Twenty Cents

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

IULY

We ask—for every child at least the minimum opportunity of health and happiness.

Dedicated to Voluntary Motherhood

Clinics in England

By Margaret Sanger

Babies—The Workingman's Luxury

By Gertrude Williams

The Past's Blood Rusted Key

By Ellen Kennan

Editorial Comment, News Notes, Book Reviews

DO YOU WANT THIS ORGANIZATION TO GROW?

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW needs financial help. It requires more funds at once m order to expand.

It must have \$1,000 At Once! Subscribe today for stock—\$10 a share How many shares can you take?

The Birth Control Review, 104 Fifth Ave, New York City

I hereby subscribe to _____shares of stock in The Birth Control Review

NAME-

STREET————CITY————

A NEW BOOK

By Margaret Sanger

Woman and The New Race

Deals with the social problems of today and shows the way to their immediate solution One chapter alone, which asks

"Is Continence Practicable or Desirable?"

is worth the price of the volume

Now on the Press. Price \$2.00 postpaid

Send Advance Orders to

Margaret Sanger . .

104 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

DEDICATED TO VOLUNTARY MOTHERHOOD

MARY KNOBLAUCH, Acting Editor

Vol IV

NEW YORK. JULY. 1920

No 7

To The Law Makers

NDER THIS TITLE the French Neo Malthuslans have issued a manifesto to the law makers and the voters—who in France as here are supposed to stand for and behind all new legislation. The manifesto translated from the last nnm ber of the Neo Malthusian reads thus—

"The Neo Malthuslans teach

That maternity, as it may have disastrous consequences not only to the Social State but also the health of the mother, should, even more than marriage, be a matter of volution rather than submission

That it is a question of conscience not to have children except when it is possible to assure them in advance of at least the minimum amount of proper hygiene, education and nourish ment. It is wise therefore, to proportion the number of children to the family resources

The Neo Malthuslans **consider** that it would be superhuman and therefore **Utopian** to try to **impose** on the poor and those unable to procreate healthy **children** the voluntary **restrictions** of **celibacy** or absolute **continence**

To avoid procreation in all cases where it is neither de suable nor desired, the Neo Malthusians encourage contra cophve methods, notably precautions, which, being dally ad vised by medical men as hygienic or cleanly, are fraught with no serious consequences. They warn of the danger of secret abortion, but from the medical and legal aspect, an after thought which for the most part could be avoided, if the women were better Instructed and knew how to avoid maternity except by their own volution and under favorable circum stances

No one, therefore, can **impute** to the Neo Malthuslans the **disastrous** consequences of popular **practices** which they have nelther **invented** nor **advised**. These **practices** having for their **object** abortion **by primitive** means are the natural **fruits** of **ignorance** and **necessity** and will **disappear** when the Ignorant **necessity** no longer **exists**.

Laws are in operation, which, under the pretext of increasing the birth rate propose to interdict all Neo Malthusian speaking and writing, as well as the giving of contracephve information These laws will be anti republican, and anti democratic, in efficacious and dangerous Anti republican, because under a government recognizing the right of opinion and liberty of discussion, it is impossible to admit that a citizen may be interdicted from examining the sociological thesis of Malthus or from giving his verdict for or against it

ANTI DEMOCRATIC, BECAUSE these laws aim at nothing less than a shameful speculation in the human passions and the ignorance of the poorest women to obtain from them at the price of their misery and despair, children for whose up bringing the State will leave them almost the entire cost. These laws, moreover, will act as a compensation for the half sterility which the possessing class enjoy, for this class despite their revenues have a birth rate nearly three times lower than that of the poor

Inefficacious and dangerous because they can neither induce women resolved to refuse it to accept maternity, nor remedy their misery, they will therefore only succeed in multiplying secret abortions, the popular methods of which no longer have to be taught, and which are resorted to by reason of imperious necessity, a weighty motive which will not wait for sanction nor stop at any means

It is very rare that a woman is entirely without maternal desire—especially the women of the working class

If the State demands from the French women a more nu merous offspring, it will be sufficient, but it will also be neces sary to assure to those children first of all a cradle, and to act in such a way that maternity, instead of being, as it nearly always is, an anxiety and a heavy burden, shall always be a joy and a source of profit

If the financial situation does not permit the State to put such a program into operation, the State is not qualified to con strain a population already exhausted by war rations and the High Cost of Living to bear the burden of a numerous family, for the poulation is even less able than the State to support such an undertaking. For the reasons stated above, we rall on all sincere democrats and socialists to vote against the measures wheth aim at suppressing the liberty of exposing the Neo Malthusian doctrine

Is the Propaganda for an Increased Birth Rate the Proof of Moral Decay?

THE CATEGORIC DEMAND made by M Clemenceau to the French people "To pay their taxes and bear chil dren," is the keynote of the campaign for an increased birth rate wherever and whenever that campaign is waged

Is such a campaign sane or safe? Is it the result of straight thinking, honest Inquiry into conditions and humanitarian puposes, racially speaking?

To demand citizens for the State, as if the State were not composed of its citizens, seems a false and backward departure for the twentieth century to be making

The republican form of government which France and the United States are supposed to enjoy, is an institution based on the democratic idea of government by the consent of those governed The state is an instrument made by the people, of the people, for the people," to work for their common interests of which they themselves are the best, indeed, the only, judges The idea that a few shall dictate to the many what they shall do and how much they shall suffer is not an altogether satisfactory development of republican government

The French propagandists for an Increased burth rate would go so far as to coerce the citizens to mcrease and multiply, regardless of depressing conditions and exhausted vitality

The manifesto of the French Neo Malthusians to their gov ernment published elsewhere in this review ably sets forth many of the objections inherent in such methods

There are however other dangers involved in the clamor for a careless over issue of citizens which are not brought out in the manifesto Dangers which lurk in commercialization in whatever field that hateful enemy of honest dealing seeks

In the International Journal of Ethics for April, Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin, inquires in an illuminating discussion of commercialization in generalas at Increasing or decreasing? In this crucial matter of race production the tendency to commercialization seems not only to be increasing, but to he the final expression of an atrophied political intelligence

PROFESSOR ROSS SAYS "Into the production of a good or a service, various motives may enter, which hold the profit motive in check" 1 "Pleasure in Creative Activity" What pleasure or merit can there be in blind production un guided by the will? When rt comes to producing children there should be pleasure in bearing a child. There should be merit in producing a healthy member of society and in assuring it, as nearly as human foresight may, a happy and decent life If all connivance of the parents in such a result is stopped by the State, in what do they differ from a sausage machine? And in what are their moral responsibilities greater?

