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# HEADWAY

## *A Review of the World's Affairs*

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### THE MONTH.

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THE King's speech amid the war graves at Boulogne is an eloquent reminder of the challenge to peace of this "massed multitude of silent witnesses to the desolation of war." There can be "no more potent advocate of peace" than these. His Majesty's faith that these "visible memorials will eventually serve to draw all people together in sanity and self-control," will be shared by the whole nation. His people know that their King is a convinced friend of the League of Nations. Nearly three years ago, in a striking message to the League of Nations Union, His Majesty said "Nothing is more essential than a strong and enduring League of Nations. Millions of British men and women stand ready to help if only they be shown the way. I commend the cause to all citizens of my Empire." Here, and here alone, is the bond which will "draw all people together in sanity and self-control."

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THE past month has been a severe testing-time for those who have the salvation of the world at heart. Day by day they have followed the kaleidoscopic happenings at Genoa from crisis to crisis to the final and comparatively tame conclusion. They have seen the two main objects of the Conference realised only to the most limited extent. The "Pact of Non-

Aggression," which Russia was to sign and thus guarantee the border States the same kind of security that most of the rest of Europe derives from the Covenant of the League, has dwindled into a temporary eight-months' truce. Neither Russia nor Germany can be said to have been brought back into the comity of Europe. The same reasons which kept America out of Genoa operate to prevent her from joining in the continuation Conference at The Hague. And yet, in spite of these set-backs, we maintain that the future is full of hope. The history of Genoa has served to show up in high relief the value of Geneva. It is significant that certain of the conclusions arrived at at Genoa have been entrusted to the League to carry out, notably certain resolutions of the Financial and Transport Sub-Commissions. Why should not the League be entrusted with the whole of the task which still remains to be done?

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EVENTS have shown that the attitude of the United States to the Conference would not have been affected had the Conference been convened by the League. Mr. Hoover has made it quite plain that America will not come in until Europe first tries to set her own house in order by reducing armaments, balancing budgets, and fixing the total of German reparations. If the League cannot achieve these objects, certainly no other agency can. If the League can achieve these objects, what is left of American opposition to that body? Nor is there now—since Russia participated on equal terms at the League's Warsaw Conference—any reason to fear that Russia would refuse a second invitation by the League. Russia has so much to gain from a conference convened to set Europe once more upon her economic legs, that some far more powerful motive than any alleged dislike of the League would be needed to keep her away.



PROBABLY the most striking lesson of the past month is the vital necessity of including Germany and Russia within the League, and utilising League machinery to ascertain impartially what Germany can fairly be asked to pay in reparation. Public opinion in Germany seems at last to be realising the advantages of membership of the League, and a Press campaign has been started in favour of early application. The Berlin "Vorwärts" has been prophesying a European accord under the ægis of the League, which alone has any real power to assure an enduring peace. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," another important German paper, points out that since Genoa, a refusal to admit Germany to the League is out of the question, and adds that if Germany were to join the League now, it would remove the unfortunate impression that, in concluding the Treaty of Rapallo with Russia, she contemplated reverting to a policy of separate alliances. There is no doubt that if Great Britain and France would give the German Government an assurance that they would support Germany's application for admission to the League, public opinion in Germany would force the Government to apply.

REPORTS of frightful atrocities committed by the Turks on the Greek population of certain districts in Asia Minor have profoundly moved the conscience of the civilised world. It appears that the wholesale deportation which the Turks practised against the Armenians during the war is now being adopted as a means of getting rid of the Greeks. For some time past it has been apparent that the transitional period before the new Near Eastern settlement comes into force would be full of danger, and that massacres were likely to occur. A sub-committee of the League of Nations Union, which has been studying this question, recently published a report urging the appointment of British, French, and Italian Commissioners to go to Asia Minor and to the Smyrna district to preserve order. It is most encouraging that the British Government has promptly acted on these lines. Joint action by Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States has been proposed, and the French and Italian Governments have already given a favourable reply. The determined attitude of our own Government is indicated by the announcement that Great Britain would act alone if she were not supported by other nations. Fortunately there is no occasion for separate action.

IT is a very hopeful sign that the United States and Great Britain should have reached complete agreement in regard to the Palestine mandate. Although America did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles she took part in the war and shared in the common victory which resulted in handing over the ex-German colonies to the "Allied and Associated Powers." She has, therefore, a definite interest in the mandate question. The fact that the terms of the mandate have been unanimously approved by the United States Senate shows that the great Republic on the other side of the Pacific is not averse to helpful participation in the affairs of the rest of the world, even though she is not a member of the League of Nations.

THE ruined lives and tragic deaths of the Freda Kemptons and Billie Carletons of this world have at last awakened the public conscience to the scope and nature of the drug traffic in our midst. On another page Mr. Basil Mathews, who attended the recent conference of the League of Nations Opium Commission at Geneva, gives a graphic picture of the spread of the evil, and shows how the League proposes to combat it. Two facts need to be driven home. The first is that the traffic must be tackled at the source. Measures to punish the fiends who traffic in human lives are no real remedy. Secondly, the League investigation shows that the sources of the trade are international, and can therefore only be dealt with by an international authority. This is essentially a piece of work for the League of Nations, which deserves all the support that public opinion can give it to carry through its tremendous task successfully. The recent "antidope" campaign in the newspapers has given the League a well-deserved publicity for the practical scheme it has produced to combat the greatest scourge of our time.

BY linking the nations together in all sorts of enterprises for the public good the League of Nations does more to keep the peace than any organisation which was merely formed with the object of preventing war. Moreover, League co-operation has been proved to be more effective than anything done by international action before the League came into being. Opium is a case in point. The White Slave Traffic is another. Although an International Bureau for combating the evil was founded in 1899, it was not until the League was created that the crusade made real progress. Only thirteen nations signed the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, but after the League took the matter up thirty-three nations became "original signatories" to the Convention of 1921. Two out of these thirty-three are not yet members of the League—Germany and Hungary.

THE League of Nations Union, acting on the advice of its Labour Advisory Committee, has just sent a resolution to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour, urging that any recommendations and conventions passed by the International Labour Conference which have not yet been submitted to Parliament, should be submitted at once. This recalls the controversy of last summer, when the Government insisted that it, and not Parliament, was the "competent authority" referred to in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, to accept or reject the Maternity and Eight Hours Conventions and the Unemployment Recommendation. A storm of protest greeted the Government's action—or rather inaction—last year, and it is to be hoped that a different attitude will be adopted in future, for the example of Great Britain counts for much in the labour world. Three International Labour Conferences have been held up to the present. At Washington, in 1919, questions affecting the lives of industrial workers were discussed; at Genoa, in 1920, problems affecting seamen; and at Geneva, in 1921, questions concerning agricultural labourers. An imposing mass of conventions and recommendations resulted from these conferences. The next step is for the various Members of the Labour Organisation to give their respective Parliaments an opportunity to discuss these in order that the necessary legislative action may be taken. Up to

the present thirty-eight ratifications have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Since the Washington Conference ten States have ratified the Berne White Phosphorus Convention. Eighty-four Acts or other measures for the ratification of Conventions have been adopted, and one hundred and seventeen Bills prepared. But, good though these results are, much still remains to be done in order that the Labour Organisation may achieve complete success, and every Government must show that it is in earnest about carrying out the resolutions of the International Labour Organisation.

THE child slaves of Hong-Kong have been freed. Fifty thousand little slave girls (*mui tsai*) are now to be set free—saved from sale and prostitution, beating and overwork. The Governor of Hong-Kong is to draw up a scheme for the abolition of the traffic, and the protection of the freed girls. Now we hear of slavery in another part of the world—in Abyssinia. Slave-holding, slave-trading, and slave-raiding exist in Abyssinia to an appalling degree, and are almost wholly dependent upon the importation of firearms and ammunition into the country. Unless they were armed the slavers could not carry out their raids. Here is another urgent matter for the League of Nations. The difficulty would be simplified if Abyssinia would apply for membership to the League. The application would be referred to a commission which would report on whether Abyssinia's conduct justified her admission. This would mean that the whole question of the traffic in arms, and slavery, would be discussed in the full publicity of Geneva, and the scandal of years would be on the way to being checked. If Abyssinia makes no move herself the only alternative seems to be a public pronouncement by the League that it views the present deplorable state of affairs with grave concern, and recognises that it cannot be allowed to continue.

IT was announced at the meeting of the Council of League of Nations last April that the British Government had offered £10,000 towards the work of evacuating Russian refugees from Constantinople to other parts of Europe where there is some chance of their being absorbed. This offer was conditional on other members of the League giving £20,000. The American Relief Administration has offered to assume responsibility for the feeding of the refugees for a period of four months from June 1st, and to make a grant of 25,000 dollars towards emergency expenditure on condition that the League provides the £30,000 for the evacuation.

DR. JOWETT'S remarkable appeal on May 7th for a world conference of Christians, convened by the leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Free Churches in this country, was given wide publicity, especially in the "Daily News," and evoked considerable response. To some extent Dr. Jowett's idea will be met by a great international conference of thinkers, physicists, publicists, and religious leaders which is to meet in London next September to "reaffirm the moral idea" in personal, domestic, national and racial life. Meanwhile, all sections of Christian thought recognise that the one way to ensure peace is to support the League of Nations. A recent resolution of the Assembly of the Congregational Union strongly reaffirmed this truth.

LEAGUE of Nations Societies from some thirty countries will be represented at Prague on June 4th, when the sixth International Conference of League of Nations Societies meets. The President of the Federation this year is an Italian, M. Gustav Ador of Switzerland being President in 1921. The Secretary is a Frenchman, M. Ruysen; and the Vice-Presidents are drawn from Sweden, China, Austria, Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, and Holland. The Conference has an imposing agenda to work on. It is to discuss among other things the question of compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members of the Council of the League, reduction of armaments and control of the arms traffic, and the protection of minorities. It is not perhaps generally known that all the ex-enemy countries, with the exception of Turkey, are represented on the Federation of League of Nations Societies.

