



THE GEORGIAN MAIL

Wednesday
2 June, 1920.

TIFLIS. № 44.

Editorial Office: Kolubanskaja street, № 3.

Edited by SCOTLAND LIDDELL.

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY.

Text of Full Analysis Wired by Tefvik Pasha from Paris.

Frontiers.

In Europe a line corresponding practically to the Tchataldja lines will separate Turkey from Greece, under whose domination there fall Thrace and the Gallipoli Peninsula.

In Asia a line from Caratache-Bournou on the Mediterranean to the borders of the Gulf of Alexandretta, leaving outside Turkey Aintab, Ourfa and Mardina, will separate Turkey from Syria and Mesopotamia.

The N. E. frontiers correspond to the present frontier between Turkey and Russia under the reserve of dispositions relative to Armenia.

Constantinople.

"Under reserves given in the present treaty, the Contracting Parties are agreed that the rights and titles of the Ottoman Government over Constantinople shall remain intact and that that Government and the Sultan shall have liberty to reside there and maintain there the Capital of the Ottoman State".

The Straits.

The Straits Control Commission will have full and independent local authority both on the sea and in the riverine zones including Gallipoli. In Asia the shore zone will start from the Gulf of Edremid reaching the Black Sea a little east of Chihah and including Edremid, Gunan, Mihaitch, Isnik and Ismid.

The powers of the Commission are practically equivalent to those of a Government.

Kurdistan.

A commission comprising Britain, France, and Italy, and sitting at Constantinople will prepare local autonomy for the region where the Kurdish element is dominant. Turkey shall surrender her rights to this region if, one year after the Treaty comes into force, the Kurds demand independence from the League of Nations and the latter agrees.

Smyrna.

Smyrna and its territory, including Tire, Endemiche, Ak-Hissar and Bergama, remain under Ottoman sovereignty, but Turkey cedes to the Greek Government the exercise of its rights of sovereignty in this region. Greek legislation shall be applied there. Ottoman subjects will be in the same position as Greek subjects and their protection abroad will be assumed by Greece.

Five years after the Treaty comes into force, definite incorporation of the region with Greece on the demand of the local Parliament.

Greece.

Cession to Greece of the Ottoman territories in Europe beyond the frontier line already mentioned, and of the islands of the Archipelago.

Armenia.

Turkey recognises Armenia as an Independent State. The frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzeroum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis will be submitted to arbitration.

Other Provinces.

Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine recognised as independent States on condition that a mandatory (not named) guides their administration. The administration of Palestine will be entrusted to a mandatory chosen by the Allied Powers.

The Hedjaz becomes an independent State and Turkey renounces in its favour all her rights on the territories of the old Ottoman Empire situated beyond the southern frontiers of Turkey in Asia, fixed or to be fixed.

Gendarmerie.

Maximum of 35,000 Gendarmerie without artillery.

15,000 Troops of Reinforcement with 60 mountain guns, to be outside the Straits zone, commanded, organized etc, by officers of different Allied Powers.

Proportion of Turkish officers to men: twenty per cent; foreign officers 15 per cent of Turkish officers.

(Concluded on page 2).

RED AZERBAIDJAN.

BOLSHEVIK REGIME IN BAKU.

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOURS ABOUT GEORGIA.

Apart from the already known facts regarding life in Soviet Azerbaijan those who came to Tiflis from Baku communicate the following:

Total of Red infantry in the region of Baku coming from Russia and North Caucasus is for certain over three divisions. Ten days ago six echelons passed daily Baku-Baladjary, according to the communications of railway officials who served in the region of Baku.

The sending of naphtha and the pumping of naphtha products were carried on feverishly. Ships from Astrakhan arrive nearly daily.

Locomotives both out of repair and those in good condition as well as all cisterns are sent to Russia. The Soviet administration does not even take into consideration whether this property belongs to the Georgian or to the Azerbaijan Republic.

The Soviet troops in the region of Baku are so numerous that one was compelled to place them in the suburbs, and the villages situated along the railway line in the direction of Tiflis are full of Reds who, according to their statements, are resting and preparing for the future campaigns, but where—the Reds could not say.

Bolshevik Sailors.