- "Pride in the perfection in one's product" No pride can be taken in results over which one has no control Every failure can be explained away and every merit also
- 3 "Accepted standards of excellence which forbid the putting forth a ware or product below a certam degree of excellence"

This certainly should be applied first as conscientiously to the production of the race as that of any other ware or product It should apply, but it is not applied The unfit, mentally, morally, physically not only marry but breed If the State asked, not for more, but for better children the pro paganda would be reasonable

- 4 "Pride in the perfection of one's product" Every parent should have that pride, but upon what is it based if his parenthood is ignorant and almost compulsory
- "Solicitude for the welfare of the customer or patron If the State prevents the parents from expressing this sol icitude, it would seem that the State should bear the con sequences which will very probably be C3 children of whom there are already too many What the state actually does do for such children may be learned from the letter to the Neo Malthusian League from a young Frenchman which will be

The Birth Control Review

104 FIFTH AVENUE New York, N Y

Vol IV

JULY, 1920

No 7

Edutors

MARGARET SANGER Frances M Bjorkman Blanche Schrack

MARY KNOBLAUCH

Art Edutors

CORNELIA BARNES

LOU ROGERS

Published Monthly Subscription price \$200 a year, foreign countries and Canada \$2 25, postpaid Bundle rates \$14 per hundred

Owned and Published by

THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING CO, Inc

Entered as second class matter March 11, 1918 at the post office at New York, N Y, under the act of March 3, 1879

Issued on the first of each month

Address correspondence and make checks and money orders payable to The Birth Control Review

Notice —When requesting change of address, give both old and new address

found in this issue And it is not only in France that such things occur

In his article Professor Ross goes on to state that where the "Profit motive gains the upper hand of these nobler motives there is commercialization which is a result and proof of moral decay

AND THIS IS just what the clamour of the surpenpleurs would seem to be

In forcing the wanton product~onof **children** on the un willing, or upon those **seeking** bonuses and medals, or **sordidly breeding children** whom they hope will support them later in life, they can only **bring** about the same **demoralizing** results in race product~on that **commercialization** has induced in every other field

For example, and agam to quote from Professor Ross The great social distance betwen producer and consumer has led to the adulteration of food produots. The baker "who kneads chalk, alum and plaster" into his loaf under a com mercialized system, may not be a villain. He may merely be an automaton instead of a baker. He is given materials to work with, he does not know or care what they are, and the stomach of the ultimate consumer is no affair of his. He produces for the market

So a government which exhorts and endeavors to compel its citizens to breed, not knowing their qualification, turns them into automatons instead of parents. And the parent automaton is likely to be even more disastrous than the baker automaton

Safe behind a cordon of underlings, officials dare to instigate crimes they never would have the nerve to commit themselves

THIS HAS BEEN found true in the State before this When taxes were furned out, for instance, or when the poor were farmed out a hundred years ago in our own proud Bay State

In every lime of business, public or private, social progress is made only when the unethical profit motive is expelled

Therefore the Neo Malthusians do well to protest against the proposed infringement of their liberties and their rights to the information which enables them to become voluntary parents. And we, who are now in the position into which they refuse to be forced, would do well to come forward and stand for the right as it is given us to see the right. Then, in race product comes Professor Ross finds in other commercial forms good will, justice, democracy will triumph over sor didness, Ignorance and vice. This great step forward has been taken and the results proved in New Zealand, Holland, Aus tralia. Should the French children and our own be doomed to suffering which is the result of commercialized stupidity? Shall they be required to furnish in their own persons the proof of that moral decay, which is the unfailing result of commercialization?

Woman and Marriage

N A RECENT number of The Freeman, Lawrence Housman (under this title) writes a delightful artmle, summing up the tendencies of the Victorian Age and gazing boldly at the future

Marriage, he says, as practised m this era of complacent mediocrity, exploited women for the benefit of men. It provided man with a home more economical and more comfort able than the harem. It also permitted him, so far as the law was concerned, to have a freind or two besides. So long as he erred only in this respect, his wife could not escape him. The law protected him in his domestic possessions.

In the course of time woman discovered that she was a slave by law and in the name of religion and the usual run of family virtues as well

The results of her discovery are becoming more evident every day The time when every woman of gentility waited upon matrimony has passed In the Victorian Era the "waiting woman," flourished greatly Marriage was her only career She exhibited her accomplishments, and concealed her age m the hope of attaining a position of dependence This position once secured, the "waiting woman" had no time off She must continue producing children while fecundity lasted, the rate being not for her but for her husband and "nature" to decide All right of consent was denied the woman This was the compulsion, moral and economic, of religion, custom, law Sexual obedience was a married woman's duty. It may be admitted that the women received a measure of protection, economic and physical under this regime The old English game laws protected pheasants, but not to secure any benefits to the pheasant, only to place its life more surely at the mercy of the pheasant shooting landowners

In ${f like}$ manner the protection afforded women ${f did}$ not ${f give}$ them freedom

The mmd of society is no longer Victorian The demand for divorce has greatly increased Society no longer believes in the unrestricted fanuly Neither physically nor economically can the home support such a claim for the untrammelled operation of nature, comparatively few women today are pre pared to commit themselves to the product~onof seven, ten or twelve children These facts are simply stated No judg ment is passed, one way or the other on these "deserters from nature"

IN THE FACE of such a situation the Roman church, stern est of moralists where marriage is concerned, allows two mitigations of destiny—abstinence by mutual consent and what may be called conjugal opportunism

This admission of Birth Control on certain lines, is also an admission that nature where too productive, may be dodged, tho not tampered with, without sin. But there has been no equal insistence that the sex function of woman should not be overdriven in pregnancies, and unnaturally stimulated during pregnancy under the rule of marital obedience. The Church seems to have regarded slavery, that is, as natural and to have countenanced as well as tolerated it. As an omen of the women's side of the modern problem, Mr. Housman cites a picture in Punch, some forty years ago. A small boy said to a still smaller girl, "Come here, Sissie, I wants you," and Sissie going on her own way replies philosophically, 'no, t'anks' I wants myself."

The modern woman still wants marriage, wants a mate, wants

children, but—she also "wants herself" The zealots are full of indigrant assurances that a woman can find herself in no way so surely as in the production of children. It may well be true that to bring life into the world is about the biggest physical and spiritual experience that a woman can undergo. It may also be true that in producing, not one or two, but five, ten or fifteen children, a woman may, after finding herself for a time, lose herself again, and that quite abysmally. She may feel that she has become a driven drudge, all the more as she sees that what is tearing her to pieces is for her mate, merely Indulgence, his pastime is her purgatory.

(Mr Housman is discussing only the woman's case, and that more or less abstractly What couldn't he say about the children produced by this hurried and worried system—Editor's note)

THE DOCTRINAIRES SO eager to impose on women the moral duty of pauseless maternity impose also upon the unmarried youth a discipline of sexual abstinence, i e, celi bacy as a stone wall, or marriage as a floodgate are the al

ternatives they provide The tno things stand together The seventh commandment is invoked to maintain the law of property If you deprive a husband of what is his due you drive him to sin

Therefore the inevitable antagonism between Victorian morality and the modem woman's claim to self possession. Marriage, Mr. Housman thinks, will have to adapt itself to that claim. There is first the same unconscionable tyranny in demanding that a woman shall not be free from child bearing for three or four years, if she so desires, as there was in the old English law that a laborer has not the right to rest for three days without work and should be liable to forced labor if found idle

So, today, the married woman who is secure in her economic Independence will labor at race production as much as she sees fit and no more

The moralists who try to dictate to her will fall, for con trol is going to he practised. To two forms "the Roman Church has already given its sanction, the State and society in general will before long have given their sanchon to others

Clinics the Solution

By Margaret Sanger

[Note Mrs Sanger, who, at the invitation of lenders of the Mal thusian movement in England, went to that country in the latter part of April to lecture on Birth Control finds in England, as in America that the great need is for clinics. She is, therefore, devoting special attention to the establishment of Birth Control clinics in Great Britain Since the previous number of The Birth Control. Review went to press, Mrs. Sanger has been lecturing in London to general audiences at Caxton Hall and elsewhere and has delivered an extended series of addresses—all that her time would allow—before the various branches of The Woman's Co operative Guild in the metropolis. She has also lectured in Cambridge. In July, she has among other engagements lecture dates in Glasgow, other cities in Scotland, and in Belfast]

