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MOTOR-CAR.

**AGAINST A
MOTER.**

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CORRESPONDENCE.

**SILESIA AND ARMENIA: A
CONTRAST.**

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—The Prime Minister's firm handling of the Upper Silesian question has been welcomed by nearly all sections of British opinion. In the interests of justice and fair play he ran grave risks and faced—what he has hitherto shrunk from—the possibility of being charged with leanings towards pro-Germanism, and at the same time brought the Anglo-French Alliance as near to a split as could possibly be conceived. "Fair play," he declared, "is what Britain stands for, and I hope she will stand for it to the end. Whatever happens we cannot accept a *fait accompli*. That would be to permit a defiance which might lead to consequences of the most disastrous kind, and we do not accept it. . . . With an earnest desire to see peace restored in Europe, and knowing that peace cannot be restored anywhere except on the basis of stern justice, I make an appeal to all concerned to do what is right, to be upright and fear not."

For such a cause Mr. Lloyd George is justified in his present policy. But I hold, and hold strongly, that the principle of the sanctity of the Versailles Treaty, which the Prime Minister has been at pains to defend, applies equally and notably to the Treaty of Sevres. In regard to that treaty the Prime Minister has apparently been content to let things drift until few of its clauses can now be looked upon as applicable. At the last London Conference he declared that the "march of events" left the Supreme Council no alternative except modification of the treaty. Is not this to accept a *fait accompli*? And at whose hands? That of a rebel chief in a country whose capital was completely under our control, occupied by our troops, and administered by Allied Commissioners. Ever since the Armistice Mustapha Kemal has been allowed to consolidate his position, to gather and train troops, and finally to flout the will of the Allies as embodied in the Sevres Treaty.

"The Versailles Treaty is the charter of Polish freedom," said Mr. George. But is not the Treaty of Sevres equally the charter of liberty of another Allied nation—namely, the Armenians? Not only has the charter of Armenian independence not been honoured, but the existence of the Armenian race has well-nigh been destroyed. The claims of the Armenians for just treatment by the Allies were established by their conduct during the war.

To the part they played in the struggle the Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs himself testified in October, 1918. "In the autumn of 1914," wrote Lord Robert Cecil from the Foreign Office,

the Turks sent emissaries to the National Congress of the Ottoman Armenians then sitting at Erzerum and made them offers of autonomy if they would actively assist Turkey in the war. The Armenians replied that they would do their duty individually as Ottoman subjects, but that as a nation they could not work for the cause of Turkey and her allies. On account, in part, of this courageous refusal the Ottoman Armenians were systematically murdered by the Turkish Government in 1915. Two-thirds of the population were exterminated by the most cold-blooded and fiendish methods—more than 700,000 people, men, women, and children alike.

From the beginning of the war, that half of the Armenian nation which was under the sovereignty of Russia organised volunteer forces and, under their heroic leader, Andranik, bore the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting in the Caucasian campaigns. After the breakdown of the Russian Army at the end of 1917 these Armenian forces

ence if that important coalfield is torn out of Germany and handed over to Poland. It would make a considerable difference to the capacity of Germany to pay.

At the time of the Spa Agreement, moreover, the Germans only consented to deliver the two million tons of coal per month to the Allies on an assurance from Mr. Lloyd George that their needs would be more favourably taken into account in the Allies' allocation of the Upper Silesian coal. Unfortunately this promise was never fulfilled, and the lack of coal has proved a most serious handicap to Germany's economic recovery and with it to her power of making reparation.

Meanwhile, Poland's need of imported coal amounts to a little more than seven million tons yearly. Even supposing she refrained from opening up the vast resources of coal within her own territory (which are even greater than those of Upper Silesia), it should not be beyond the wit of the Supreme Council to secure the satisfaction of Poland's needs without dislocating all the complex economic arrangements which render Upper Silesia as integral a part of the industry of East Germany as Lancashire is of the North of England.—Yours, &c.,

DOROTHY F. BUXTON.
6, Erskine Hill, London, N.W. 11,
May 25.

"GERMANY REVISITED."

