enquire Within".

There is a certain British office in Tiflis whose primary duty is to deal with matters military. To this office many people come daily in search of information and of other things. For instance, we hear that one particular morning's callers included a lady who asked if there was any gold for sale: two refugees from the North Caucasus who asked that Don money be changed at par for Tiflis bonds; an elderly Russian lady who wanted to know the address of her son who was last heard of in Manchester three years ago; an Armenian lady who wished to be personally conducted to Baku by a British officer or a British soldier; a commercial man who asked that a letter he had written

in Russian to a business firm in London be translated into English; and two anxious ladies from Odessa who asked the present whereabouts of the Odessa Girls' School. But a day or two ago, there was an enquirer whose questions were the most difficult of all. He deserves—and he will have—a special paragraph to himself.

A Little Tragedy.

Of course this man's case is a tragedy, because he is—or was—a professor of geography: he is anxious to write a new book, and his question was: "Will you please tell me what the future territorial boundaries of the countries of the world will be?" Then the supplementary questions were: "What are the present limits of the German empire?" "To whom does Silesia belong?" "Can I include all the former German colonies in the British Dominions?" "What exactly is Austria and what Hungary?" "Who now owns the Cameroons?" "What will be the limits of Armenia?" "Can I include Batoum in the Georgian Republic?" and—amongst many others—"Can you give me a copy of the complete and final peace terms with Germany?" The answers given were apparently not quite exact enough for the professor, who asked plaintively, "Then how can I teach anyone geography?" He also wanted to know how he could colour the map of the world to show the new states and the diminished old ones. Our only advice to him is to go ahead and teach of seas and rivers and mountains: then of the British Isles and France and the United States and those neutral countries which have neither shrunk nor swelled in size: to tell of what new republics there are and of their 1920 frontiers: to include Batoum in Georgia by all means, and as for colouring the map of the world—let him colour it any way he likes as long as he does not make it red... But, as a serious matter of fact, we are sorry for the professor and even more sorry for his pupils.

S. L.

America's Soul.

A Reuter message from Annapolis says that the U. S. Naval Secretary speaking to midshipmen at the naval academy, urged [that in order to save her soul, America must undertake some great task for humanity,—for example, help to secure peace in the Balkans or aid the development of Mexico, Central America and South America.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

Envoy sent to Start Pourparlers.

M. Douclet, who was French Ambassador at Petrograd till 1918, has reached Rome to prepare the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

The papers give the following information on M. Millerand's statement on the subject of the French Embassy and the Vatican before the Foreign Affairs and Finance Commissions. He first of all recalled how on Feb. 10 he had promised to re-open relations with the Holy See when the interests of the country demanded it, and went on to explain the national interests which necessitated that a Bill to this effect should be brought in.

Answering objections by certain groups in the Commissions, he said that it was not a question of renewing the Concordat, but the presence of a French Ambassador at Rome would give authority for conversations preliminary to the nominations of bishops.

Asked if the principle of diplomatic reciprocity implied the nomination of a nuncio at Paris, he said that the reestablishment of a nunciature could only come, and would probably only come, after a later agreement.

He insisted that the concordat existing between Alsace Lorraine and the Holy See would be maintained, if only to allow the inhabitants to estimate rightly the French regime in regard to religion and to appreciate that that regime is not only acceptable but even gives advantages to Catholics. He pointed out besides that the existence of the Alsace Lorraine Concordat necessarily implies relations with the Holy See.

He concluded by saying that no motives of internal politics had dictated his move in this matter.

The majority of the members of the commissions fully approved his statement.

British State Aid for the Blind.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Bill to provide for the education of the blind in special technical schools by financial contributions to the existing schools and institutions of the blind, and to provide also for the expenses of the blind in hostels and to support them as long as incapable of work.

In connection with the Bill, Dr. Addison, Minister of Public Health, stated that he intended to have a scientific enquiry made into the causes of ophthalmia, to furnish additional facilities for the education of the blind and to arrange that blind persons over 50 years old coming under the Old Age Pensions Act should be considered as having a right to a pension of ten shillings per week.



U. S. NOTE ON TURKEY'S PEACE.

American View on the Points of Settlement.

The following is the text of the American note relating to Turkey. It is addressed by the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, to the French Ambassador to the United States M. Jusserand, dated March 24. It says:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of March 12 relative to the Conference regarding the peace treaty with Turkey and the present status of the negotiations between the principal Allied Powers, and in reply inform you that the President does not deem it advisable in the present circumstances that the United States be represented by a plenipotentiary at the Conference.