CLINKS—CLINICS IN which women can be given direct and individual instruction in contraceptive methods, are the solution of the problem of getting the Birth Control mes sage to those who most need it Theories and philosophies are quite all right for the educators Printed matter will carry the message to those who have been educated But the woman who has been denied such advantages, and whose toil so thoroughly saps her energies that she cannot absorb what is written in the simplest fashion, needs personal instruction. She must be told by word of mouth and shown by demon stration what to do and how to do it Otherwise much of our labor, so far as direct results go, is in vain. The answer is clinics

I had these facts deeply impressed upon me once more, when on May 28th here in London, I delivered one of a series of lectures before a branch of the Woman's Co operative Guild This organization is much Interested in Birth Control Its membership is by far the most intelligent and wide awake of any body of women workers here Despite the fact that the Malthusian League has distributed many thousands of leaflets

carefully setting forth practical information regarding contraceptives, and Marie Carmichael Stopes has idistributed other thousands of similar pamphlets from her own pen, these women were not satisfied. They demanded the information from the platform and it was given

If pamphlets could have met **their** needs fully, those needs would have been met by the leaflets of the Malthusians **and** these by Dr **Stopes**, herself an advocate of **clincs** But, weary from **their** day's work, these women found even pamphlets **unsatisfactory** They wanted to be told by word of mouth More, they need **direct instruction** at the hands of persons competent to **give** such **instruction** They need **clinics**

Clear sighted individuals in England are quick to see the necessity of Birth Control clinics when the subject is presented to them When I spoke at the university town of Cambridge, Mr Noel Porter, a **friend** of the movement, opened his home for the meeting when it was discovered that there was no hall vacant for the date This gave him an opportunity to invite specially many persons of influence and importance, including many who had never heard of Birth Control as a solution for social problems The meeting was highly enthusiastic and When it was suggested that a clinic be opened at once in one of the midland towns where women are killing themselves and their unborn children with poisonous drugs, in order to prevent the birth of unwanted babies, the audrence responded eagerly Contributions amounting to £60, or \$300, were made on the spot, as the nucleus of a fund to establish the first Birth Control clinic in England

SEVERAL FACTORS HAVE operated to prevent the people of England and especially the working poeplr, who need

family limitation most, from getting the full benefit of the efforts of the Malthus~anLeague, and had it not been for the powerful deterring influence of some of these factors, there would not only be plenty of Birth Control clinics in England today, but there would certainly also be a far different state of society. Some of these factors are worth considering for the light they will shed upon problems encountered by the movement elsewhere

The Malthus~arLeague which was founded in 1879, has de finite aims and principles which, if they had ben applied, would have long since brought about a better order of society. Its program, however, is in opposition to that of the Labor Move ment, and as a consequence, the working people, to whom the League's message is addressed, and who need it most, have been reluctant to accept the Malthus~amprinciples

The attempt of Marx to refute the theory of Malbhus has also interfered with the beneficial effects of the work of the League. There seems to have been a bitter quarrel among the economists, especially in Germany and England, growing out of the athtude of Marx toward the Malthus~anprinciple Judging the matter now, it seems safe to say that but for the apparent refutation by Marx, the doctrine of family limitation applied to social problems would have ere this produced a new order of society

Happily, a change is apparent now

Many of the old Marxians who, ten years ago, believed absolutely that Marx had refuted Malthus and that "supply" was not so important if sufficient attention were given to "distribution," have changed their views. They are cautiously but courageously admitting part, at least, of the Malthusian principles

The state has not stood m the way of the advance of the Buth Control movement in England as it has in America, but the church has exercised a powerful opposing influence

There have been no vicious laws in England to brand the communication of information regarding contraceptives as a crime. On the other hand, the influence of the church, which still has its tentacles deeply imbedded in the psychology of the English working people, has been so strong that it is only within the past few years that such information has been given openly

THERE IS A certam religious attitude of mind among the workers which those in power well understand and make use of They have taken advantage of it to sway the English worker as they could not have swayed a body of people of like intelligence in any other country in the world. An example of what his happening is afforded by George Lansbury, editor of the London Herald, one of the most powerful of all labor papers. He lectures and debates upon such subjects as "The Church and the Social Crisis," hoping to Influence the church to take part in the Labor Movement. Naturally when those of influence in the Labor Movement are anxious for the support of the church, they are not going to antagonize churchmen who oppose Birth Control by pushing that idea forward. This

18 particularly true smce the Labor Movement has not ap parently awakened to Birth Control while the church, as a whole, has opposed it

The suffragists have not yet given the cause of Birth Control the support that they might have given. These women who have created world wide fame for themselves and their cause are mostly mothers of small families or have no children at all. They have not as yet made it their task to share with their sisters who toll, the information by which they have limited their own families. The men workers, like the suffragists, have fought their own battles, but they have overlooked the basic problems of their wives. Thus, in England as in America, the women workers and wives of workers have been forced to bear children as fast as the children could arrive Church, state, the Labor Movement and their own more for tunate sisters have alike left them to the doom of enforced and excessive maternity

It is true that they have been afforded hundreds of pallia tive measures to help them bear this burden cheerfully. So ciety must not hear their groans. Most of the workingwomen are figuratively enfolded in these agencies and the guardians in charge have developed the instinct of warding off anything not pleasing to the delicate ears of the upper classes. The result is a "moral protection" that has robbed the working woman of the knowledge that would have given her freedom from poverty and unwilling motherhood.

In spite of all this, the natural intelligence of the English women workers is making itself felt. The economic pressure, is helping to make workmen's wives think. As they begin to think, they begin to ask insistently what they can do to prevent bringing to birth children who are not wanted and who die in infancy.

These women are the hope of England They want to help themselves They want to be free to love the children they have They want to take some part in life other than as slaves And it is among such women that I have been working

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE need a starring up of Interest in fundamentals, — particularly in Birth Control. The church, however, stands porter at the door of light and it is hard to open that door and let the light through without conflict. Moreover, the retrograde report of the Birth Rate Commission and the fact that the war has been over but a short while are made excuses for the plea that this is not the best time to put forward the issue of Birth Control.

The press wads that "only the poor are having children, while the middle classes are remaining stationary in numbers" Recommendations of emigration and other reactionary remedies for overcrowding among the poor have aroused no enthusiasm among the workers, but the subject of Birth Control remains taboo among the workers themselves. The Malthus ian League has had as its subject, mainly, the education of the legislative and professional classes, and of the thinkers Considering these facts, in addition to the opposition of the

church, and the **indifference** and **opposition** of **Socialist** and Labor leaders, **it is** remarkable that the **Malthusian** movement has **attained** its present stage

Every day, however, **brings** fresh proof to the advocates of **Birth** Control that they are **right** Every day **brings evidence** that the clearest thmkers are **coming** to agree **with** them

The suffragists are still tinkering with politics or the League of Nations, but could these women, the most courageous and

fearless of the earth, be aroused for **Birth** Control, they would make short work of the obstacles **in** the path of woman's freedom. They are **cautious** and slow **going**, but they, too, are **thinking this** way, and when once the **political habit** of thought has been cast off and a fundamental human **interest** is taken up, there is no doubt that **Birth** Control is the idea that they will set themselves to put **into** the **social** fabric

London

Babies—The Workingman's Luxury

By Gertrude M Williams

THE WAGES OF common labor are not low because they are used to coarse food and cheerless living, it is the mamtenance of their numbers in the face of these meagre conditions that keeps wages low." This is quoted not from the New York Call, but from "Principles of Economics," vol 2, p 229, by F W Taussig, Prefessor Economics at Harvard University

Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University states that, "statistics show that high comfort and low birth rate go hand in hand The history of civilization is in large measure a history of this development of prudence and comfort, (1 e low birth rate) Economics, p 48)

Alfred Marshall, Professor of Economics at the University of Cambridge says, "It remains true that unless the checks on the growth of population in force at the end of the 19th century are on the whole mcreased it will be impossible for the habits of comfort prevvailing in Western Europe to spread themselves over the whole world and maintain themselves for many hundred years" (Principles of Economics, vol 1, p 180)

What is the attitude of organized labor toward the problems of birth control? It has never paid any official attention to the matter Perhaps it has considered the rate of mcrease of population too statistical and high brow a subject to be of any immediate Importance

Labor as organized today however, is attaining such strength and power that it is thinking about more indirect Influences than actual hours of work and rate of pay. The modern labor organization aspires to broader activities than in the past, to be an influence leading its members on, and guiding toward a fuller participation in those privileges of a well rounded life which have previously been rather monopolized by the leisure class

So the labor unions are starting schools and lecture courses for their members, arranging club rates for tickets to concerts and theatres, investigating the possibilities of co-operative buying and of organizing their own banking institutions. One of the most significant steps has been the securing of scien tifically trained expert statisticians and investigators to form their own research bureaus. In the future labor plans to meet capital a step further up toward equality, armed with some of capital's weapons of facts and figures and unanswerable

publicity material as to the relative rise of wages, cost of living and the like

WHEN THE LABOR researchers come to the subject of the relation of population and the birth rate to wages and the standard of living, they will find facts which relate back to their problem with startling immediacy. They will meet statements, such as those just quoted, from the pages of our most unimpeccable academic authorities, which yet have something of that rasping asperity of radical propaganda

Labor's 'interest in the economist's condemnation of un restrained breeding is very direct. It is the working people who produce the great mass of each next generation, not only as a majority of the people, but because they reproduce out of all proportion to their numbers And it is the workers who are vitally concerned in the maintenance and raising of the average standard of comfort The primary function of the trade union is defined as 'protection of the standard of life" (Sydney Webb) Modern labor organuation owes its be gunnings to the efforts of workers to make some joint defence of their standard of living against the terrific encroachments at the time of the introduction of machinery and the factory system, the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century rest of the population are already far enough above that minimum of a standard of actual physical necessities so that its fluctuations do not immediately affect them

When Professor Taussig writes, "High birth rates, high death rates, backward industrial conditions, low wages—these commonly go together—A limitation of numbers is not a cause of high wages, but a is a condition of the maintenance of high wages'—he is formulating a statement of tremendous import to a labor organization charged with "protection of the standard of life" of its members

A Hottentot walking through the streets of New York's tenement section on a hot night, and comparing them with the streets of what is called the residence section, might easily jump to the conclusion that the birth rate among the poor is much higher than among the wealthy. But there are allow ances to make for the fact that there are a greater number of families per block, and of people per room in the poor section, and that the well to do take their children out of town in the summer. So it is impressive to see in actual figures how great the disproportion is. A table prepared by Dr Jacques

Bertillon, the famous French statistician, is interesting, being based on four of the greatest cities in the world. He gives the proportions of births per thousand married women per year in those cities

Pa	ns Be	rlın V	1enna	London		
Very poor quarters						
Poor	95	129	164	140		
Comfortable						
Very Comfortable	65	96	153	107		
Rich	53	63	107	87		
Very Rich	34	47	71	63		
(From a paper read before the International Statistical						
Institute, St Petersburg,	1897)				

TOTALLING THE COLUMNS of the four cities, there are 612 birth in the very poor quarters to 215 in the very rich, a ratio of practically three to one. For every wealthy man lavishing luxures on a family of three children, there was a working man struggling to provide shoes and food for nine children.

Numerous similar tables for various cities and countries bear out the same fact, that the great bulk of the next gene ration, out of all proportion to their numbers, is born and leared among the working people of the world. Sir Arthur Newsholme states the case with academic caution, in comment might on a table for London, in which the classification was based on the number of servants kept per 100 families, as shown in the census. He writes, "The above facts suggest the conclusion that among the rich in London the prevention of child bearing is systematically and largely practised, that among the very poor the practise is probably almost unknown, and that the mass of population which lies between these two social extremes occupies an intermediate position in regard to such preventive measures" ("Readings in Social Problems" compiled by A B Wolfe, p 80)

The economists do not fail to interpret the results of this disproportionate birth rate in terms of actual living conditions. Sidney Webb describing an investigation of the falling birth rate, made by his wife Beatrice Webb, speaks of "the penal consequences" attending the birth of each succeeding baby in four fifths of the households of the nation because of their Inadequate incomes (Popular Science Monthly, vol. 69, p. 512). A scientific investigation made by B. S. Rowntree of the economic codition of 77,000 inhabitants of the city of York, a typical British provincial town, some twenty years ago has become a classic. The book "Poverty" recording the findings is accepted as a standard reference book by schools and colleges. Mr. Rowntree in addition to his writing is a successful business man, being a director of Rowntree & Co, Ltd.

For definiteness, Mr Rowntree divided poverty mto two classes, primary and secondary. He includes under primary, "families whose total earnings are insufficient to obtain the minimum necessaries for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency," as distinguished from secondary poverty which in cludes 'families whose total earnings would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion of it is absorbed by other expenditure, either

useful or wasteful " **Briefly**, an neither class **is** a family able to satisfy the sheer physical demands of **animal existence**

MR ROWNTREE FOUND six "immediate causes of primary poverty" Of these six causes, the second in importance. affecting 22 per cent, nearly one quarter of all the causes, was largeness of family" Incidentally, the largest cause of this primary poverty, affecting over half the cases was "regular work but low wages"

As illustrating the grim severity of the standards on which the **investigation** was based, and what he means by the phrase "mere physical efficiency," Mr Rowntree explains that in estimating the standard of living, he allowed a family budget just sufficient to cover the minimum physical necessities of life, they "must never spend a penny on railway fare or omnibus, must never go into the country unless they walk. never purchase a penny newspaper, or spend to buy a ticket for a popular concert, write no letters to their absent children, for they cannot afford to pay postage, never contribute to church or chapel, or to help a neighbor They can not save, nor can they join sick clubs or trade unions, the father may neither smoke nor drink In case of illness there is no allow ance or medical aid, and in case of death, the body must be buried by the parish (p 1334) Yet even this cruelly meager standard constituting "mere physical efficiency" was beyond the reach of 187 families

Discussing the size of family, Rowntree writes, "The fact remains that every laborer who has as many as three children must pass through a time, probably lasting for about ten years, when he will be in a state of 'prlmary' poverty, in other words, he and has family will be underfed" (p 135) He adds that though we may see well nourished looking working men spend ing their money at saloons, "what we do not see is that in order to give him enough food, the mother and children habit ually go short, for the mother knows that all depends upon the wages of her husband"

ROWNTREE'S INVESTIGATION WAS made twenty years ago, and since then the war has intervened to ruse the scale of wages considerably. The cost of living has advanced rapidly enough to keep conditions just about as they were however, as is indicated by numerous investigations of living conditions. There is for instance, the statement of Harold Surfield of the University of Sheffield, England, in a book published in 1919, based on after the war conditions. Mr Surfield writes, "It is mathematically impossible for a man and his wife and six children below fourteen to be adequately maintained on a laborer's wages. Even with the greatest thrift, the children must be underfed, insufficiently clothed, and improperly housed. Yet there are many such families.