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me to say a word in confirmation of Miss Fry's reply to Professor Zimmern's view of the effect of the Friends' relief work in Germany. The average German will never take the same view as Professor Zimmern of Germany's responsibility, just as the average Englishman can never be expected to take the current Continental view of England's part in the Boer War. But the following incident may illustrate the influence of the Friends' work on German opinion.

A German of strong patriotic feeling, together with a fair and candid mind, was expressing doubt as to the possibility of better international relations and the eradication of war. She was inclined, judging by the experience of recent years, to think that fear and revenge would always dominate foreign policy. "And yet," she said, "I do not know. When I think of the Quakers' work here it does not seem impossible to direct international policy on a more human basis." This lady herself exercised the franchise, was a teacher in the upper forms of a large school, and had no little influence in forming her pupils' ideas in such matters. She is typical of the best of German democracy, hesitating between the desire to base German policy on honest and human foundations and the fear that such an attempt must fail. She has had no personal contact with Quaker workers, but has been deeply impressed by what she has heard and seen of "Quaker-speisung" in her school. It is difficult to believe that the severest strictures on the misdeeds of past German Governments could have produced any effect comparable with that of straightforward goodwill in a hostile world.

My own experience of Germany revisited is that this lady's attitude is very prevalent.—Yours, &c.,

MARGARET M. GREEN.
61, Great Ormond Street, London,
W.C. 1, May 24.

**THE CHURCH AND POST-WAR
PROBLEMS.**

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—May we be permitted to make use of your columns to get into touch with clergy and ministers who served during the war? It appears to us that there are strong reasons why those who have had this experience should consider it a matter of the first importance to

A TALKING VIOLIN

**CHEAPER AND BETTER
TELEPHONES.**

**MANY NEW USES FOR
ELECTRICITY.**

(From our London Staff.)

FLEET STREET, THURSDAY NIGHT.
That electricity may be used in the future for dozens of handy instruments hitherto yet conceived of is the promise held out by two electrical engineers from Copenhagen. Messrs. Alfred Johnsen and Knud Rahbek, lecturing to-day at the Institute of Electrical Engineers, they described and illustrated demonstrations the consequences of a discovery made by them in 1917 during experiments on telephony. In that year Mr. Johnsen and Rahbek discovered that a special adhesive force was developed when an electric current was applied to two solid bodies, of them a bad conductor of electricity (such as certain minerals, for example) and one of them a conducting body (such as a metal disc) resting upon the other. This adhesion was found to be increased in proportion to the area of contact between the two bodies. An attraction equal to several pounds can be obtained between an ordinary thick lithographic stone and a 2-inch metal disc resting thereon when an electric current of 440 volts is applied. The current then is of the value of a few micro-ampères, which is a very weak one. The disc will lift the stone while the current is applied and drop it if the current be interrupted in the same way that an electro-magnet can be lifted by its armature. On the other hand this experiment can be carried out with true insulators such as glass, mica, hard rubber, &c., as the necessary current cannot flow.

A Pocket Telephone

Mr. Johnsen, who read the lecture, explained one important difference between this new electrically-produced adhesion and that of the common magneto. The armature will attract a magnet from a distance, but in the new experiment the conducting body and the bad conductor must be in close contact. The closer and smoother their surfaces in contact the more the adhesion produced. A comparatively weak current can be employed to produce a comparatively big force of adhesion. This attraction naturally causes a considerable friction between the two forces. This is utilised for technical purposes by using the badly-conducting body in the form of a cylinder which is kept in rotation and on which a metal band slides. By applying a suitable electric current the band can be made to adhere firmly to the cylinder, and can be made to contract springs and operate various devices, the whole forming what electrical engineers know as an electrostatic relay. The lecturer explained how, for example, if a diaphragm in a sound-box replaced the cylinder in the above contrivance a pocket telephone was formed. Other alterations resulted in a pocket electroscope. This is an instrument shaped like a fat fountain-pen. It is normally used to test the strength of a current passing through wires with which it is placed in contact.

Other applications of the new discovery will produce an improved telegraphic receiver and telegraphic transmitting relay (i.e., acting like two telegraphic transmitters working simultaneously). A slightly different instrument still operated on the same principle could act as a cheap electric bell device, requiring an exceedingly small current. Cheaper operation of telephones was also promised by the lecturer as a consequence of this new telegraphic transmitting relay.

