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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE exact position of the Geneva Protocol after the March Council meeting needs to be understood. The Protocol was originally adopted by the Fifth Assembly with the proviso that, if sufficient ratifications had been received in time, a Disarmament Conference should be held in June, 1925, and the Council was instructed to make various preparations for such a conference.

from every point of view during the months remaining between now and the Assembly.

AS for alternatives to the Protocol, it is premature to discuss any of them in detail. About the suggested Anglo-Franco-German Pact, with Belgium and Italy probably included, all that can be observed is that it is essential that such a Pact, if actually negotiated, should be so framed as to constitute not an alternative to the Protocol, but a step towards an arrangement substantially similar to the Protocol.

The Union and Party.

There is one point always worth remembering when the League of Nations Union members find themselves at variance with the Government of the day, as some of them did when a Labour Government rejected the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, and as some of them do when a Conservative Government has rejected the Geneva Protocol. Such differences of opinion stand out against a solid background of agreement, and it would be both unjust and impolitic to forget the background and concentrate exclusively even for the moment on the immediate divergence. Knowing no politics the Union holds itself free to agree with any Government taking what it conceives to be the right ground regarding the League, and to disagree with any Government taking the wrong line. Fortunately every British Government since the League was founded has given its general support to the League, and to that extent commands the support of the Union. But we are only entitled to join issue with a Government on the points on which we differ from it if we have honestly given it credit for acting broadly on lines we approve.

Errors of Fact?

SOME curious statements, which ought not to go unchallenged, have been made on behalf of the British Government regarding the League's position in the case of a question involving the domestic jurisdiction of one of the parties. Mr. Chamberlain has stated definitely in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Lees-Smith, that the League cannot deal with such a question at all, while in the British Note on the Protocol it is observed that one reason for the Government's objection to the Protocol is that it weakens the reservations regarding questions of domestic jurisdiction embodied in Article XV of the Covenant. The former statement is completely at variance with the theory, universally held, that while the League cannot under Article XV impose any kind of settlement in a question involving jurisdiction, it can, and always could, discuss such a question in an endeavour to conciliate under Article XI. With regard to the Protocol, it must be pointed out that the British Note runs directly counter to a specific declaration made on behalf of the British Delegation at Geneva last September by Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, who stated explicitly on September 30 that the adoption of the Japanese amendment on domestic jurisdiction left the right of the Council to take such action as might seem desirable precisely as it stood before. That would appear to be the common-sense reading of the Protocol provision, and the Foreign Minister is already being pressed to explain the passage on the subject in the British Note.

Lord Curzon's Death.

THE death of Lord Curzon brings to an end the career of a statesman who always claimed that he took every opportunity of assisting the League of Nations. Such a claim needs scrutiny, no matter who makes it, but in point of fact Lord Curzon, as Foreign Minister, was distinctly more friendly to the League than a good many people suppose. He was the first British representative who ever sat on its Council, for he took part in the historic opening

meeting in the Clock Room of the Quai d'Orsay, on January 16, 1920. While at the Lausanne Conference he took the opportunity of paying a personal visit to the Secretariat at Geneva, an event of which he subsequently gave an entertaining account to his friends. He associated the League wherever possible with the Lausanne settlement, which he negotiated, and was responsible in particular for insisting that the difficulty about the Iraq frontier should be left in the last resort to the League.

Mr. Branting and the League.

IT would be difficult to over-estimate the loss sustained by the League of Nations through the death of Mr. Branting, the former Swedish Prime Minister, which occurred just too late for mention in the last number of HEADWAY. It might be said of Mr. Branting, with little fear of contradiction, that he embodied to an extent unequalled by few of his colleagues at Geneva the true spirit of the League of Nations itself. If there was a right course and a wrong course open, Mr. Branting could invariably be regarded to choose the former, regardless of where political interests might seem to point. It is true, of course, that, representing a country like Sweden, he found it easier than most people might to maintain a judicial and somewhat detached attitude, but his value to the League, no matter what the causes for it were, was far too great for his removal to be unaccompanied by expressions of the most profound regret.

The Letter-Boxes Again.

THE Danzig letter-box controversy has, as explained on another page, been referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. That was a natural course in view of the fact that the whole question hinges on the interpretation of various treaties and agreements. Meanwhile, the post-boxes, which Danzig says Poland had no right to affix to certain buildings, remain where they were and continue to be used. More than that, each of them is guarded by Danzig police to avoid the danger of disturbance, a necessity which seems a little hard on Danzig. The Council appears to have been actuated by the belief that on purely legal grounds Poland was probably in the right, and that, therefore, it would have been hard to deprive her, pending the judgment of the Court, of the use of post-boxes she was entitled to erect. On the method she pursued in affixing the letter-boxes without consultation with the Danzig Senate or High Commissioner, the report adopted by the League Council observed, with justice, that pointed comments might well be made.

The Saar Decisions.

THE general verdict to be passed on the League Council's handling of the Saar Valley problem is that, on the whole, things are better than might have been feared, if less satisfactory than might have been hoped. M. Rault, President of the Governing Commission, appeared at the Council table, as on many previous occasions. He appears to have struck many of the newspaper correspondents by his burliness, though those who have known him for some years found him not appreciably burlier than before. He discussed with Mr. Chamberlain the possibility of getting the

French troops withdrawn from the Saar altogether at the end of 1925, and has gone home to discuss this with his colleagues. He has himself been reappointed President once more, but apparently for the last time. The school difficulty has been settled, the Saar inhabitants being, to all appearance, satisfied with the steps the Governing Commission has taken to dissuade German parents from sending their children to the French schools established by the Mining Administration.

League and O.T.C.

THE introduction of the name of the League of Nations into a recruiting poster for the O.T.C. is something of a novelty, and it speaks well on the whole for the reputation of the League that the authorities of London University particularly interested in the Officers' Training Corps should have thought it worth while, or necessary, to post up a notice suggesting that there is no possible conflict between membership of the corps and support of the League, the obvious inference being that most people who thought there was would stick to the League and leave the O.T.C. in the cold. The particular poster in question is further fortified with a quotation from a statement by General Smuts, arguing that since the League does not stop all wars, the national self-defence remains a duty.

Bad for the Tsetse.

THE League of Nations Health Organisation is pushing forward the arrangements for its investigations into the ravages caused in tropical countries by sleeping sickness. Quite apart from any new facts that may be brought to light it seems clear that a good deal can be done by co-ordinated effort on the part of the different countries administering areas in Central Africa. All of them are members of the League of Nations, so that the Health Organisation should have no particular difficulty in getting any practical scheme generally adopted. It is pretty clear that this means new war on the tsetse fly. The vulnerable point about this pernicious insect is that he is no great flyer, and if once a reasonable area can be cleared and proper precautions maintained afterwards there is a fair chance that it may be kept clear. At any rate the Health Organisation has a better chance with him than with various species of still smaller vermin it has contended with in Poland and Russia.

The Outlawry of War.

WHATEVER its views on the Protocol, America is still deeply concerned with what it commonly calls the "outlawry of war." Mr. Owen Young, well known for his connection with the Dawes Report, speaking recently at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, urged the establishment at that University of "a school to eradicate war," to be known as the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations. Preventive research rather than the surgery of war, said Mr. Young, must be employed to eradicate disease in international relations, and to establish the health of the world. A day or two earlier the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Esmé Howard, declared that the criterion adopted by the Geneva Protocol, defining an aggress-

sor country in a war as the one which attacks after refusing all proposals of arbitration of peaceful settlement, was the right one—a sentiment which was greeted by the Ambassador's Middle-West audience with cheers.

On the Iraq Frontier.

THE League's active work in Asia is so limited that any extension of it has always a certain interest. That accounts, to some extent, for the attention that has been directed to the investigations of the League Commission of Enquiry into Iraq. The Swedish, Belgian and Hungarian members of the Commission have had a singularly difficult task. They have had a wide area to cover, and have only covered it by separating and travelling largely by air. Language difficulties and the peculiar mentality of the semi-nomad populations on the disputed frontier have added to the complications, and the path has not been smoothed by the fact that a Turkish assessor who accompanied the commission attached to himself two of his compatriots who had already made themselves notorious in the Mosul area as political agitators. The Commission, however, has done what it could, and expects to be able to report to the Council at its general meeting at Geneva. The action taken by the League regarding Iraq has served, as similar action has so often served before, to damp down excitement, and create a reasonable atmosphere for settlement.

The Lighter Side.

THE March Council meeting at Geneva saw a lot of heavy work expeditiously pushed through, but the proceedings were lightened by more than one session, the reports of which in the press had to be punctuated with the encouraging observation (loud laughter). One was the meeting at which M. Briand dealt with the observation that to talk too much of war was to provoke danger of war. "After all," remarked M. Briand in that regard, "I have never heard that a lightning-conductor had the effect of creating lightning. On the contrary, it has always seemed to me a great precaution, and in erecting such conductors on the more vulnerable parts of our buildings we are fairly successful in averting a lightning-stroke." M. Venizelos, appearing to explain why Greece had not ratified her Protocol regarding Bulgarian Minorities in her borders, certainly scored a point when he observed drily that he had heard of even more important Protocols that had been signed without being ratified, but his argument that Greece could not be held guilty of any dereliction of duty, because a document signed and not ratified had really no existence at all, was a little discounted when his colleague, M. Caclamanos, succeeded him immediately to explain, regarding the Greek Patriarchate, that Turkey's declaration must be regarded by any honourable person as having binding effect, quite regardless of any question of signature or ratification.

In a paragraph in last month's HEADWAY, referring to the work among women and children in the Near East, the expression "Far East" was inadvertently used. The work in question affects in fact Anatolia and Syria.

