

# Headway

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## THE MONTH IN PERSPECTIVE.

The question of German reparation—the amount Germany ought to pay, the amount she is able to pay, and the method by which payment may be effected—has been discussed at endless Allied and Allied-Enemy Conferences, at Hythe, at Boulogne, at Brussels, at Spa, at Paris, and now, finally, at London, and the upshot of it all is that the German delegates have gone back to Berlin, Allied troops are in possession of various German towns, and the settlement of the indemnity is as far off as ever. The situation is briefly this: The Treaty of Versailles does not fix the total of the German indemnity, but leaves it to be determined by the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission, which Commission is charged with the duty of notifying the total agreed upon to the German Government on or before May 1st, 1921. At the same time, the Commission is to draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of thirty years from May 1st, 1921. According to the principles laid down in the Treaty, it was more than likely that Germany might be made chargeable with a debt which, however just it might be in theory, it was entirely beyond her capacity to pay. Here is to be found the explanation of the series of conferences already referred to, whose object was to bring the provisions of the Treaty into relation with existing conditions. At Spa, last July, the Allies for the first time met the German experts, but the latter produced no definite reparation plan, although they appear to have impressed the Allies with their sincerity and honesty. Six months later, in January, 1921, the Allied Governments met in Paris and fixed the total of the German indemnity at £11,300,000,000, spread over a period of forty-two years. In addition, they proposed a 12 per cent. levy on German exports. In March the Allies and the Germans met a second time, in London. The German delegates put forward two proposals—the first, on March 1st, a suggested total of £2,500,000,000, from which should be deducted £1,000,000,000 which they claimed had been already paid (the Allies dispute this figure, cutting it down by half); the second, on March 7th, a more serious proposal, *i.e.* (1) acceptance of the Paris plan (two annuities of two milliards and three annuities of three milliards of gold francs, plus 12 per cent. of the value of German exports) for the first

five years; (2), compliance with the terms of the Treaty after that period. The latter half of the German proposal, if it means anything at all, can only be interpreted in the light of Article 234 of the Treaty, to mean that at the expiration of the first five years the Reparation Commission should settle the further amounts to be paid by Germany, taking into consideration, her resources and capacity at that date. This proposal, like the first, was made conditional on Upper Silesia reverting to Germany. Both proposals were rejected by the Allies, who at once proceeded to enforce sanctions on Germany. These sanctions include the occupation of Rhine towns, the seizure by the Allies of the existing Customs in the occupied German territories, and the erection of a new Customs line on the external frontier of the occupied German territory. Great Britain has also passed a Bill to enforce the payment of 50 per cent. of German trading accounts into the Exchequer to the credit of the German indemnities, and the other Allied Great Powers have agreed in principle to this measure.

## Germany Appeals to the League

Germany's reply to the Allies' action took the form of an appeal to the League of Nations. The Memorandum, a copy of which has been sent by the Secretariat to every Member of the League, claims that the action of the Allies is contrary to the Treaty of Versailles. It is pointed out that none of the stipulations in the Treaty permit the further occupation of German territory, but only, in certain cases, delay in evacuation of territory occupied in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. Secondly, that the measures which the Allies have the right to take under Paragraph 18 of Annex II. to Part VIII., in the case of voluntary default by Germany, include only economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and that the words which follow—"and in general, such other measures as the Allied and Associated Powers may determine to be necessary under the circumstances"—cannot be stretched to include occupation of territory. Thirdly, that economic sanctions may only be applied in the case of default in regard to reparation obligations, whereas the Allies justify their action on the grounds that Germany has also infringed the stipulations of the Treaty in regard to war criminals and disarmament. Fourthly, that the time limit (May 1st), within which, in accordance with Article 235, the sum of twenty milliards is to be paid to the Allies in specie or in



kind, has not yet expired.\* Fifthly, that the second sanction announced, *i.e.*, the partial confiscation of the purchase price of German goods, would, in fact, be in contradiction to the assurance expressly given by the Belgian and British Governments with regard to the non-application of Paragraph 18, in case of voluntary default by Germany in the pursuance of the obligations under this part of the Treaty. Sixthly, that the introduction of a special Customs régime in the Rhine is not applicable as a punitive measure, since Article 270 of the Treaty stipulates that it shall only be applied if such a measure is considered necessary in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of the Rhine Provinces. Finally, the German Government appeals to the League under Article 17 of the Covenant, stating in advance its readiness to accept the obligations of membership for the purpose of the dispute in question.†

### The Way Out.

We publish on another page a memorandum prepared by Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, in which the German appeal is welcomed as a step in the right direction. The further suggestion is made that the League should appoint a special tribunal, with financial experts as assessors, to determine how much Germany can reasonably pay, including payments by services. A settlement of the indemnity question is urgently necessary in the interests of the peace of the world and the restoration of the economic life of Europe, and the League is the only international body which is sufficiently representative to avoid the reproach of being at once judge, plaintiff, and jury. Not only, therefore, do we welcome the German appeal to the Council of the League, but we respectfully urge that body, to act on the advice given to the Assembly last November by Lord Robert Cecil, and to adopt as their motto the words: "Be just and fear not."

### Mandates and Publicity.

The discussion of the Mesopotamian and the Palestine Mandates in the House of Lords on March 14th, raised a constitutional question of the highest importance, namely, the rights of Parliament in the matter of mandates generally. The debate has been followed by a lengthy correspondence in *The Times*, initiated by Lord Islington. Criticism centres around Lord Curzon's statement that it would be "intensely derogatory to the League" to submit the terms of the mandates to Parliament before they had been submitted to the Council of the League. There is nothing in the Covenant to justify this view. Under Article 22, the functions of the League in connection with mandates are confined to seeing that the mandate is in accordance with the terms of this Article, establishing a Permanent Commission to receive and examine the Annual Reports of the Mandatories, and seeing that the terms of the mandates are being duly carried out. The mandates

\* The Allies, however, claim that the speeches of responsible German statesmen show that Germany does not intend to pay, and that she has committed a breach, in anticipation, of her Treaty obligations.

† A further Memorandum has been addressed to the League by Dr. Simons, protesting against the further Allied occupation of German towns, and urging a settlement by the League of Nations.

themselves are drawn up by the Allied Governments concerned, and are then communicated to the League. We fail to understand how it can be more derogatory to the League to receive mandates which have been endorsed by the Legislature than it is to receive mandates which have been drafted by the Cabinet without reference to Parliament. The method of only submitting the mandate to Parliament after the Council of the League has finally considered them, completely rules out the possibility of amendment of the draft by the people immediately concerned. It means simply that Parliament will be asked to accept or reject, not to amend.

### Mandates and Money.

The matter is all the more serious in that the acceptance of most of the mandates involves expenditure which the taxpayers of the mandatory Powers will be called upon to defray. The fear which is entertained in this country by many critics of secrecy in regard to mandates is that Great Britain may be committed without her knowledge to obligations involving expenditure far beyond the limit to which she is prepared to go. Here a clear distinction should be drawn between obligations implicit in the terms of the Covenant, and responsibilities entered into by the mandatory for its own supposed profit. If a mandatory Power adheres to the spirit and letter of the Covenant, he will not expect to make any profit out of mandates, beyond what is bound to accrue from the increased prosperity of the mandated territory. At the same time, provision must be made for adequate taxation in order to carry out the obligations of the Covenant. Further than this no mandatory is required to go.