Another development of the discovery is a loud-speaking telephone, which Mr. Johnsen illustrated by lantern-slides. A system of varying adhesion and relaxation is obtained by special valves, and produces with a very weak current a reproduction of the sound transmitted but louder than the original.

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To the part they played in the struggle
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the Turks sent emissaries to the National
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sovereignty of Russia organised volunteer
forces and, under their heroic leader,
Andranik, bore the brunt of some of the
heaviest fighting in the Caucasian campaigns.
After the breakdown of the Russian Army at
the end of 1917 these Armenian forces took
over the Caucasian front, and for five months
delayed the advance of the Turks, thus
rendering an important service to the British
Army in Mesopotamia.

The Poles, half of whom fought with the
Germans, are to be free. The Armenians,
who fought with the Allies, are abandoned.
Why this differentiation? Has justice
geographical limits? It may be that the
demands of "stern justice" only become
articulate when they are consonant with the
requirements of finance and commerce. Must
one accept the view put forward in the "New
Republic" that material considerations in-
duced the British and French Governments to
fall so far short of the dictates of "stern
justice" as to be completely indifferent, if
not hostile, to the fate of the Armenian
people? Denikin was encouraged to pursue
his dreams of a restored Russian Empire, in
which Armenia and the whole of Trans-
Caucasia must be included. When this
scheme failed and the power of Russia had
waned, concession-huntin in the rich lands
occupied by Moslems in Asia Minor and the
Caucasus necessitated a rapprochement with
the Turks and Tartars and a corresponding
aloofness from the Armenians. As a sop to
home opinion in England and France, the
United States was freely talked of as the
natural protector of the Armenian people,
and with the same desire not to injure them-
selves in the esteem of the Moslems or of
public opinion in their countries the Allied
Governments assigned to President Wilson
the task of delimiting the frontiers of
Armenia. This award they rejected when
Mustapha Kemal presented them with the
fait accompli of invasion.

The moment has come for plain speaking.
Will that large section of British opinion
which has interested itself in the fate of the
Christian population in the Middle East let
the matter rest in its present almost hopeless
position? "Peace cannot be restored except
on the basis of stern justice. . . . Fair play is
what Britain stands for, and I hope she will
stand for it to the end." Mr. George could
have spoken these words on behalf of free-
dom for Armenia with less cost than that
involved in his present outburst. The world
would have approved. The means to coerce
Turkey were available. But the will was
absent.—Yours, &c.,
NOEL BUXTON.
12, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.,
May 25.

BERLIN AND UPPER SILESIA.

the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.
Sir.—Your correspondent Mr. Harley denies

war. She was inclined, judging by the experi-
ence of recent years, to think that fear and
revenge would always dominate foreign policy.
"And yet," she said, "I do not know. When
I think of the Quakers' work here it does not
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My own experience of Germany revisited is
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Yours, &c.,
MARGARET M. GREEN.
61, Great Ormond Street, London,
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THE CHURCH AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—May we be permitted to make use of
your columns to get into touch with clergy
and ministers who served during the war? It
appears to us that there are strong reasons why
those who have had this experience should con-
sider it a matter of the first importance to keep
in contact with one another and to act as a
body.

First, we feel that the question which above
all others must be faced at the present day, and
to which the world will increasingly, as it re-
covers from its present numbness of thought,
demand from us an answer, is the extent to
which the Christian Church can under any cir-
cumstances approve of the use of force by those
who accept its tenets. Most of us had to find
an answer in 1914; to some it will still appear
that they then decided rightly; others will feel
that they made a gigantic mistake. In any
case, the matter is one which ought fully and
carefully to be discussed.

But this is not the only question that urgently
calls for consideration. We must also ask our-
selves what the attitude of the Church must be
to the present world-order. To some of us it
appears that there are features of it which can
only be identified with Satanism. The Chris-
tian Church in England has, speaking generally,
been more distinguished in the work of the
pastor than in that of the prophet. Is it pos-
sible that for it to continue to devote its best
thought and energy to pastoral work is equiva-
lent to prophesying, by silence, smooth things?
But if the Church is to adapt the rôle of pro-
phet, what is its message to be?