The typical figures of Bolshevik sailors, jauntily dressed, self-contented and insolent have appeared in Baku. The most important posts in the port are entrusted to Astrakhan sailors (chiefly from the ships of the Baltic fleet).

A week ago only three armoured trains were at the disposal of the Soviet Command and none of them had heavy guns. One of the Soviet armoured trains, "Timothy Ouliantzov", was formerly "General Tcherniaev" which the Kuban Cossacks abandoned near the station Tikhoret-skaia. Evidently the Bolsheviks sent to Russia the chief armoured trains left by the Volunteers between Ekaterinodar and Novorossisk. On "Ouliantzov" running between Akstafa and Gandja, women-Reds are among those serving.

Railway Officials' Report.

About 120 railway officials, engine-drivers and conductors returned to Tiflis on May 22, from Baku where they got stuck during the revolution.

In Baku they received 500 roubles each and were sent to Poili, but in Akstafa, owing to great expensiveness of living, they had not enough money. Consequently some of them were compelled to take jobs as workmen with the German colonists in order to earn money for their journey. From Poili they came here on foot having crossed the Kura in a boat.

According to their statements the Bolsheviks did not bring victuals or goods to Baku, but on the contrary requisitioned for the needs of the army all actual stores of victuals and equipment.

The actions of high and low organs of power do not run parallel. For instance, the Baku railway committee did not acknowledge passes issued by the revolutionary committee and General Levandovsky, as long as Orjonikidze, the extraordinary commissary, did not interfere in the matter.

Un-Warrior-like Reds.

Total of Soviet troops which arrived from North Caucasus amounts to 7,000 or 8,000 soldiers. Their families with their luggage and all sorts of domestic utensils accompanied them. The soldiers have a very tired and ragged appearance. According to them they came on foot from Astrakhan up to Petrovsk. Their mood is far from warrior-like. They often ask the following question: "Why have we been brought here? Is it possible that we are here to defend the Tartars—but from whose attack?" Still, the discipline reigning in the Soviet armies—more severe than before the revolution—compels them temporarily to remain in Azerbaijan, but for how long? Nobody knows.

Gegetchkor's Suicide!

The conditions created on the front are ruining this assurance. At first (Concluded on page 4).

EDITORIAL.

May 26.

If any further proofs of the intense patriotism of the Georgian people had been necessary, they were to be found everywhere in Georgia on May 26. The second anniversary of the establishment of Georgia's Independence was enthusiastically and warmly acclaimed throughout the Republic. In the dense crowds that lined the Tiflis streets and that gathered later at the Stadium were to be seen the surest evidences of the Georgian people's love of native-land and of their determination to struggle against all enemies of their freedom.

Celebrations in Tiflis.

The celebrations in Tiflis were excellently organised. The town was gaily decked with national flags; the Parliament House and the various government and municipal buildings were decorated with garlands and with huge replicas of the well-known Georgian coat-of-arms. At 10 o'clock in the morning, President Jordania and the members of the Government and Municipality received the representatives of the various Foreign Missions in the Constituent Assembly. Here the President welcomed them in a few words, after which the entire company proceeded to the Parade Ground behind the Cathedral where a Guard of Honour was drawn up and where several military bands played the Georgian National Anthem. Here the Guard was inspected and a march past of the troops took place, the President taking the salute. The entire company then went by way of Erivan Square, Sololaki, Paskevitch Street, Lermontovskaia, Ganovskaia and Pushkinskaia, thence to the Rustaveli Prospect again, inspecting the various units of the procession *en route*. In Erivan Square, Sololaki and Pushkinskaia great crowds of people lined the streets, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the President, Mr. Gegetchkori, Commander Luke, D.S.O., the acting British Chief Commissioner, and the other foreign representatives.

The Procession.

At the corner of Rustaveli Prospect, near the Palace, the company witnessed the march past of several thousand school-children and students. Most of the girls in the procession wore distinctive costumes—red scarves on their heads, white blouses and

blue skirts. And all of them—boys and girls—marched in excellent order. In the procession, too, were decorated cars and carts representing various arts and industries, Georgian peasants on horse-back, teams of bullocks from the villages, and thousands of workmen from the various unions. What with the red, white and blue costumes of the school-girls, the gay Georgian national dresses, the banners in the streets, and the green and flowery garlands on the motor-cars and carriages, the whole procession formed a very pleasing kaleidoscope of colour beneath a blue and very sunny sky.