### Poland and Peace.

With the signature of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement on March 16th, a very considerable clearance has been effected in the difficult path of peace with Russia. A second obstacle to the establishment of friendly relations has been removed by the signature of the Russo-Polish Peace Treaty on March 18th. Ratification is to take place at Minsk in thirty days. Territorial questions at issue between the two countries were settled last October in a preliminary peace treaty, and the final treaty, which has just been signed, is mainly concerned with financial agreements. The gain to Poland is here perhaps more apparent than real, for the observance of reparation clauses is notoriously less easy to enforce than that of clauses dealing with transfer of territory. Meanwhile the dispute between Poland and Lithuania is still unsettled. According to official documents which we have received from the Lithuanian Legation relating to the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of July 12th, 1920, and to the Russo-Polish preliminary Treaty of October, 1920, it appears that the latter Treaty is not inconsistent with the terms of the former. By the former Treaty Russia waived sovereign rights over territory recognised as Lithuanian. By the latter, the allocation of the disputed territory to either Poland or Lithuania is recognised to be a matter to be settled solely between these two States. As at present arranged, a Polish-Lithuanian Conference is to open at Brussels on April 18th, under the presidency of M. Hymans, acting for the League of Nations.

### The Future of Upper Silesia.

On March 20th, the plebiscite was taken under the supervision of the Allied Powers, by which the inhabitants of what was once Germany's richest province declared their choice between Germany and Poland. The result of the vote showed a majority in favour of Germany in thirteen out of the seventeen districts into which Upper Silesia is divided. It now remains for the Allied Powers to redraw the frontiers. The question is, how far would it be possible to divide the parts without destroying the prosperity of the whole? Both Germany and Poland claim that the wealth of Upper Silesia is necessary to their national existence, and it is impossible to deny a measure of reason to the arguments of both. The vast stores of riches that the province contains in the form of coal, iron, zinc, and other minerals, lie massed in its south-eastern districts, and it is precisely here that the Polish vote has had its victories. The industries of Upper Silesia have reached a very high stage of development under German administration. Large groups of pits are in possession of different colliery companies. The prosperity of great iron-works depends upon definite sources of supply from particular pits. It might easily happen that a partition made to satisfy the national aspirations of the dwellers in one district would destroy the whole invisible subterranean system on which that district depends for its livelihood. Thus much for the difficulties underground. There are others of the same kind on the surface. The magnificent railway system of the German State has covered Upper Silesia with a network of lines which has bound the industrial area into one whole. The rolling stock is, of course, entirely German. The Polish State is notoriously deficient in the means of transport, which are the first and primary requirements of collieries. There are many other complications arising out of the local conditions in Silesia into which it would be interesting to go if space allowed, such as the question of water supply, and the positions of the central electric power stations which serve the whole area. These, then, are a few of the difficulties which will beset the Allies when they proceed to the task of drawing a new boundary between Germany and Poland.

The full report of the Council's proceedings at its twelfth session last month is now available. The appointment of a large number of Commissions formed an important part of the work accomplished. In addition to the temporary Commission on the reduction of armaments, and the Permanent Mandates Commission, to which we referred in our last number, five other Commissions were established. The Commission on Amendments to the Covenant consists of eleven members (Great Britain, France, Italy, Uruguay, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Denmark, Canada, China, Japan, Colombia). In addition to the suggested Amendments brought forward at the Assembly, further amendments were invited up to March 31st. The Council had also to carry out a resolution of the Assembly to appoint an International Blockade Commission to consider the application of Article 16. According to the terms of this resolution, the Commission is to consist of a maximum of eight members, four being the States

permanently represented on the Council, and four being chosen from any other members of the League with special regard to their geographical situation. Cuba, Spain, Norway, and Switzerland have been invited to serve on this Commission. A third Commission, consisting of the representatives of Italy, Belgium, Brazil, France, England, and Holland, has been appointed to consider the exact scope of Article 18 of the Covenant which refers to the registration of treaties. The suggestion was raised at the Assembly that the terms of this Article did not specify in sufficiently exact detail the intentions of the Covenant in this respect. A fourth Commission is to deal with the Opium Traffic. It consists of the representatives of the eight countries signatory to the Opium Convention—Holland, Great Britain, France, India, Japan, China, Siam, and Portugal—and includes also three assessors nominated for two years, Sir John Jordan (England), M. Henri Brenier (France), and Mrs. Hamilton Wright (U.S.A.). Finally, the Council appointed a Commission of five to study the organisation of the Permanent Secretariat of the League and the International Labour Office.

### Publicity.

The case for publicity in regard to the proceedings of the League of Nations has an enthusiastic advocate in this country in the person of Lord Robert Cecil. Both at the Assembly and in the House of Commons—indeed, on almost every occasion when he has had to deal with the League of Nations—Lord Robert has urged the importance of publicity as the one and only lever with which to affect public opinion. The Council of the League has been considering the matter, and has come to the conclusion that the system employed up to now of admitting the public to the final meeting of the Session for the purpose of hearing the accumulated reports and decisions is not satisfactory. At the same time it was felt that it would be detrimental to the work of the Council to throw open all its meetings to the public, although public meetings might be held whenever this course seemed desirable. The plan now adopted is to publish each decision as it is reached, to issue comprehensive summaries of the discussions in the same way, and subsequently to publish, in volume form, available for the public, the complete *Procès Verbaux* of the whole of the debates.

### Co-ordination of Relief.

The foundation in May, 1919, of the International League of Red Cross Societies of thirty-one countries, marks a new epoch in the history of the Red Cross, which, from being identified merely with the field of battle, attained a new and wider significance and a peace-time task of very great importance. Exactly a year ago the Council of the League of Nations, meeting at Paris, endorsed an appeal by its President to the President of the League of Red Cross Societies, to organise an effort to deal with the ravages inflicted by disease upon the underfed populations of Central Europe. The need for co-ordination of voluntary effort was specially emphasised. Responding to this appeal, the Red Cross League has accepted the responsibility for co-ordinating organisations at present engaged in arresting disease and relieving distress in the war-stricken areas of Europe. This consolidation of forces, by preventing duplication of effort, should give a valuable impetus to the work of European relief.



## CHINA AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

By HIS EXCELLENCY DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

*(Chinese Minister in London, and Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva).*

LORD ROBERT CECIL has asked me to contribute a brief message to HEADWAY, the organ of the League of Nations Union. Being personally greatly interested in the cause of a world league of free peoples which shall secure for humanity "international justice, mutual defence, and permanent peace," I hasten to accept the invitation.

And this not only because it has been my privilege, as one of the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference, to perform a humble part in laying the foundations of the present League of Nations edifice, but also because, as representative of the Chinese Republic in Great Britain, I deem it an honour to be able to give expression to sentiments and aspirations entertained by one-fourth of the world's population. Mutual understanding is a step contributory to international peace, and so it can only enhance the effectiveness of the League of Nations Union propaganda if publicity could be given to China's hopes and aspirations.

All through China's forty centuries of civilisation, the one predominant concept in its political philosophy has been that RIGHT IS MIGHT. There is no need to resort to force, because right will triumph eventually. The usurper who achieves his ambition by violence soon rues the day, because Reason and Justice will demand retribution. Consequently, first the Mongols and then the Manchus, who conquered the Middle Kingdom by fire and sword, became themselves absorbed in the end.

Therefore, China has been more a pacific than a militarist country. Her people are peace-loving, and among foreign observers they are sometimes described as "too proud to fight." The Chinese believe implicitly in the sanity, as well as efficacy of Reason, and they spurn the employment of force. With them social, as well as international, intercourse should be founded on the bedrock of reason, not force. Hence, their unpreparedness in terms of modern armament.