ASHFORD in Kent has set an interesting precedent. A branch of the League of Nations Union has just been formed there, and the town has taken it up as a municipal affair. The Town Council has joined the Executive of the Branch *en bloc*, and the Chairman of the Urban District Council has been elected Chairman of the Branch.

IN a letter in our last issue Professor W. G. du Burgh gives encouraging approval of a procedure adopted now for many months by the League of Nations Union. As Professor du Burgh emphasises, stereotyped questions put by one or two individuals cannot alone develop an effective League consciousness which will sufficiently impress candidates or Members of Parliament. The mind of a whole constituency must be leavened by faith in the League itself, and a reasonable knowledge of its machinery and how that machinery can cope with present discontents, national and international. In the "Suggestions for activity of Branches of the Union at Parliamentary Elections," the necessity of study of each topic in the questionnaire by groups, in which all the political and all the religious denominations are represented, is emphasised. Many Branches of the Union have already achieved considerable success in following the suggestions above mentioned. Not one of a dozen recent by-elections has been allowed to pass without the candidates receiving from local groups of members of the Union, a written questionnaire or a deputation. At Leicester and at Cambridge the candidates appeared (at intervals) on the common platform under the auspices of the Union, and have not only pledged themselves to support, in the House of Commons, specific measures upholding the League, but have realised intimately the existence of a growing well-informed demand for the pursuit of a League of Nations policy by the British Government, no matter from what party it may be drawn. A general election may be upon us at any moment. Believers in the League should immediately co-operate with whatever existing organisation of the League of Nations Union for election purposes there may be in their constituency. An effort made now may well be rewarded early in a House of Commons sincerely alive to the national and international healing power of a policy which uses wherever possible in its foreign relations the League of Nations and its International Labour Organisations.



## AFTER GENOA—GENEVA?

BEFORE these words appear in print, Genoa will have resumed its normal life. The great Conference of the nations will have dispersed, and we shall not have long to wait for the meeting of the further Conference that is to continue the work begun at Genoa. As we write, the venue of this supplementary Conference has not yet been fixed. The Hague, Stockholm, Riga, London, Rome, have all been suggested. But why not Geneva?

It is just nine months since the problem of drawing a boundary line between Germany and Poland in Upper Silesia so strained the relations between Great Britain and France as seriously to endanger the Entente. Mr. Lloyd George proposed, and France agreed, to refer the matter to the League of Nations, with an undertaking to abide by the League's decision. Immediately the strain relaxed, the danger disappeared, and friendly relations were re-established.

Two months later the Council of the League proposed a settlement which was accepted at once. Under this settlement Germany and Poland, with the help of a neutral Chairman appointed by the League, were to negotiate a Convention for the government of Upper Silesia during the next fifteen years. Most people who claimed expert knowledge of foreign affairs maintained that no agreement between Germany and Poland would be possible, and that, therefore, the League's settlement would be bound to fail.

But these gloomy prophecies were destined to prove false. On May 15th, 1922, at the Secretariat of the League in Geneva, the plenipotentiaries of Germany and Poland marked the final session of the German-Polish Conference by signing and sealing the Convention on which they were all agreed. The Convention was also signed by M. Calonder—a former President of the Swiss Confederation—who had been appointed by the League of Nations to preside over the German-Polish Conference. So soon as the three copies of the document had been duly signed and sealed, President Calonder wound up the proceedings with a speech that was full of practical wisdom, in the light of which the problems that have puzzled Genoa may, after all, be solved. After explaining that "the Convention contains more than 600 articles, dealing with subjects of the most varied nature, and is one of the most important documents of international law compiled during recent years," he went on:—

"Was I wrong in saying, Gentlemen, when I opened the second session of the Conference, that the atmosphere of Geneva, a city widely open to international ideas, would prove favourable to the cause? Geneva has become one of the centres of the reconstruction of Europe. It owes this to the presence of the League of Nations, which is, as you have been able to verify, the most suitable instrument of international co-operation. The League of Nations has been our host, a discreet host, who never lost sight of the fact that our Conference was completely independent and did not form part of the League's domain. It was my personal wish that the League should co-operate with us, as I have seen it several times at work and have the greatest confidence in its methods, its spirit, and its capacity. It is most encouraging to see men of all nationalities working in an atmosphere of concord and of mutual confidence, and furthering the settlement of a problem by the aid of the most

varied minds and culture. No one will blame me for having made full use of the facilities offered by the League.

Of all the questions whose solution was adjourned by the Treaty of Versailles there was none more arduous, more painful or more formidable than that of Upper Silesia. To-day this question has been fully settled, and I rejoice to know that this work has been done wholly at Geneva. It was begun here last August by the Council of the League. A moment ago you here performed the final act. Who will say after this that European co-operation is impossible? . . . How is it possible to doubt after seeing you at work, your Excellencies, of the value and of the efficacy of international co-operation, since this co-operation is not only an ideal, but can be organised so as to realise the loftiest conceptions, and solve the most arduous problems?

The League of Nations . . . is not only written in the articles of the Covenant. It is the way of thought, it is the method of action, it is an atmosphere—have you not felt that here, your Excellencies? Has not the League appeared to you living in spirit and in action, strong already, steady and confident in her work, and in the part she will be called upon to play amid the factions and confusions that still trouble Europe."

Is there not here a timely lesson for those who have been trying to save Europe in the Conference halls of Genoa? May it not be that, after all, the ideals of Genoa can best be realised in the atmosphere of Geneva?

## AN APPEAL TO YOUTH.

SIR JAMES BARRIE recently made a forceful appeal to youth. The future was to the young.

In their hands lay the destiny of the world, to make or to mar. It would perhaps be juster to transfer part at least of so great a responsibility on to the shoulders of those who are privileged to guide the steps of the new generation. The pupil pays the future's debt, it is true, when the whirligig of time brings in his revenges, but the teacher cannot shirk moral responsibility.

Fortunately, he does not appear to want to do so. As we go to press Empire Day is being celebrated all over the country. In nothing is the marked and amazingly hopeful transformation of public opinion which has taken place of recent years more noticeable than in the conduct of this anniversary. An increasing tendency is observable to make Empire Day a symbol of something greater than the bonds which unite merely the British Commonwealth of Nations. In Bedfordshire, for example, the County Education Committee decided to make the work of the world League of Nations an important feature of the celebration of Empire Day in the elementary schools. Pamphlets published by the League of Nations Union were distributed in the schools, and in as many schools as possible addresses were given to the children by speakers supplied by the local Branch of the Union. In Edmonton the Education Committee rejected a proposal to hold a "Masque of Empire," and decided instead to invite lecturers from the League of Nations Union to address the scholars on Empire Day. Nor are these mere isolated examples. The attitude of Edmonton and Bedfordshire is typical of that of Borough and County Education Authorities all over the country.

The Board of Education, whose President is a firm supporter of the League, and has frequently represented his country at Geneva, has given its

## THE WORLD DRUG MENACE AND THE LEAGUE.

By BASIL MATHEWS.

(Editor of "Outward Bound.")

## I.—WHY THE MENACE IS WORLD-WIDE.

"THIS is a world-wide problem," said Sir John Jordan, at the Conference table of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations in Geneva, "and"—he went on with an almost passionate emphasis—"we must surely deal with it as a unity and not piecemeal."

Every element in the Commission (as I watched it in session for day after day this April, in the Palais des Nations, overlooking the lake) reinforced and reiterated the profound truth of Sir John Jordan's plea.

As the members of the Commission came into the Conference room, a sense of the inextricable interdependency of East and West in this drug problem came over me.

The world-range of the problems, again, simply bludgeoned and pulverised the mind as I read the answers of all these lands to questionnaires. It was as though a map of the world were covered with a cobweb, along each thread of which ran the lines of the traffic. For instance, as will be seen from the map published with this article (a map which itself is drastically simplified by eliminating many of the minor connections), how inextricably the nations of the East and West are bound up together in this matter.

In Turkey and Persia, in Afghanistan, Egypt, British India and its Native States, in French Indo-China and China itself, in Formosa, Korea, and, to-day, even in Manchuria, we discover the poppy harvest. In China in particular there is a large recrudescence of the growth of opium, following the wonderful movement from 1907 to 1917, during which it was largely eliminated from China. That recrudescence is due to a diabolically vicious circle, by which the militarist provincial rebel governors in China, in order to provide revenue for their troops, tax the peasant as though his soil grew opium. As opium is the most profitable crop, he is, therefore, forced to grow it.

China exports but little opium. All the other fields, however, and especially those of British India, Turkey, and Persia, export it to other parts of the world. There it is either used as opium or converted into the tenfold more pestilent poison of morphine.

One of the most vivid pictures of the terrific difficulties of fighting this traffic is revealed by the fact that from 1917 for three or four years (just when opium growing was reduced in China and the importation of opium from British India stopped), we began manufacturing in London and Edinburgh as much as 600,000 to 800,000 ounces of morphine in a year. And this drug was and is transported across the United States in bond, over the Pacific, transhipped in harbours like Kobe, and thence smuggled in stupendous quantities into North China. Simultaneously, the Japanese Empire, in Formosa and Japan itself, is manufacturing many tons of morphine, enormously in excess of any conceivable legitimate needs. In the last year or two Britain has reduced her manufacture to some extent, but simultaneously America has increased hers, and China still suffers.

Like the slime of a snake this trail of evil, beginning in the poppy fields of Turkey, Persia, and India, curls first westward to Britain and America, and thence across to Japan, ending in the ghastly holocaust of poisoned morphino-maniacs in North China.