FOR AND AGAINST THE PROTOCOL.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M. BRIAND AND DR. BENES SAID AT GENEVA.

The following are the main points in the speeches delivered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand (France) and Dr. Benes (Czechoslovakia), in the course of the discussion of the Geneva Protocol at the March meeting of the League of Nations Council at Geneva.

Mr. Chamberlain.

ARBITRATION, disarmament and security are the main themes of the Protocol, and on all these great subjects the British Empire has shewn, by deeds as well as words, that it is in the fullest accord with the ideals which have animated the Fifth Assembly of the League.

Amendment and interpretation may in themselves be desirable, but His Majesty's Government cannot believe that the Protocol as it stands provides the most suitable method of attempting that task.

So far from His Majesty's Government's objections to compulsory arbitration being diminished by the provisions of the Protocol, they have rather been increased, owing to the weakening of those reservations in Clause 15 of the Covenant which were designed to prevent any interference by the League in matters of domestic jurisdiction.

The League of Nations, in its present shape, is not the League designed by the framers of the Covenant.

Could attention be confined to the present and the past, it might be said with truth that the problems which even a weakened League has had to face have never overstrained its machinery. The hope may be justified that this good fortune will continue. But surely it is most unwise to add to the liabilities already incurred without taking stock of the degree to which the machinery of the Covenant has been already weakened by the non-membership of certain great States.

The Protocol purports to be little more than a completion of the work begun but not perfected by the authors of the Covenant. But surely this is a very inadequate description of its effects. The additions which it makes to the original document do something quite different from merely clarifying obscurities and filling in omissions. They destroy its balance, and alter its spirit. The fresh emphasis laid upon sanctions, the new occasions discovered for their employment, the elaboration of military procedure, insensibly suggest the idea that the vital business of the League is not so much to promote friendly co-operation and reasoned harmony in the management of international affairs as to preserve peace by organising war, and (it may be) war on the largest scale.

Though His Majesty's Government cannot believe that "security" can be reached by the route so carefully explored by the First and Third Committees of the League in 1924, they are willing to consider whether some approach to it may not be made from the side unsuccessfully attempted in 1923.

Since the general provisions of the Covenant cannot be stiffened with advantage, and since the "extreme cases" with which the League may have to deal will probably affect certain nations or groups of nations more nearly than others, His Majesty's Government conclude that the best way of dealing with the situation is, with

the co-operation of the League, to supplement the Covenant by making special arrangements in order to meet special needs. That these arrangements should be purely defensive in character, that they should be framed in the spirit of the Covenant, working in close harmony with the League and under its guidance, is manifest. And, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, these objects can best be attained by knitting together the nations most immediately concerned, and whose differences might lead to a renewal of strife, by means of treaties framed with the sole object of maintaining, as between themselves, an unbroken peace.

M. Briand.

After all, an institution turned towards peace, if it is resolved to maintain peace, is obliged to concern itself with every way and every means best calculated to prevent war.

The constant anxiety of the Fifth Assembly was to do no prejudice to the basis of the Covenant. It set itself simply to stop the loopholes, to fill up the gaps, but it remained absolutely faithful, I affirm it without hesitation, both to the spirit of the Covenant and to its text.

If the League of Nations would develop it must before all things have confidence in itself as it stands to-day. That confidence must constrain it to activity persistent and resolute, and it is precisely through the influence of that persistence and that ceaseless activity that it will exercise the power of growth and attraction which will end in drawing every nation into it.

In the economic sphere, it is argued, sanctions are difficult to apply; they may provoke resistance. That is unquestionable. But invariably, in case of any conflict, the application of such sanctions has provoked resistance, but in the end rules have been elaborated, and even applied, and the desired result has been attained. Why should it not be the same in the future? Here again I see nothing really discouraging in the situation, the importance of which, none the less, I do not ignore, nothing which should arrest us on the road to peace.

For me the splendour and loftiness and nobility of the Protocol lies in the fact that it makes no distinction between the great, small and medium-sized nations. It regards them all as having a right to the same security. It endeavours to give them that security irrespective of their size or their importance, to permit them to work for peace in full independence and in full union. It was this feature of the Protocol which finally determined the adherence of my country.

Another important aspect of the Protocol is that it makes war a crime and the war-maker a criminal. It assails them, it sets itself by every means in its power to prevent the return of such conditions. Is the endeavour hopeless? In my view it is not.

I do not believe that there is in the declaration of our British friends anything absolutely formal, absolutely decisive against the Protocol.

UNION AND PROTOCOL.

By PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

THE Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union sent to the Press on March 19 the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union reaffirms its faith in the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament upon which the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations founded the Geneva Protocol. They believe that the Fifth Assembly achieved a great advance towards permanent peace by recognising that arbitration, security and disarmament go hand in hand. They believe that it is vital that the important opportunity now presented for securing these purposes should not be lost.

"Noting with satisfaction that on March 13, 1925, the Council of the League, with the concurrence of the British member, has unanimously placed the Protocol upon the agenda as the principal item for discussion by the League's Sixth Assembly in September next, and, further, noting the important statement sent last week to Geneva by the Canadian Government, the Executive Committee again urges H.M. Government forthwith to summon a special committee representative of all sections of opinion, here and in the Dominions, in order to examine the proposals of the Protocol and any other proposals which will achieve the same purposes of arbitration, security and disarmament.

"The Executive Committee appeals to the branches and members of the Union to co-operate in the education of public opinion and in the furtherance by all constitutional means of the policy founded on these principles unanimously adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations."

It is always well, when there is likelihood of party conflicts in Parliament, that the Union should endeavour to state its own position beforehand. We believe in the Protocol especially, and in the combination of the three principles, arbitration, security and disarmament, as laid down in the Protocol. On the other hand, we have never maintained that the Protocol ought to be accepted without amendment, nor yet that it must be accepted whole. Since H.M.G. has rejected the Protocol, but announced their intention of pursuing the same ends in a different way, we think the best method is to proceed by amendment of the Protocol when it comes before the Assembly in September. No other scheme or suggestion has received anything like the same volume of support in Europe and America, and we believe that comparatively slight amendments would suffice to meet those of Mr. Chamberlain's objections which have real validity.

But whatever the method of approach, we shall judge all proposals on their merits, and especially by the test of seeing whether they lead towards the full ultimate aim of the League or away from it. The Protocol seeks to establish forthwith a treaty of complete and permanent peace for the whole League, with definite provisions for action in case of breach of that peace. There are many ways in which the approach to this end may be made more gradual. There is the proposal of the Canadian Government; there is the possibility of a treaty of complete and permanent peace without sanctions, or such a treaty confined to Europe, or the like. Even if, through the good offices of Great Britain, such a treaty could be concluded between France and Germany alone (in conjunction, of course, with Germany's entry to the League with a seat on the Council), such a step would clearly be a great advance towards peace and security in the rest of the world, and would be in full accord with League principles.

On the other hand, any suggestion of an alliance with France against Germany, or with any one set of nations against any other set, is diametrically opposed to the spirit of the League, would tend to split Europe into two hostile camps, and would be opposed by the Union with all its force.

But my Government, gentlemen, and I am charged to make the declaration in its name, remains firmly attached to the Protocol, but it does not decline any discussion on amendments.

The League of Nations must retain its strength. That strength must increase. The peoples see in it not merely an institution capable of settling the little daily conflicts of international life; they have gone further than that, they have responded to the appeal of those who achieved peace after the Great War. They have responded to that appeal in the belief that they are going higher and further. Were they wrong to have seen in the League of Nations the germ of definite peace, the possibility of organising definite peace? The League of Nations is their hope; we must not destroy it. Those hopes must remain. We cannot abandon the endeavour of the Fifth Assembly, no matter in what form it be reconsidered, whatever be the new and different methods that may be proposed. It cannot be admitted that the League of Nations after that endeavour should turn to the world and say there is nothing to be done.

Dr. Benes.

The policy of the Czechoslovak Government is one of profound attachment to the ideas of the Protocol.

The more the Protocol and its principles are criticised the more the ideas and principles incorporated in that document impress themselves on the mind of us all, and demonstrate their moral force and vitality and their high significance in the political life of the world after the war.

In general the little nations of which M. Briand spoke yesterday with such eloquence seek nothing but peace and security, and it is for that reason that the Czechoslovakian Government has, as one of them, laid such emphasis on the idea of arbitration and on the policy of the Protocol. Have you failed to remark, gentlemen, this striking and extremely significant fact that the majority of signatures of the Protocol are those of States inhabiting this danger zone of Europe?

By the Protocol we have, it is true, added to the Covenant certain details on the organisation of military sanctions, but, on the other hand, we have added to it also a whole mechanism of arbitration, thus balancing the two elements already fully contained in germ in the Covenant.

When you begin to study seriously the idea of a regional agreement placed under the auspices of the League of Nations and of the Covenant, I feel almost certain that if you want to achieve anything durable, anything firm, anything presenting real security, you will be driven back inevitably to the idea of some kind of Protocol, of a Protocol limited, partial, more elastic, perhaps; if you will, than ours, more immediately applicable, but all the same a system very like the present Protocol.

We are resolved then on security and peace. As I have said, I believe we shall reach that goal sooner or later by a system in which the great ideas of the Protocol are under one form or another applied. Meanwhile we may well begin by other endeavours. In the end we shall reach the same result.

As for the moment of the realisation of our ideals, I am not for the moment pessimistic. Such undertakings need time. We must have patience, but labour at the same time without cessation, without weariness, without discouragement, with sincerity and devotion.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL. LAST MONTH'S MEETING AT GENEVA.