Twenty, and even ten, years ago China's traditional policy was misunderstood, and because she would not arm herself to the teeth she was known as "The Sick Man of the East." At the 1907 Hague Peace Conference China's delegate asked the assembly: "If A declares war on B and refuses to fight, what then?" The assembly smiled, and called it a "Chinese Puzzle." To-day, the world is wiser, and the significance of China's attitude is being appreciated.

This is why the Chinese subscribe whole-heartedly to the cause of a world league of free peoples. The success of the League of Nations finds no greater rejoicers than in the Chinese Republic, and its future can find no more fervent well-wishers than in the nation which has always preferred Reason to Might. The spirit of the League is no less than the spirit of Chinese thought and tradition.

A world league of free peoples must not be merely nominal, but must also be real and actual. In other words, it must be a universal partnership participated in by all States, great and small, strong and weak. Broadly speaking, the world is composed of three groups of States: the European group, the American group, and a third group including Asia and the other parts of the

## A.A.R. AIMS AT RETIRING WHEN 55 YEARS OF AGE

THIS PLAN WILL ENABLE HIM TO DO SO. MEANWHILE IT SAFEGUARDS THE FINANCIAL COMFORT OF HIS WIFE SHOULD HE NOT REACH THAT AGE.

THIRTY-FIVE years of age and little headway made in the matter of saving! £200 or £300, that was all. Very little financial provision for his wife also—if anything happened to him. One or two small Insurance Policies, all helpful, but not sufficient to keep her in anything like the comfort he would desire her to enjoy. That was the situation last year.

This year, how different! A.A.R. has added no less a sum than £2,000 to his prospects for retirement at the age of 55, and more than £2,000 has been actually added to the financial provision for his wife, should he be taken from her. This has been done without any undue sacrifice, and, if all goes well, the Plan can be carried through just as easily as paying the rent.

A.A.R. deposits £110 per annum, for 20 years only, with the Sun Life of Canada; on his income-tax he gets abatement of £16 10s. (a gift from the Government), which really reduces the deposit to £93 10s.

If A.A.R. dies any time before the Bond (for £2,000, with profits) matures, his wife will receive the full amount of £2,000, together with 50 per cent. of all the deposits that have been made up to that time. Thus, if death occurred after paying five deposits of £110, his wife would receive £2,275.

If he lives the full period (20 years), he himself will draw out £2,000 when he is 55, together with profits which are estimated to be at least £740. Therefore, his Capital will be increased by no less a sum than £2,740. As he has only deposited £1,870 net, he makes a profit of £870 on the transaction.

If he needs money at any time after making three deposits, he can obtain an advance up to 95 per cent. of the generous Surrender Value. If he finds he cannot keep up the deposits he can exercise any one of several generous options.

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This is not only the best method of saving, but it enables you at the same time to safeguard the future of your Dependants. It can be adopted at any age and for any amount; your deposits may be about £10 if you cannot spare more, or £200 to £2,000 if your present income permits. The term may be for 10, 25, or any number of years.

The plan issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, one of the most progressive companies in the world. Its assets are over £23,000,000, and its affairs are subject to Annual Government Audit.

Why not investigate? Write, giving exact age and amount you can deposit each year, to J. F. Junkin, Sun Life of Canada, 9, Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. 2.

*The Sun Life of Canada is the Company which specialises in annuities—Immediate, Deferred and Joint Life.*

## PELMANISM AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH OR SPANISH.

An important revival of interest in the study of Foreign Languages and Foreign Literature is taking place in this country at the present time.

Circles for the study of Foreign Languages are being formed all over the country, books and pamphlets on various aspects of Foreign Literature are being eagerly read, and the work of the Modern Language Association is proceeding apace.

All this is very gratifying, for, as the Government Committee on the subject has recently reported, a better knowledge of Foreign Languages has become "a National necessity."

Amongst the agencies which are contributing to this revival of interest in Foreign Languages is the famous Pelman Institute.

This Institute has now opened a special department for teaching Foreign Languages through the post by a new and most interesting and effective method.

One reason why so many people have failed to learn, say, French, is because they have been taught by the wrong method.

The wrong method of learning French is to study it as though it were a dead language such as Latin or Greek—i.e., through the medium of English.

If you want to learn French easily and effectively it is necessary to learn it in French and not by any method involving translation into English, and the same, of course, applies to Spanish.

This is the method adopted by the Pelman Institute. It is described in two little books, one entitled "How to Learn French," and the other "How to Learn Spanish," copies of which can be obtained, gratis and post free, on application to the address given below.

The Pelman Language Courses are written entirely in French (or Spanish). There is not an English word in either of them. And yet—so simple and effective is the method employed—anyone, even without knowing a word of French (or Spanish) to begin with, can take one of these Courses and start learning French (or Spanish) right away without looking up the meaning of any words in a French-English (or Spanish-English) dictionary and without spending hours studying complicated rules of Grammar.

The Pelman method is the easiest and most effective method of learning French or Spanish that has ever been devised.

Whether you want to study these languages for the purpose of making yourself acquainted with the masterpieces of French or Spanish Literature, whether you want them for travelling purposes, or whether you want them for Business and Commercial reasons, the Pelman method is just what you require.

"Your method of teaching makes the reading of the French language delightfully easy," writes one student.

"I am delighted with the Spanish Course, and find it extremely interesting and easy to follow," writes another.

"I sailed for France, visited the Riviera, spent a fortnight with French friends in the Rhone Valley, and came home via Paris and Rouen. I met all kinds of people, but thanks to your First Course, which I did thoroughly, I was always able to make myself understood," writes a third.

So simple is this method that it enables you to speak, write, and read French (or Spanish) fluently and correctly in about one-third the usual time, and without that hesitation which comes when a Foreign Language is acquired, as it too often is, through the medium of translation. Write to-day for full particulars and a free copy of "How to Learn French" or "How to Learn Spanish" (mentioning which you require) to the Pelman Institute (Modern Languages Dept.), 112, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1.

world. These three groups should all be included, since universal co-operation is essential for the effective maintenance of the world's peace and the advancement of the common interests of humanity. Otherwise, the non-representation or non-participation of any one of these groups may jeopardise friendly relations between them, and even weaken the League itself, for the non-represented group may gradually lose interest in the League.

The recent action of the Assembly at Geneva regarding the election of the four non-permanent members will, therefore, be hailed with approval. It may be recalled that under the League of Nations Covenant the Council shall be composed of nine members. Five of these are permanent, being representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States. The other four are non-permanent, but their method of selection was left to the Assembly at Geneva to decide. After much thought and discussion the method of selection was adopted as follows: "Three shall be selected from among the members of the League from Europe and the American Continents, and one selected from those from Asia and the remaining parts of the world." Accordingly, Belgium, Brazil, China, and Spain were elected.

To the Chinese, the selection of their country as a member of the Council will not fail to afford genuine gratification, for they are animated by a keen desire to co-operate in the promotion of peace and good understanding between nations. On the other hand, the important thing to remember is the fact that the League of Nations has shown itself to be a universal confederation. The system of apportionment of seats on the Council decided upon as above, is equitable. It obviates the preponderance of any one part of the world, to the exclusion of the other parts. The system is in harmony with the spirit of the League, for the Council—the permanent embodiment of this spirit—will have the sum total of experience of all parts of the world together with their respective problems, conditions and capabilities. In this way the prestige of the Council will be enhanced and greater confidence inspired in its deliberations among all members of the League.