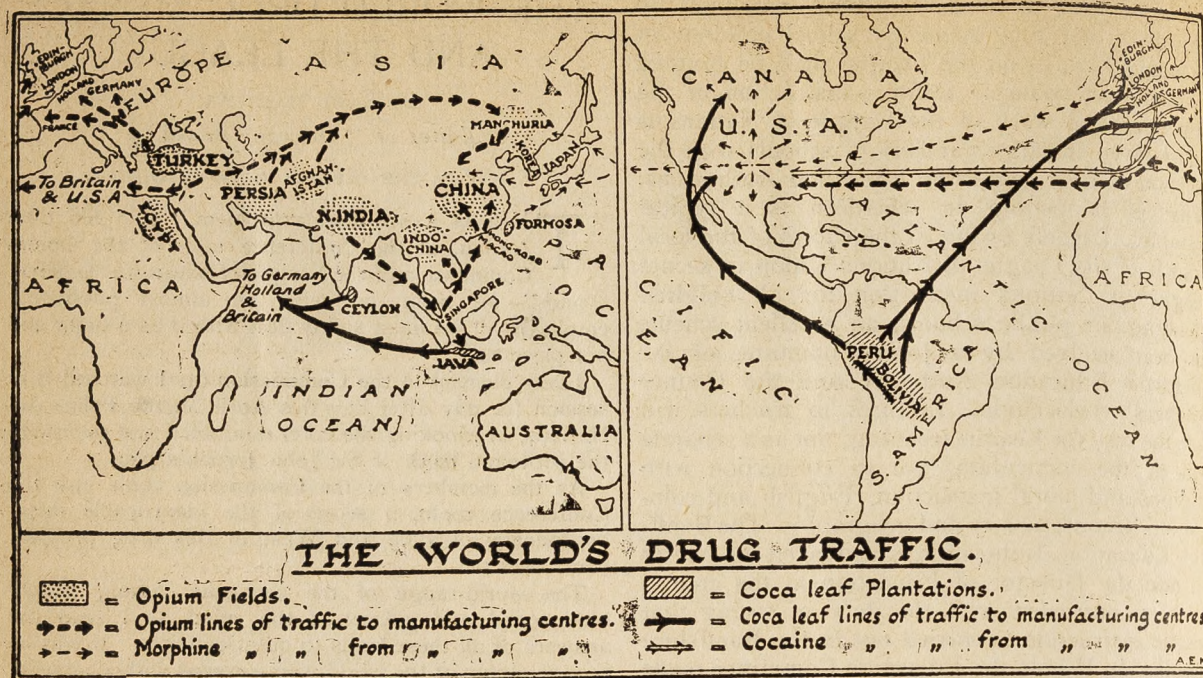
official blessing to League teaching in schools by providing that time spent by school children in attending lectures on the League shall be counted as school attendance. Definite instruction in the principles and work of the League of Nations is being given in large numbers of schools with the sanction of their respective Education Authorities. What is happening in Aberdeen is a typical example. Largely owing to the efforts of the local Branch of the League of Nations Union to secure League of Nations instruction for all children attending the public schools, an excellent scheme has been evolved by a Joint Committee of the Aberdeen Education Authority and the County Teachers' Association. Lectures to teachers will pave the way for League teaching, not as a separate item of the curriculum, but in connection with religious and moral instruction, English and composition lessons, history and geography. The Banffshire Education Authority has also taken the matter up, and the Director of Education in the county has been entrusted with the duty of seeing that League instruction is carried out in the Banffshire schools. In Wigan the Education Committee made a grant of £10 in 1921 and 1922 towards the expenses of courses of lectures on the League. The Buckinghamshire Education Committee so thoroughly approves of the work of the League of Nations Union that they include the Union's publications on their requisition list.

Not less encouraging is the attitude of teachers themselves. The Headmasters' Conference, the Headmasters' Association, the Headmistresses' Association, and the Preparatory Schools Association have each devoted a session of their Annual Conference to hear addresses on the League, and have published the addresses in their journals. Resolutions in support of the League and of the work of the League of Nations Union have been passed by the Assistant Masters' and the Assistant Mistresses' Associations. The National Union of Teachers is represented on the Education Committee of the League of Nations Union, and has, through their journal, "The Schoolmaster," commended the cause of the League to its members.

A keen teacher makes a keen pupil, and there is no lack of evidence to prove that the spirit of the League of Nations makes a profound appeal to twentieth-century youth. Junior Branches exist in no less than 37 schools and are constantly increasing. Only a few weeks ago a meeting of teachers at Burton-on-Trent passed a resolution, moved by the Mayor and seconded by the Deputy Mayor, agreeing to the formation of Junior Branches in every school in the town. The keenness of the scholars was evinced by the fact that over one thousand had competed in a recent League essay competition. At Preston one of the Union's lecturers addressed no less than five thousand children. He has frequently addressed meetings of children at which his chairman was a boy or girl of fourteen or even younger.

There is something profoundly moving and heartening in this eager response of youth to the new spirit which is typified by the League of Nations. It rests with the teachers to reap an abundant harvest from this fruitful soil.





When we came to grapple next with the problem of cocaine, the fundamental internationality of the problem emerged at once.

The coca leaf exported from Bolivia, Peru, and Java is manufactured into cocaine in the factories of Germany, Holland, Britain, and elsewhere. The cocaine is smuggled by leopards, international, underground pests from Holland and Germany, through Switzerland into America, and direct into France and England. Again we follow an international trail; this time from the South American and Javanese or Singalese coca plant through the peoples of Western Europe. At the end of the trail we find the tragic figures of our Freda Kemptons and other victims of the cocaine habit.

## II.—A WORLD SCHEME OF ATTACK.

The irresistible conclusion to which we are driven by the sheer force of the facts is that nothing short of world-wide agreement between nations will have any power to grapple with either branch of this menace.

The signatories of the Treaty of Versailles have placed the problem of opium and other dangerous drugs specifically in the hands of the League of Nations. It is under the clause of the Covenant which incorporates that instruction that the League of Nations has set up the Opium Commission, whose sessions I have described here; and thus has taken upon the responsibilities first shouldered in the Hague Convention of 1912.

It was, therefore, under this international mandate, and faced by this international problem, that the Opium Commission, after exhaustive analysis of the separate aspects of the growth and production and manufacture of the drugs, came down specifically to a series of new proposals which constitute a world scheme of attack.

In relation to opium, a general basis is proposed for national commissions of inquiry into the actual growth of the poppy in specific areas in the different countries concerned, and an attempt to determine their legitimate scientific and medical needs of the drug.

Such an examination, it is clearly recognised, will be extremely difficult to carry through, having in view the unsettled state of China, the detachment of Persia, and (so far) the isolation of Turkey. British India is at any moment able to give a record of its growth of opium.

A thoroughly practicable step, capable of immediate adoption, was taken by the Commission in its agreement to recommend to the Council of the League, and thence to the Governments concerned, that all the nations concerned should use importation certificates, under which, if a dealer in dangerous drugs in Country A desires to import them from Country B, he must obtain from his own Government a certificate of approval for that particular consignment that it is required for legitimate purposes (or, in the case of morphine, heroin, cocaine, or medicinal opium, that it is required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes), and must forward the certificate with or in support of his order to the exporting firm in Country B.

This is to come into force in September in Europe and America, and in January, in Australasia and the East.

That undertaking, if carried out by the different countries concerned, would, for instance, stop the atrocious morphine smuggling into China, and would be thus a long step towards destroying one of the vilest aspects of the world trade in drugs.

A third important step, proposed on the initiative of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, President of the Commission and also the British Home Office Expert on the Drug Traffic, is a very comprehensive attempt to get a stranglehold upon cocaine.

The whole of this "abominable traffic," as he called it, which is, he admitted, baffling the police of the Western Powers, can be grappled with and controlled if each of the Governments concerned will agree to the following procedure.

First, to place in the hands of the Secretariat of the Opium Commission these facts:—

- What are the factories within your control where cocaine is manufactured?
- What amount precisely is each factory manufacturing?
- To whom is the factory selling the cocaine?
- What are the medical and scientific needs of your country for cocaine? (As its use is principally as a local anæsthetic this is easily answered.)

The nations represented at the Opium Commission (France, Britain, Holland, Germany, Portugal, India, Japan, China, and Siam) were all understood to agree to this *con amore*. Indeed, most of them evidently

were acutely conscious of the terrible menace of this drug to their own national well-being.

All the important recommendations of the Opium Commission outlined above have been endorsed by the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva at its sessions during the last fortnight of May.

It would, however, be quite futile to imagine that because these recommendations have been put before the League Council to recommend to the Governments of the different countries concerned, that the problem is in a way to be solved. It is absolutely certain that in order to overcome the revenue hunger of Governments on the one side, and their natural inertia on the other, as well as in the reinforcement of the fight of Governments over illicit mercantile rapacity, a continuous and powerful impulse from public opinion is essential.

It is here that a duty and an opportunity lie at the door of every member of the League of Nations Union in whatever country he or she may live. Teachers and journalists, clergy and ministers, missionaries and civil servants, and we who make up the great general body of public opinion, can all co-operate in the fight against this subtle and poisonous traffic.

## A LETTER FROM GENEVA.

GENEVA, May, 1922.

THIS has been a fairly busy month for the League, including the second and very successful session of the Opium Commission, a session of the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission, the eighteenth Council Meeting, and the conclusion of the Polish-German Convention on Upper Silesia. At the time of writing it is still too early to say what are the results of this meeting of the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission, and of the Council. The Council has, however, carried the story of the League's dealings with Albania a further step forward: the Earl of Balfour, opening the sitting of the Council that dealt with this question, analysed the work done hitherto by the League in staving off the Jugo-Slavs, hastening the settlement of the question of Albania's frontiers, and watching over the process of national consolidation by means of its Commission on the spot, and went on to point out that no other organisation but the League could have done this work, which is a real triumph for the idea of international co-operation. The Council then went on to deal with Albania's request that a Financial Advisory Commission be appointed to help the Albanian Government organise its finances, and decided (1) to send the Finnish member of the Albanian Commission, accompanied by a secretary, back to Albania for a general survey of the economic condition and resources of the country; (2) to send members of the League Financial and Economic Committee to study the financial position and report on the advisability of appointing a financial adviser or advisers, as well as draw up a list of candidates for this position.