There are other questions which must be
faced, but it is not only to discuss these diffi-
culties that we ought to meet together. There
is a general tendency after a great war for many
of the finest souls of a nation to become spiri-
tually weary, to lack the heart and vitality to
carry on the ceaseless struggle against the at-
mosphere of materialism and want of ideals
into which the world so readily sinks. If, as
we believe, there is a Divine life within the
Church, it ought to be its special function both
to hold up faithfully spiritual values before the
world, and also to supply the energy which will
carry the world forward in these times of wear-
iness and stagnation. But as individuals we
cannot do this. On all except the strongest of
us the pressure of the world-weariness is too
great. If we are to give anything to the world
we must be a corporate body, and meet together
to strengthen one another and realise in fellow-
ship with one another what our function is in
the world as members of the Church of God.

The purpose of the Padres' Fellowship is to
create an organisation which will secure this
union, and the Manchester area is arranging a
conference at Whaley Bridge, beginning in the
evening of Monday, June 27, and ending at
breakfast on Thursday, June 30, to consider
"The Church's Message To-day." Amongst
those who have already promised to come are
Dr. Mackintosh, Canon Darbyshire, the Rev. F.
R. Barry, D.S.O. (Principal of Knutsford Test
School), the Rev. R. G. Parsons, the Rev. G. Bar-
clay, and the Rev. L. W. Grensted. The cost of
the conference will be 25s., and we should be
grateful if any persons who wish to come will
write to Mr. Dyson not later than May 30, as
rooms must be definitely booked. We should
also be glad if any clergy or ministers who

A Pocket Telephone.

Mr. Johnsen, who read the lecture, explained
one important difference between this new elec-
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ing adhesion and relaxation is obtained by
special valves, and produces with a very weak
current a reproduction of the sound transmitted,
but louder than the original.

Violin Plays Itself.

An intriguing example of the significance of
the discovery was a talking violin, which,
during the lecture to-night was made to give
musical selections as well as to talk by a person
placed in a distant room. The violin, which
was placed on the lecturer's table, was an
ordinary wooden instrument, but without
strings. In front of it was placed a rotating
cylinder of agate rubbing against a piece of
metal.

The lecturers also showed how the discovery
could be applied to a wireless telegraph, trans-
mitting wireless messages far more rapidly
than at present, even up to the uselessly rapid
rate of 500 words per minute, and recording
them on the paper tape. The clever but very
technical exposition of this new instrument by
Mr. Johnsen evoked enthusiastic acclamation
from his audience.

The lecture, which was entitled "A physical
phenomenon and its application to telegraphy,
telephony, &c.," marked the re-entry of the
Institute of Electrical Engineers into their fine
Thames-side building, which has been occupied
since 1915 until a week ago by the Royal Air
Force.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

House of Commons: The International Labour
Conference at Washington; Debate on
Conventions.
Mr. McCurdy at West Midland Coalition Liberal
Meeting, Birmingham.
Unveiling in Liverpool of the Partridge Bust of
George Washington.
Geographical Society Annual Meeting, Town
Hall, 3.
Federation of Free Church Councils, Annual
Meeting, Central Hall, 3.
Manchester Assizes: Civil Causes, before Mr.
Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Acton, at
10.30.—With a jury: E. Ascoli and Sons v.
Minerva Spinning Company, Limited
(part heard); Butterworth and Dickinson,
Limited v. Alfille; Young v. Oppenheim and
Co.; Andrew McCowatt and others v. H.
Allerton and others; J. H. Agnew and
Brother v. Harari; Ogden and Doodson,
Limited v. Robinson; Forrest v. Riley.
Parties must be prepared for trial in either
court.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

Matsins at 11; Evensong at 3.30.
Holy Communion: Week days, daily at 7.30 a.m.
Fridays (choral), at 11 a.m. Baptisms daily, after du-
note.
Friday.—Matsins: Introl. 1.700 (Cobb), "Beloved, let us
love one another." Holy Communion, Stanford, in C.
Hymns, 184, 551. Evensong: Travers, in F., Anthem, 1, 128
(Cowen). "Except the Lord build." Service rendered
without organ.

A house in Alexandra Road South, East
Ham, was struck by lightning yesterday.

Violin Plays Itself.