As it is well known the League of Nations is yet an infant. It is a league of free peoples, so we should, one and all, assist to encourage its growth and development. Above all, it must be supported by the public opinion of the world. While public opinion here in Great Britain is very cordial to the League, it can never have too much of public support. Like a young plant, it needs plenty of nutrition, and the growing volume of public opinion everywhere will provide the necessary sunshine and nourishment.

This is where HEADWAY has its sphere of usefulness. The motives, as well as the necessity of the League should be propagated, if human society is to be truly established. Let all men and women in even the uttermost parts of the world, therefore, be told all there is to know about the League, and then it will not be long before swords and spears will be beaten into ploughshares and pruning-forks. If there are doubting Thomases in certain quarters, let them be told the truth, and nothing but the truth. The League is not a secret conspiracy, and it invites questions as well as criticisms. Such increased attention will, in fact, augment its effectiveness as a surety for permanent peace.

I therefore wish the League of Nations Union and HEADWAY all the success they deserve.



## THE "TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS" OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### II.—TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

IN this country, surrounded as it is by sea, its coasts teeming with ports big and small, which make it easily accessible to the vessels of all the world, the difficult position of inland countries with defective means of communication is seldom fully realised. The prosperity of a country depends more on its trade than on mere agricultural development, and trade without efficient means of communication is paralysed. Serbia as it was before the war is a case in point. Though she had agricultural resources, she had no outlet to the sea, and her railways were in a sad condition; the result was that the country remained poor, and the Serbians never tasted any of those comforts of home life which a British workman in the humblest circumstances would consider indispensable. What would the workman in this country think, if he and his family had to undergo the hardships of a severe winter in a cottage built of mud bricks, unwarmed by fire because of the total lack of coal, and to live on bread and olives all the year round, without even a glass of beer to console him for the absence of substantial food? Thus it is that for the general welfare of the world it is essential that communications, by which all the things that each country lacks are brought to it from abroad, should be developed to the highest degree of efficiency. In particular, international railway services and the great waterways of the world—rivers, in comparison with which the Thames is a mere stream, and which traverse two or three whole countries—must be adequately exploited.

But it is not the mere exploitation of the means of communication that presents difficulties. Each Sovereign State through which a great international railroad or waterway passes naturally reserves to itself rights of taxation or prohibition on the goods that pass through its territories. Maritime States, of course, exercise similar protective rights with regard to goods that arrive in their ports. Often, therefore, by the action of individual States international trade is seriously impeded, and such impediment indirectly brings misery and suffering to thousands of people in various parts of the world. In the early days of the Peace negotiations the importance of this matter was fully realised, and a Conference, to which nineteen States sent representatives, was held in Paris in March, 1919, to deliberate on the best means of improving the conditions of communications and transit. Then the League of Nations came into being, and the Paris Conference applied to the League for assistance in its work. It is so customary to hear the League of Nations identified, by ordinary people unconsciously biased by prejudice, with vague and intangible principles of right and abstract justice, and considered by the many as an assembly of philosophers and talkers who have not much experience of the world, that it is a matter of the greatest importance to emphasize the serious practical business that has already been done by the League, and which like all serious business is devoid of outward show.

Article 23 of the Covenant states that Members of the League "will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League." The League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, therefore, readily welcomed the proposition of the Paris Communications Conference, and delegated a Technical Organisation to consider and report upon all questions in connection with international communications and transit. This organisation, which formed a part of Committee II. of the Assembly, was naturally only temporary, and had to devise the formation of a more permanent institution. The outcome of its deliberations was that the Assembly, in December, 1920, approved a resolution drawn up by the Committee and presented to it by the official rapporteur, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, to the effect that: "The Members of the League of Nations are hereby invited to send special representatives to a General Conference on Freedom of Communications and Transit, to meet at Barcelona as soon as possible after the meeting of the Assembly."

This Conference met at Barcelona on March 10th, and has organised a Standing Communications Committee, the headquarters of which will be at Geneva, and which will execute the decisions of the Conference. Under the able chairmanship of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, who was formerly Foreign Minister of France, and who did most valuable work as rapporteur of the Technical Organisations Committee, the Barcelona Conference has entered into a searching investigation of the present condition of communications and of passenger and goods traffic by rail, river, and sea, and is advising the respective Governments as to the method it considers best for the improvement of the existing arrangements.

It has considered the possibility of establishing a workable system of international communications by rail and water, as provided by the relative articles of the Covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles.

The discussions at the Conference have been of the most varied and animated nature, but throughout the proceedings a general desire to reach an amicable solution of all questions with the least possible friction has been noticed, and augurs well for similar international conferences of the future.

### THE CHURCHES AND THE LEAGUE.

THE Rector of All Hallows Church, Bromley-by-Bow, published a lengthy report of the Albert Hall Meeting in his Parish Magazine, thus ensuring its being read by all his parishioners. We hope that other ministers of religion will follow this excellent example, and embody in their Parish Notes some of the news of the League given in HEADWAY.

The first church in England which has definitely affiliated itself in its corporate capacity with the League of Nations Union is that of Dr. R. F. Horton (Lyndhurst Road Church, Hampstead).

At a recent Communion service, the members of the Woodberry Down Baptist Church, London, N., on the invitation of the minister (Rev. Gwilym O. Griffith), pledged their active and united support to the League of Nations Union—the entire congregation rising in token of their solemn covenant. On March 16th, in place of the mid-week service, a public meeting to inaugurate the Church's affiliation with the Union was addressed by Mr. Percy Alden.

# A GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF PUTTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTO PRACTICE.

YOU believe in the League of Nations as the one hope of the World and are pledged to its support, and surely will take advantage of every opportunity of carrying its Ideals into Practice?

Here is a grand opportunity. Help the "Save the Children" Fund to rescue from Starvation, Disease and Acute Misery, the children in the War Stricken Areas of Europe and Asia Minor, on whose Salvation the future of Civilisation may depend.

## MILLIONS OF TINY INNOCENT CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PRIVATION AND STARVATION.

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The "Save the Children" Fund has an International Centre at Geneva, National Committees in Eastern European Countries and the International Committee of the Red Cross as its Patron. It operates by making grants in cash or kind to reliable Agencies working for the relief of the suffering children.

If there is a Branch of the Fund in your neighbourhood, help it with gifts or personal service.

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To LORD WEARDALE, Chairman of Committee of "Save the Children" Fund (Room 120), 26, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

SIR,—I would like to make a Gift to help the Starving Children in the Famine Areas of Europe and Asia Minor, and enclose as a Donation to the "Save the Children" Fund.

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## THE REPARATION DIFFICULTY.

BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

[The following memorandum was prepared by Lord Robert Cecil at the request of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, and entirely expresses the views of the Union on the subject of the German reparation question.]

BY the Treaty of Versailles, the obligation was imposed upon Germany to pay to the Allies a sum of money by way of reparation, indefinite in amount, but ultimately to be fixed by the Reparations Commission according to the principles laid down in the Treaty. It is conceded that if these principles are acted on without modification, Germany will be chargeable with a debt which it is beyond her power to discharge. Accordingly, the Allies have made fresh proposals to Germany, requiring her to make payments which their experts believe to be within her means, and, in the aggregate, less than the amount payable by her under the Treaty. Assuming that the Allied experts are right, there can be no question that the claim on Germany is, in itself, just; the only question is how best can payment be secured, without hindering that restoration of real peace which is the chief interest of the Allies and of the world.