The Council also laid down a general rule for States non-members of the League desiring to have recourse to the Permanent Court. This rule stipulates that such States should have recourse to the Court on the same terms as members, that is, on undertaking to abide by the Court's decision, and not to go to war against a State that abides by the Court's decision. The Council referred the questions of the competence of the International Labour Office to deal with agricultural questions, and the qualifications for Labour members of I.L.O. Conferences, to the Court for a legal opinion.

The Opium Commission's recommendations are dealt with on another page.

Lastly, the Upper Silesian Convention was signed by the German and Polish plenipotentiaries in a public meeting opened by M. Calonder, the Swiss President of the Silesian Conference. The system of economic, minority, and cultural guarantees, erected on the basis of the League's recommendation, has been such an unqualified success, and is such a vindication of League methods, as almost to atone for the weakness of the Council in drawing the political line it did. There are now distinct hopes of the Silesian settlement serving to draw together Poland and Germany, and maintaining unimpaired the prosperity and happiness of the Upper Silesians.

But all the League's work, useful and important as it is, is conducted in an atmosphere of suspense and unreality that can only be compared with the feelings of a patient sitting in the dentist's waiting-room. The waiting-room is, of course, Genoa, and the chief dentist Mr. Lloyd George. League work is dwarfed into insignificance by the issues vital for Europe and for the future of the League that are being not so much disposed of as clarified at Genoa. Already it is clear that Genoa is the rallying point and jumping-off place for the new policy of European co-operation, in which Great Britain, Italy, and the neutrals are taking the lead, followed with a greater or less degree of enthusiasm by the rest of Europe. Already it is clear that the next step in this policy is a settlement—by means of an international loan, the Blackett Agreement, &c.—of the long-standing question of German reparations, as a preliminary to getting Germany, and through her Russia, into partnership and so into the League. Until Germany is in the League it is impossible to get the Great Powers to take the League seriously, and strengthen it by using it to the full. On the other hand, Genoa has disposed of the idea that any rival to the League could be started—the small States and the logic of facts have taken care of that.

Specifically, the Genoa Conference has directly affected the League by (1) turning over the execution of most of its financial programme, such as it is, to the League; (2) insisting upon the Barcelona transit conventions being ratified by all States concerned, and on the League supervising further work in this field. An agreement has been worked out by which Germany and Russia will co-operate in this work, and make use of the League's organisations; (3) the neutrals have got their idea accepted that a "pact of non-aggression" should be valid only so long as all the signatories were not in the League, when it would automatically lapse in favour of Article 10 of the Covenant; (4) at the time of writing it is not yet certain what will be the result of the recent decision of the convening powers to have the Warsaw Health Conference recommendations (discussed in last month's Geneva letter) considered at a plenary session of the Conference, in which they will be strongly supported by Mr. Lloyd George. The outlook however is bright, and if the result be the inauguration of a very large League Anti-Epidemic Campaign in East Europe, with full German and Russian co-operation, this will be one of the greatest and certainly the most immediately conspicuous results of the Conference.

In general, the Conference is full of hope and encouragement to all supporters of the League. It has shown that the present organisation has no rival in the field, and is perfectly capable of filling the rôle intended for it, as soon as the Allied Great Powers have settled their outstanding differences with Germany and Russia, and can thus be induced to contemplate co-operation with these two countries. It is up to supporters of the League to hurry on this process!



## A LONDON LETTER.

15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

AS this is being printed the Executive is accounting for its stewardship to the General Council of the Union—that thoroughly democratic assembly wherein each of the 800 branch representatives has a voice in shaping the policy and controlling the administration of the Society.

## A YEAR'S WORK.

The report for 1921 contains an excellent survey of the work of the Union. In these times when stringent financial control is so necessary it is noteworthy that the Union's expenditure last year—£39,880—was £119 less than the expenditure estimated and authorised beforehand. The addition of 90,000 new members is not the only proof of substantial progress. The Union is now better organised to achieve its task which is

"to win public support for the League of Nations by obtaining and distributing knowledge about the League of Nations and by helping to give practical effect to the ideals of the League of Nations."

The obtaining of new knowledge by the Union has been of direct assistance to the League itself. One example is the Union's inquiry into the essentials of a practical scheme for the limitation of armaments. The report of the Sub-Committee, presided over by General Seely, was embodied in the Yellow Pamphlet "Armaments can be Reduced," and had a considerable circulation in America. So far as army and air forces are concerned, the Union's proposals were incorporated in the report on the limitation of armaments passed by the Assembly in October. So far as navies are concerned, it is remarkable that every one of the principles laid down by the Union were embodied in the practical scheme of disarmament adopted at the Washington Conference.

Another example of the usefulness of this side of the Union's work arose on the question of Mandates. It was the report of the Union's Sub-Committee on Mandates that produced the first draft Mandate for the consideration of the League—a document which the Assembly passed on to the Council and which has since been accepted.

The Union distributes knowledge through public meetings, through the Press, and through other Organisations; in particular, Churches and other religious bodies, schools and colleges and Teachers' Associations, the Co-operative Movement and Organised Labour, Women's Clubs, Institutes and other similar organisations.

## THE POLITICAL SIDE.

The past year has seen a new departure in the political work of the Union. Formerly this was confined to the House of Commons where there is a League of Nations Union Parliamentary Committee containing about 300 Members of Parliament drawn from all the political parties. Recently, however, the Union has expanded its political activities to cover the Constituencies. In the last dozen By-Elections all the candidates have received League of Nations Union deputations, while at Cambridge all three candidates appeared at forty minute intervals on the platform of the local branch of the Union to declare their attitude to the League and to answer questions. This activity keeps the League of Nations well to the fore in all elections, and enables constituents to discover how far each of the candidates can be relied on to support a League of Nations policy intelligently as well as enthusiastically if he were returned to Parliament.

## THE FUTURE.

The Report gives a simple and clear account of how these various functions are performed and also of how the Union may be able to complete the task which it has undertaken.

"The task of making the vast majority of British people whole-hearted and intelligent supporters of the perfect League of Nations into which the existing League will then be sure to grow"

## GENOA.

The attitude of the Union towards Genoa has been one of sympathy and not a little anxiety. We are not unmindful that Mr. Lloyd George is one of the most active of our Honorary Presidents. There is no room for what Americans call "institutional jealousy" between different methods of attaining the same end. While the Conference was still in session, the Executive Committee defined its views in the following terms:—

"The present international position imposes on members of the League of Nations Union the utmost self-restraint, lest by ill-advised words they may further complicate the very delicate situation which has arisen at Genoa. International co-operation was the first object for which the League of Nations was founded, and the policy of the Union must therefore be, as far as possible, to promote the reunion of the nations separated by the late war without estranging any of our Allies. A serious estrangement, for instance, between France and England would be as great a hindrance to European reconstruction as the permanent ostracism of Germany and Russia from the comity of Europe. A wise policy will be vigilant to avert either of these disasters even, if necessary, at the cost of great patience and of material sacrifices. Whatever, therefore, may be thought about the basis of the Genoa Conference or the method by which it was summoned, no adherent of the principles of the League of Nations can fail ardently to desire the attainment of its objects, still less should anything be said which would promote the opposite result.

"At the same time, the Executive Committee of the Union see no reason to modify their original view that it would have been better for the Conference to have been held under the League of Nations, and the unchequered success of the recent League Conference on Epidemics at Warsaw, in which Germany, Russia, and Turkey took part, confirms that view. They hope that full use of the League machinery will be made in carrying out any conclusions which may be arrived at by the Powers at Genoa, and they trust that the importance of including within the League at the earliest possible moment Germany and Russia will not be lost sight of. Recent events have shown how inevitable it is that Powers left outside the League should be tempted to enter into special engagements with one another and how impossible a policy of European agreement may become if such a state of things continues to exist."

Early summaries agree that excellent work was accomplished by the Technical Commissions at Genoa, particularly in those dealing with Transport and Finance, whose deliberations and resolutions were largely governed by the League's Conferences at Barcelona and Brussels, respectively. In matters of Transport the Genoa Conference has made the League almost its complete heir.

## CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America representing about 27 million members of American Churches has already shown itself active in the cause of peace, and is said to have been a considerable factor in inducing President Harding to call the Washington Conference. It will, therefore, be of great interest to know what the Federal Council has to say to a letter which has been sent to it by the Christian Organisations Committee of the Union. The Americans are invited to say what difficulties they find as Christians in the way of open advocacy of the League. They are also invited to suggest amendments, alterations or omissions that would make the Covenant acceptable to them.

## HOSPITALITY.

The Overseas Committee is at work on a scheme to provide hospitality for visitors from abroad. Hitherto the Union has been at a disadvantage in not having facilities to give any reciprocal entertainment for the generous treatment received by its representatives when they are abroad. It is perhaps significant that an increasing number of prominent Americans are calling at 15, Grosvenor Crescent.

W. E. G. M.

## Makers of History.

## EDOUARD BENES.

By CAPTAIN WALTER ELLIOT, M.P.

THE Republic of Czecho-Slovakia is one of the pivots of the New Europe. It is worth noting that in the welter of nationalities which formed the Austrian Empire, there was to be found a nucleus as strong, as resistant, as assimilative as mountain-girdled Bohemia, with men as youthful, as vigorous, as enthusiastic as the subject of this article, to guide its destinies. The physical ancestry of Edouard Benes is perhaps unimportant, but in all things we must begin at the beginning, and the beginning of Benes, the Czech, is Masaryk, the Slovak.

Benes is the spiritual child of Masaryk, and there are few more profound combinations in history than the conjunction of these two vivid personalities. Masaryk is an old man, but Benes is only thirty-seven. Masaryk meditated in his study, Benes beat out his nation in the sooty smithy of Versailles. The Slovak thought, the Czech acted, and those who call Bohemia the Prussia of the Slavs, paid her, we must admit, a compliment though a left-handed one, in likening her to that furious and intractable race.