The Stadium.

After a brief halt at the War Ministry, the President and the other members of the company, proceeded to the Tiflis Stadium as the guests of the Mayor and Municipality of Tiflis. Here from a large and shady marquee they witnessed the drill exercises of the boy and girl students. Tiflis is fortunate in possessing a wonderful natural Stadium. There is an excellent sports ground surrounded on three sides by hills. On these hill sides half a million spectators could comfortably be seated. On May 26 great crowds of people gathered on these hill sides, while aeroplanes circled overhead, dropping shoals of coloured confetti and while the school-children and students gave a first-class performance in the plain below. During an interval, the Mayor entertained the guests to lunch, at which many toasts were drunk amid cheers. Altogether, it was a most pleasing entertainment. At night the town was lit with coloured lamps and from the Arsenal rockets were fired to light the sky. And when at last the day was over, thousands of tired little school-girls, who must have marched at least a dozen versts in the hot sun, crept happily to bed...

War Against Azerbaijan.

Of course the one flaw in the amber of an otherwise joyful day was the fact that the Azerbaijan-cum-Bolshevik forces were attacking the Georgian troops on the Eastern frontier. But later in the day it was officially announced that a temporary armistice of a week had been arranged, during which the representatives of Georgia and the new Azerbaijan will enter into negotiations regarding the conclusion of peace. One can

only hope—as one has so often hoped in the past—that a real peace may be guaranteed and that the Bolsheviks—or whoever the responsible persons are—will look upon an agreement as something that one must respect and not as a mere piece of paper that can be torn up and thrown to the wind at the first convenient opportunity.

The Turkish Treaty.

The Allies' peace terms have been presented to the Turkish delegates. A synopsis of the various clauses is published in this number of the "Georgian Mail". Turkey now finds that the way of transgressors is hard: she is paying now for her war crimes—the greatest of which, perhaps, was in taking up arms against the British and French, her best friends of the past. The contention that Turkey was compelled to go against the Allies as they included her old enemy, Russia, is a poor one. Russia's share in the fighting against Turkey, compared to that of the British and French, was a very small one. This, of course, was unfortunate for Turkey, as the Russian collapse did not by any means prevent her final and complete defeat. The Turkish press has received the peace terms with many tears. Perhaps the most significant evidence of its feelings is the fact that on the day following the announcement of the Allies' conditions, every Turkish newspaper, with the exception of the Government organ, appeared with its leading article completely censored!

The Nationalists.

But we are by no means finished with the Turks. The reported Bolshevik-Young Turk alliance constitutes a serious menace to the peace of the Near and Middle East. And in this menace, there is a threat to Georgia. The linking-up of connections with the Nationalists in Anatolia and the Bolsheviks in Azerbaijan would place Georgia in a difficult position. The Republic will have to stand continually on her guard. The result of the present Georgian-Azerbaijan negotiations may ease the situation, but the danger will nevertheless remain. And the people who are most likely to rue this new alliance are the Turks themselves. The oil of Islam cannot be mixed successfully with watery Bolshevism. The Bolsheviks want to make cat's-paws of the Turks—and the Turks want to make cat's-paws of the Bolsheviks. One or other will be burnt. Perhaps both....

Turkish Advice.

The Turkish Government organ, "Sabah", in a leading article regarding the peace terms to Turkey, says that it would be folly for Turkey to lean upon the aid of the Bolsheviks or to desire the extension of Bolshevism into Asia Minor. It remarks that this would be the greatest misfortune not only for Turkey but also for the whole world. Which is, of course, what every sane politician would say. We wonder if the Nationalists have sufficient love of country to abandon a scheme which would lead it to utter ruin?...
S. L.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

(Continued from page 1).

War Criminals.

Persons accused of acts contrary to the laws or customs of war will be brought before a military tribunal constituted by the Allied Powers, and Turkey engages to hand them over.

Non-Turkish Moslems.