"The President feels, however, that, as this Government is vitally interested in the future peace of the world, it should frankly express its views on the proposed solutions of the difficulties connected with the Turkish Treaty. While it is true that the United States of America was not at war with Turkey, yet it was at war with the principal allies of that country and contributed to the defeat of those allies and therefore to the defeat of the Turkish Government. For that reason too it is believed that it is the duty of this Government to make known its views and urge a solution which will be just and lasting.

Constantinople.

"The Government of the United States understands the strength of the arguments for the retention of the Turks at Constantinople but believes that the arguments against it are far stronger and contain imperative elements which it would seem impossible to ignore. It was the often expressed intention of the Allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease, and it cannot be believed that the feeling of the Mohammedan people, who not only witnessed the defeat of the Turkish power without protest, but even materially assisted in this defeat, will now so resent the expulsion of the Turkish Government as to make a complete reversal of policy on the part of the Great Powers desirable or necessary.

The Southern Frontier.

"As to the line given as the southern frontier of Turkey it is assumed that that boundary is meant to be the ethnological frontier of the Arab people, in which case it is suggested that certain rectifications would be necessary. If, however, other considerations entered into the choice of this line,

this Government, without any intention to criticize, would appreciate being furnished with the arguments dictating such a choice.

Russia's Right.

"The Government of the United States notes with pleasure that provision is made for Russian representation on the International Council, which it is proposed shall be established for the government of Constantinople and the Straits. This cannot have any elements of permanency unless the vital interest of Russia, when it has a government recognized by the civilized world, may assert its right to be heard in regard to the decisions now made.

"It is noted with pleasure that the questions of the passage of war-ships and the regime of the Straits during wartime are still under advisement as this Government is convinced that no final decision should be made without the consent of Russia.

Thrace.

"As for Thrace, it would seem right that that part of East Thrace which is outside of the zone reserved for Constantinople should become part of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. As the population of the northern part of the province is clearly Bulgarian, justice and fair dealing demands that the cities of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh and the surrounding country should become part of Bulgaria. Not only is the claim of Bulgaria worthy of most serious consideration on ethnic and historical grounds but it would seem also that Bulgaria is entitled to have her claim to this territory favourably considered in view of having been compelled to surrender purely Bulgarian territory, containing many thousands of Bulgars, on her western boundary on no other grounds than the rather doubtful grounds of securing strategic frontiers for Serbia.

"In connection with the proposed preferential right of the Great Mediterranean Powers to furnish advisers and instructors in certain zones, this Government feels that it is necessary to have more information as to the end and purpose of such a plan before it can express an intelligent opinion.

Armenia's Access to the sea.

"There can be no question as to the genuine interest of this Government in plans for Armenia, and the Government of the United States is convinced that the civilized world demands and expects the most liberal treatment for that unfortunate country. Its boundaries should be drawn in such a way as to recognize all the legitimate claims of the Armenian people and particularly to give them easy and unencumbered access to the sea. While unaware of the considerations governing the decision reached by the Supreme Council, it is felt that special rights over Lazistan would hardly

assure to Armenia that access to the sea indispensable to its existence. It is hoped that, taking into consideration the fact that Trebizond has always been the terminus of the route across Armenia and that M. Venizelos, on behalf of the Greeks of that region, has expressed the preference for a connection with Armenia, rather than with Turkey, the Powers will be willing to grant Trebizond to Armenia.

Rest of Empire's Provinces and Smyna.

"In regard to the relinquishment by Turkey of her rights to Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine, Syria and the Islands, this Government suggests that the method resorted to in the case of Austria be adopted,—namely, that Turkey should place the provinces in the hands of the Great Powers to be disposed of as those Powers determine.

"In regard to the arrangements for Smyna this Government is not in a position to express an opinion as the question is too important to be passed on with the limited information this Government has as to the exact arrangement that is contemplated and the reasons for the same.

Economic Questions.

"The Government of the United States can quite understand the difficulties that have confronted the Supreme Council in dealing with the economic questions that present themselves for settlement in connection with this treaty. It is easy to see that the problems are complex and fruitful of misunderstanding because of the conflicting interests involved, but this Government has every confidence that the problems will be dealt with, in a spirit of fairness and scrupulous regard for the commercial interests of the victors, vanquished and neutrals.

"It is evident that there is yet much to be done before a comprehensive plan can be worked out, and this Government will welcome further information on the subject of the economic clauses of the Treaty. Incidentally, the plan that has been apparently worked out by the Supreme Council in connection with the continuation of concessions granted to aliens, and giving the right to revise or cancel concessions on payment of the indemnity referred to in the eighth paragraph of Your Excellency's note, has grave possibilities and would seem to require careful elucidation.

"Let me say, in conclusion, that it is the understanding of the Government of the United States that whatever territorial changes or arrangements may be made in the former Ottoman Empire, such changes or arrangements will in no way place American citizens or corporations, or the citizens or corporations of any other country, in a less favourable situation than citizens or corporations of any Power that is a party to the treaty."

