No doubt many Unionists might demur, or only accept with reluctance the claim of the Irish to a distinct nationality, and would be prepared to sacrifice their Act of Union folk. Therefore we have the duty of sacrificing every selfish interest in order to help them, recognising that our efforts will be vain if we act from fear of revolution or from any other motive except affection for them. For men are perishing for want of leaders in religion, in politics, and every kind of human activity. Not we, the old leaders of industry, but the men who stand in the breach by showing that, in claiming leadership, we claim only the heaviest burden and the least reward — Yours, etc.,

AUSTIN HOPKINSON.

House of Commons.

BERLIN AND UPPER SILESIA.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—I am reluctant to take any more of your space with Mrs. Buxton's reply to my last letter, especially as I really do not believe that Mrs. Buxton's figures, even if they were proved to be true, will help us in the future. Of course Mrs. Buxton has very much changed her opinions, I should imagine that she would regard the wishes of the Irish people as the most urgent consideration, and that she would most anxiously scrutinise the results of the plebiscite, not the official majority figures announced by German propaganda, but the results as shown in the method prescribed by the Treaty of Versailles.

Nothing can more promote unsettlement in Europe and impede its economic recovery than that Mrs. Buxton and others should give preference to the unholy desire for revenge over the wishes of the Irish people. It is by no means a question of religion, but for the sake of the future of the Irish people, that I have been at pains to disentangle the 1929 figures, and I find that, in that year the Germans excluded Upper Silesia, consigned 1,197,849,000,000 tons of coal and 9,870,000,000 tons of lignite, or in 203,336,000,000 tons. What is Germany's output to supply this demand? From January to December, 1929, she produced 1,131,565,000 tons of coal and 1,163,565,000 tons of lignite, or in 2,354,800,000 tons. Deduct from this 12,000,000 tons, the amount of coal and lignite sent to the Allied Governments during the war, the amount of coal and lignite sent to the Allied Governments during the war, and you get 203,336,000,000 tons. Upper Silesia, she has a surplus of 37,564,000 tons (100,000,000 tons of coal and 7,000,000 tons of lignite), which is ample to meet 30,000,000 tons (100,000,000 tons of coal and 7,000,000 tons of lignite). But the Germans are going completely to crush her — Yours, etc.,

J. H. HARLEY.

Countess Hall, Spring Gardens,
London, S.W., May 30.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Will you permit me to appeal to your readers for assistance in the effort to obtain employment for ex-service men?

The essential point is that we are leaders in industry when our followers are about to suffer, mainly as a result of our efforts to bring about a just peace, and to make it a foundation for the future. We have the duty of sacrificing our selfish interests in order to help them, recognising that our efforts will be vain if we act from fear of revolution or from any other motive except affection for them. For men are perishing for want of leaders in religion, in politics, and every kind of human activity. Not we, the old leaders of industry, but the men who stand in the breach by showing that, in claiming leadership, we claim only the heaviest burden and the least reward — Yours, etc.,

AUSTIN HOPKINSON.

House of Commons.
ends you meet—don’t say regretfully: the would make?” Treat yourself to a movie of every scene that pleases you can learn to use a Kodak in half-an-hour.

THE HOME OF MUSIC

Signor Nevotti
The Italian Tenor

Kodak Ltd.
Kingsway
London, W.C.

 nods at the British citizen and his wife had been treated with this indignity in a foreign country? Two distinct propositions have been made. On the one side there is the remedy connoted in the expression of “getting murder by the throat.” The power of militarism may prevail in Ireland for a time, but, permanently, militarily and resolutely by killing, arresting, and locking cannot pacify Ireland, or do other than arouse indulgence in the vast body of Irish citizens who live outside Ireland. The plea of law and order sounds hollow in face of an increasing anarchy and disorder. The time is passed when a claim is a free life and free development can be met by a coercive Act imposing military dictation.