Prenantal Influence counts for something The advent of a newcomer in a normal, prosperous family is hailed with joy Can it be so if the parents have already all they can do to make both ends meet, and know that one more mouth to fill will mean their sinking below the poverty line? Is it remarkable if the woman in such circumstance has recourse

to dangerous operations, or to drugs which may cost her her life? We must abolish the unwanted child and help the super mother " ("Infant and Young Child Welfare")

There is poignant tragedy to be read between the lines of some of the matter of fact statistics presented by economists in regard to women and poverty. There is the statement made by Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and quoted in the last number of the Birth Control Review, giving a study in the changes in percentage distribution of expenditure, as the family grows. When the working man first marries, he and his wife spend about the same amount for clothes. With the arrival of each baby, the woman's expenditure drops, until with the fourth or fifth child, she spends almost nothing and is virtually unable to leave her home, even if she had time and strength to do so, because she bas nothing suitable to wear on the street

There is the chart given by Rowntree in his study of "Pov erty," showing by a curved black line the variation above and below the line of physical efficiency of the average working man's family which is recorded in his investigation of 77,000 inhabitants of York Below in the reading matter, it is explained that only twice m the average workers' lives does the financial strain relax, during the few years of youth just before mar riage, when they are attaining the maximum of their earning power, before they take up the burdens of maturity, and years later in old age, when life is almost over, and the children they have brought up are contributing in turn to their support And there is the casual statement that "the women are in poverty during the greater part of the period that they are bearing children." (p 137) When one thinks of the care and attention lavished upon women of the leisure class during their pregnancies, this makes bitter reading, as one remembers what "poverty" as used by Rowntree means.

MOST TRAGIC OF all, more appalling than the horrors of war. itself, are the conditions revealed by a study of the infant death rate in poor workingmen's homes as compared with those of the well to do In his investigation of the city of York, Mr Rowntree found that, whereas in the poorest section one out of every four infants dies before it is a year old, a rate of 247 per thousand, in the well to do section of the city the death rate is only 94 per thousand

The Children's Bureau connected with our Department of Labor in Washington has carried on a study of infant mor tality in eight typical industrial cities since 1912. Julia Lathrop, head of the Bureau makes the statement that "in general the lowest moome groups are the highest mortality groups in all of the cities studied". To take one example there is Johnstown, Penna, which appeared on the front pages of our newspapers for several days during the recent steel strike, when it ejected all American Federation of Labor organizers from the town as a menace to the community. The death rate of mfants under one year old, per thousand live births in families where the father earns \$1250 and over is 87, while, where the father earned less than \$550 for the year, the rate was 260 (Statement of Julia Lathrop in American Labor Year Book, 1919 20)

Translated **into** terms of human suffering these figures **make** one **shrink** back. They mean such sacrifice and going with out, they mean an aggregate of so many months of weary pregnancy, working in factories, scrubbing office floors, **taking in washing** up to the last possible minute, **carrying** the babe **in** a body **undernourished** and **maintained** on a standard below the **minimum** of **physical efficiency,—and** all for **nothing**, only to see the **little** life flicker out before the baby is a year old

ONLY SECOND IN horror to the infant mortality rates are the statistics showing the inferior physique and vitality of the children born in the large families of the poor Mr Rowntree reports that in his study of York, it was found that among boys of 13 leaving elementary school, the poor boys to begin their life's work, the boys from the poorer sections of the city average 11 pounds less in weight and three and one half inches less in height than the boys from well to do homes When their health was classified in the four grades, Very Good, Good, Fair and Bad, over half (52 per cent) of the boys in the poor section were registered as in the lowest grade, Bad. Figures such as these taken in conjunction with the previous statements showing the difficulty of rearing a family on a workingman's income, make the question of whether the work mg people shall have contraceptive information a matter of national concern It affects so vitally and obviously the physique and morale of the nation itself, in the person of the younger generation

The Women's Co operative Guild of England published a collection of letters from working women a couple of years ago, telling with that wonderful directness and simplicity of actual human documents, their experiences in materiaty. There is little self pity or sentimentality about these women. They have been brought up to accept all this as a traditional part of woman's life. Some have it easier, some have it harder. Brief quotations from typical letters will give some sense of what the laws refusing contraceptive information to women mean in terms of blood and agony. For any adequate sense of what they mean, only a God himself could rightly judge.

Then came the shortage of money I began to stint myself in order to provide for my little one Many a time I have had bread and drippings for my dmner before my hus band came home, and said I had my dmner, as I would not My next baby was born dead, and my next only lived five months When I was laid up agam we were very hard up, I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up After I paid her and my rent and coals, we had no dinner the Sunday simply because we could not afford any I always tried to get on and keep us all respectable, but it was hard work. I also managed to get the doctor paid before I wanted him again Two and a half years after I had another baby and she has taken more to rear than all the rest, she cannot go to school She takes such a lot of fits both night and day My next baby was born about 18 months after. and when she was 5, I had the misfortune to go to bed again, I had a very bad time although it was my



The Soft Hearted State

-From Folkets Dagblad Politiken (Stockholm)

"I had nine children and the Stare did not interest itself at all m them, even to see that they had food Then I tried to prevent the commg of the tenth and the State stretched out its protecting hand over it even while it was m my body"

tenth child I was chloroformed and the baby lived a half an hour I am sure you will be tired reading all my troubles, but I assure you I had to work hard in my home, and out of it to keep us all together I have a good husband and he helps me all he can Three of my daughters is under the doctor now, and I am of the candid opinion it is through me working so hard and not getting plenty of food and attention during that period" ("Maternity" p 151 and 76)

APPEALS FOR A swarming population and warnings against a falling birth rate usually come from publicists and writers of the most conservative type, members of the class of society who themselves maintain the lowest birth rate Evidently in the matter of bearing children, as well as in the performance of the manual labor of the world, they are quite content to limit their share in such noble duties to exhortahon

That the poor should **continue** to reproduce as they do in the face of such **overwhelming penalties is** of course due to the **fact** that Nature has made the **instinct** for **reproduction** one of the two fundamental **instincts** of **life**,—the other **being** hunger

There are contributing influences When a family sinks be low the level of comfort and decent living, the parents often seem to lose all sense of responsibility, and propagate heed lessly, blindly, like animals They are so badly off that nothing matters

The other influence is found in the laws against circulating information for the prevention of conception. The women of the leisure class have this information very generally. The laws against giving it, operate really as a class distinction preventing only those women who need it most tragically from having access to it. Common sense suggests that this would be the result of such laws. The figures prove that it is

The well to do woman with her own personal physician is able quietly to secure the contraceptive information on a dozen grounds The poor woman going to a public clinic of course has no such opportunity Investigations have shown repeat edly that doctors in chinics refuse to give this information even in the most extreme cases, where another conception means death to a woman who is perhaps the mother of a large family of little ones who need her Poor women who have theu own doctors are also unable to secure the information, as **18** proven by the Rood of letters that pours **in** on every woman whose name is mentioned in the newspaper as con nected with the Birth Control movement The Birth Control organizations and the BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW do not give out contraceptive information because it is against the law, and they are working for the repeal of such laws, so that they may give it out legally, and they advertise this fact widely Yet a despairing multitude of women and their husbands continue to send their pitiful appeals for help in their individual

THIS ATTITUDE ON the part of doctors appears to be partly due to a vague sense that there are some laws about the matter and they may get mto trouble if they meddle with the subject. By a recent decision it has been pronounced legal

for doctors in New York state to give contraceptive information to women who need it. But the doctors show little intrest in the matter. In the main they seem to feel that this is woman's traditional job, no matter what the cost to the woman and her family in the individual case. Luther, famous as a reformer, bluntly phrased a for them, standing beside the bed of a woman dying in childbirth "If a woman grows weary and at last dies from child bearing, it matters not. Let her only die from bearing. She is there to do it."