Sketch of Allied Desires in Asia.

The following is an interview obtained from the French Foreign Office in reference of the above American Note about the Turkish Peace:

"The general idea of the Allies' reply to President Wilson's message regarding the Turkish settlement is this: France and Britain maintain firmly the proposal to retain the Sultan in Constantinople for two reasons—first, the expulsion would result in disastrous consequences in the French and British Mohammedan countries; secondly, the French believe that the Sultan in Constantinople is the best guarantee of peace and quiet in Asia Minor.

"The Allies agree with President Wilson's desire for an independent Armenia as large as possible but France will say practically to the President: If you are so interested in the future of Armenia, why don't you get your people to accept a mandate. We are perfectly willing for you to go to Armenia and take up there your great civilising work but as for us we are too busy in other places—for example, in trying to keep Germany to her word by force."

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Unchallengeable even after Reduction.

Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking of the future of the British Navy, said that the war had left the British Navy in a remarkable position. Look where they would, they could not find another Navy which was going to challenge the Navy which they possessed at this moment. They had not only refused to build new vessels but they were actually scrapping superfluous vessels which had played a great part in naval history and which were today efficient battleships.

The Government had been able to present estimates to Parliament which meant a reduction by nearly one half of the cost of last year. They were able to assure Britain that the Navy which they were able to provide could do, and would do, if called upon, its duty in protecting these Islands and playing its part throughout the Empire. If they were able to do those two things, surely their position was strong, and the Navy was one that was worthy of being followed by the rest of the world.

The hope in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire was that the two great English-speaking nations of the world would enter into a new competition, not in regard to size of armaments, but into a competition in the reduction of armaments, which, whilst securing the safety of the two great Empires, would show that they were actuated by genuine motives in their desire for peace.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

Picture of New British Ambassador to the U.S.

Great Britain is urging the Peace Conference to allow Germany to float a long-term loan giving security ahead for reparations. This statement was made by Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the U.S., who is sailing to America in about a month. He says that Britain is even willing to allow the loan to be offered in Allied countries, though this holds out little hope of large subscriptions, but she believes that large sums may be obtained from neutral countries and from German sympathizers in the United States.

Sir Auckland Geddes will make an excellent American Ambassador. He realizes fully that relations between the United States and Great Britain are not all that they may become, but he believes that the true growth of national friendship is independent of trade rivalry and he plans to do all in his power to develop it. Britain, he declares, is always naturally an importer of American raw materials and there are many things she can manufacture better than any other nation which are needed in America. He has no fear of an excessive shipping competition as the American ships are only taking trade on the Atlantic and in other parts of the world where there are established American bases, and he believes that there is no competition with the British tramp steamer trade in far ports.

Regarding Anglo-American feeling, Sir Auckland Geddes compared it with his own development on first visiting America. "I first thought you were the same people as ourselves, then I was irritated by the minor differences, then I finally came to the conclusion that the differences were nonessential and that the great ideals of democracy and common decency were the same and that the United States would always be found beside England in any great crisis".

He is a strong advocate of publicity in international affairs but explains that it is not always possible to announce the details of negotiations while proceeding and before the conclusions are reached.

He is described as one of the finest minds on the Cabinet and closer contact creates a much better impression than his shyness in parliamentary speaking and question-answering. He has a college professor's precision and impatience of trifling but he has also a keen sense of humour and tells funny stories in a way that should make him popular in Washington.

The Premier looked upon him as a very valuable member of the Cabinet and hesitated long about letting him go to Washington. He is a poor man and his salary has been doubled to allow him to keep the entertaining up

to the usual standards. He has made no plans yet about his staff and in fact is giving his time to winding up his affairs at the Board of Trade and serving on the Economic Section of the Peace Conference, where it is no secret that he is the inspirer of the British policy.

A telegram from New York says that the news of the appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes has been very favourably received in the U.S. The American Press points out that he has played a very important part in politics since the conclusion of the armistice.

Balfour on League Propaganda.

Mr. Balfour, British delegate of the League Council now meeting in Paris, received at the British Embassy a delegation from the French League of Nations Society. He said: "The League of Nations will only be able to do its arduous work if it is supported not only by the Governments but also by the best elements in the opinion of every country. Nothing could be more useful in the present troublous hours than to accomplish this grouping of opinion. Your British friends who have constituted the British League of Nations Society are pursuing in their country an end analogous to yours. Without being able to predict the result of these generous efforts, I am convinced that, however difficult the toil, our two countries will place themselves at the head of this movement of thought and by their harmonious co-operation will contribute largely to its success".

The U. S. and Trade with Soviet Russia.