Benes was the younger man, only thirty when the war broke out, a teacher at the University of Prague, specialising in economics and sociology. Born in 1884, he studied at the Universities of Prague, Paris, and Dijon, where, in 1908, he took his degree as Doctor of Laws. Upon his return to Prague he was appointed Teacher of Economics at the Czech Academy of Commerce, and in 1912 he became Lecturer in Sociology at the Czech University. He is, then, that novel phenomenon, the Professor in politics, and one of the very few examples of success which the Academy can display to the forum.

During the years 1914 and 1915, while still in Prague, he was a devoted member of the Czech Secret Society, known as the Maffia, the object of whose endeavours was the liberation of Czecho-Slovakia from Austria. In the autumn of 1915 things got too hot even in Prague to hold him; he fled the country to Bavaria and then to Switzerland, disguised (by a characteristic touch) as a commercial traveller carrying samples from a Viennese firm. From Switzerland he proceeded to Paris to take up the work of Masaryk, and these two, with Dr. Stefanik—the Slovak astronomer—founded the Czecho-Slovakian National Council, which in 1916 was recognised by the French Government as representing the will of the whole nation.

The programme of the Czecho-Slovakian State, as it actually exists to-day, was ready, almost to the smallest detail, in 1916. The Czech case was put before every country in the world by a marvellously organised system of publicity, and the new State, not yet born, was practically admitted to the comity of nations by the

Decree of December, 1917, in which Poincaré, Clemenceau, and Pichon decreed for it an army. Shortly afterwards followed the official recognition of the National Council as its Provisional Government.

Dr. Benes created a nation; his enemies say that he has created an empire. But he is not one to rest upon his laurels. His warlike activities are at an end, and his effort is thrown into synthesis. This phase of his character reveals itself in two apparently divergent lines, the Little Entente and the League of Nations. Of the latter he was an enthusiastic supporter. At the first General Meeting of the League, on November 10th, 1920, he was elected one of the six Vice-Presidents.

His small, spare figure, instinct with that battling energy which is the prerogative of little men, has been a familiar figure in all the later international groupings. That is the work of the Slovak, the child of Masaryk. But Benes is a Czech, and the Czech as a realist of the realists, knows that though you cannot sit upon bayonets—of which he is still imperfectly convinced—yet they are powerful levers. And that has led Benes to the Little Entente, which is not so little either, if you count it by defences or by acres, for it bestrides Europe from the Black Sea to Baltic, and can put a million trained men in the field from Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, and Rumania. But this very realism has convinced Benes also that no purely politico-military alliance, however close-knit, can successfully replace the

economic unity of that immense vanished empire, within whose frontiers, extending from the Vistula in the north to Cattaro on the Adriatic in the south, complete freedom of trade obtained.

With this in view, credits, trade agreements, preferential tariffs, were added to the bayonet strength of the Little Entente, and economic compacts drew Poland and Greece, and, above all, Austria, into the outer circle of the new alignment—a sign which caused relief and hope to all those western watchers who had seen the population of Vienna dwindling away through starvation, because coal and bread a few hundred miles away across the Bohemian frontier might not be exported, or only at such a price that the foreign profiteers alone in Austria could afford to purchase it.

At Genoa, Benes only second to, and in some respects the equal of the British Prime Minister, for he has an army, takes up yet another rôle, and one finer than any in his history, that of the Interpreter of the Slav. The heart of Bohemia is Slav, and Benes, in his strength and weakness alike, must reckon with that enormous fact. Whether the Slav can stand in Europe, not merely an equal but a superior, with subject races of the German west and the Magyar south organising, fighting, intriguing, suffering, as only the iron races of Europe can do, is a question which has only been posed for solution. If any man can solve it, it is the little brown-eyed Professor, still on the sunny side of forty, who has earned in this brief decade which we have sketched, his title not only as an Unmaker, but also as a Maker of European History.





### INSTRUCTIVE HOLIDAYS.

ITALY, SWITZERLAND, OXFORD.

There will be nothing dull at the Union's Summer Schools this year. Those who go to Italy during the first ten days of June will be royally received by the Italian League of Nations Society, the Municipality of Verona, and the University of Padua. There will be excursions to Venice and Vincenza—inspections of historic ruins and works of art, receptions and entertainments galore. And the cost will be only fifteen guineas.

Then there is Geneva in August. This party will leave London on August 2nd and return on August 14th; and £14 will cover the cost of travelling and accommodation. The Trade Unions and Co-operative Movement are joining, and there should be more than 200 present. Members of the Union should lose no time in applying to 15, Grosvenor Crescent if they wish to be sure of getting a place. A scheme has been drawn up which should fulfil the desire so generally expressed last year by enabling all delegates to know the essentials of both the League and the Labour Organisation. In the proposed scheme of conferences eight lectures are common to both groups of students, four of them dealing with Origins, Organisation, and Achievements of the League and of the Labour Organisation. In one conference the Court of International Justice and in another the relation of the League and its Labour Organisation to European reconstruction in the realms of economics, finance, and communications will be dealt with. The remaining two common lectures will deal, one with the subjects on the agenda of the Fourth International Labour Conference, which takes place at Geneva two months after the Summer School, the other with a comparison between League Methods and those of the Washington and Genoa Conferences, and a discussion of the Agenda of the Third Assembly, which will be held in the following month.

For the other conferences students must choose between courses A and B on the League and the Labour Organisation respectively. In A will be discussed Disarmament, Administrative Commissions and Mandates, Political Questions and Minorities, Health and Humanitarian activities—Typhus, Refugees, and Opium. In course B the topics are as follows: the International Labour Conferences, their decisions and ratifications, and the International Labour Organisation as an Intelligence Department. It is hoped that in two lectures discussions on the relations between the International Labour Organisation and Governments, Employers and Workers will be led by representatives of the corresponding groups on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. A list of lecturers includes Professor Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard University; Commendatore Anzillotti, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; and M. Baumeister, a former secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Moreover, the Union has not forgotten those who cannot go abroad. There will be a Summer School at Oxford from July 24th to 31st. There will be addresses by Viscount Grey, Viscount Burnham, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. W. T. Layton, Major the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. C. Delisle Burns, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. George Mair, and Dr. Maxwell Garnett, amongst others. A feature of this School will be the specialised group debates and discussions under the leadership of Mr. Frederick Whelen, Col. Borden-Turner, the Rev. H. W. Fox, and others. Everyone will have a chance to speak at these discussions, and it is hoped that there will be a very useful and stimulating exchange of views not only on matters affecting the League but also on the work of the Union. There will be river trips, excursions to the Cotswolds, and a number of entertainments. The charge for this School will be only four-and-a-half guineas, covering the expenses at Oxford. Men will be

accommodated at Balliol, and women will be in rooms near by. Last year this School was of extraordinary value to Branch secretaries, many of whom gained sufficient knowledge and inspiration to enable them to carry out a very vigorous year's work. One secretary gathered the material for no less than fifty addresses.

### EN FÊTE FOR THE LEAGUE.

The whole of London en fête for the League—fifty great speakers representative of the Churches and all the political parties—30,000 potential recruits for the Union in the Park!

It rests with the members of the Union in and around London to make the Hyde Park Rally on June 24th by far the biggest thing of its kind that has ever been held. The third anniversary of the signing of the Covenant will be celebrated by meetings and demonstrations all over the world; but the Hyde Park Rally is of special importance. All other countries are closely watching the attitude of the British people to the League. The news of last year's Rally, which was attended by more than 35,000 people, had a great effect both at home and abroad. But it is even more urgent this year to show clearly that the heart of the British people is in the League, and that we are of no uncertain mind as to how to safeguard the future peace of the world.

There will be fifty speakers from twelve platforms. Not even during the war have leaders of so many different bodies of opinion joined in the support of the same cause. The following names taken at random from the list of speakers will give an idea of its scope:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.; Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P.; the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; the Viscountess Astor, M.P.; Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, M.P.; Lady Bonham-Carter; Dr. Gillie; Captain Colin Coote, M.P.; Mrs. Philip Snowden; Dr. Douglas Adam; Viscount Peel; the Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, M.P.; Sir Ellis Hume-Williams; the Hon. Walter Runciman; Rear-Admiral Drury-Lowe; the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard; the Archbishop of York; Bishop Welldon; the Very Rev. Bede Janett; Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.; and the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.

There is to be a monster procession from the Embankment to Hyde Park. The Branches in Greater London are asked to organise contingents which will demonstrate in their own localities and then proceed by train or bus to join the main body at the point of assembly on the Embankment near Charing Cross Bridge. Branches who will co-operate in this way should communicate at once with Headquarters, which will issue a detailed programme as soon as possible. The main procession is to include contingents from most of the foreign colonies in London. Most of the banners of the fifty-one member States of the League will be in evidence. There will be Chinese, Swedes, Italians, Roumanians, Austrians, Yugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slavs, Spaniards, Japanese, and many others. The British Empire will be out in force—Canadians, South Africans, New Zealanders, Australians, and possibly Indians.

So great an opportunity must be exploited to the full. Every member of the Union who can get away should consider it a duty to attend. All members of the Union are entitled to wear special armbands, which may be got at Headquarters. Hundreds of stewards will be needed for the vast crowd that will gather in the Park. At least one in ten should be made a new member. This means more than four thousand. We shall get many more if only every present member who can will come forward and do a job.

There are to be other demonstrations in the Provinces—notably at Birmingham. It is clear that the great annual League of Nations festival has come to stay. Such demonstrations not only focus public attention and capture the popular imagination—they also affect policy, and so sometimes change the trend of events.

### Cartoons of the Month.

"MADE IN GERMANY."



The Dangerous Toy - Lenin! [Paris]

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CHERUBS.



GENOA [Washington Evening Star]

WOE TO THE VANQUISHED.



LLOYD GEORGE: "Poor, dear, old thing!" [Paris]

GERMANY'S TAX TUB.



ENGLAND, FRANCE & ITALY: "Let him howl! We don't care as long as his tub leaks and we can fill our pails." [Stuttgart]

The page of foreign cartoons which we publish each month is intended to give our readers a bird's-eye view of the trend of public opinion abroad. No responsibility whatever is taken for the views expressed in these cartoons.