Turkey renounces all rights of suzerainty or jurisdiction over Moslems under the sovereignty or protectorate of any other State.

Minorities.

Protection on almost the same basis as those accorded to them in Christian States in other treaties.

Commissions will be nominated by the League of Nations to repair wrongs done to victims of massacres during the war on complaints from their families, and Turkey engages to respect the decisions.

Capitulations.

Economic Capitulations restored and extended to Allied Powers who did not benefit by them on August 1, 1914.

Finance.

A Financial Commission composed of three representatives, French, Italian, British, and comprising a Turk with a consultative voice only will be established. No modification introduced in the budget by the Turkish Parliament will have effect without the approval of the Commission which has very vast powers.

Ports.

Constantinople—San Stefano to Dolma Bache and Haidar-Pasha—, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haifa, Bassorah, Trebizond and Batoum are made international ports and comprise free zones. Free access to sea for Armenia at Trebizond, as for Turkey at Smyrna.

THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA—1000 B.C. TO 1920.

At the special request of many of our readers of the "Georgian Mail", we wish here a brief synopsis of the history of Georgia up to the present day. Some of the following short histories have already been published, but we think that it is sufficiently interesting at the present moment to be read a second time.

The origin of the Georgian race dates from 1,000 years B.C., when it is one of the dominant race in Asia Minor. It gradually emigrated towards Caucasia, where it has now been fixed for the last two thousand years.

Numerous theories exist as to the unity of the Georgian race to other races originally inhabiting Asia Minor. Professor Lenorman declares that the Georgians are descendants of that great Hittite race which was master of Asia Minor. One of the recent theories by Professor Marr, classifies the Georgians as belonging to the Japhetic branch. With further scientific investigations more light will be thrown on that question. Anthropologically, the Georgian race is brachycephalous, as is proved by all the skull measurements as obtained by excavations in the Caucasus.

Invasions and Races.

Georgia's geographical situation, as a bridgehead between Europe and Asia, has made her from ancient times a battleground for many invading races. The Romans, Byzantians, Persians, Arabs, Mongols and the Turks have all in turn tried to dominate the country.

The Georgians have a distinct language of their own and their own distinct character as a race, which they have preserved through centuries of struggle.

Early Christianity.

Christianity was preached in Georgia as early as the first century by the apostle St. Andrew and St. Nino, and it was adopted as a religion of the State in 323, when the Byzantine Emperor Constantine sent Greek bishops to convert the King of Georgia and the people to Christianity. Persia and Byzantium began to rival each other for influence in Georgia.

In 643 Georgia was invaded by the Arabs and the country was dominated by them up to 750. Towards the second half of the eighth century Georgia began a stubborn struggle for unity and independence, but was invaded by the Turks, who destroyed her capital—Tiflis, and devastated the country.

With the ascendancy of King David in 966 Georgia was able to unite and became a powerful kingdom.

Under the celebrated Queen Thamar, 1184—1212, Georgia became a powerful empire in the Middle East, with

strong military organisation; beautiful monasteries, fine specimens of Georgian architecture, were built; many schools and centres of learning were created and civilisation attained its high level. Georgia built many monasteries in Palestine and on Mount Athos, and many of her celebrated sons received education in Greece, where they studied Greek philosophy.

The Mongols.

In 1224 Georgia was invaded by the Mongols, who at the same time conquered Russia, India, Persia and a great part of Asia Minor. The Mongol hordes worked fearful devastations, and remained in Georgia till 1318, when they were expelled by King George VI., the Brilliant.

For about forty-two years Georgia had time for reconstruction, but she was again invaded by Mongols in 1360, under Themur Lang. Georgia offered very stubborn and heroic resistance to the Mongol hordes, so that they could not proceed further westwards. Thus little Georgia prevented the Mongols from carrying their devastating campaign far into Europe. In 1395 the Mongols were finally expelled, and Georgia extended her frontiers down to Persia.

Georgia Isolated.

With the fall of Constantinople in 1453, Georgia was deprived of the only connecting link with Europe, and she was left alone as an isolated Christian kingdom, pressed on all sides by Persia, Turkey and Mohammedan mountaineers from Northern Caucasia.