The *New York World* publishes the following information: "The report from abroad that the United States Government had suggested to the Allies that a conference be held to formulate plans for the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia, is denied by the U. S. State Department.

"The U. S. Government has made no such suggestion. Neither has it requested the Allies to refrain from action relative to Russian trade until the views of the United States are officially made known. On the contrary, a definite suggestion has been made to the Allies as to a course of action tending to trade with Russia".

U. S. Army's 1319 War Brides.

A total of 1319 foreign brides were brought home by the enlisted men and officers of the American Expeditionary Force, according to the official reports. The largest proportion of these are French girls. The next highest is the number of English girls, and there are small numbers of Belgian and Luxembourg girls.

Captured Guns.

The distribution of German captured guns which is now going on reminds one of what has been done in the past with captured guns.

Once one sets out on a quest of this kind the information that comes to one is surprising and full of interest.

How many know that many of the monuments in London commemorating battles were made from the metal of the enemy's guns? The great Corinthian capital of the Nelson Column, for instance, is made of the metal of guns taken from French warships. The Achilles statue in Hyde Park was erected in memorial to Wellington, the "hero of a hundred fights". It also is made of enemy metal.

Foremost among such monuments, however, is the Guard's Memorial in Waterloo-place. Londoners are so familiar with it that they seldom, if ever, stop to consider what a fine group this is, nor do many know that the cannon in this monument to the 2,162 officers and men of the Guards who fell in the Crimea are *real* guns, taken from the Russians at Sebastopol.

Another Wellington memorial in Phoenix Park, Dublin, is also made of guns captured at Waterloo, and the Lord Gough equestrian effigy in Dublin is made of old Chinese guns captured during various little wars out East. The gas lamp standards which for many years were on London and Waterloo Bridges—I believe some are still there—were fashioned from guns which were captured during the Peninsular War.

Up on Tower-hill and at various places in the City one comes across iron posts driven into the ground by the side of the pavement. These were enemy guns, which have been buried up to their trunnions.

The most magnificent trophy ever made from captured guns was the car which bore Wellington to his last resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral, and is said to be still hidden away in the crypt of St. Paul's. Ordinarily it would have taken nearly a year to make, but the workers put their backs into the labour and fashioned the chariot in three weeks.

So great was the pressure that for eighty hours before the starting of the car the workmen of two bronze factories did not have their working clothes off, and up to the day of the funeral two score ladies were at work on the embroideries. Its cost was estimated at about £50,000, and it was so heavy that it sank into the road at several stages of the journey and had to be dragged out.

Yet this making of monuments from captured guns may be carried too far. An instance is that of the hideous thing which was once placed at Hyde Park Corner and then removed to Aldershot, representing the Duke of Wellington on his favourite horse

"Copenhagen". It was made of French guns, but its artistic conception was such that when a certain witty Frenchman saw it, he remarked tragically: "Waterloo has been avenged at last".

American Negroes' Work.

The Negro Year Book for 1918-1919 is a monument to the racial progress of the black man in America. Every year the book is published shows the negro's development in every field of human endeavour. In 1790 there were 757,208 negroes in the United States—nineteen per cent of the population. By 1910 the number had increased to 9,827,763—ten per cent.

Negroes now engage in every trade and profession. They began working humbly in the fields. Only a few slave holders taught their black slaves to be chemists, book-keepers, medical attendants, etc. Now there are thirty-six large negro insurance companies in the country, seventy-two banks and 653 educational institutions. In 1830 only three negroes had ever been to college; today 6910 hold university degrees.

Negro medicine in Africa was a primitive affair of tom toms, bitter herbs and hoodooism. American negro medicine is different. In 1910 there were 478 dentists, 2433 trained nurses, 3777 doctors and 118 hospitals and nurses' training schools operated by and for negroes. Dr. Daniel E. Williams, a negro, was the first surgeon to perform a successful operation on the human heart.

A negro named Matthew Henson went to the North Pole with Peary. No other Americans have ever been there.

A negro astronomer in 1754 constructed the first clock ever made in America. Another negro, John Matzeliger, invented the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes. He revolutionized the making of shoes.

As far back as 1834 a negro patented a corn harvester. Ice cream is supposed to have been invented by Augustus Jackson, a Philadelphia negro. Pianolas were invented by J. H. Dickinson of New Jersey, who owns a dozen patents on the finest automatic pianos in the United States. Negroes have taken out thousands of patents.

The negroes are fine musicians, singers, composers, and novelists. Ragtime and jazz came from the negro and now all America dances to it.

William Stanley Braithwaite, another negro, guides the literary judgment of a good part of the United States. He edits anthologies of poetry and each year writes a critical review of the poetry printed in the country.