The instinct of the privileged class to keep this secret away from the masses of the people undoubtedly originated when every country was almost chronically at war, and needed a maximum population for fighting The phrase "cannon fodder" expresses the situation with forceful brevity Or as William Pitt said, "The man who has a large family is a benefactor to his country," blandly ignoring the mother with that characteristic egotism of a male statesman, and also omit ting, more insidiously any qualifications as to the quality of that large family It was about the same time that the British ruling class gave a demonstration of their months almost naive in its frankness In 1806 when British statesmen were haunted by the specter of an **msatiable** Napoleon at large, they granted exemption from taxes to all fathers of more than two children born in wedlock As soon however as Napoleon was safely landed on Saint Helena, this exemption was at once repealed

As Labor steadily advances and applies some of the leisure it is fighting for today to further education and more general information, its attention will be arrested by such statements as the one already quoted, "The fact remams that every la borer who has as many as three children must pass through a time probably lasting for about ten years, when he will be m a state of primary poverty he and his family under fed" The book "Poverty" has been resting on the shelves ot libraries for twenty years, but the working man has not been in a position to take it out and read the pages over aggres sively heretofore The Birth Control movement would ac complish something tremendously worth while if it succeded in effectually bringing such sentences to labor's attention Of course more than birth control is needed to meet the situation It is a grim and bitter mjustice that a laboring man should not be financially able to have three children, and as many more as he and his wife want But any such readjustment would strike at the very roots of our social organization and anyolve changes that must probably be a matter of years A campaign to wipe out the laws preventing the establishment of clinics for the frank dissemination of contraceptive mfor mation to the mass of working men and their wives, is an immediate and perfectly practical step

THERE ARE BABY clinics in the crowded sections of big cities, where the poor mother may take her baby to be weighed and measured and to get advice on his feeding and care. It is only a logical development to supplement these with clinics where the young wo.kingman's wife or bride-to be may obtain the information which would make it possible

for her and her husband to save a **httle** money ahead, and have **their families voluntarily, with** decent **intervals** between, **to** allow for recovery of health to the mother, and recovery of the pocket book to the father. This is not a **chimerical idea**. Such **clinics** have **existed** for years in Holland, and to a more **limited** extent in England.

Labor has made its way along a rough steep path What ever gains m enfranchisement, education, protechve legisla tion, and now today in participation in management, the work ing class have made, have come as a result of their own efforts, of demands which they have backed up through generations of persecution and imprisonment, and often at the cost of life itself

When labor becomes conscious of this great drain on its vitality which is sapping its strength as a class, and helping make it possible to hold it down, something will happen. At the rate that labor is doing things today, this may not be long Some day, one of the virile young organizations of industry which are riding out like Don Quioxtes, tilting at all sorts of windmills that labor has never lifted its eyes to before, will take up this question of the relation of the birth rate to wages and the standard of living. And labor will demand that this class legislation be removed from the statute books, and that their women be given the same control of their lives and bodies that is already enjoyed by their sisters of the leisure classes

"The Past's Blood-Rusted Key"

Andrews, given in the N Y State Court of Appeals on January 8, 1918, that physicians may give contracepmie in formation to prevent disease"—Quoted from the Birth Control Review of June

If Mrs Lmder's physician had known this, would be have sent her hack home uninstructed? Mrs Linder, after the birth of her third child, contracted melancholia and was committed to the asylum, where she was kept for a year when she was sent back to her home and husband apparently cured Her physician in the asylum, however, warned both her and her husband that she must bear no more **children** What an empty form such a warning was' It eased the doctor's conscience, that was all As well ask a starving and thirsty man to re fram from eating the grapes that grow under his window! We all know the proximity forced upon working people in their narrow quarters Extra heds cost money and require extra space Men and women whose lives are devoid of color or pleasure, whose emotions are starved in other directions find it almost humanly impossible to control themselves in the sex relation Even a philosopher with the compensations that money and opportunity can obtain does not find it easy to practise selfcontrol and continue living with the woman whom he loves! Why ask it or expect it of such a man as Mr Linder, working all day as an operator on cloaks at a small wage, a wage insufficient to supply the necessities for the family, to say nothing of diversions? What an empty mock ery the warning was! A physician may be wrong, the pro fession is not infallible, to take a gambling chance is a human weakness Soon Mrs Linder was pregnant again, and had to return to the asylum where her baby was born and where she still is confined with little hope of recovery The baby has been placed in the orphan asylum. The three other chil dren, Mrs Lmder's aged mother and their father are caring for The grandmother's heart is full of hate for Mr Lmder it's all his fault that her daughter is in the asylum. She is arousing the same hate in the children Sidney, eight years old, a delicate and very sensitive child, feels keenly the ab sence of his mother He is a very silent child At school he

has been placed in the class for **defectives** Abie, whose birth brought on the first attack of **melancholia**, died when seven months old. It is idle to expect doctors to he made of the stuff of martyrs—only the few who are of heroic mold have the courage to defy an unjust law'. If there is no law for bidding the physician to give information to such a woman as Mrs Lmder, then let the fact be spread broad cast'. While physicians are not martyrs, neither are they monsters'. They do not revel in cruelty. But Mrs Lmder's doctor was cruel to Mrs Lmder, cruel to her husband, cruel to the grandmother, cruel to her other children, but most of all cruel to the child conceived and born as a result of her ignorance. The blame cannot be rightly laid on either the husband or the wife

A ND HOW ABOUT the physician in this case? Could he legally give Mrs Weiss the desired information?

Mrs Weiss' husband was a clock maker until three years ago when he became sick and had to give up his work Since then it has been very hard for poor Mrs Weiss When I asked her what was the matter with her husband, she put her hand to her head as she said "He's got pains in his head, sometimes he's queer and he don't know what he's doing and just sits and stares He has a peddler's cart down on the side walk, but he can't push it about, so he lust keeps it in one place I have to keep running down to the side walk to see if everything's all right" Mrs Weiss is only 30, she already has four babies and is five months pregnant with a The oldest child, Charlotte, eight years old, and the only child of school age is in the class of defectives There is an interval of nearly four years between Charlotte and Max, thanks to the fact that Mr Weiss preceded Mrs Weiss to America by several years Annie, 2, and the baby, 15 months, have been born since Mr Weiss has been sick Mrs Weiss, five months pregnant, was lugging around her puny baby of 15 months, as she did her house work and at intervals ran down the long flight of stairs to the sidewalk to see how her husband and his peddler's cart were getting on course she was dirty, slovenly and tousled, of course, her two dark stuffy rooms were filthy and disorderly, & course

the children were sticky and messy' She was bewildered, discouraged, dejected! Why should she not be? Stouter hearts and stronger heads than hers have failed under lighter burdens' What is there ahead of her? A sick husband steadily growing worse, an increasing family, a dwindling income If her husband lives, she can still hear five or six more babies Surely Mr Weiss' doctor knows the situation in the family Even did he also know of the recent decision, would he be safe in giving Mrs Weiss the information de sired? The ordinary doctor does not want to run the risk of a **prison** sentence Who can blame him? So Mrs Weiss and countless others will be forced to drift along Which reminds me of a quotation from George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman" To be in hell a to drift, to be in heaven is to steer" Do we not consign by our laws most of these poor mothers to hell?