In examining this question, it should be pointed out that the situation is no longer the same as it was before the Treaty was signed. The Peace Conference decided upon reparation terms now allowed to have been excessive and unworkable. It was a most unfortunate decision, the full consequences of which we have not yet seen. But we should make things worse and not better if we tried to shuffle out of our engagements to our Allies. We have bound ourselves to the provisions of the Treaty, and except with the unanimous consent of the Powers represented on the Reparations Commission, they cannot be modified. (See Article 234.)

It was equally unfortunate that the Peace negotiations were conducted on the theory that the Allies, as conquerors, were imposing terms on the vanquished without even discussing with them what was practical and what was not. It is now seen that that attitude cannot be maintained. A settlement of the indemnity instalments imposed by force will be no settlement—it will be merely postponement of the difficulty. Yet a settlement is plainly necessary. Real peace—the restoration of the normal economic life of Europe—depends upon it, and peace is vehemently and rightly demanded by our people. We must seek, therefore, a solution of the problem which shall be agreed to by our Allies and accepted by Germany.

What, then, are the obstacles to such a solution? The chief one is the attitude of Germany. She has so far made no attempt to put forward an acceptable offer. Until she abandons that position no progress can be made, and in order to induce her to come to a more reasonable frame of mind, the Allies have adopted certain measures of coercion. Towns are being occupied, and fiscal pressure is to be exerted. Two years and a quarter after the armistice, we seem likely to be plunged again, if not into war itself, at least into a war atmosphere. That is a deplorable fact. But granted the situation created by the Treaty, some demonstration that the Allies were in earnest seems to have been unavoidable. Still, coercion is in itself highly regrettable. Whatever particular method be adopted it cannot fail to be harmful to the Allies as well as to Germany, apart from the intensification of international bitterness which must result from such a policy. Moreover, where will it lead us to? Already hotheads in

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AND OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

France are talking of the permanent annexation of the occupied districts, of the break-up of Germany, of bombarding Berlin, of a reversion, in short, to the Napoleonic policy which failed so dismally in the last century. Even in this country some are found to advocate the occupation of Berlin, and the dictation of fresh terms from there. All this is pernicious nonsense, a reproduction of Prussianism. We shall indeed have won the war in vain if we are to adopt the spirit we set out to destroy.

If we wish to avoid this danger, we must keep clearly before our minds that we have only adopted coercive measures against Germany in order to bring her to an agreement. We must be vigilant to take advantage of the first sign of a real change of mind in Germany. Has any such sign yet appeared? Only one, and that perhaps a faint one. The German delegates announced in their last communication that they intended to appeal to the Assembly of the League of Nations on the question of the legality of the Allied action; and the appeal has since been lodged. They assert that under Article 18 of Annex II. of Part VIII. of the Treaty, the Allies cannot take action unless Germany has committed a voluntary default, and that since the obligation to pay does not arise till May 1st, no such default can have taken place. This seems a narrow issue to raise; and there is reason to believe that in the opinion of the Allies, Germany has proclaimed her intention not to pay, and has thus committed a breach of anticipation of her Treaty obligation. Still, the appeal to the League is a step in the right direction. But it goes a very little way.

It does not touch the real crux of the difficulty, which is the amount of the indemnity. Why should we not reply that we welcome any appeal to the Assembly made by the Germans, provided they will agree to refer the question of the amount of the indemnity to a special tribunal appointed by the League with financial experts as assessors. Such a tribunal should determine how much Germany can reasonably pay, including payment by services. After all, though the obligation upon Germany to pay is beyond dispute, the claim that she must accept the decision of the Allies as to her capacity to do so is not very sustainable. No one, not even the victors in a righteous war, should be judges in their own cause, nor will their decision, even if perfectly equitable, be accepted as such by the rest of the world. We desire justice and no more than justice, as we have always asserted. Does it really pass the wit of man to construct a tribunal which would give us what we desire? Even the making of such a proposal would go far to set us right with the public opinion of the world; a force which no nation or group of nations, however powerful, can afford to despise.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

An International Conference on the White Slave Traffic is to be held at the seat of the League during the next week in June. The countries signatory and adherent to the International Conventions of 1904 and 1910 (Traffic in Women and Children), and any other Governments willing to take part, have been invited to send representatives. The signatory Governments have also been urged to put the Conventions into operation at once, and to give information as to the steps they have already taken. The Council has decided not to act on the Assembly's suggestion to appoint a Special Commission of Enquiry into the deportation of women and children in Turkey and adjacent countries, but to investigate the matter and appeal for assistance from the nations represented on the Council.

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### NEWS OF THE UNION. SUMMER SCHOOL IN BELGIUM.

A SUMMER SCHOOL of the League of Nations Union will be held at Bruges from August 6th to August 13th. The arrangements with regard to accommodation, travel, sight-seeing, &c., will be under the supervision of Sir Henry Lunn. Excursions will be made to Ypres and the devastated areas, Zeebrugge, Old Bruges, &c. Lectures on the League of Nations will be given by members of the Staff of the League of Nations Union, and the Anglo-Belgian Union has kindly promised to arrange for several special lectures on Belgium.

The fee for the School, which will last a week, will be £9, including the fare from London, pension, and excursions. Applications, which must be sent in as soon as possible (the latest date being June 1st), should be forwarded to the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1., and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1.

#### ITEMS FROM OVERSEAS.

ACCORDING to various reports which have been received from South Africa, the mass meeting on February 17th, in Johannesburg, was a huge success, and followed by great enthusiasm: 5,000 people were present. General Smuts spoke on the League, thus putting his great personality behind the movement which resulted in the establishment of a national League of Nations Union.

The steps taken to form a German sub-committee in connection with Headquarters have proved very successful. One of the functions of the sub-committee will be to study questions in regard to the position of Germany in relation to the League.

The Bureau of the General Council of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies will hold its

first meeting at Brussels on April 21st. The meeting will be presided over by M. Gustave Ador, former President of the Swiss Confederation and President of the International Federation of Societies. The Bureau will consider, among other things of general interest, the preparations for the fifth International Conference of Societies to be held in Geneva in June next.

Detailed information has been received in regard to the voluntary movement in China, especially relating to the formation of a "General Union of Chinese League of Nations Associations," with headquarters at Peking, which was due to the amalgamation of five different Societies in May last.

A League of Nations Society in Haiti was recently inaugurated. The population in that country is reported to be enthusiastically favourable to the League, as they see in it the strongest guarantee of their national independence. The President of the Haitian Society is M. Louis Borno, former Minister of Foreign Affairs at Port-au-Prince.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE L.N.U.

OUR membership on March 31st was 85,694, being an increase of 9,786 on last month's figures. Thirty-four new Branches were "recognised" by the Executive Committee on March 3rd.

#### PERSONAL SERVICE.

The rate of increase in the membership of the Union has more than doubled during the past two or three months, and help is badly needed at Headquarters to cope with the consequent additional clerical work. Help is also needed in addressing envelopes and sending out notices to the many thousands of sympathisers whose names and addresses have been received from the Free Church Council. A splendid opportunity thus offers to Members who can spare the time to give voluntary help to the Union, and so render very real service to the cause of the League of Nations.

## EPILEPSY—is there HOPE?

Just a little over 25 years ago, Mr. Gilbert Dale turned his attention to the treatment of Epilepsy and Fits, and to-day he enjoys a world-wide reputation as the man who has brought hope, renewed health and happiness to hundreds of sufferers.

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Many tributes to Mr. Gilbert Dale's special knowledge have also come from medical practitioners, as will be seen from the following letters.

"We told our doctor you were treating him for fits, and you would be flattered and pleased to know how well he spoke of you and of your treatment. He said that if any man could cure him you could."