From that day the supreme struggle for the defence of the independence of Georgia began. She was constantly invaded by Persia and Turkey. Her heroic struggle was subject of admiration of many European nations. Turkey invaded the southern provinces of Georgia around the Black Sea coast, and with her customary brutality began to introduce Islam forcibly. The Georgians offered very stubborn resistance, and defence of their religion continued for three centuries. In this struggle more than one-half of the population in the southern provinces perished, and the rest were converted to Islam, particularly children, although fully preserving the Georgian language and consciousness of their race up to the present time.

Russo-Georgian Treaty.

Hard pressed, Georgia began to look for help towards the North—to Russia, who had the same religion as herself, and which country was gradually extending towards the South.

On July 24th, 1783, King Heraclius II. of Georgia concluded a Treaty of Voluntary Alliance with the Russian

Empress Catherine II. This Treaty guaranteed Georgia complete independence in her internal affairs.

Persia and Turkey, infuriated by this Alliance, invaded Georgia in 1795, and the promised help from Russia not forthcoming, she was subjected to new fearful devastations. In 1801 the Russian Emperor Alexander I. violated the Treaty and annexed the Kingdom of Georgia. Britain and France protested, but in vain. In 1811 the independence of the Georgian Church, which had been maintained since 542, was abolished by Russia, and the Georgian Church was placed under the Exarch of Georgia appointed by the Russian Holy Synod.

Russian "Methods".

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in his remarkable book "The Eclipse of Russia", reveals the cynical methods of the Russian Government in treating Georgia when he quotes a Russian diplomat as follows: "We have only two ways of dealing with weaker nations, and they are exemplified in our treatment of Georgia and Bulgaria. The Kingdom of Georgia came to us and asked for an Alliance. We made it. Some time afterwards the Georgians fell upon evil days. Being attacked by Persia, they claimed our active help as equals and allies. But we answered that we were too busy elsewhere, and left them to their fate. Thereupon the Persians fell upon them and killed two men out of every three, so that the nation was literally bleeding to death. Then the Georgians came to us a second time, now no longer as equals and allies, but as humble suppliants".

There we have the Russian "method" in its naked state, and, as Dr. Dillon rightly says, "the system carried out in Georgia was the same as was being tried in Turkey and elsewhere". (See page 225).

Privileges Abolished.

During the first half of the nineteenth century Russia gradually abolished all privileges guaranteed to Georgia, like the law courts, administration, the monetary system, and introduced harsh administration. Georgia offered stubborn resistance to all these measures, but all was in vain, as she was surrounded by hostile Persia and Turkey, and the ever-increasing penetration of Russia did not give her a chance to restore her independence.

The national institutions of Georgia have been abolished, the language suppressed in the schools, and every chance of individual development crushed. Forcible Russification has been introduced, and the young generation has been refused education in its own native tongue. The national Georgian army was disbanded in 1874.

In this way the small Christian nation which expected protection has received heavy blows one after another, and this during the nineteenth century, when Russia posed as a liberator of the small Slav people in the Balkans and the protector of Christianity in the East.

The Turkish Wars.

In spite of this harsh treatment, Georgia has been the mainstay of all the wars of Russia against Turkey in 1829, 1855 and 1877, mainly because she wanted to liberate her lost provinces from Turkish domination.

Since 1880 the Russian Government began a colonisation campaign in Georgia, and the hard-pressed Georgian peasantry had to give way in many places to the Russian peasants, who were liberally assisted by Government funds to populate the rich lands of Georgia. The fertile rich Black Sea shores of Georgia were taken away from the industrious Georgian peasants and shared out amongst the Russian Generals and Ministers, who acquired enormous estates and summer residences all along the coast.

The educated Georgians were not given the chance to occupy prominent positions in their own country, and in their stead most corrupted Russian officials were given positions in order to maintain a system of organised tyranny.

The Revolution of 1905 awakened the hopes of the Georgian nation for better treatment, and the entire nation unanimously demanded Home Rule. But this noble movement was drowned in oceans of blood, and thousands of the best Georgians were banished to Siberia—never to return. Such was the treatment of Georgia throughout the nineteenth century up to the present war.