## Correspondence.

WHAT SHOULD GERMANY PAY?  
To the Editor of HEADWAY.

SIR,—As a member of the League of Nations Union, I received, with the April number of HEADWAY, the report of the League's Economic Sub-Committee entitled "What should Germany pay?" To this report is attached a prefatory note calling special attention to Mr. Keynes's proposals as set forth in his two books, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace (1919)," and "A Revision of the Treaty (1922)," and, in common with other readers, I have derived the impression that the statements and recommendations contained in the latter book have largely influenced the Economic Sub-Committee in the drafting of their report. I must, therefore, ask you to allow me to point out an error in Mr. Keynes's data which is of fundamental importance.

What Germany should pay is an ethical question which cannot well be discussed in a short letter. I would merely observe here that, as a practical question, the amount must necessarily depend upon what it is possible for Germany to pay.

It is an economic axiom that all taxes must (in the long run) be paid out of the product of industry. What Germany can pay depends, therefore, upon the amount which she is able to produce. Mr. Keynes, as he was bound to do, recognises this fact; but he has the assurance to tell us (on page 84 of "A Revision of the Treaty") that the annual income per head in Germany is equivalent to £12½ (gold); and this, he says, was, in August, 1921, equivalent in purchasing power in Germany to a sum of £21 17s. 6d. in England. Although for purposes of an annual charge which it is proposed to spread over the next 30 years, one is not justified in assuming that £1 in gold in Germany will have the same real value as £1 15s. in England (there being every reason to expect a much nearer approach to equality in the future when Germany adopts sounder financial methods), yet in order to give Mr. Keynes every possible advantage, one may adopt that ratio when comparing the real income per head in Germany with that in England.

In his pamphlet, "The Division of the Product of Industry (1919)," Professor A. L. Bowley estimated the average income per head in the United Kingdom in 1913-14 at the sum of £45 (gold) exclusive of income derived from abroad. In August, 1921, the purchasing power of gold was certainly not more than two-thirds of that in 1913. Therefore, if we could assume the individual industrial output to be the same in 1921 as in 1913, the average income would in 1921 be represented by £67 10s in gold. It is generally believed, however, that the industrial output in our country is considerably less per head than formerly, some estimates make it as low as 80 per cent. only of what it was eight years ago. Taking this figure, we make the value of the industrial product in the U.K.—or the average home income—£54 (gold) per head, as compared with the £12½ (gold) which Mr. Keynes actually asks us to believe is the average income in Germany! If we assume this £12½ to be equivalent to £21 17s. 6d. in England, we find that, according to Mr. Keynes, the German is only capable of producing 40½ per cent. of our present low output per head. Can any sane person accept such a conclusion as this?

Leaving out of account external indebtedness and income from foreign investments, the total income of the U.K. in gold values, reckoned at £54 per head for a population of 48 millions, would amount to about £2,600,000,000. The population of Germany is about 60 millions, and a similar production per head would make their total—at the same prices—£3,250,000. Even if we were justified in placing the individual German so low in the scale of industrial capacity as to assume that he can only produce two-thirds per head of what the Englishman is now doing, we should have a total annual output of £2,170,000,000 worth of goods at English prices. Mr. Keynes proposes that the Allies should not take from Germany for Reparations more than £66,000,000 worth of these per annum—equivalent to about 3 per cent. of the total production—for a period of 30 years. Was such a travesty of justice ever before suggested?

After setting forth Mr. Keynes's figures and proposals, the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union suggests that the amount, and the method of payment, of Reparations should be determined by a tribunal appointed by a majority of its Council; and the Economic Sub-Committee, in its report, omits to call attention to the indisputable fact that Germany's failure to meet her liabilities is mainly due to the refusal of her Government to tax her people with a severity in any way approaching that of our own taxation.

Such being the Committee's procedure, is it to be expected that the Nations upon whom Germany has brought such unprecedented sufferings should have any confidence in placing their case in the Committee's hands?—Yours, &c.,  
40, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. W. H. SOUTHON.

SIR,—Mr. Southon appears to have confused the League's Economic Sub-Committee, which has never dared to breathe the word "Reparation," with the League of Nations Union Sub-Committee, whose report was circulated in April. The latter, of course, consists of persons who have no official responsibility whatever for their opinion. As a member of this Sub-Committee I would, however, point out that the report which we submitted to the Union's Executive is not based upon Mr. Keynes's facts or figures, but is a considered opinion after taking into account all the data which exists. It was signed and forwarded to the Council before Mr. Keynes's book on the "Revision of the Treaty" was published.

Personally, I think that Mr. Southon's criticism is one of substance for in my opinion Mr. Keynes in the passage in question has under-estimated Germany's national income. I should imagine that the average German income in gold pounds to-day is £30 per head (Mr. Southon makes it £36) as against Mr. Keynes's £21½. I also think that Mr. Keynes has put at too low a figure the amount which it would be possible to extract from Germany, though in this matter I should be very loath to set my judgment against that of Mr. Keynes. These differences of estimation do not, however, affect the arguments of the Committee, for anyone who works out the problem on any reasonable assumptions in relation to the national income of the whole of Germany can hardly fail to accept the views that the amount which the Allies proposed to take under the London Agreement of May, 1921, was impracticable because it represented an unduly large proportion of the national income; that only the strongest of Governments backed by the co-operation of the people could carry through taxation on the scale necessary to raise it; that when raised its payment in foreign currency would make impossible the stabilisation of the exchanges while forms of payment in kind could not be found on a large enough scale; and finally, that whether paid in money or kind such sums would involve a temporary modification in the economic life of competing nations, which the latter are not prepared to contemplate.—Yours, &c.,

W. T. LAYTON.

"The Economist,"  
3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

A MESSAGE FROM EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.  
To the Editor of HEADWAY.

SIR,—I feel sure that your readers will be interested to know that I have received a letter from ex-President Wilson, written in reply to a letter of mine in which I had endeavoured to give him some account of the support forthcoming in this country for the League of Nations, in which he says: "I am deeply interested in hearing what the League of Nations Union is doing, and doing so well."

I shall be pleased to show the letter—with its clear, unwavering autograph signature—to any member of the Union who happens to be in this neighbourhood.—Yours, &c.,  
Cheltenham. M. DOROTHEA JORDAN.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION BRANCHES.  
To the Editor of HEADWAY.

SIR,—May I trespass upon your space to put in a plea for the smaller Branches of the Union, and particularly those in country districts? Activities which are possible in large centres of population are quite beyond the capacity of those Branches whose membership is necessarily small and thinly distributed over the surrounding countryside. Valuable work is being quietly done in such districts, but it is felt that far more could be accomplished were closer co-operation by, and assistance from, Headquarters more readily forthcoming. Lack of funds renders it impossible for such Branches to obtain the services of influential speakers, or to provide literature and advertising material for free distribution on a scale sufficient to keep the claims of the Union constantly before a widely scattered public. The policy of every live Branch must necessarily be to regard every individual within its area as a prospective member, but the difficulty which faces the Rural Branch is how to bring the work of the Union into isolated hamlets, and into farm houses and cottages far away from its centre. In such districts meetings obviously can do only a very small part

of the work, and a complete personal canvass is practically impossible. What is needed is a free issue from Headquarters of suitable handbills, posters, and leaflets that will briefly, simply, and attractively tell their own story. In this connection brevity and simplicity are above all necessary conditions. If those in authority could see their way to a liberal issue upon these lines, country Branches would, I am assured, see that the best possible use was made of it.—Yours, &c.,  
Okehampton. G. J. ATKINSON.

[We welcome this letter, and especially the recognition of the fact that the policy of a Branch should be to look on every individual in its area as a prospective member. The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union are always ready to consider applications from Branches for the remission of the charge for literature in special circumstances. The reduction in the prices of the Union's leaflets, announced on page 120, will, it is hoped, be an encouragement to Branches to act in the way suggested by our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

## Summer School at Pontigny.

At a summer school which the "Société de l'Abbaye de Pontigny" is organising at Pontigny, France, next August, one of the three sections will deal with the League of Nations. Among those taking part are MM. Venizelos, Hymans, and Vandervelde. The total cost for ten days' stay at this beautiful spot will be between 200 and 250 French francs. Further particulars may be obtained from the Institut Français du Royaume Uni, 1-7, Cromwell Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7.

## Book Reviews.

## THE NAKED TRUTH.

FOUNDATIONS OF IMPERIALIST POLICY. By MICHEL PAVLOVITCH. (Labour Publishing Co.)  
OIL. By FRANCIS DELAISI. (Labour Publishing Co.)

MR. PAVLOVITCH began the course of lectures which he delivered three years ago to the Russian Staff College, by explaining why the "Argonauts" sailed for the Golden Fleece. The people of Colchis sifted gold by washing the sand through wool, as certain African tribes do to this day. Hence the Golden Fleece, though poets have idealised it, was just portable gold. So, too, Imperialism, that hard, economic fact, is idealised. Imperialism is the last stage of capitalism, and characterised by the predominance of metallurgy over coal. The German war was fought for Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Valley. The White Armies raided Russia to seize the Valley of the Don. That country which produces most steel must always conquer that which produces less, and Imperialism, consisting as it does of the struggle of rival trusts, must culminate in the establishment of a monopoly, stagnation, and ruin. Were it not that the laws regulating *bourgeois* war do not apply to proletarian states, if Russia were a *bourgeois* state it would be crushed by the heavy metal of its enemies. But free Russia will defeat Imperialism. The Bolsheviks are the last defenders of civilisation. Without them a monopoly of iron would be established, all invention, all progress prevented, and the peoples reduced to parasites upon a decaying industry.