THE 33rd meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which met at Geneva from March 9 to March 14, may fairly be regarded as the most important the Council has yet held. It being the turn of the British representative to preside, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was in the chair, and among his colleagues were three other Foreign Ministers, those of Belgium, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia, together with two former Foreign Ministers, M. Briand of France, and Signor Scialoja of Italy. There were also present at Geneva in connection with the Council a former Prime Minister of Greece, M. Venizelos, and the Foreign Ministers of Poland and Bulgaria.

The agenda covered an unusual number of important questions. Chief among these, of course, was the Geneva Protocol, but the Council had also to discuss the German Note to the League regarding conditions of membership; the whole problem of the League's responsibility for investigation into armaments in enemy countries, primarily Germany; the Greek Patriarchate; the non-ratification by Greece of the Protocol signed by her last September regarding the protection of Bulgarian Minorities in Greece; and various contentious points connected with the administration of the Saar and of Danzig. In view of the difficulty of dealing adequately with a programme so large in the space available in HEADWAY, it will be most convenient to summarise under separate headings the decisions taken.

The Geneva Protocol.

The discussion of the Protocol was opened, after a few formal remarks by Dr. Benes as Rapporteur, by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who read a lengthy document, understood to have been written by Lord Balfour, conveying the views of the British Government. The main points of this statement are summarised in another column, together with similar points from the speeches of M. Briand and Dr. Benes. It is sufficient to say here that the declaration constituted an uncompromising rejection of the Protocol, and was so drafted as to create a rather unhappy impression in the Council Chamber. After the luncheon adjournment the same day, M. Briand continued the discussion in a speech, the main feature of which was the declaration he was charged to make on behalf of the French Government, that France remained firmly attached to the Protocol. Other members of the Council then briefly stated their views. Italy still believed in the principles of the Protocol, but thought there was force in the British objections. Spain had signed because she believed in the Protocol, and saw no reason to change her views. Brazil and Uruguay, both of whom had signed, declared strongly for universal arbitration, the representative of the former country insisting that any security or arbitration arrangement must be general, not partial. Belgium, which had signed the Protocol, was not indisposed to accept a regional pact as a first step. Sweden and Japan could make no definite statement, because their Governments were still considering the Protocol. Sweden, however, laid stress on the importance of arbitration. Finally, Dr. Benes for Czecho-Slovakia made a considered defence of the Protocol, which constituted necessarily a reasoned criticism of the British Note. Mr. Chamberlain having briefly explained that if Great Britain had rejected the Protocol it was because she believed the Covenant to be a better means of attaining the agreed goal of arbitration, security and disarmament, a resolution was unanimously adopted referring the British Note and all similar statements from Governments to the Sixth Assembly, where the

Protocol will necessarily form the main subject of discussion.

Military Investigation in Germany.

A general plan of investigation drawn up by the League's military advisers, and pronounced by a special Commission of Jurists to be in accordance with the Treaties, was unanimously approved. On the other hand, a proposal that the League should station "éléments stables" (permanent posts) in the demilitarised zones fell to the ground before the firm opposition of Britain and Sweden, and no decision on the matter was taken. The same applies to the question of what action should be taken by the League in case the Commission of investigation declared some default on the part of an ex-enemy State. Here again Britain and Sweden held to the view that the League was entitled to take no action, its task being confined to mere investigation.

The Note to Germany.

Germany had written to the League, raising the question of the responsibilities that would devolve on her under Article XVI of the Covenant if she entered the League of Nations, her objection being to the possible passage of troops across her territory in execution of some mandate of the League, an action which might expose her to counter-attack by the Power against which the troops in question were moving. The reply, unanimously approved by the Council, made it clear that no entry into the League on special terms could be contemplated, but that Germany, who would certainly be a permanent member of the Council (all the members of the Council having agreed to this) could not be called on to take any active military measures against her will, and would always have a voice in deciding on the application of measures under Article XVI. Stress was finally laid on the value of Germany's co-operation as a member of the League in the work of maintaining the peace of the world.

The Greek Patriarchate.

The question of whether the League was competent to deal with this matter, Turkey having claimed that it was a matter of purely domestic jurisdiction, was referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, together with the main question of whether Turkey had effectively pledged herself not to expel the Patriarchate from Constantinople.

Bulgarian Minorities in Greece.

The decision of Greece not to ratify the Protocol on this question was dealt with in a severe report presented by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. It took strong exception to certain statements in the communication of the Greek Government, and embodied resolutions, unanimously approved, to put searching questions to Greece as to how she was carrying out her obligations under her existing Minority Treaties.

The Saar Administration.

Two questions arose under this head: the re-appointment of members of the Governing Commission, including the President, and the increase of the local gendarmerie, so as to permit of a further reduction in the number of French troops in the territory. All the members of the Commission were re-appointed, and the Presidency was given to the French member, M. Rault, for a sixth year in succession. It is understood, however, that an agreement was reached between members of the Council that after the expiry of this term of office, a President other than a Frenchman shall be appointed. The proposal of the Governing Commission to increase the gendarmerie in 1925 by 250 men to a total of 1,055 was approved, and Mr.

Chamberlain made a strong appeal to the Commission to try and arrange for the complete withdrawal of the French troops (now numbering about 1,800) across the frontier. It was announced that a battalion of a nominal strength of 500 was to be withdrawn immediately.

Danzig.

No fewer than nine differences between Poland and Danzig appeared on the agenda, and the Council decided to consider at its next meeting a scheme for disposing in some other way of questions which occupy far too much time at Geneva. Of the actual matters on the paper this time, the now notorious letter-box controversy was referred to the International Court, as it depends on the interpretation of certain treaties, and most of the other points were settled in favour of Danzig. The loan of £1,500,000 to Danzig made by two British banks was finally approved by the Council and the documents signed.

THE SWEATER AND THE I.L.O.

By BARBARA WOOLTON.

THE ancient controversy regarding the rival merits of Protection and Free Trade, having lately taken on something of a new form, has attracted renewed public interest. As I write these lines, the House of Commons is discussing a Conservative Member's motion to restrict the import into this country of foreign manufactured goods made under sweated conditions; and before I finish it will be discussing an amendment to this motion, put forward from the Labour benches, which indicates dissatisfaction with tariffs in general as a remedy for sweating, because they "fail to recognise that the causes and consequences of sweating at home and abroad are one and indivisible." Again, Mr. Baldwin's new proposals for safeguarding industries admit of protective tariffs being imposed in cases where British manufacturers can prove that they suffer from unfair competition from overseas producers whose conditions of employment are inferior to ours; and, on the other side, the Labour Party has set up a special committee to consider methods other than tariffs of dealing with the problems arising out of the "production and exchange of goods made under sweated conditions at home and abroad."

There is evidently great uneasiness on all hands at the menace of the sweater. So far as this uneasiness expresses itself in argumentation about tariffs, it is, I believe, largely beside the mark, particularly (if we must use the language of self-interest) where the interests of this country are concerned. A very little investigation would show that much the most deadly injury that British industry suffers from the sweater is not due to the actual importation of sweated products into Britain at all, but to the sale of these goods abroad in markets where British goods also are accustomed to look for purchasers. Speaking generally, the worst conditions of employment and the lowest standards of living are found in the East. But the greater part of our imports of Oriental goods consists of such things as tea, which are not in competition with any home industry whatever. The foreign sweater destroys the living of the British worker by selling his goods in his own land, and in other foreign countries, and cutting us out there. If the little children in the Chinese mills work all the live-long day to make cloth that is sold in China, India and Japan, all the tariffs in creation cannot prevent the Lancashire worker for the Chinese market from feeling the menace of this odious competition. To attempt to meet this by putting duties on the import of Chinese cloth into Britain would be about as reasonable as to buy a new hat because there were holes in your shoes.

In the end there can be only one possible method of dealing with the sweater the world over. We can only

eliminate the tainted goods from the world's markets by eliminating the taint at its source, that is, at the place where sweated production takes place. That method, moreover, in addition to protecting the more fortunate worker from the sweater's deadly competition, also does what is even more important—abolishes the miseries now endured by those whose standard of living is protected neither by trade unionism nor by any code of industrial legislation. In other words, we shall never be rid of sweating until we have forced the world-wide recognition of minimum standards of work and pay.

To do that is, of course, the job of the I.L.O. If International Labour Conventions were taken at all seriously, the dreary (and often excessively unreal) disputations about Free Trade and Protection could be decently buried at last. The Conservatives would no longer be praying that the British working-man would at last see the inconsistency of strict trade unionism at home and complete freedom of trade abroad; and the Labour Party would not need a Committee to "define its attitude" on this subject "more clearly."

The I.L.O., as the new Anti-Sweating League, has an uphill task in all conscience. The Conventions already drawn up do not even attempt to touch the most difficult and the most important of all the factors that go to make up decent standards of employment, that is, the rate of wages paid for work done. The I.L.O. has been beaten badly enough in struggling to legislate about the secondary conditions of employment like hours and night work and so forth. It has been beaten, mostly because people do not really mind other people being sweated, but partly because there are real practical difficulties in the way of its work, and partly also because those of us who have dimly grasped that in domestic competition the bad employer cuts the throat of the good are only just waking up to the discovery that the same thing holds good of foreign competition also.

It is in this last matter perhaps that the neo-Protectionist controversy is symptomatic of a little advance. The protagonists on one side have discovered that trade union standards at home are not secure against sweated conditions abroad. Those on the other side are concerned to point out that it is no use discriminating against the foreign sweater and letting his domestic counterpart go scot-free. Put two and two together, and you cannot shut your eyes to the fact that the answer is that the causes and consequences of sweating at home and abroad are "one and indivisible," and can only be dealt with by international action. It is something that both parties to this controversy are talking of sweating in international terms. In that lies the opportunity of the I.L.O.

CANADA'S LEAD.