by child bearing—Mrs Home has such a goltre is produced by child bearing—Mrs Home has such a goltre. She has had it for the last six years. Four children have been born since she has had the goltre and the goitre meantime has been growing steadily worse. Also rheumatism of the heart has developed. The state of her nerves can better be imagined than described. She has had eleven children altogether, three of whom are dead. The rest are all living at home. Sammie, 10 years old, the first child born after the goltre developed, has an acute nervous trouble, Dave the next child died when three years old, Jerry who a now five, did not begin to talk till he was four years old. The baby, cross and nervous, is only two and a half. How will he develop? Mrs. Home is forty eight years old, so probably her child bearing days are

over The ages of her eleven run, 24, 22, 18, 17, 15, 13, 11, 10, 8, 5, 2½ Certainly in the case of the last four children she has taken her life in her hands each hime she has become pregnant Did her doctor know that it was lawful to give con traceptive information to prevent disease? Probably not Otherwise Mrs Home would have seven instead of eleven children to her credit, she herself would not be the complete nervous wreck she now is, there would have been three sickly and nervous babies less in the world, the five other living children would have had a few more opportunities, and would not have had to begin so early contributing to the support of the others

The fact that the above decision has been handed down should not cause any one to relax his or her efforts to get the law repealed which makes a a crime to give contraceptive mformation. There is always so much quibbling in our courts over the interpretation of any law that a physician can hardly be blamed from keeping entirely out of the grasp of the courts, from refusing to make himself liable to accusation

But there is a deeper and more fundamental reason that must never be forgotten the law is an insult to free woman hood. If a woman is an intelligent human being, surely she has a right to the control of her own body. Who is competent to say how many children a woman shall have? Who is competent to say whether she shall have any children? Surely the men, (not even women, mark you!) long since dead, who framed the law ought not to be reaching out their dead hands over Mrs Linder, Mrs Weiss, Mrs Home who are merely symbols of countless others! Why try to unlock the present with the "past's blood rusted key"

A Prayer in the Country

HAVE BEEN FOR some weeks in the country, walking from this village to that aimlessly I came everywhere on farms big and little, and everywhere I have seen the absorbed care which the farm men give to the cattle, many of whom are soon to calve

On the **hillsides** the shepherds watch **with loving** care, day and **night**, over the ewes **in** labor, over the new born lambs

A lovely sight this tender care of helpless things—things in pam—by rough men who earn but little money

And theu I passed through the villages themselves, and went mto the farm workesr' homes. Mere "buts and bens" they were, with no slightest convenience to lessen the eternal work of the women looking after them. Walls that had not been repaired or papered these 20 years. no smk no proper stove, stairs that were very precipices of danger to little feet, roofs that let in wet, floors that made the women ever crossing them bent with rheumatism

And I thought of the cattle **in their splendid** stalls, the well mended pens for the sheep, the men kept to make them clean **and in repair**

In the cottages women in **their** pain bore children an hour or two after they had stopped work, and rose **in** a few days to resume that work In those cottages a **child** of ten mothered a whole brood of neglected little ones because mother had to work **in** the factory Father, the laborer **tending** the cattle, **did** not earn enough to keep them all without her money too

One **mght** the woman of the cottage **in** which **I** was prayed aloud "Oh, God' **if** you have more children to send to us, **send** them not to us as human **beings** Let them be cattle and sheep, that they may be well tended and fed and housed, cot left to utter chance as my **babies** must be left"

PATIENCE PATERSON,

-London Herald

The "Poilu" Returns

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from a correspondent of the Neo Malthuszen is of interest in connection with their manifesto which is printed elsewhere in this issue

I married against the wishes of my family at the age of twenty one my pregnant compamon I was earning six and a half francs a day The child was born No one could have lived more modestly than we, yet we suffered many privations

In 1912, I had a second child The hardships increased, and gloom settle down upon my humble home My childien fell ill Life, in spite of my desperate efforts became more and more difficult In 1914, in the month of May, a third child was horn Oh' God' What an existence! What misery, and what cruel anguish

Then the war came I went like so many poor fellows, leav ing wife and children m the most profound distress

In June 1915, being temporarily relieved on account of "suspected bronchitis"—everyone knows what that means—I returned to Paris My wife, worn out, exhausted, fell ill and had to go to a hospital I was left alone with my three children, one of whom had Pott's Disease

What was I to do?

I ask your attention, Sir, to what follows My wife, having been admitted to the Saint Louis, I asked, after having explained my situation and showing that I was not in a condition to give my children the necessary care that some one would kindly look after them until their mother was able to leave the hospital

The healthy **children** were **admitted** The sick **child** was refused, and I was **advised** to enter it at the Trousseau

I went to the Trousseau, explanned my case and asked that the sick child be admitted until his mother should be out of the hospital

Is your child clean?—they inquired

My child does not talk and cannot ask for what he wants Then it is impossible Bring back your child when he is clean

Exhausted, **penniless**, clad **in** the **heroic** garb of the "**Poilu**," I left, **bewildered** and even **sicker** than before, my **little cripple** in my arms I wandered about **like** a lost soul The passers **by pitied** me

WHAT WAS I to do? Where was I to go? To whom should I apply for help?

I returned home, and, at my wits end, I wrote to M Mesur eur, director of Public Charities, insisting upon my unusual case

No reply

Several days later **in** the most profound **despair**, I took my sad **little** burden and returned to the Trousseau

They knew there of the request I had made to M Mesurier Again they refused to take my baby

The child, however, needed attention, and needed it at once So I insisted The surgeon refused I insisted again. The

director was called Once more I explained my case The director invoked the rules, the lack of room, declared besides, that the child was not ill—a child with Potts disease And—told me to take him to the Herold

I had come to the end of my patience I rebelled Oh—I was calm, but firm' "My child," said I, "will remain here I will not take him back I will leave him with you until his mother leaves the hospital"

Turning to an intern the director said, "Admit him!"

So there was room, the rules did not prevent his admission, and my child was so ill, that he died eight days later, despite the most irreproachable care

Such is public chanty Such is the "mother of the poor" Such an enterprise it is that boasts of bringing, keeping, car mg for, saving the little ones of those who are ignorant enough, and thoughtless enough to call into existence offspring whom they cannot rear happily, even if they kill themselves trying to do it

I had, however, the good fortune to find an excellent friend He acquainted me with your theories. He showed me your pamphlets. Once again joy visited my fireside. When I re call all the suffering of my family, all the privations we have undergone, all the misery we have endured, Oh' I cry aloud, I never would undergo it again.

I have now only one son—for I lost my daughter He is seven years old He will remain the only child He will he, I hope, happy I do not, in any case, wish that he should endure what I have endured, or suffer as his mother and sister suffered I will bring him up a Neo Malthusian, yes, con scious procreation is indeed the means of escape from poverty, misery and Ignorance And I am your ardent disciple, I will proclaim to the young that the great cause you are agitating is the one that will prevent for them and for their dependents great sufferings in this life

Schule

Open Forum

A LETTER FROM A THINKER **Population** and War

PDITOR GLOBE —Your paper has been entertaining us recently with reports of increased population throughout the country And you seem to think this is cause for congratulation Some cities have even made increased population a slogan

There is another side to this story, however Population Increases geometrically and is the cause of all wars, for it provides the means

You can have a thousand "leagues of nations" (or notions), but you will never prevent war until you do away with the cause-terrific population coming into the world haphazardly and generally settling on "other peoples' feet"

The struggle to feed this "gang" is terrible, result (most acute after a war), high cost of living!