On the other side the policy is a true one. There is probably a large measure of general support that something must be done—must be done first step in the direction of settlement. The difficulty is how to bring about such a step. Surely it should be a matter of common agreement to desist from further violence on either side. It is well known that the demand for surrender is found to be impossible, it is time then to formulate some fresh proposal. It is not a question whether the stronger nation should demand humiliation from the weaker. The thing should be done, and no spirit of domi-

In the many different ways it is made a condition that Ireland should first be, in a military sense, conquered, then receive a benevolent, and the vassals of evil will demand fresh victims and fresh losses. What can be gained by such a course? The British soldier would be to find a basis for a friendly settlement which may be expected to be permanent, but the terrorist who will not be foolish enough to attempt to forest at this stage—Yours, &c.,

AFTER THE ULSTER ELECTIONS

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian,

Sir—Not quite six weeks ago the Government disfranchised itself by its attitude towards the 1911 election, during which it was expected by all Ireland. Even the eighteen-hour rejection was conditional. For it is now notorious that the Government’s hope is that the representa-
tion “Northern “ Ireland respectively should form the proposed Assembly. The tragedy is that all minorities in “Southern “ Ireland are frustrated themselves, while the false issue upon which the “Northern “ elections have been fought has only served to accentuate traditional hostilities. At the last moment—too late, to avert the treachery of the elections—the Vatican definitely threw its weighty influence into the scales in favour of the Constitution Assembly movement. Yet not, let us hope, too late to secure all that is essential in the proposal. Now that the power of the principal parties may be assumed to be satisfactorily, by the issue of its writs; Sinn Fein by rendering them completely void, and “ Ulster in scale, and their determination to make away in the last resort—the moment has arrived.

HAPMAN, LTD.

BROWNIES—FILMS

ING AND PRINTING

QUARE, MANCHESTER

“Every happy year with your Kodak”

STABLISHED 1874

EMPL0YMENT FOR EX-SERVICE

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian,

Sir—Will you permit me to appeal to your readers for assistance in the effort to obtain employment for ex-service men of superior education and attainments? It has been the privi-

lage of the Department of the Ministry of Labour to find employment, in its north-western district, for more than 5,000 ex- offiers and rankers, but its registers still contain the names of 1,000 who are looking for work. Many of them have been unemployed for months. They include a large proportion who are fitted for the positions of bookkeepers, clerks, or cashiers; these are others who are qualified for responsible positions in almost every trade and profession.

I want your promises personal effort on behalf of these men, each of whom has rendered himself service to his country, to be considered. It is almost certain that it is a time when the retention of the British troops which will be in the Caucasus and the sending of British troops to help them would have saved Armenia, and at the same time saved a million from enormous expense due to the Armenian uprising and its fanaticism. That, however, is matter of history; we have done for ourselves what is possible at the present time.

I answer that our Government can do at least:

1. In any concessions that they make to Turkey they shall, in return, evacuate the “Armenian home” in the North-east of Asia Minor and evacuate any territory she now occupies in the neighborhood of Kars and Alexandropol.

2. In any negotiations with the Russian Government they can only that the Armenians in the Caucasus shall be allowed to retain their de facto situation, to join themselves with Russia if they choose, or with the rest of Asia Minor if they choose.

3. In any difficult problems in which France needs our help they can make it a condition of our cooperation that France should continue in the occupation of Armenia, to protect the Christian inhabitants of Armenia from their age-long foes.

France has hitherto been on this distinct undertaking. Earlier, during the Great War, she received thousands of recruits from the Armenians on a distinct undertaking that their national aspirations in Armenia should be satisfied. It is now for France to intervene and, for England to insist that she should do so.

I believe that if the commercial community will give this assistance, “adopting” individuals in English towns have adopted French towns, a large percentage of these men will speedily be in the market work when trade begins to improve, and I believe, too, that everyone who succeeds in placing an ex-service man in a situation will feel that he has done something towards paying off a national debt—Yours, &c.,


PAYMENT OF MEMBERS AND INCOME TAX

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian,

Sir—Now that the principle of payment for members is admitted to be a correct one, it seems an anomaly to continue paying them at the rate of a second-class civil clerkship. Surely our legislators should be placed on a par with the rest of the Laboring world.