THE Canadian Government on March 10 despatched to Geneva an important Note, which, after explaining Canada's inability to accept the Protocol, contained the two following important paragraphs:—

"(3) As Canada believes firmly in the submission of international disputes to joint enquiry or arbitration, and has shared in certain notable undertakings in this field, we would be prepared to consider acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court in justiciable disputes with certain reservations, and to consider methods of supplementing the provisions of the Covenant for settlement of non-justiciable issues, including method of joint investigation, reserving ultimate decision in domestic issues and without undertaking further obligations to enforce decisions in case of other States.

"(4) Canada would be prepared to take part in any general conference on reduction of armaments which did not involve prior acceptance of Protocol."

THE LEAGUE FOR BEGINNERS.

VII.--MANDATES.

By CLINTON FIENNES.

THE League is responsible for a good many new departures in the world. To call it actually responsible for the mandate system would not be quite accurate, because the same people who made the League made the mandate system simultaneously, and handed it over to the League to work. Both happened at the Paris Conference. The statesmen who were making peace there had the conquered German Colonies on their hands. They intended also, as soon as they had time, to deal with various territories like Mesopotamia and Palestine and Syria, captured similarly from the Turk. What was to be done with such territories? Annexation would have been a little awkward in view of the declarations most of the Allies had made during the war that they were not seeking an inch of fresh territory by conquest. On the other hand, there was no intention of giving back the lands in question to either Germany or Turkey, and most of them were not sufficiently civilised to be able to stand as independent States. The Hedjaz was indeed given its independence, which it subsequently lost or very nearly lost to one of its neighbours within six years. Something new, therefore, had to be tried, and as to what that something should be various ideas prevailed. The idea finally adopted was given currency first by General Smuts in the famous pamphlet he issued just before the Paris Conference began. His plan, which was actually adopted, and represents the mandate system now at work, consists of making some civilised State trustee for each of the conquered territories, and requiring that State to give an account year by year to the League of Nations as to how it is fulfilling its trust. Under this arrangement Great Britain got what used to be German East Africa, but is now called Tanganyika, and also parts of the German Colonies of Togoland and the Cameroons on the West African coast. Mesopotamia, or Iraq, and Palestine fell to her also, while the Union of South Africa got German S.W. Africa, and Australia and New Zealand divided between them the former German possessions in the South Pacific. The German islands in the North Pacific were entrusted to Japan, and Syria and some of the Cameroons and Togoland to France. By a later adjustment Belgium got a slice of Tanganyika Territory from Great Britain. There was at first some talk of an American mandate for Armenia, but the United States was unwilling to accept that responsibility.

That sounds well enough on paper, but what does the mandate system really mean? To begin with, let us see what the Covenant says about it. Under Article XXII those German and Turkish territories to which the system applies, are to be so governed in the future that the well-being and development of their peoples shall be regarded as "a sacred trust of civilisation." They are divided into three classes according to the stage of development they have reached, one class consisting of States very nearly ready for self-government, while the second and third comprise territories far less developed. Some of these, which lie close to the territory of the State which is to manage them (such a State is called a Mandatory) are brought almost entirely under that State's ordinary system of government, though it gives special pledges for the welfare of the natives, and has to make a report to the League every year. The other class consists of the African territories of Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons, which are governed by the Mandatory very much like ordinary colonies, but with very definite undertakings as to how the natives

shall be treated. The three classes of mandates are known as A, B and C.

A includes Iraq, Syria and Palestine.

B includes Tanganyika, Togoland and Cameroons.

C includes S.W. Africa, and the former German possessions in the North and South Pacific.

The safeguards in the case of the Central African mandate areas are the most definite. According to the Covenant, there must in such areas be full freedom of conscience and religion; abuses like the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic are prohibited, no fortifications must be erected and the natives must have no military training except for police purposes and the defence of the actual territory itself; and there must be what is called the "open door" for the commerce of all members of the League. This last provision means that the Mandatory, or State managing the territory, must retain no privileges or advantages for himself by any tariff which lets in his own goods at a lower rate than other powers. The whole principle of the Mandate system indeed is that the territory shall be run for the benefit of its inhabitants and not for the benefit of the State that runs it.

To watch that these principles are duly carried out a body called the Permanent Mandates Commission exists at Geneva. It consists of men and women from nine different countries (there is only one woman member at present), and it is arranged that the representatives of States holding mandates (that is, managing mandated territories) shall always be in a minority. They receive every year the reports which each mandatory State has to render about the territories under its charge. When they have duly studied these separately, they hold the annual meeting of the Commission and have before them representatives of the mandatory States for each area concerned. These representatives attend to answer questions about anything arising out of the report or anything omitted from the report that affects the territory for which they speak.

Meetings of the Commission are not usually public, but lengthy minutes, which constitute a full record of what takes place, are published, and can be purchased by anyone. The examination of the representatives of the Mandatories is not mere formality. Great Britain, as has been explained, is Mandatory for several territories in Central Africa. When the British representative comes to the table of the Mandates Commission, he has to answer long strings of questions about what, for example, is being done in these territories to stamp out the slave trade altogether, whether there are not forms of forced labour still existing that look very like slavery, why more money is not being spent on education, whether it is certain that under the freedom of conscience clause all missionaries of different sects have equal opportunities given them to carry on their work unhindered.

Nothing could have been more astonishing ten years ago than the spectacle of a British Under-Secretary of State sitting at Geneva to be cross-questioned by representatives of countries like Sweden and Haiti on the way the British Government runs the territories it controls. Fortunately, the British Government has shewn itself ready to accept the position fully. It has done its best to supply the Commission with full information, and once or twice when the Commission has offered criticisms of British administration, changes have been made in the direction the Commission desired.

IN THE HOUSE.

February 25.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland (to Major Steel):

The original amount of the estimate for the British contribution to the International Labour Office for the coming financial year was £40,000. The net British contribution will be £29,103.

February 25.—Lord Winterton (to Mr. Scurr):

It is not the intention of the Government of India to prevent the sale of opium in that country, the sale of opium being strictly controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Opium Convention of 1912.

March 2.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain (to Mr. Rennie Smith):

No appeal has been made by the Riffs to the League of Nations. In any case this is not a matter in which the League would have jurisdiction.

March 2.—Mr. Chamberlain (to Mr. Lees-Smith):

Domestic questions cannot be brought before the League under Article II. They are not admitted for consideration or interference by the League.

March 2.—Mr. Ormsby Gore (to Capt. Loder):

Reports on British Mandated Territories are now available in a special series of publications issued by the Stationery Office.

March 4.—Mr. Chamberlain (to Lord Henry Bentinck):

I cannot undertake to propose the establishment of a permanent Frontier Commission under a League of Nations chairman to prevent violations of the frontier between Jugo-Slavia and Albania.

March 4.—Mr. Chamberlain (to Capt. Wedgwood Benn):

I entirely support the decision taken by the President of the League of Nations Council whereby a French general is appointed to the League Commission of Investigation in Germany.

March 9.—Mr. McNeill (to Sir Frederic Wise):

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations has declared strongly in favour of a return to an effective gold standard or to a gold exchange standard, at any rate in countries which have succeeded in stabilising their currency.

March 11.—Mr. McNeill (to Capt. Walter Shaw):

Seventeen Members of the League of Nations are in arrears in payment of their contribution for 1924 and earlier years. The deficiency so caused is being met from balances in hand, and it in no way involves any increase in contribution by Great Britain or the British Empire.

March 11.—Mr. McNeill (to Capt. Crookshank):

No reliable evidence has reached the Foreign Office regarding the alleged branding and ill-treatment of Christian women and children in Turkey.

March 11.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland (to Lord Henry Bentinck):

I can say nothing at present regarding the prospect of the introduction of an Eight Hour Day Bill this Session.

March 12.—Mr. Amery (to Mr. Campbell):

In 1923, the latest year for which figures are available, the revenues derived from opium by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Brunei, form 45.4 per cent., 16.9 per cent., and 18.24 per cent. respectively of the total revenues collected by those countries.

(Many of the entries in this column are summaries, not verbatim quotations, of the answers given by the Ministers concerned.—ED., HEADWAY.)

A WORD ON CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

By F. B. HARGREAVES.

WE hear a good deal nowadays of the Prince of Wales as Ambassador of Empire. A few days ago Herbert Sutcliffe was hailed as the finest "Commerical" this country had produced, for have not all eyes been watching his cricketing feats? Similarly, we may safely regard Charlie Chaplin as Foreign Ambassador to the World.

He is the universal Ambassador of the "whites" to the "coloured" peoples of the earth. Flung on to the whitewashed wall of a house in the sultry heat of an Egyptian evening, his ludicrous gait endears him to the fellaheen, who refer to him affectionately as "Sharley Shaplong." Everywhere it is the same. On the broad Steppes, on sandy Arabian wastes, in Chinese paper halls, where children poke their fingers through the thin walls to see his antics, the patient East sits to watch the pictures of the West as they flicker on the screen. It may be hackneyed, but it is literally true, to refer to Mary Pickford as the "world's sweetheart."

Language is no bar. Primal emotions of joy, love, hatred and laughter, conveyed by facial expression and gesture, are readily grasped and understood by all peoples. It is a matter of serious import, then, what types of films we allow to portray our Western civilisation before these Eastern peoples.

"Quo Vadis" was exhibited to the ladies of a Cairo harem. It caused these ladies furiously to think; it aroused feelings of sympathy towards Christians; and so at a later showing they were forbidden to attend the show. Instances of this sort, however, are rare.