"My doctor called yesterday, and he says if our boy had not had your treatment in 1915 he probably would not be alive now, or if he had lived he must have been an imbecile by this time. He is very quick at repartee, and never at a loss for a word."

The doctor mentioned in this second extract sent a case from Scotland for a consultation with Mr. Gilbert Dale, which case has since been cured.

Truth, in its issue of a few years ago, speaking of the Dale Treatment and its originator, said: "I am satisfied that he is perfectly honest and conscientious, and that no one need hesitate about trying his treatment where orthodox science is of no avail, and, unfortunately, there are many cases of epilepsy where it is."

Practically all his successes were cases which had been turned down by doctors and hospitals as hopeless.

Everyone should read his deeply interesting book on "Epilepsy: Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment." This contains a full and interesting description of Mr. Dale's methods. The published price is one shilling, and to any person interested a copy will be sent, post free, for 1s.

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Generous contributions are invited and may be sent to Rev. Nelson Bitton, Home Secretary, L.M.S., 48, Broadway, London, S.W. 1.

## NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE AND HYDE PARK RALLY.

The Pilgrimage scheme is arousing the greatest enthusiasm all over the country. We give below the detailed plan and time-table of the Pilgrimage, and strongly urge every member of the Union to do his or her best to contribute to its success. **It should be clearly understood that all members of the Union are cordially invited to take part in the Pilgrimage, whether their Branch is situated upon the route or not. It is hoped that every Branch will arrange Pilgrimage activities, as far as possible, and join in at the most convenient point on any route.**

The plan of the National Pilgrimage in support of the League of Nations is now put forward in detail, and your cordial co-operation and assistance are invited.

1.—The Pilgrimage along the route upon which your Branch is situated will start as stated in the time-table which follows.

2.—Members should be enrolled as soon as possible to travel on this route, either the whole distance or on any part, either to or from your district.

3.—Members should be enrolled who will offer hospitality to one or more pilgrims for at least one night. Hospitality committees should be formed from these members and from members of local organisations willing to do likewise.

4.—Students of all kinds should be invited to assist in every possible way.

5.—On the day the pilgrims arrive, a demonstration of welcome should be organised, in which the co-operation of Branches of all local organisations should be enlisted.

6.—On the evening of the day the pilgrims arrive, a meeting should be held of as large and general a character as it is possible to arrange. Local speakers should be invited. Where large audiences can be accommodated, every endeavour will be made to provide speakers from Headquarters.

7.—On the following morning, the pilgrims should meet at a suitable place and proceed to the next town. Anything further that can be arranged to give them a send-off would be appreciated. On occasions where the pilgrims arrive late, and only in time to hold an evening meeting, the demonstration (No. 5) can be arranged to take place the following day, and similar gatherings (b) and (d) should escort them for some distance through or out of the town or village.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANISATION OF DEMONSTRATION.

- A central place for the reception of pilgrims should be appointed—the Town Hall (or some equally suitable building in localities where an outdoor meeting is impossible), or an open space, market place, or village green.
- All members of the branch of the League of Nations Union should gather at some point within a mile or two of the place of reception and walk in with the pilgrims.
- All members of the League of Nations Union taking part as pilgrims, or in demonstration, should wear the route badge, and carry a pennant. Sample badges and pennants may be had from Headquarters.
- Detachments from all local organisations should be cordially invited to co-operate in the demonstration and bring their own bands, flags, and banners, and join in both processions and meetings. The Headquarters of all the National Organisations have been asked to give their assistance by notifying their local branches of the desirability of their co-operating in the Pilgrimage. It is particularly desirable to obtain the support of all those bodies accustomed to organise displays, such as Oddfellows, Foresters, Trade Unions, V.A.D., The Salvation Army, Ex-Service men and women, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Lads' Brigade, Boys' Brigade, &c.
- At the meeting-place the pilgrims and supporters should be met by a deputation of prominent local people, such as the mayor, councillors, ministers of religion, and other representative men and women, and a short address of welcome be delivered and replied to by one of the speakers. The Pilgrims should then disperse to the house where hospitality has been provided.
- Choral Societies and Choirs of all denominations should be asked to help at meetings of all descriptions and to sing in processions. Mr. Edwin Evans, Editor of "The Musical News and Herald," and Mr. Martin Shaw, of the League of Arts Society, have kindly offered their assistance and advice with musical arrangements of all kinds.
- It is particularly desired that school children should participate in the Pilgrimage demonstrations; special open-air meetings of them should be addressed by pilgrim speakers, and they should be welcomed to the processions and asked to help

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with the making of badges and flags (both at home and in their schools), and to collect and prepare sticks for pennants and banners.

9.—It is hoped that Branches will at once organise work parties to make badges and pennants for their members, also to design and make banners with suitable inscriptions or mottoes. It is suggested that schools, institutes, clubs, and students of all kinds would gladly assist in this work.

10.—It is very desirable that there should be a loan of vehicles to help pilgrims from point to point, and some provision of this kind should be made in all districts.

11.—It is hoped that as many members of the Union as possible who cannot take part in the pilgrimage all the way to London, will endeavour to come to the League of Nations Rally in Hyde Park and to join in the London processions. Thus, a member could take part in the Pilgrimage for a few miles, and then return home to join in later at the culminating ceremony.

12.—It will be arranged from Headquarters that someone accustomed to public speakers and fully advised of the arrangements for the whole route will travel with the pilgrims the entire distance.

13.—Arrangements are being made for pilgrims to remain at the centre they reach on a Saturday until the following Monday morning. On Sunday, an afternoon service or meeting should be held, if possible, out of doors—in which all ministers of religion and any existing local choirs should be asked to take part. Flags and banners should be carried to the services. Advice as to suitable music will be sent on application to Headquarters. It is hoped that in all cases the ministers of religion in the district will have special League of Nations services in their churches.

14.—New members should be enrolled by pilgrims along the route as they go, so that all possible support may be obtained for the Union in localities where branches are not already established.

15.—The Pilgrimage handbill should be placarded wherever permission can be obtained—one giving the announcement, and next to it one giving the route map. The handbill should be used for all preliminary activities, to excite interest in the locality. Posters should be used, when possible, for special announcement of meetings, demonstrations, and so forth, and should be displayed alongside of the Pilgrimage handbills.

16.—The local Press should be supplied with all particulars of pilgrimage activities for some weeks in advance.

17.—Steps are being taken to obtain the co-operation of caravan clubs, and it is hoped that many owners of caravans may be able to join in on the routes, and will help with hospitality and with the distribution of literature.

18.—The cinema trade has been approached, and there is every prospect it will consent to pictures of the pilgrimages and local demonstrations being freely shown in the topical films, and for pictures to be sent on in advance to towns where pilgrims are expected.

## NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE TIME-TABLE.

### Route No. 1. "The West Country."

June 1st Exeter, 4th and 5th Taunton, 6th Chard, 7th Crewkerne, 8th Yeovil, 9th Sherborne, 10th Milborne Port, 11th and 12th Shaftesbury, 14th Salisbury, 15th Middle Wallop, 16th Andover, 17th Whitechurch, 18th and 19th Basingstoke (Junction with New Forest Route).

### Route No. 1A. "The New Forest."

June 8th Poole, 9th Bournemouth, 10th Christchurch, 11th and 12th Ringwood, 13th Lyndhurst, 14th Southampton, 15th Eastleigh, 16th Winchester, 18th and 19th Basingstoke, 20th Farnborough, 21st Bagshot, 22nd Staines.