In the opinion of M. Delaisi, France has already fallen into a ruinous inertia. There the "rentier" is supreme, and the hidden oligarchy of financiers are infected by the popular apathy. His text is oil, for oil, not iron, is for him the basic fact. The one country which commanded oil, the U.S.A., was equally short-sighted, and has dissipated its resources without opening up new wells. Only in England were men intelligent enough to master the situation, and England has snatched the remaining fields. Would, he sighs, that France could imitate the splendid villainy of Sir Marcus

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It is curious to notice how both of our authors, starting with the idea of seducing all the phenomena of war and peace to strictly economic terms, relapse at the end into a romantic idealism, into praise of the revolution or the state. The one's Marxian dogma does not apply to his own party. The other's Bellocian suspicions cannot cross his own frontiers. The difference between them as to the exact industry which is governing the world, their political differences, are slight beside the amazing similarity of their methods of reasoning. The world is not easily summarised on the blackboard. But these vigorous attempts should amuse. H. C. H.

## LITERATURE FOR ALL.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

THE Union's "Rainbow" Series of Pamphlets has been widely and favourably noticed in the Press, and in the Reviews. "The Times" has commended the attempt not only to reiterate familiar ideals, but also to describe simply and attractively the translation of these ideals into practice. Experience is that where the average person is induced to read enough to enable him to form an independent opinion on the issues of Foreign Affairs, he usually becomes an active member of the Union. But it is necessary always to combat the illusion that such matters are remote from private interest and their solution does not directly affect the individual.

"Insurance Against War" is the pamphlet best adapted to crystallise the interest of the average recruit, whose knowledge of the League and the Union has been derived at a public meeting. Anyone who believes in insuring his home against fire cannot read this pamphlet without realising his personal responsibility in the insurance of civilisation and his own children. The graphic illustrations and the striking contrast between the figures of public expenditure upon war and upon the social services cannot but make a lasting impression upon the average mind.

New problems of foreign policy and international relations are constantly arising. There is the League way to solve all these problems. Unfortunately, we are not yet strong enough to insist that all these problems are referred to the League. With those that are, however, we are concerned to show how they have been handled.

"Armaments Can Be Reduced"—an early pamphlet of the Rainbow Series, published in July, with a foreword by General Smuts—contained proposals for the reduction of naval armaments, one of which was adopted at the Washington Conference in almost the same words.

The lilac pamphlet on Upper Silesia, written by Lord Robert Cecil, gives a simple account of the League's settlement of that complicated question.

"What Should Germany Pay"—in gold and blood colour—gives a history of the Reparations Bill, and tries to prove that the only way out of the present difficulty is to refer the Reparations problem to the League of Nations.

The green pamphlet on "A League of Nations Policy," contains Lord Robert Cecil's case for the "General Alliance" as against the "Partial Alliance."

"The League of Nations and the Schools"—in light and dark blue—supplies teachers with a simple statement of their extremely important part in ensuring the League's success.

"Geneva, 1921," by Mr. H. Wilson Harris, is a

full account of the proceedings of the Second Assembly, with a forecast of work for 1922.

"The First Fruits of the League of Nations" and "Two Years' Work of the League," in black and white, are companion pamphlets. The former is a brief description of the constitution and achievements of the League, and the latter is a synopsis of official memoranda which should be useful to those desiring the detailed information.

Nor has the Union forgotten the needs of students of international affairs. These are dealt with in the new series of "Orange Pamphlets," treating of the following subjects. Constitution of the League of Nations, Mediation, Arbitration and Sanctions, Political Questions, Duties Imposed on the League by the Treaties of Peace, Mandates, Auxiliary Organisations and International Labour Organisation. This series should be of special value to Study Circles. "The Constitution of the League" and "Mandates in Africa" have already been published, and the others are in preparation.

There has been an increasing demand for simple graphic leaflets, such as No. 21, which gives a very brief outline of what happened in the war, what the League has done to stop war, and how with sufficient support the League may abolish war. Similar leaflets are in preparation on the Traffic in Women and Children, and on the Traffic in Opium and other harmful Drugs. The lesson is driven home that those who fail to support the League now will share the responsibility for a continuance of the terrible effects of the misuse of drugs. Other leaflets of this kind deal with the repatriation of prisoners and the relief of refugees.

Not long ago a number of friendly outside organisations asked the Union to prepare a series of League of Nations Playlets that could be acted cheaply and easily. Three of these have been written, and are now ready for printing. "Fighting Death" is a pathetic story of conditions in the famine area of Russia, showing how the League's present shortage of funds is crippling its work there.

"Mill Girls—East and West," shows how the League's work can prevent unemployment and unfair treatment of labour all over the world. There is a happy mingling of tears and laughter in this whimsical playlet. There are scenes in a Lancashire cotton mill, in a Japanese factory, and in an open market place in Morocco.

"An Averted Tragedy"—laid in a village on the border between Albania and Yugo-Slavia—shows how the League prevented slaughter there last November.

Amongst the miscellaneous leaflets produced to meet special demands are: "How Daisy Did Her Bit in Peace," "Where Your Money Goes To," and "Your Children."

In the past six months the Union has distributed nearly half a million pamphlets, leaflets, posters, and membership forms. If all members of the Union will join in "pushing" our literature we shall soon reach a much bigger rate of distribution.

W. M.

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of weakness and failure. By long and evil habit justice has been degraded from its true meaning as interpreted by the Hebrew prophets, by Plato, and by Christ Himself, with whom the word denoted what is to-day more frequently expressed by righteousness, or less theologially rightness. Justice cannot be separated from "the recognition of the moral personality of others"; it is based on fellowship; it looks to the future rather than to the past; it has regard not to isolated acts but to character. Such is Mr. Robinson's thesis, and he applies it practically to the existing penal system, to industrial conditions, to education, and to international relations. He finds that his high ideal of Christian Justice is present in the Mandates system as well as in the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and contrasting the Covenant with the rest of the Versailles Treaty, he concludes that in the League of Nations "we have an adumbration of the true conception of international justice." The whole book deserves to be carefully studied by all those who desire to frame their judgments and their actions on fundamental principles, and not on the easy but delusive expediency of the moment.

H. W. F.

A DIFFICULT FRONTIER. By HENRY BAERLEIN. (Leonard Parsons, Ltd. Price 6s. net.)

READERS of Miss Durham's book, "Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle," will find this book of interest as showing the Serbian side of the Albanian-Serbian question. Miss Durham, it will be remembered, is distinctly pro-Albanian. Mr. Baerlein is as distinctly pro-Serbian. We cannot agree with the author in his criticisms regarding the decisions of the Ambassadors Conference and the League of Nations with reference to the fixing of Albania's frontiers. The main contention of the book appears to be that Yugoslavia would govern Albania better than she could at this stage govern herself. We would remind the author and his readers that there is one thing better than good government, and that is self-government. The League, in admitting Albania to membership, recognised the rights of small nations to work out their own salvation. Rome was not built in a day, and no one who knows anything of conditions in Albania expects any miraculous developments now that she is granted national autonomy. But with the backing of the League we believe that Albania has a chance of development such as she has never before had.

H. S.

### League of Nations Union Notes and News.

#### Membership of the Union as Registered at Headquarters.

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**New Branches.**

The total number of "recognised" Branches on May 18th was 840. There are also 37 Junior Branches and 81 Corporate Members. A Branch directory giving the names and addresses of Branch Secs. will be published in June. In our succeeding issues we shall give the names of all new Branches formed since the publication of the Directory.

**Important Meetings During May.**

Only about 150 meetings were arranged by Headquarters for the month of May, in addition to those arranged directly by Branches, which is a considerable falling off compared with April, but this is somewhat accounted for by the fact that the Easter holidays fell in this month. Amongst those held were meetings at the Queen's Hall, London; The City Temple, London; King's College, London; Caxton Hall, London; The London Society of Friends; Nelson, Lancs; Nottingham; Basingstoke; Dunstable; Sunderland; Durham; and Gillingham, Kent. The speakers included the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., the Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Lord Burnham, Lady Parmoor, Major General the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.B.E., K.C., M.P., Mrs. Creighton, Rear Admiral S. R. Drury-Lowe, C.M.G., and Arthur Hayday, Esq., M.P.

**To Ensure a Good Meeting.**

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION (HANWELL BRANCH).**

THIS BRANCH WILL MEET ON THE FIRST THURSDAY (NEXT THURSDAY) IN EACH MONTH In the Public Library Lecture Hall at 8 p.m. LONDON HEADQUARTERS SPEAKERS.

All sections of the community are cordially invited to attend and join in the discussion following the speeches. ADMISSION FREE.

This is a copy of the Notice Card which members of the Hanwell Branch exhibit in their windows for a week before each monthly Branch Meeting. The clergy show the cards in their Church Porches, and announce each meeting as if it were an affair of their own church or chapel. The local Press also announce the meetings and report them.

**Newport Forges Ahead.**

The Annual Report of the Newport (Mon.) Branch is a record of progress. Membership has increased from 514 to 900 members. Speakers' training classes have been held and a panel of local speakers formed. The sympathy and co-operation of the Education Committee have been enlisted, as well as that of the Churches. Auxiliary branches have been formed within and outside the Borough. The detailed suggestions evolved by the Branch for the formation of such auxiliaries might well be copied by other Branches. On June 15th, Lord Robert Cecil will address a public meeting in the Central Hall.

**International Relations Chart.**

A Study-Circle arranged by the Haslemere Branch on the history of international relations has led to the production of a chart entitled "Events which have led to the interdependence of peoples."

**A Well Organised Service.**

The Blackheath Branch has formed a L.N.U. unit in every church in the district. An appeal to be made on behalf of the League in All Saints' Church at an ordinary morning service through the kindness of the vicar, the Rev. C. J. Palmer. The ground was carefully prepared beforehand by sending to each member of the congregation a copy of the Lambeth Conference pronouncement in favour of the League in 1920, and a letter appealing to every Church member to join the League of Nations Union of which details were given. At the close of the service the secretary was present in the church porch to receive the names of new members and to give information about the Union. The example of Blackheath might be well followed elsewhere; branch secretaries please note.