The Great War.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany, Georgia mobilised about 200,000 of her best manhood, who had never been allowed to defend their native country against their hereditary enemy the Turk, but had to perish in the far fields of East Prussia and Galicia. Nevertheless, the nation as a whole cherished the indomitable belief that the victory of the Allied cause would bring a better future for Georgia, and the lives of hundreds of thousands of Georgians who lay slain thousands of miles away from their native country may not be sacrificed in vain if their justified hopes are realised.

The outbreak of the Revolution in Russia again raised the hopes of the nation for regaining her liberty—but all in vain! The new Government of Russia soon gave her to understand

that it meant to follow the centralistic system of the Tsarist régime with regard to the many nationalities inhabiting the former Russian Empire. All attempts to organise Georgian life along national lines were hampered shamefully by Kerensky's Government.

Trans-Caucasian Republic.

With the appearance of the Bolsheviks and collapse of the centralistic rule, the Georgians, together with the Tartars and Armenians, formed the independent Transcaucasian Republic, and refused to recognise the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks treacherously surrendered the ancient provinces of Georgia—Batoum and Ardahan—to Turkey, and the latter immediately took advantage for occupying same. But the Georgian national army only yielded to the brutal force of the Turks, as it was isolated from Allied assistance and left without ammunition.

May 26, 1918.

Realising the geographical position of Georgia as the shortest route to Persia, Afghanistan and India, Germany tried to interfere, like in Finland, as "saviour" and mediator between her and Turkey. On 26th May, the Georgian Republic declared its independence, and Germany recognised it immediately; and on 24th June the German troops landed at the port of Poti and proceeded to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. In the supplementary Treaty the Bolsheviks recognised the independence of Georgia but nevertheless continued to molest her as much as they could.

Germany tried, in vain, to impose one of her Princes as ruler of the country, but it failed against the Socialistic majority, which presented a solid democratic front to the schemes of Germany.

From the time of landing of the German troops after the collapse of Turkey, Germany and Turkey had hard diplomatic struggles over Georgia, and on 12th October of 1918 German troops left Georgia as a result of the utter collapse in the West.

Georgia Recognised.

On January 12, 1920, the news reached Georgia that the Supreme Council, on the initiative of Lord Curzon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, had unanimously decided to recognise de facto the Independence of Georgia. This was the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the Republic.

The two years of Georgia's existence as an independent state have been full of difficulties and dangers. For a long time there was the Denikin menace. Time after time the Volunteer Army came blundering down to the Georgian frontiers. Only Allied interference prevented Denikin making the still greater blunder of bringing about a serious war in his rear by involving Georgia in the Russian civil war. With the collapse of the Volunteers,

this danger passed, but an even more serious danger took its place. On several occasions the local Bolsheviks had tried to bring about a revolution in the Republic, but the Georgian people would have nothing to do with them and the Georgian People's Guard on each occasion had speedily put an end to the attempts. With the Bolshevik occupation of the North Caucasus and the Bolshevik-Young Turk coup in Azerbaijan, the menace increased. As recently as May 1 of this year there was a further Bolshevik attempt to "demonstrate" in Tiflis. This time it was the Tiflis people themselves who seized the agitators and soundly thrashed them before handing them over to the militia.

Armistice.

On May 7 of this year an agreement was entered into between Soviet Russia and Georgia, by which the former recognised unconditionally the latter's independence and agreed to cease all interference in Georgia's inner affairs. This agreement was greeted with joy and a certain amount of relief, but Georgia's troubles were not yet over. On her Eastern frontier the Bolshevik-Azerbaijan forces had launched an attack and this aggression continued in spite of the agreement with the central Soviet authorities in Moscow.

An armistice was arranged on May 26 for one week. During this time negotiations will be carried on regarding the conclusion of a permanent peace. What the result of these negotiations will be the future will show, but one thing that is certain is that Georgia, once having thrown off the Russian chains and regained the freedom that was lost over a hundred years ago, will stubbornly defend her independence and will fight with all her force against her enemies no matter in what guise they come.

Georgia and Armenia.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, E. P. Gegetchkori, received the following telegram on May 26.