### Route No. 2. "The Bath Road."

June 7th Bristol, 9th Bath, 11th and 12th Chippenham, 13th Calne, 14th Marlborough, 15th Hungerford, 16th Newbury, 17th Woodhampton, 18th and 19th Reading, 21st Maidenhead (Junction with Watling Street).

### Route No. 3. "The Severn."

June 1st Hereford, 2nd Hoe under Dinmore, 3rd Leominster, 4th Bromyard, 6th and 7th Worcester, 8th and 9th Great Malvern, 10th Tewkesbury, 11th and 12th Gloucester, 13th Cheltenham, 14th Dowdeswell, 15th Northleach, 16th Witney, 17th Eynsham, 18th and 19th Oxford (Junction with Watling Street).

### Route No. 4. "Watling Street."

May 21st or 22nd Liverpool, Southport, St. Helens, Lytham, Birkenhead, St. Anne's, May 25th Manchester (Junction with Route No. 4).

May 17th Nelson, 18th Clitheroe, 19th Padiham, 20th Burnley, 21st and 22nd Bacup, 23rd Rochdale, 24th Oldham (Junction with Route No. 4).

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June 12th Coventry, 13th and 14th Warwick (Junction with Route No. 4), 13th Leamington, 13th and 14th Warwick (Junction with Route No. 4).

### Route No. 4A. "The Fells."

May 12th Carlisle, 13th and 14th Penrith, 16th Kendal, 17th Lancaster, 18th Preston (Junction with Route No. 4).

### Route No. 4B. "Watling Street."

May 18th Preston, 19th Blackburn, 20th Bolton, 21st and 22nd Bury, 23rd Heywood, 24th Oldham, 25th Manchester, 26th Stockport, 27th Macclesfield, 28th and 29th Congleton, 30th Tunstall, 31st Burslem.

June 1st Hanley, 2nd Newcastle-under-Lyne, 3rd Stoke, 4th and 5th Stone, 6th Stafford, 7th Rugby, 8th and 9th Lichfield, 10th Sutton Coldfield, 11th and 12th Birmingham, 13th and 14th Warwick, 15th Stratford-on-Avon, 16th Banbury, 17th Bicester, 18th and 19th Oxford, 20th Henley, 21st Maidenhead, 22nd Windsor, 23rd Hounslow, 24th Chiswick.

### Route No. 5. "The Shires."

May 26th Harrogate, 28th and 29th Leeds, 30th and 31st Bradford. June 1st Huddersfield, 2nd Barnsley, 4th and 5th Sheffield, 7th Chesterfield, 8th Alfreton, 9th Ripley, 10th Derby, 11th and 12th Loughborough, 13th Leicester, 14th Market Harboro, 15th and 16th Northampton, 17th Bedford, 18th and 19th Luton, 20th St. Albans, 21st Watford, 22nd Edgware.

May 26th Skipton, 27th Ilkley, 28th and 29th Shipley, 30th Bradford (Junction with Route 5).

June 8th or 9th Nottingham, 10th Derby (Junction with Route 5).

June 15th Rugby, 16th Northampton (Junction with Route 5).

May 27th Todmorden, 28th and 29th Halifax, 30th and 31st Bradford (Junction with Route 5).

### Route No. 6. "The Great North Road."

May 19th Newcastle, 21st and 22nd Durham, 24th Darlington, 25th Northallerton, 26th Thirsk, 27th Easingwold, 28th and 30th York. June 1st Doncaster, 2nd Worksop, 3rd Retford, 4th and 5th Newark, 6th Grantam, 7th Stamford, 8th Peterboro, 9th and 10th Huntingdon, 11th and 12th St. Neots, 13th Biggleswade, 14th and 15th Hitchin, 16th Welwyn.

### Route No. 7. "East Anglia."

June 16th Norwich, 16th Wymondham, 17th Attleborough, 17th Thetford, 18th and 19th Cambridge, 20th Royston, 21st Ware, 22nd Cheshunt, 23rd Enfield, 24th Wood Green, 25th London.

June 21st Hertford, 21st Ware (Junction with Route No. 7).

### Route No. 8. "Canterbury Pilgrims."

June 13th Folkestone, 14th Dover, 15th Barham, 16th Canterbury, 17th Faversham, 18th and 19th Sittingbourne, 20th Chatham, 21st Gravesend, 22nd Dartford, 23rd Deptford, 25th London.

### Route No. 8A. "The Weald."

June 7th Eastbourne, 8th Bexhill, 9th Pevensy, 10th Hastings, 11th and 12th Battle, 13th Robertsbridge, 14th Frimwell, 15th Wadhurst, 16th Tunbridge Wells, 17th Tonbridge, 18th and 19th Sevenoaks, 21st Farnborough, 22nd Bromley, 23rd Lewisham, 25th London.

### Route No. 8B. "The Brighton Road."

June 13th Brighton, 13th Worthing, 14th Washington, 15th West Grinstead, 16th Horsham, 17th Capel, 18th and 19th Dorking, 20th Leatherhead, 21st Epsom, 22nd Sutton, 23rd Balham, 25th London.

### Route No. 9. "Cwyneth."

May 19th Bangor, 20th Aber, 21st and 22nd Conway, 23rd Colwyn Bay, 24th Abergele, 25th St. Asaph, 26th Flint, 27th Harwarden, 28th, 29th and 30th Chester, 31st Tarporley.

June 1st Tarporley, 2nd and 3rd Nantwich, 4th and 5th Stone (Junction with Route No. 4).

### Route No. 10. "Powys."

May 30th Aberystwyth. June 1st Llanidloes, 2nd Newton, 3rd Abermule, 4th and 5th Montgomery, 6th and 7th Shrewsbury, 8th Wellington, 9th Wolverhampton, 10th West Bromwich, 11th and 12th Birmingham (Junction with Route No. 4).

June 10th or 12th Dudley, 11th and 12th Birmingham (Junction with Route No. 4).

### Route No. 11. "Dyfed."

May 23rd Pembroke, 24th Tenby, 26th Carmarthen, 27th Kidwelly, 28th and 29th Llanelli, 30th and 31st Swansea.

June 4th and 5th Cardiff, 6th Newport, 7th Usk, 8th Raglan, 9th Monmouth, 10th Ross, 11th and 12th Gloucester (Junction with Route No. 3).

[Owing to pressure on our space due to the success of the Pilgrimage scheme, we have been obliged to hold over Reviews and Correspondence until next month.—EDITOR.]



## BRANCH ACTIVITIES.

[News intended for publication in HEADWAY, must be sent separately from the ordinary monthly Branch Report, and must reach the Editor without fail by the 27th of each month. Will Branch Secretaries please note that preference will be given to news of a definitely educational nature?—EDITOR.]

## EAST ANGLIAN REGION.

LUTON.—A most successful meeting was held on March 18th, addressed by Lord Hugh Cecil. The resolution in favour of the League was passed unanimously, and certain people who had avowed themselves "Doubting Thomases" voluntarily proffered their membership subscription and joined on the spot. One hundred and twenty-one new names of members were taken and promises of good subscriptions. The collection also was good.

## LONDON REGION.

EALING.—The Branch has done good work during the past year, and has now 300 members. Acton and Hanwell now form separate Branches. The Ealing Women's Sub-Committee has held work meetings and despatched a quantity of clothes to the distressed European areas. A Periodical Club which was formed last May has done useful work in circulating the important educational publications of the Union.

WILLESDEN.—This Branch was formed on November 19th, 1920. On January 21st, 1921,

a programme of work was outlined, which included Study Circles. There was a general feeling expressed that young people should be especially urged to join these, and to take part in any other suitable work of the Branch. It was agreed that short notices of progress should be reported in the local papers from time to time. Also some brief, concise reports of the progress and doings of the League of Nations itself. This has been courteously agreed to by the Editors of the Willesden papers.