**Partial Alliances.**

Resolutions have been passed by many Branches and forwarded to the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, requesting H.M. Government at International Conferences and on other occasions to discountenance the system of partial alliances which the covenant of the League was intended to abolish.

**Playing for the League.**

The Steyning Branch arranged a very successful theatrical performance which resulted in a £10 donation to the Central Appeal Fund.

**League Competitions.**

Another successful Essay Competition has been held, this time at Worthing. Five schools competed and in every case the standard of the essays was very high.

The Niton Branch (Isle of Wight) hit on the novel plan of a guessing competition to familiarise its members with the names of the Members of the League.

**Poster Propaganda.**

The Stocksfield Branch of the League of Nations Union have made arrangements with the North-Eastern Railway whereby they are permitted to exhibit a permanent notice-board in Stocksfield Station. This board occupies a good position on the main platform, and on it are to be found

announcements of local meetings of the branch, and posters of the Union, etc.

**League Library at Keswick.**

The Keswick Branch invite any members visiting the Lake District during the summer months to make use of their library, which is kept in the Women's and Girls' Institute.

The Albion Club Room in the same building (open to men and women at 2d. a day) is always available as a reading-room.

**"Outward Bound."**

The July number of this magazine, which is a strong supporter of the League of Nations, will contain articles on the League by Viscountess Gladstone and A. E. W. Mason, the novelist.

**The Welsh Council.**

The First Annual Conference of the Welsh Council was held last Easter at Llandrindod Wells. The Endowment by the Chairman, Col. David Davies, M.P., which would produce an annual income of £1,500, was reported to the Executive Committee, who expressed their gratitude for this magnificent gift.

A comprehensive memorandum was approved containing suggestions of a year's work to be done by the Welsh Branches. The programme is so admirable that we reproduce it in full. Let us hope that every Welsh Branch will endeavour to adopt it and every English and Scottish Branch to adapt it.

1. MAY.—The Branch should meet and appoint its Campaign Committee, which will proceed to arrange for speakers for the October demonstration.

2. JUNE AND JULY.—(1) An open-air performance of the pageant play, "The Crowning of Peace" (J. O. Francis). Copies to be obtained of the Educational Publishing Company, Penarth Road, Cardiff.

(2) Open-air meetings where practicable. (Every successful mass movement has made extensive use of the Open-Air Group—street-corner meetings.)

(3) The Summer Schools (of which particulars can be obtained on application to the Head Office for Wales, 6, Cathedral Road, Cardiff).

3. AUGUST.—It is proposed that the Thursday in the Eisteddfod week, the day of the Chaining of the Bard at the National Eisteddfod, shall be the "Daffodil Day" of the movement in Wales.

4. SEPTEMBER.—Meeting of the Branch to make a survey of the whole area. How many members are there in the district relative to the population? How many Churches and Societies still without Branches?

Attention should also be given to plans for the Recruiting Campaign during the month of October.

5. OCTOBER.—The Recruiting Campaign leading up to the Armistice Week should begin, if possible, with a big meeting, a popular demonstration, preliminary arrangements for which should be made in the early summer.

6. NOVEMBER.—Armistice Week. Can the Branch make Armistice Week, the Enrolment Week, the Renewal Week, the Week of its year?

On Armistice Day, at 11 a.m., it has been decided by the Welsh Council that a wreath shall be laid by the Chairman of the Welsh Council, Col. David Davies, M.P., in Westminster Abbey upon the grave of the Unknown Warrior in the name of all those who, up to that hour, have been enrolled as members of the League of Nations Union in Wales and in Monmouthshire.

7. DECEMBER.—(a) The Branch to hold a meeting to consider the humanitarian side of the League and its protection of minorities.

(b) Christmas Sunday. Thanksgiving Day for the Blessing of Peace, and for its maintenance, which, in effect, is the maintenance of the League of Nations Union.

8. JANUARY.—The Birthday of the League is in the second week in January. Would it be possible, on that day, for all the members in a town or district to meet for a social gathering, and afterwards to hold a public meeting, at which the work done by the League could be emphasised?

The Great Liberal Progressive Paper

DAILY NEWS

Feeding the Multitudes

The Bible Society is printing editions of the Scriptures on the Continent of Europe amounting to 931,000 volumes; of which 205,000 are complete Bibles. These include editions in 21 different languages.

The Society is also printing in England editions numbering 429,000 volumes of which 210,000 are complete Bibles. These include editions in 27 different languages.

Besides these, immense editions in many other languages, numbering 2,364,000 volumes, are being printed for the Society in the East.

All these books must be paid for as they are delivered from the press. They are all sold at prices below their cost; and the loss to the Society is increased in many countries where the currencies are depreciated.

This world-wide work can be carried on only in proportion as it is sustained by free gifts—from those who realize that the life is more than the meat, and that spiritual starvation is worse than bodily hunger, and who have found in Scripture the Living Bread from heaven.

Send a contribution to the Secretaries, British and Foreign Bible Society, 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.



The enthusiasm of the audience was remarkable, not only as a personal tribute to Lord Robert Cecil, but as a token of sincere adherence to the League of Nations and support of the League of Nations Union.

Lord Robert described the present dismal situation in Europe, and said that he was sometimes tempted to wonder whether the men and women of Europe had forgotten already the horrors and lessons of the late war, and whether they were now drifting back into the same conditions which had in the past been the cause of war. To-day there were more than a million men in arms in excess of the number in arms before the war, and only two weeks ago we had had an instance of the tendency to revert to the system of alliances and counter-alliances. If civilisation itself were to survive, they must stop this tendency. And he was one of those who thought that the remedy was to be found in the League of Nations, not because it was an over-riding authority, but because it provided the means by which public opinion might be moulded and directed against war. Lord Robert appealed to the Jewish community to support the League and the Union, whether from business, religious, or humanitarian motives.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's appeal for practical support was well received, and indeed, a very high standard of oratory was attained by all the speakers of the evening, who included Miss Nettie Adler (Deputy Chairman of the London County Council), Mr. C. J. Montefiore, Dr. Jockelman (Chairman of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews), the Rev. A. Green, and Mr. G. Graham Green.

This meeting is the prelude of a national campaign amongst the Jews on behalf of the Union.

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#### The Society of Friends and Lord Robert Cecil.

Delegates of the Society of Friends from all over the country are gathering in London at the end of May for their Yearly Meetings. As a rule, only members of the Society participate in the proceedings, but this year a special disarmament session has been arranged, and Lord Robert Cecil has accepted an invitation to speak at Devonshire House at 7.30 p.m., on May 29th. Special significance attached to this departure, betokening renewed concern of the Society for the peace of the world. Hopes are entertained that Lord Robert Cecil's speech may lead to a more vigorous advocacy of Friends' peace testimony throughout the world.

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#### No More War.

A great anti-war demonstration is being planned for the week-end proceeding the anniversary of the Great War. The Churches, trade unions, peace societies, ex-service men's organisations, and women's societies will be represented. The League of Nations Union has decided to co-operate in the Demonstration in Hyde Park, but is not sending a separate contingent to walk in the procession.

Last year large "no more war" gatherings were held in France and Germany at this period, and this year it is hoped to make the movement as world-wide as possible.

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#### Overseas News.

A conference of all the New Zealand branches numbering some thirteen in all is to take place at Wellington in early June.

New Zealand will be represented at the forthcoming conference of League of Nations Voluntary Societies, at Prague, by Dr. W. Chapple.

Two new South African branches have been formed—one at Pretoria, the other at Grahamstown. An effective League propaganda campaign is being planned in Japan for this year. The Japanese Society has cabled for a copy of our League of Nations film.

Professor Ernest Boret, of Zurich University, has resigned his professorial in order to devote his whole time to the work of the Swiss Society of the League of Nations.

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#### League of Nations Union Annual Council.

The Third Annual Meeting of the General Council of the Union was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, May 25th. The Morning Session began at 11, the Afternoon Session at 2.30.

As we go to press on the very day of the Council Meeting a report of the proceedings must unavoidably be held over until the next number.

#### Cheaper Literature.

In order to enable Branches to distribute more widely leaflets published by the Union it has been decided to make the following reductions in prices:—

	New price per 100.	New price per 1,000.	Old prices.
No. 11. "Driving Power" ... ..	1/6	15/-	2/6 & 22/8
" 20. "A Vital Question" ... ..	1/6	15/-	2/6 & 22/8
" 21. "What happened in the Great War" ... ..	9d.	7/6	1/6 & 12/6
" 25. "The Christ of the Andes" ... ..	1/9	17/6	3/9 & 35/-
" 31. "The Burden of Armaments" ... ..	2/-	20/-	4/- & 35/-
" 55. "Your Children" ... ..	2/3	22/8	3/6 & 32/8

Carriage extra in all cases. Cash to accompany order.

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#### Renew Your Subscriptions.

Members of the Union are asked to take special note of the date when their annual subscription expires. Failure to renew at the proper date not only causes inconvenience to Headquarters, but may result in members not receiving their copies of HEADWAY. A member whose subscription has lapsed is treated as a non-member until he renews it.

### TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

1s. a year. Minimum Subscription.

3s. 6d. a year. Membership and HEADWAY.

£1 a year. Membership, HEADWAY, and all literature.

£25. Life Membership, HEADWAY, and all literature.

All subscriptions run for 12 months from the date of payment.

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

#### HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, Etc.

**B**OURNEMOUTH, EAST.—Stowe House, Holdenhurst Rd. Board-Residence. Four minutes sea; central position. Home comforts. Terms moderate. Stamp. Mrs. Loots.

**W**ORTHING.—Health-giving holidays; big restful garden; sea-bathing; airy rooms; from 52s. 6d.—Hostess, Gwentholme Guest House, Selden-road. (Stamp.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**T**O SUBSCRIBERS of "HEADWAY."—Try a small advertisement in your own paper. Your advt. will be seen by the other 43,333 subscribers. The rate is Threepence per word. Minimum amount accepted, 4s. Send to Advt. Manager, HEADWAY, Castle Court, Poppin's Court, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 4.

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