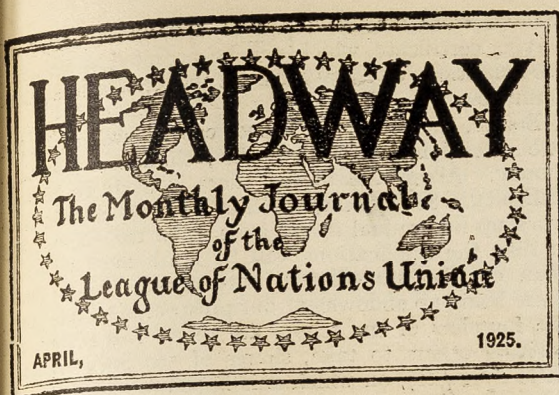
Just think for a moment of the great majority of films one sees in our provincial picture houses. Think of the effect they are likely to produce on Orientals. Society presented as a glorified whirl of pleasure, where virtuous women are as rare as flowers that bloom in the spring. The films which present white women living in association with debauched Chinamen or "dagoes," who always get the worst of it, must inevitably arouse resentment. Dean Inge has written somewhere that the black man's idea of a devil must be perilously like a white man, and if that is so, how much have films contributed to the picture. Very little thought is necessary, and this in no high-brow spirit, to realise the lop-sided presentation of our Western civilisation which films are undoubtedly giving. Action is admittedly necessary.

It is criminal to give natives in mandated territories beer or spirits. Is it not equally criminal to deliberately misrepresent Western culture, to give a succession of facile peeps at the frothy sides of life, and so stir up racial animosity and antagonism unduly? Why not a League of Nations Film Censorship Board?

The subject merits wide consideration. It is just one facet of the many-sided colour problem which the world will have to face in future years. That problem is just this: The East, which knows not women like Florence Nightingale and Nurse Cavell, men like Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone, Lord Robert Cecil and Nansen, knows, and is amused by, Charlie Chaplin. Though we may all receive healthy amusement from his antics, we certainly should like the teeming millions of the East to be equally familiar with other white men, who were much more than national figures—who were citizens of the world.



THE FUNERAL THAT DIDN'T COME OFF.



THE FUTURE OF THE PROTOCOL.

THE expected discussion on the Geneva Protocol at the March meeting of the League of Nations Council has duly taken place. The British representative, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, read a statement already approved by the Cabinet, giving reasons for the inability of the British Government to accept the Protocol; M. Briand, for France, and Dr. Benes, for Czechoslovakia, made important speeches in favour of the Protocol; the remaining members expressed themselves in varying language, none of them in hostility to the Protocol; Dr. Benes presented a resolution referring to the Sixth Assembly next September the British statement and any other similar communications from Governments regarding the Protocol; Mr. Chamberlain, in a second brief statement, reaffirmed the belief of the British Government in arbitration and disarmament and its interest in peace and security, and adding that if they rejected the Protocol it was only because they considered the Covenant so completely adequate; after which the Benes resolution was unanimously adopted. As fitting, though unofficial comment, the local artist set hurriedly to work to replace his cartoon on "The Funeral of the Protocol" by one on "The Resurrection."

That, therefore, is the present position. The Protocol is not dead. The Council meeting, on the contrary, gave unexpected evidence of its remarkable vitality. If Great Britain is against it, the whole of Europe, with the possible exception of Italy (which, as the author of the British statement would put it, may be considered to be at the moment in a special pathological condition), is attached to the Protocol to a degree hitherto hardly realised in this country. Discount as we may M. Briand's and Dr. Benes' word-pictures of a continent torn and ravaged by war and crying out only for some barrier to save it from future wars, the rôle thrust on our country of contending that war must not be abolished because there are cases in which Great Britain could not submit to arbitration and would insist on fighting, is calculated to provoke some small disquiet in the most patriotic mind.

One other comment on the British attitude is provided unsought—this is not the place for a critical analysis of the arguments in the British Note—by the statement received at Geneva from the Canadian Government at the very moment the Protocol discussions were in progress. In that statement, apart from its admirable tone and temper, two points stand out. Canada—one of those Dominions whose hostility to the Protocol has been constantly cited as among the reasons for Great Britain's inability to accept the document—is willing to consider (a) acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with certain reservations, and (b) methods of supplementing the Covenant for the settlement of non-

justiciable issues. Now what does this mean? There are two clear classes of disputes between nations, one class resting on a difference of opinion about what a treaty means, or some definitely legal question of that kind. Two such questions were before the Council at its recent meeting. These hinged on whether the treaties affecting relations between Poland and Danzig gave Poland the right to put up letter boxes in Danzig, the other on whether Turkey had given a binding undertaking not to expel the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople. Cases of that character are essentially suitable for decision by the Permanent Court. Canada proposes to agree that all such cases in which she is ever concerned should go before the Court. Fifteen other nations have already signed and ratified such an agreement. France signed last October, and intends to ratify. If Great Britain in this matter would line up with Canada her action would have an invaluable effect in increasing the prestige of the Court, in giving public evidence of British good faith, and in encouraging other nations to follow suit. Unhappily Great Britain shows so far no sign of following where Canada leads.

The second Canadian proposal, consideration of methods of supplementing the Covenant provisions for the settlement of disputes not suitable for submission to the Court, must be regarded as going some way towards acceptance of the principles of the Protocol. The best example of this class of case is the Aaland Islands question. Here what was at issue was the right of a community under the sovereignty of one country to get themselves transferred to the sovereignty of another. There was no treaty governing this point, nor do any clear-cut rules of international law apply to it. It had to be decided on the basis of common sense, equity and general welfare and other considerations. It is this class of question that must be dealt with by arbitration or some form of settlement analogous to it, and Canada is well advised in suggesting that some extension of the Covenant's provisions in this sphere is well worth considering.

However that may be, the main fact that emerges is that the Protocol itself, together with the communications of the different Governments regarding it, has been referred to the Sixth Assembly, and must inevitably form the main subject of discussion when that meeting takes place in September. For the next five months, therefore, the Protocol must remain a matter of essential public interest. Nothing has happened to make those who believe in it recede from their position, though it may be desirable in the meantime to decide which of the principles embodied in the Protocol shall be emphasised most in case, as is likely enough, some of them have to be realised first and the others only later. Should we, for example, decide to urge the adoption of universal arbitration with no other enforcement or sanction than world-opinion; or universal arbitration backed by the sanctions already embodied in the Covenant; or go directly for the outlawry of war, leaving arbitration, as the only alternative means of settlement, to follow as a matter of course? These are questions demanding serious thought. So is the relation of a possible regional pact to the Protocol ideal, though little can be said about that till fuller information is forthcoming than is available at present as to the form any such contemplated pact may take. On all such points as these opinions may legitimately differ. The point to emphasise primarily is that all of them must be discussed between now and September and discussed in relation to the Protocol, for between now and September it is the Protocol that still holds the stage.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD.

GENEVA is soon to see the initiation of an enterprise of particular interest, not only to educationalists properly so termed but to anyone interested in children at all, in the shape of an International School.

Perhaps the best feature of the undertaking is that it has grown up naturally to satisfy a real need. Geneva is becoming more and more a centre of international associations. The League of Nations and the International Labour Office are, of course, the chief of these, but there are many others, like the International Y.M.C.A., the Save the Children Fund and the Red Cross. Some of the officials of all these organisations have children, and the children need education. They are of at least twenty different nationalities, so that a school which provides for them all may, with literal accuracy, be called international.

Up to the present the parents of such children and various other people interested have put down what money they could and started a primary school, which numbers 35 children of nine different nationalities, the teaching staff including citizens of Switzerland, America, Germany and France. That has been successful enough to attract a number of applications from people having nothing to do with any of the Geneva institutions, and it has therefore been decided to launch out and develop a larger school, providing for children up to eighteen, and including boarders as well as day scholars. The number aimed at is 120, and a building admirably adapted for school needs has already been taken with a view to the school opening in the middle of September of this year.

The initial prospects are good. Geneva is already an important educational centre and a university town, while the interest of various members of the League Secretariat, many of them with high scholastic attainments, is an important asset to any institution. Plenty of thought has been put into the enterprise already. The school will be co-educational and bi-lingual, the aim being to familiarise all children as early as possible with both English and French sufficiently to enable lessons to be given in either language. History, geography, literature and other subjects will be taught, so far as possible, from a non-national point of view, and the preparation of special text-books on these lines is already being considered. The teaching staff will represent many nationalities, working, it is hoped, under an English headmaster. Full provision will be made for games, and, in addition, an open-air life will be cultivated in various other ways, notably in connection with Nature study and by excursions undertaken in connection with geography, geology and local history (as a basis for general history).

The curriculum so far sketched is to be more fully developed at a conference of educational authorities of different nations, which the committee of the school is convening at Geneva in May, but it has already got far enough to indicate the general trend of the ideas animating the school. The kindergarten section (for children from 2½ to 6) will be more or less on Montessori lines, and will include care of plants and pets, simple stories and class games and songs. In the lower division of the primary section (from 7 to 9) one feature will be legends of all countries, the catholicity of the selection being evidenced by the fact that it includes Hans Andersen and Aesop and La Fontaine, Uncle Remus and the Greek mythology, while "human geography" is to be taught by comparison between the civilisations of different regions of the world, taught by the study of the life of a little Negro, a little Esquimo, a little Jap and a little Arab. Broadly speaking, in each section the main heads of the curriculum are study of humanity, study of Nature, language, arithmetic and

manual work. It is hoped to arrange in time for a leaving certificate, which will be accepted as satisfying the conditions of entry for most universities in different countries.