"In the name of my government and the Armenian people I heartily congratulate you on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Georgia and the establishment of the Georgian Democratic Republic. I express my sincere wishes for the flourishing of the free independent state of Georgia and the Georgian people who are the worthy bearers of their sovereign rights. I believe that the close friendship between two neighbouring and brotherly peoples, under their solidarity, which is more and more reinforced, and their valiant decision to defend their free and independent life, will enable them to come out of the hard trials and to take up the way of a free political, economical and cultural development.

"Minister-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ogdanjanian".

THREE DATES.

1918.

A gloomy, painful year for Georgia. The horizon is covered with leaden clouds—there will be storm. And all at once, lightning cuts through the sky, a ray of light illumines the much-suffering country. Georgia proclaims herself independent—Georgians find their salvation in this historically-necessary step, the only way to a brighter future.

1919.

A long year of sufferings, deprivations and anxiety has been undergone. Georgia becomes strengthened. Georgia gets on her feet, has faith in her star and with a joyful thrill welcomes the anniversary of her deliverance.

January 12, 1920.

A great solemn day, the day of the resurrection of Georgia. The cultured West has recognised Georgia, acknowledged her right to an independent life. And like a rejoicing echo resounded this news throughout all the country. The eye became clearer, the word bolder, the movements more assured.

May 7, 1920.

The North stretched a hand to Georgia. The rejoicing of rejoicings, the celebration of celebrations: To live in peace with the Russian people, with whom the Georgians have shared for more than 100 years woe and joy, does not then every son of Georgia wish and aspire to this? To be sisters equal in situation, free in election—can there exist any more natural connection between Russia and Georgia?..

May 26, January 12, May 7—three dates—milestones for the new history of Georgia. Hope, Faith and Love unite from now on these three great days—historical, significant—that brought to the Georgian people the greatest right—the right to live.

The prophetic words of Great Akaki Tsereteli (Georgian poet) have come true:

"O, no! She is not dead,—
She only sleeps and will again awake:
He, who wishes her to sleep for ever,
Will sooner himself be dead"...
Georgia has awakened, Georgia lives.

G. Diki (in "Groussia").

King George's Birthday.

On June 3, the birthday of His Majesty, King George V, will be celebrated by all British subjects throughout the world. Commander Luke, D.S.O., the British Chief Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia, is giving a special luncheon to the British residents in Tiflis in honour of the occasion.

RED AZERBAIDJIAN

(Continued from page 1).

when the Bolsheviks had just entered Azerbaijan, the troops were sent there in a few days—maximum in a week—the Soviet troops would enter Tiflis. Russian officials coming to Georgia confirmed their assurance as did other elements who spread the most incredible rumours in respect to the situation in Georgia. For instance they affirmed that revolts against the Government take place everywhere in Georgia; that Gegetchkori had shot himself; that Jordania was arrested and that the Soviet troops had drawn near, along the Georgian-Military route to Mzkhet. However, the warrior-mood in the Soviet troops directed against Georgia, and supported by similar rumours and the appeal of Bolsheviks to "set free" the working masses in Georgia from the "bourgeois" minority of the Government was soon dispersed, being influenced by the steady defence of the Georgian troops. The arrival of the first 200 wounded and killed to the rear entirely persuaded the Reds that it was not possible to occupy speedily Tiflis and "set free" the working masses of Georgia.

On May 21 six echelons of troops were sent from the front into the interior of the country: it is not known with what object. The Bolsheviks had declared mobilization but without success.

Death Sentence on Nationalist Leaders.

The Turkish court-martial has pronounced judgment on Moustafa Kemal Effendi, native of Salonica, Ali Fuad Pasha, ex-commander of the 20th Army Corps, Dr. Adnan bey, Colonel Kara Vassif Bey, Alfred Rustem Bey, (an Englishman converted to Islamism), ex-ambassador at Washington, and Halide Edib Khanum (the Turkish lady novelist) wife of Adnan bey, having taken money by force from the public, having recruited troops without the Sultan's authorisation and having fomented troubles in the interior, having also covered their movement with the false title of national forces, having delivered speeches and placarded proclamations hostile to the legal Government, having finally committed many abominable crimes against the peaceful population of the interior, sacking and pillaging villages and carrying out massacres, are by the court condemned to death, and their goods confiscated.