## MIDLAND REGION.

OXFORD.—A large number of members were enrolled at the World Service Exhibition, at which the Union had a stall. Ten-minute talks on League subjects were much appreciated.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY.—Great activity has characterised the work of this Branch during the past few weeks. No less than three meetings were held on February 23rd, addressed by the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Vernon, Mr. Charles White, M.P., Alderman Wilkins, and Councillor Goodere. An important meeting was held at Ilkeston on February 25th. At the Tea Table Conference an appeal was made to the representatives from other towns who had accepted the Chief Magistrate's invitation to hold meetings and found Branches in their respective districts. This had its effect, for some fourteen hundred people were present. They were addressed by Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., General Seely, M.P., and Councillor George Oliver.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—At a public meeting held on March 8th, at which Lord Parmoor spoke, the League of Nations Song was sung by a choir of seventy-five school children, the audience joining in the singing of the refrain: 110 persons promised subscriptions at the meeting.

## NORTH-WESTERN REGION.

BOLTON.—An interesting and important prize competition has been organised by this Branch. A sum of money to be devoted to prizes for the best essays on the League of Nations was offered by Mrs. Ernest Knowles, and, with the assistance of representative teachers and others interested, a scheme was elaborated. At the prize distribution over 3,000 children were present and 189 prizes, each consisting of one or more books, were distributed.

## SOUTH-WESTERN REGION.

BATH.—The following meetings have been held, and addresses given by the Secretary: Weston Wesleyan Guild, on February 23rd; Hay Hill Church, on March 1st; the Somerset Boys' Home on the same day, and five well-written essays from the boys have been received and prizes given; the Westmoreland Liberal Ward Meeting, on March 2nd; the Social Centre, Combe Down, on March 8th. Mr. Long attended a conference of Baptist Laymen at Swanwick, Derbyshire, from March 9th to 14th, to represent the League of Nations from Bath. Mr. B. John, J.P., addressed a meeting of the Larkhall Liberal Club on February 23rd.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

During the month of March 221 meetings were held, although, in the March publication only 46 were announced at the time of going to press. For next month, meetings have already been arranged in the following places to be addressed by the following speakers:—

April 10th, South Woodford. April 11th, Hexham, Lancaster, Rhosobin, London, Weybridge, Finsbury Park. April 12th, Streatham, Crowborough. April 13th, Stroud, Mottisfont. April 14th, Northumberland, Uckfield. April 15th, Portsmouth, Margate, Gillingham, Kensal Rise, Harlesden, Harrogate, Kingsway, W.C. April 17th, Upper Holloway Brotherhood. April 18th, London (Battiwallah's Society), Colwyn Bay, Kingston-on-Thames. April 19th, Durham, Nelson, Blackheath, Louth, Weybridge. April 20th, Harrow, Chiswick. April 21st, Thornton Heath, Wembley, Isleworth, Hampstead, Portishead. April 22nd, Buckhurst Hill, Hornchurch, Kingsway, W.C. April 24th, Wood Green, Lewisham. April 25th, Pocklington. April 26th, Crosshills, Southend-on-Sea. April 27th, Westbury (Wilts.), Brighton. April 28th, Beckenham, London Day Training College, Boscombe. April 29th, Bournemouth, Kingsway, W.C. May 5th, Kingsway, W.C. May 6th, Northwood. May 7th, Rochester. May 10th, Milford-on-Sea.

Among the speakers are: Capt. Clifton Brown, M.P.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Hubert de-la-Poer Gough, G.C.M.G.; W. R. Williams, Esq.; J. C. Maxwell Garnett, Esq.; Capt. Lothian Small; Sir George Paish; Capt. Reginald Berkeley; L. M. Thomas, Esq.; Foster Jeffrey, Esq.; J. H. Harris, Esq.; C. Whittaker, Esq.; Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.; Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E.; Canon H. Bickersteth Otley; Silas Hocking, Esq.; J. A. Symons, Esq.; Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P.; Delisle Burns, Esq., M.A.; Major David Davies, M.P.; Sir D. S. Davies, M.P.; W. Llew. Williams, Esq.; Frederick Whelen, Esq.; Rev. G. A. Studdart Kennedy, M.C.; Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.; Miss Edith Johnson; E. Everitt Reid, Esq.; Miss Rachel Parsons; Prof. Gilbert Murray; Rev. Hudson Shaw; Mrs. H. J. Cannan; Brig.-Gen. H. Gore Anley, C.B., C.M.G.; Basil Yeaxlee, Esq.

The meetings arranged include the following:—  
April 11—Lancaster. 7.30 p.m. Ashton Hall. Lt.-Gen. Sir Hubert de-la-Poer Gough, G.C.M.G.  
" 11—Finsbury Park. 7.30 p.m. New Court Congregational Church. Sir George Paish.  
" 15—Portsmouth. 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.; Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E.  
" 15—Harlesden. 8 p.m. Wesleyan Hall. Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P.  
" 18—Colwyn Bay. 7.30 p.m. Pier Pavilion. Major David Davies, M.P.; Sir D. S. Davies, M.P.  
" 19—Nelson. Rev. G. A. Studdart Kennedy, M.C.  
" 19—Blackheath. 8 p.m. Congregational Church Building. Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.  
" 25—S. Lambeth. Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P.

## TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of sixteen years of age and upwards who signify, in writing, their general agreement with the objects of the Union and their desire to join it may become members on payment of subscription as under.

An annual subscription of at least £1 entitles a member to HEADWAY monthly and copies of pamphlets and similar publications as issued.

An annual subscription of at least 2s. 6d. entitles a member to HEADWAY monthly.

The minimum subscription is 1s. The above annual subscriptions supply only a small part of the funds required to maintain and develop the work of the Union. Larger subscriptions are invited.

A payment of £25 secures life membership. HEADWAY monthly and copies of pamphlets and similar publications as issued are sent to all Life Members.

Applications to join the Union should be made to the secretary of a local Branch or to the General Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "League of Nations Union" and crossed London Joint City and Midland Bank. All annual subscriptions terminate on December 31st.

All applications for Advertisement Space to be made to our Advertising Agents, FREDK. E. POTTER Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2. Telephone: Regent 3366 (4 lines).

## THE PROBLEM OF LOST NERVE POWER

When health breaks down beneath the Strain of Anxiety or Overwork, and when the sure signs of Nerve Exhaustion, such as Sleeplessness, Depression, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, General Debility, &c., manifest themselves, the popular tendency is to fly to some drug or so-called "tonic" or stimulant. To do so is not only futile, but harmful, for in this condition the Nervous System requires Nourishment and Strength, not Stimulation. A little reflection will convince the reader of the common sense of this statement.

The primary trouble in all phases of Nerve Exhaustion is starvation of the Nerve Cells, the reason being that the sufferer fails to extract from his daily food the precious concentrated nutrient the Nerve Cells live and thrive upon. No medicine or tonic or stimulant can replace this lost nutritive substance, but by taking such false remedies the nerve sufferer sometimes feels a temporary improvement or exhilaration, which passes away, leaving him worse than before.

The main guiding principle of the modern preservation of health may be said "to prevent." It is far better to think in good time "What CAN I do for my health?" than to one day have to say "What MUST I do for my sickness?" While there is time put your bodily "house in order." Do not make the serious mistake of waiting until sickness is knocking at the door with all the signs of a complete nervous breakdown.

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