Before, however, the school can get well on its feet two essentials are needed—one, children; the other, money. About the former there is likely to be little difficulty. Seeing, indeed, that the present idea is to work up by gradual stages from 45 to 120, the prospect is that the applications will be much more numerous than can be immediately entertained. As to funds, there being no endowment nor prospect of a State grant, the founders of the school are themselves taking, and inviting others to take, shares of 500 Swiss francs (a little over £20), on which it is hoped to pay 5 per cent. interest. The question of whether the school can be started or not may be regarded as already answered. It is intended definitely to make a beginning in September. The experiment could hardly be initiated under better auspices, and not only will its progress be watched with peculiar interest by all concerned in education, but it may be predicted with some confidence that there will be increasing appreciation by parents in many countries of the opportunity thus provided for giving their children an education designed in a special degree to develop on the broadest lines a child's inherent capacities.

THE NIGHT-BAKED LOAF.

MASS meetings of bakers in this country and others have been lately much concerned as to the fate of the Night-baking Convention adopted provisionally last year by the Sixth International Labour Conference and referred to the Seventh Conference (May, 1925) for final adoption. As it stands at present the Convention prohibits work for seven consecutive hours during the night, not only in the larger bread factories, where a rotation of shifts is possible, but also in the small bakeries where one man may often be at work most nights throughout the year. This text has been sent for comment to the Government of every Member State.

The British Government has proposed substantial alterations. Not only does it consider that hotels, restaurants and schools should be exempted from the terms of the Convention, but the master-bakers should also be free to work at night. With this amendment the Government is "disposed to accept" the Convention provided it is satisfied that it will mean no increase in the cost of bread to the consumer. An International Federation of Working Bakers described the Convention last year "as the minimum settlement of their claims." It is doubtful, therefore, whether the British amendment will satisfy both worker and employer delegates at the coming Conference.

Professor Philip Baker begins at the end of this month a series of public lectures (admission free, without ticket) of particular interest to students of League of Nations activity. The general title is "The Economic Reconstruction of Europe," and the five lectures in the series deal with the reconstruction of Austria and Hungary, the Greek Refugee Settlement Scheme, the Dawes Report, and the general economic work of the League. The lectures are to be given at the London School of Economics on successive Mondays, beginning on April 27.

* Any reader of this article who may desire further information about the school can obtain it from Dr. Ludwig Rajchmann, Director of the Health Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

Q. How has the non-ratification of the Minorities Protocol by Greece affected the Bulgarian Protocol?

A. Bulgaria ratified the Protocol on December 12, 1924, and must, therefore, be considered to be bound by it. Under the circumstances, however, Greece would hardly be in a position to protest should it become a dead-letter.

Q. Why has the League taken no action regarding the frontier of the mandated area of Togoland, which divides tribes and families and causes great suffering?

A. The frontiers of mandated areas were delimited not by the League, but by the Allied Powers—in the case of Togoland by France and Great Britain. The question of the boundary between French and British Togoland was raised by the French representative at the Fourth Session of the Mandates Commission, and suggestions for alterations are now being worked out by the Governors on the spot.

Q. Could the question of the Greek Patriarch be referred direct by the Greek or Turkish Governments to the Permanent Court at the Hague?

A. It could not be referred directly to the Court for settlement by one Government unless the other agreed. If what was desired was merely an advisory opinion on the whole question, the reference to the Court must be in this case by the Council or Assembly of the League. In point of fact, the Council at its March meeting did apply for such an advisory opinion.

Q. What is the security for the Hungarian loan, and if Hungary defaults through a revolution, what redress is the bondholder likely to have?

A. The position of lenders to Hungary is substantially the same as that of lenders to any other country, with the important additional guarantee that the control by the League of Hungarian securities enables the League, if necessary, to bring the strongest pressure to bear on any Hungarian Government, whether before or after a revolution, so that repudiation can almost be ruled out of court. The fact that Hungary is a Member of the League makes the League's hold on her the stronger.

Q. Is trade in Austria getting worse and unemployment increasing? Is the idea of joining Germany being mooted to any large extent? Is the situation affected by the assistance of high tariff barriers raised by the surrounding States?

A. Trade and unemployment are in an unsatisfactory state in Austria at the present time as the result of various causes, partly bank speculation last year, partly unsatisfactory financial relations between the Federal Government and the provinces, partly failure of Austria to carry out certain essential features of the League Reconstruction Scheme. The idea of Union with Germany has been mooted by two Austrian citizens with no official authority, but no great importance need be attached to it at present. Austria is undoubtedly handicapped by the tariff barriers of surrounding States, but some of these are being lowered. It was reported at the League Council in March that both Italy and Czechoslovakia were negotiating with Austria commercial treaties which would have the effect of lowering tariff barriers.

Q. What is the main cause that still keeps Germany out of the League?

A. Fear lest by being required to join in imposing the sanctions provided in Article XVI of the Covenant she should make an enemy of some State against which the sanctions were being directed.

THE UNION AT GENEVA.

THE following is the programme of the Geneva Institute of International Relations, organised under the joint auspices of the League of Nations Union, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association (U.S.A.), and the League Secretariat in the second week of August:—

Parties leave London Friday, August 7, arriving Geneva Saturday, August 8. Parties leave Geneva Friday, August 14, arriving London Saturday, August 15.

Sunday, 8 p.m., Reception by the Secretariat. Inaugural Address, Sir Eric Drummond. 8.45, Introductory Speech on the League, Frederic Whelen.

Monday, 10.30-12.30, "International Government in the Nineteenth Century." 3-6, Reception at the I.L.O. and Address by the Director, M. Albert Thomas. 8.30-10 "International Law."

Tuesday, 10.30-12.30, "The Outlawry of War and the Protocol." 4.30-6, Visit to the Salle de la Réformation, and Lecture by Frederic Whelen, "The Assembly's Debate on the Protocol." Alternative Lectures by W. Stephen Sanders, "The I.L.O.," and E. A. Colban, "Minorities." 8.30-10, "Reduction of Armaments."

Wednesday, 10.30-12.30, "Economic Reconstruction." Sir Arthur Salter. 2-6, Excursion to Mont Salève. 8.30-10, "The Little Entente."

Thursday, 10-12.30, "The Work of League of Nations Societies," Dr. Maxwell Garnett and Dr. Manley O. Hudson. 4.30-6, "International Health," Dr. L. Rajchmann. Alternative Lectures by Sir Arthur Salter, "The League and Commerce"; W. G. Rappard, "Mandates"; E. J. Phelan, "I.L.O. Conferences and Conventions." 8.30-10, Institute's Reception to the Secretariat.

Friday, 10.30-11.10, "The League and Ex-Neutral States," W. G. Rappard. 11.10-11.50, "The League and Non-Member States," K. Ziliacus. 11.50-12.30, "The League and Latin America." 2.30-4.30, Conducted Tour round Geneva, M. Fatio.

Optional Excursions:—Saturday, August 8, Chamonix; Sunday, August 9, La Faucille; Monday, August 10, Rochers de Naye.

ASSEMBLY TOURS.

Parties leave London on Fridays, September 4, 11, 18 and 25. The fee (£11 11s.) includes return ticket, with second-class travel on the Continent, reservation of seats and transport across Paris on the outward journey, six days' excellent accommodation in Geneva, comprising full board (lunch on Saturday to lunch on Friday), and conveyance of luggage to hotel. Meals taken on the journey must be paid for by the traveller.

A lecturer from the League of Nations Union will accompany each party. Arrangements for the parties are being made in close co-operation with the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. Facilities will be given for studying the work of both departments and meeting the personnel. Visits to the Assembly and International Labour Organisation have been arranged. In order to render the proceedings of the Assembly and its Committees more interesting and easier to follow, short informal lectures will be delivered by a leading authority.

Further particulars of tours and of both summer schools, and application forms for summer schools, can be had from Headquarters.

[Details of the Cambridge Summer School appear under "Notes and News."]

Will members prepared to post their HEADWAY, when read, to foreign countries, kindly send their names to the Overseas Secretary, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

A MINE OF INFORMATION.

THE output of publications from Headquarters this month is considerably greater than for many months past. Two of them deal with the burning question of the day—the Protocol, which, despite the verdict of one of our leading contemporaries, has not yet "passed into history."

Next September's discussions are to be definitely based on the Protocol; and students of politics will therefore have to be students of the Protocol still. But they need no longer be daunted by their task, since in "The Meaning of the Protocol" Mr. H. Wilson Harris gives a clear and simple statement of its history, its objects, and its meaning, together with the practical effect of its acceptance by Great Britain and the Dominions and answers to some of the arguments that have been raised against it.

The Covenant has not become out of date with the introduction of the Protocol. Indeed, discussions of the latter document have only served to show how many people who ought to know better are quite unaware of the pledges which we have given in the Covenant. The new edition of "The Covenant Explained" comes, therefore, at the right moment.

The new edition of the "Political Activities of the League" brings this section of the "League Work" series up to date. Corfu, Jaworzina and Mosul are the subjects of three new chapters, one very long and two very short; the last, of course, remains, of necessity, unfinished.

THE LEAGUE IN THE HOUSE.

THE League of Nations Parliamentary Committee, which now includes over 340 members of the House of Commons, has held since the beginning of the present session two meetings to discuss the Geneva Protocol, one at which an address was given by Count Kessler on "Germany and the League," and a fourth addressed by Mr. Harold Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Organisation, on the work of that institution.

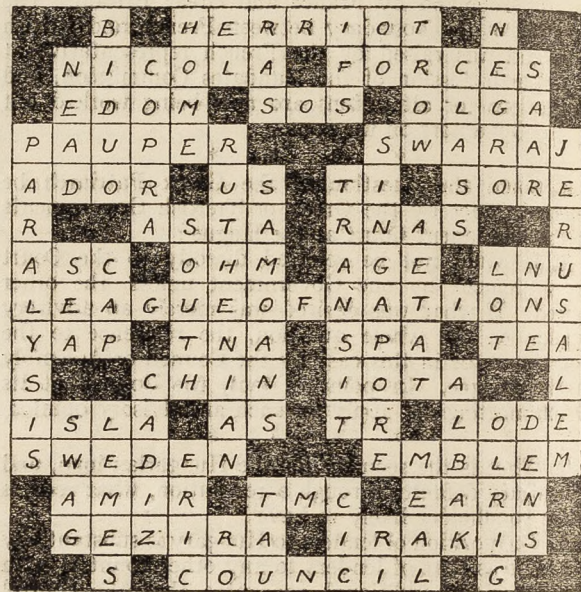
The Foreign Secretary agreed to meet members of the Committee after his return from Geneva and give an account of the work of the Council.

The meetings have been well attended and the addresses have been followed in each case by discussions in which a number of members have taken part. The frequency with which questions dealing with the League of Nations appear on the order paper is evidence of the interest taken in the League by members of the new House.

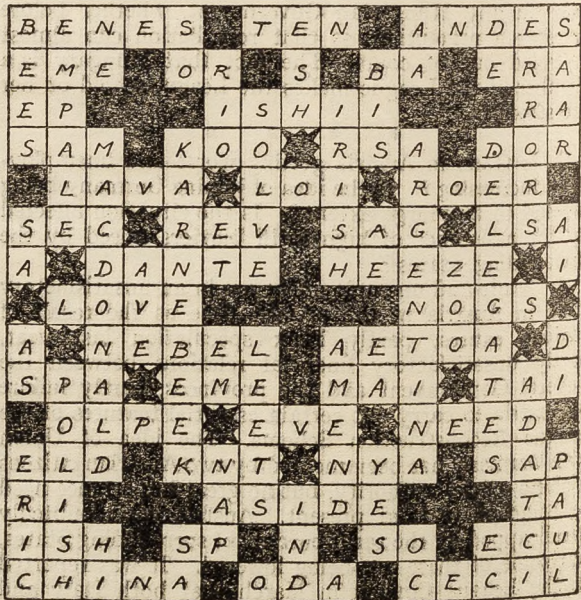
CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.

THE Cross-Word Puzzle Committee records with infinite regret that the mistake in the February Puzzle was more serious than at first appeared. In fact, one clue dropped out in a place where it was impossible for any conjecture to supply the deficiency. The prize is therefore awarded to the sender of the first solution to be opened which was correct in all other respects—Miss I. Noakes, The Wilderness, Salisbury. The prize for the first correct solution of the March Puzzle to be opened goes to Mr. Alfred B. Barnard, Kelfield, King Edward Road, Newmarket. The solutions of both puzzles are given below.

FEBRUARY PUZZLE.



MARCH PUZZLE.



Messrs. Allen and Unwin will publish, as soon as the bookbinders' dispute permits, a book by Mr. H. Wilson Harris on "What the League of Nations Is." The volume is an attempt to meet the increasing demand for a book which at a low figure and without unnecessary words will tell the plain story of what the League has done and failed to do in its first five years of existence. The price will be 2s. 6d.

A BATCH OF LETTERS.

How to Learn Languages Without Tears. By ANTHONY SOMERS.

I HAVE been reading through a batch of letters. They are from people who have learnt to read and speak French or Spanish or German by the new "direct" Pelman method which is causing such a stir in educational circles.

And really some of the results reported in these letters are marvellous.

Most of us (unless we possess a natural aptitude for languages) know what a long and wearisome task the business of learning a Foreign Language by the old-fashioned methods usually is. We remember the years we spent at school drudging at French, puzzling over the grammar, worrying over the declensions, learning long vocabularies by heart, tediously translating English sentences into French (and getting our papers back covered with blue marks!).

What a waste of time that old vocabulary-cum-translation system was! Happy are those who are learning by the new Pelman method now—the method which does away with translation and the mechanical memorisation of words and enables you to learn French, German in German, and Spanish in Spanish.

And, liking the new method so much, they write letters such as these I have been reading. Here are a few of them:—

"I have managed during the past few months to obtain a better knowledge of colloquial and idiomatic French than I acquired in three years at school."—(C. 416.)

"After several years' drudgery at school I found myself with scarcely any knowledge of the French language, and certainly without any ability to use the language. After about six months' study by the Pelman method I find I have practically mastered the language."—(B. 143.)

"I was not able to study very regularly, but in the space of eight months I have learnt as much Spanish as I learnt French in eight years at school."—(S.K. 119.)

"A Spanish lady . . . was filled with genuine surprise and admiration at the amount I had learnt in eight weeks. I do most of it in omnibuses and at meals."—(S.H. 219.)

"I have learnt more French this last four months than I did before in four years. I enjoyed the Course thoroughly."—(W. 149.)

"I can read and speak with ease, though it is less than six months since I began to study Spanish."—(S.M. 181.)

"I am more than satisfied—I am astonished! It would have taken me as many years to learn by any ordinary system as much as I have learnt in months by yours."—(P. 145.)

These letters have not been sought for in any way. Men and women have taken up one or other of the Pelman Language Courses and they have been so delighted with the results that they have sat down and written to the Pelman Languages Institute to say how pleased they are. And I could quote hundreds more if I had room.

No Translation.

The new Pelman method is a "direct" method. It enables you to learn a Foreign Language in that language. No English is employed. There is no translation. There are no vocabularies to be memorised. You learn the words you need by using them, and in such a way that they become indelibly fixed in your mind. Grammatical complexities are avoided, and the whole system is so simple that even a child can understand it.

"From the first," says the well-known journal Truth, which has published a special report on the new method, "the student is free from the translation hindrance. He learns naturally and easily to express his thoughts directly in the foreign tongue, and for this reason his speech is fluent and idiomatic."

The new Pelman method of learning languages is explained in three little books (one for each language). You can have a free copy of any one of these books, together with a copy of Truth's report, entitled "The Gift of Tongues," by writing for it to-day to the Pelman Languages Institute, 292, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart Street, London, W.C.1. State which of the three books you want, and a copy will be sent you by return, gratis and post free.



BOOKS WORTH READING.

ALTHOUGH Great Britain on her own behalf and on that of the Dominion Governments has turned down the Protocol, it does not at all follow that the Protocol is yet dead; its death-warrant can only be signed by the Assembly of the League next September. It is at least conceivable that the Assembly will commute the sentence, and that the provisions of the Protocol will be then so modified that it may become acceptable to those governments who now look altogether askance at it. For this reason, if for no other, Mr. Roth Williams' very careful survey of the whole subject in The League, the Protocol and the Empire (Allen and Unwin, 5s.) cannot be considered out of date. On the contrary, its appearance at the present moment is of great value. Whatever opinions may be held about the Protocol as a whole, it will be generally admitted that it contains certain plain principles which must always find their place in any agreement which aims at securing international peace. Mr. Williams is by no means an "all or nothing" man, but while he admits that it may be necessary to vary or clarify some of its provisions, he makes full use of the argument that most of the objections to the Protocol are at bottom objections to the Covenant itself. He well says, "the truth is that there is no such thing as absolute security, and all attempts to reduce such a chimera to paper formulæ are bound to fail. Nevertheless, we must try, by some such means as the Protocol, to recognise the duty of solidarity and to establish some kind of relative conditional security." In fact, in human affairs some risk must always be taken, and the risk in the present instance is that of giving the nations in general the credit for "a certain minimum of honesty and intelligence, as well as a certain adaptability to circumstances." Mr. Williams deals in detail with the serious criticisms which have been made, and his replies demand an answer from the critics. There is a real danger that, following the action of the British Government, many persons may consign the Protocol to the scrap-heap of their minds, without considering whether there may not be a good deal of salvage from the wreck; readers of this book will find out how great is that salvage and how valuable it must become.

A Brief History of Civilisation (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.) has been written by Mr. J. S. Hoyland at the request of a Committee for the Revision of the Curriculum in Secondary Schools, and this fact largely explains its scope. The treatment of the subject is modern; the whole ground is adequately covered, and the matter is made more attractive by wealth of illustrations, which are very frequently good and which are drawn from new photographs and old prints. At the first reading one may be tempted to complain that too great space is devoted to the remoter past and too little to that period which seems more important because it is nearer to the present time. The author, however, has a correct perspective of history, and he rightly sees that the importance of the more recent is only relative. Nevertheless, the general reader—for the book will serve him no less well than the school class—will probably turn with most interest to the two chapters on the growth of Nationalism and Internationalism. It is a sign of the new and healthy outlook of the present

UNION NOTES AND NEWS

The General Council.

The General Council of the Union will meet at Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24. Its discussions will begin on Tuesday morning and continue till Wednesday afternoon. A public meeting will be held on the Tuesday night. Hospitality will be provided by the Liverpool District Council, and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool will give a reception to members of the Council.

The Council's Vote.

At the time of going to press £1,710 8s. 1d. had been received towards the 1925 Council's Vote, leaving £18,289 11s. 11d. still to come. In addition to those mentioned last month, the following Branches have now completed their 1924 quotas:—Balderstone, Christchurch, Crewe, Drightlington, Exeter, Oswaldtwistle, Quorn, St. Peters-in-Thanel.

The following are particularly to be congratulated on having already paid their 1925 quotas in full:—Bruton, Heddington, Lacock, Leven, Low Row (Yorks), Stanningley, Winford, Wiveliscombe, Billingham, Berrow.

We hope that many others will qualify for this mention next month.

The Need for an Effort.

The figures of Union membership, published every month on this page, are instructive. They show that our numbers are increasing steadily at the same rate as it was two years ago. This sounds good, but actually it is not altogether satisfactory. We have now twice as many centres of activity, and twice as many members, each one of whom should be a missionary, so we ought to grow twice as fast. It is only by the work of organised bodies that public opinion can be enlightened on any subject. It is our duty to educate the country to a right view in international affairs, and for this purpose our efforts ought to be redoubled rather than relaxed.

Cambridge Summer School.

It is now possible to publish fuller details of the summer schools at Cambridge, the Union is organising this year. The provisional programme is as follows:

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Cambridge Summer School will be held at Trinity College. Members arrive in time for dinner at 7 p.m. at Trinity College, on Friday, July 31, and depart after lunch on Friday, August 7.

Friday, 8 p.m., Inaugural Address, Sir Michael Sadler, Chairman, Prof. Seward, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Saturday, 9.30 a.m., "The Growth of International Organisation," Sir Geoffrey Butler, Chairman, Dr. St. John Parry, 11.15, "The Aims and Work of the League of Nations Union," Dr. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E.

3.30 p.m., reception by the Cambridge Branch in the Gardens of Trinity College. 8, "The Development of International Law," Lord Phillimore.

Sunday, 8 p.m., Service in King's College Chapel.

Monday, 9.30 a.m., "The Origins and Functions of the League," J. R. M. Butler, M.A. 11.15, "The League in Development," Lecture I, C. Delisle Burns, M.A. Afternoon, optional excursion to Ely. 8 p.m., "The Reduction of Armaments."

Tuesday, 9.30 a.m., "The League in Development," Lecture II, C. Delisle Burns, M.A. 11.15, "The Work of the International Labour Organisation," E. J. Phelan, Chief of Diplomatic Division, I.L.O. 2.30 p.m., Visit to the Colleges. 5.30, "The League and Health," Dr. Harold Kerr; Chairman, the Mayor of Cambridge. 8, "The League and Education."

Wednesday, 9.30 a.m., "The League in Development," Lecture III, C. Delisle Burns, M.A. 11.15, "The Economic Activities of the League." Afternoon, optional river picnics. Tea at the Orchards, Grantchester. 8 p.m., "The League and Labour."

Thursday, 9.30 a.m., "The Humanitarian Activities of the League," Dame Rachel Crowley. 11.15, "The Tasks Before the League," Prof. Gilbert Murray. 5.30 p.m., Model Assembly. 8, Concert.

Friday, 9.30 a.m., "The Mandatory System," Frederic Whelen.

Each lecture will be followed by a discussion.

Ilfracombe Believes in the League.

On March 2 a debate was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wilder Road, Ilfracombe, on the motion "That the League of Nations has justified its existence." Mr. E. Wood and Mr. A. E. Critchett, the local Hon. Secretaries, supported the motion against Mr. Stephens and Mr. Baker.

After eleven speeches, in which a number of interesting points were made on both sides, the motion was carried almost unanimously, there being only three dissentient votes. Fortunately, there is no unanimity rule in Ilfracombe.

A Library at Southampton.

Thanks to the generosity of the Martyn Collins Trustees, the Southampton Branch has been able to rent a conveniently situated shop, which serves as a local League of Nations depot, on very favourable terms. This branch office has been manned by a band of voluntary helpers, and has undoubtedly helped to secure greater cohesion in the branch. League literature has always been obtainable, and our friends in Southampton hope soon to start a small lending library of books on League subjects.

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Germany's Point of View.

The Huddersfield Branch were fortunate in being able to secure Count Harry Kessler for the conference which they held on March 7 at the Huddersfield Technical College. Count Kessler has taken a prominent part in peace movements in Germany, and was the German Government's unofficial representative at last year's Assembly. In the course of his speech he said that the German Government was undoubtedly favourable to going into the League, and that it would be prepared to accept the Protocol as preferable to the Covenant. It would be the greatest misfortune for humanity if the principles underlying the Protocol were not kept alive.

Good Hearts and Muddled Heads.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Goodmayes Wesleyan Church on February 27, when Dr. Leslie Burgin spoke on "The Place of the League in International Affairs." Councillor the Rev. H. Dunning, who took the chair, laid

ROYAL TOURNAMENT OLYMPIA

MAY 28th to JUNE 13th

Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8 p.m.

The 1925 Pageant

The PAGEANT is always an important item, and this year promises to be an immense draw. The Tournament Authorities are now preparing as a special feature for this year a wonderful Pageant of The Royal Artillery. There has never been a Pageant in previous years which will come up to the magnificence of this particular one. In order to cope with the number of Horses, Mules, Elephants, etc., the entire annexe will be set aside for marshalling the troops and animals prior to entering the arena for this GRAND HISTORICAL DISPLAY.

Make a Note of the Date and
BOOK EARLY

stress on the practical value of the League as compared with the aspirations of people with good hearts but muddled heads.

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Mr. Gillinder at Coleshill.

Coleshill (Warwickshire Branch) held a successful meeting on March 4, with the Archdeacon of Aston in the chair. Mr. Tom Gillinder gave an inspiring address, and a number of new members were enrolled.

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An Archbishop on the League.

The Archbishop of York, speaking at the Oxford Place Wesleyan Chapel, Leeds, on March 4, said the League had abundantly justified its existence. It provided the machinery for working out the desires of those who wanted peace, and without the machine the most fervent expressions of goodwill were only "hot air."

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A Reception at Wembley.

At a reception given to the Wembley Branch by the Chairman of the Wembley Urban District Council, Councillor A. Hewitt, and Mrs. Hewitt, Professor Gilbert Murray gave an address, in which he referred particularly to the loss to the League in M. Branting's death. A presentation was made to Mr. F. D. Lewis, the secretary of the Branch.

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How to Help in the Summer.

People who intend to visit holiday resorts during the summer, and would be willing to address meetings there, would help the Union to carry on at a time when difficulties are obvious by sending in their names to Headquarters, who would then put them in touch with local secretaries.

* * * * *

Live or Dead Members.

Bournemouth Branch have carried out a thorough revision of their membership records, and brought them up to date. The revision meant cutting away much dead wood, but still showed a substantial increase. After all, the important thing is to ensure that the Union's membership is a really live one.

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On February 12, after a meeting addressed by Sir Arthur Haworth, a new branch formed at Irlams-o'-th'-Height, near Manchester, made a splendid start with the enrolment of 64 members.

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NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

Our friends North of the Tweed are not letting the grass grow under their feet, as is evidenced by the extremely interesting report that we have just received of the many and varied activities of the Wishaw Branch. The honorary secretary, in presenting his report, assures us that the work has gone on continuously—spring, summer, autumn and winter—from the time of the last annual general meeting, and that no season has been without its special effort.

Outstanding events included the holding of a Model Assembly, a Special League of Nations Sunday, a Garden Party, a *Café Chantant*, and a Sale of Work. In addition to fulfilling its obligations towards Head Office, the branch was able to hand over a sum of no less than £40 to the Glasgow Fair Fund—no mean achievement for a branch of 254 members.

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WELSH NOTES.

As a result of the conferences and public meetings addressed by the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of St. Davids during January and February, strong district committees have been set up at Carmarthen, Ammanford, Treherbert, Tonypany and Aberdare. These committees have already shown that they are fully alive to their responsibilities, and are hard at work. Similar committees are in course of formation at Neath and Pontypridd. At the time of going to press arrangements are nearing completion for conferences and public meetings at Lampeter, Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock and Cardigan. At the conferences to be held at the four last-named places, it is hoped that arrange-

ments will be made for the setting up of a number of District Committees in Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire. Every effort is being made to set up District Committees wherever possible, as it is felt that these committees are of the greatest help in inspiring the branches in their respective areas.

Conferences and public meetings have been addressed by the Rev. D. C. Davies at a number of centres in North Wales and Mid-Wales, including Llandudno, Conway, Pwllheli and Llandrindod Wells.

During the coming season it is hoped that a goodly number of Daffodil Days will be arranged throughout Wales. The Welsh National Council is more in need of financial support than ever, in order to enable it to carry out its programme of missionary and educational work.

Good progress is being made with the arrangements for the Annual Conference to be held in Whit Week, at Aberystwyth, on June 1 and 2, at Tregaron on June 3. At Aberystwyth, in addition to meetings of the Executive Committee and the Welsh National Council, an Education Conference and a large public meeting are being arranged. The afternoon and evening of Wednesday, June 3, will be devoted to public meetings at Tregaron.

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Corporate Members.

The increase in the Union's corporate membership in the last month is analysed as follows: Churches and religious organisations—Methodist, 11; Congregational, 10; Presbyterian, 7; Church of England, 5; Baptist, 2; other denominations, 12. Non-religious organisations—Trades unions, trade councils, &c., 4; other organisations, 5; total, 56.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP (per annum).

Membership and monthly copy of HEADWAY, *minimum*, 3s. 6d. (in Wales and Monmouthshire 5s.).

Membership, HEADWAY, and all pamphlets issued, *minimum*, £1. Membership, *minimum*, 1s.

The above minimum subscriptions do not provide sufficient funds to carry on the work of the League of Nations Union, either in the Branches or at Headquarters. Members are therefore asked to make their subscriptions as much larger than these minima as they can afford.

A "corporate member" pays £1 a year and promises to endeavour to secure that every member of the Church or Club or Institute or Branch of a Society shall become an individual member of the Union, and in return receives a copy of HEADWAY, the monthly journal of the Union, together with the various pamphlets and similar literature published by the Union.

All subscriptions run for 12 months from the date of payment, and become renewable on the first day of the month in which the first subscription was paid.

Applications to join the Union should be made to the Secretary of a local Branch or to the 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 Midland Bank.

Particulars of the work in Wales and Monmouthshire may be obtained from the Honorary Director of the Welsh Council, the Rev. Gwilym Davies, M.A., 10, Richmond Terrace, Park Place, Cardiff.

Please forward your copy of HEADWAY to your friends overseas. Also see that your Public Library has one.

HEADWAY is published by the League of Nations Union, at 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
Telegrams: "Freenat, Knights, London."
Telephone: Victoria 9780.

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