Don't preach Increased population

(Miss) G F Hogan

New York, April 16 Birth Control Review, New York City

The food situation in the world is serious enough, it seems to me, to justify an extension of birth control propaganda to include the practice of abortion. There must be a decreasing birth rate for some years to come and all means ought to be employed to bring it about if we are to avoid aggravation of all the evils of over population.

Abortion used to be looked upon with horror For that matter, so did contraception. Today all intelligent and well informed persons realize that both attitudes are unwarranted and foolish. Such antiquated opinions arise from inherited prejudice. As a matter of simple fact, the technique of abortion has been so perfected by modern surgical science that it is no more serious an operation than having a tooth pulled. In only very rare Instances, where the work has been improperly done, are there any bad effects. For a woman to submit to an abortion at the hands of a skilled operator is really on the average considerably less dangerous than allowing the pregnancy to go to term. This is a fact of tremendous Importance. It cannot be stated too often or known to too many.

We shall never have true voluntary motherhood until the absurd laws against abortion that disgrace our civilization are so amended as to penalize only mcompetent and bungling operators. That is, abortion per se should not be subject to any penalty whatever, but malpractice might very well be more rigorously regulated than now

One million abortions m the United States every year are ample enough proof of the futility of present laws against the practice. I cite Dr. W. J. Robinson as authority for this estimate. Other physicians to whom I have shown Dr. Robin son's figures thought they were an underestimate of the truth rather than otherwise.

So inoperative is the law against abortion in this country that we are justified in saying American public opinion tacitly sanctions the practice if no injury is done the prospective mother

I can think of no argument favoring birth control that is not equally valid in support of abortion scientifically done. The time seems to me ripe for a full, honest and intelligent discussion of the whole question of abortion

A most powerful argument in favor of abort~onis found in eugenics. We know that the rich, the well to do, and the more intelligent and prudent women have such operations by the hundred thousand every year. As long as this is the case nothing is being done—or really can be done—to stop the practice, it would be vastly better for the race if inferior stocks would resort to this method of family limitation in the same numerical proportion as fitter and superior strains. If there is not the same opportunity for abort~onfor all grades of women, and about the same widespread practice of it, effects decidedly dysgenic will certamly result

Let us frankly admit that "birth control" means lust what it says and includes both prevention of conception and abortion

Let us not hesitate in this crisis to do our utmost to avoid the horrors of famine and starvation with which the world is threatened

HERMAN DEKKER

May 28th, 1920

Dear Mr Dekker

In reply to your letter dated the 15th of May I can give you only my personal view of the matter

I cannot myself see that Birth Control in the sense in which the term is used in the Review it at all related to abort \sim on

In fact I shall most resolutely maintain that abortion is quite contrary to the idea involved in our major premise

That idea is that parenthood should be conscious and voluntary, that conception should be the result of an under standing of what parenthood means Therefore it seems to me that Birth Control should and would preclude abort~onby scientifically rendering such after thoughts unnecessary

Thanking you for your mterest, I am

Yours sincerely,
MARY KNOBLAUCH

Book Reviews

PAGAN AND CHRISTIAN CREEDS By Edward Carpenter **Published** by Harcoun, Brace & Howe New York

Edward Carpenter 16 one of those practical philosophers who never falls into the temptation of cracking the head of the reader with a disagreeable fact. Rather his attitude 15 this here 18 a fact—let us together take a look at a and see what 1t means

He writes the present book with both eyes wide open to facts that he daesn't like as well as those which are more welcome and never had any writer a subject in which the attitude was more valuable to either writer or to reader. One may agree or disagree with Carpenter, but one cannot read 'Pagan and Christian Creeds' without being stimulated to illuminative thought upon many of the vital problems of the day, for our phdosopher has been digging into the past to reveal the roots of the things that now are

Of particular interest to those who seek more light on sex problems is the chapter on 'The Sex Taboo'. The world today is roughly de vided into those who ask why there ever was a sex taboo and those who inquire in horrified tones how anyone on earth should have the temer ity to suggest that it he removed. Each of us who is impatient with the other crowd should take time to read Carpenters hook and should give careful and unimpassioned attention to this particular chapter. If we are not satisfied with the answer given, it is more than probable that if we do not waste time quarrelling with the author an answer entirely saisfactory to us all will suggest itself—probably the authors answer reached by another approach

Book shelves are **growing entirely** too fat, and **publishers** are **wasting** good paper and **ink** and labor **in producing** volumes that **might** very well he left to **circulate in manuscript**. Pagan and **Christian** Creeds," for one who **is** abve to world **tendencies** of the day **is** worth any hundred average volumes that may be selected Moreover, Carpenter has the supreme **gift** of **presenting** ha **message in** an **entertaining** manner **without** cheapening it, and that **gift** is **conspicuous** in this volume

THE SHADOW By Mary White Ovington Pubhshed by Har court, Brace & Howe

Miss Ovington's latest book The Shadow is a sociological novel dealing with a phase of the problems of the day from a new angle The 'Shadow is American Colorphobia It seems to me that one

of the most terrible arraignments of society as today organzed is the fact that not one human being merely but hundreds, thousands, yes, millions are sacrificed dally for no other earthly reason than that their skins happen to be dark Luckily for Hertha Ogilvie, the herone of 'The Shadow' she discovers that she is not colored at all and, therefore, may leave behind her the temble soul warping, soul crushing experiences to which the Negro race in this country falls heir If there is a shadow in her life, at the end of the story it is cast behind her—her face is to the sun and her feet are set within the pleasant places. Let those who read this book remember this There is no single place, within the United States today, where a colored man and a colored woman may know as Hertha Ogilvie did, that the "shadow is behind, no plan, where they may face the sun.

Although the book is three hundred and fifty two pages in length, the interest is sustained from the beginning to the end. It is not often that the almost purely intellectual novel accomplishes as much. There we a balance about it, nothing is overdone, nothing overdrawn. At the big moments for there are big moments there is a power and a repression rather unusual in the American novel. The descriptions are delightful and often very beautiful. Hertha's first snowstorm in

New York is particularly attractive—it is so delicately, so gracefully, so joyously done Miss Ovington has the power, also, of creating atmosphere Her portrayal of the South is vividly realistic, one feels actually, the heat, the languor, the brooding beauty, even the laziness of it.

It is not the easiest matter for an author to maintain throughout, the attitude of the spectator, the mere recorder—the feelings become so easily entangled—but Miss Ovington never vanes from this purely objective point of view. The characters are welldrawn and always psychologically true to themselves. Miss Ovington shows herself an accurate and keen observer of human nature and she has created at least two truly noble characters. Mrs Williams Hertha's foster mother, and the big bodied big heaned lovable Irish Kathleen

"The Shadow" could only have been written by one who had a breadth and depth of experience a bigness of vision and a grasp and an understanding of the problems of the day Miss Ovington has shown herself through to be sane, dispassionate, just, and yet to possess a large and very kindly heart towards all the earths oppressed The book is not only well worth the reading but also well worth the owning

ANCELINA W GRIMKE

Financial Statement

Mrs Frances B Ackerman, Treasurer, May 25, 190
New York Women's Publishing Company, Inc ,
New York City
Dear Madam

We have made a **detailed** cash **audit** of the books and accounts of the New York Women's **Publishing** Company, **Inc**, for the **period** February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919, and **submit** the results in the **accompanying** statements

It is our opinion that the statements presented herewith reflect the true financial condition as of December 31, 1919, and the results of operations from February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919

Respectfully submitted,

HURDMAN & CRANSTON,
Certrfied Public Accountants

NEW YORK **WOMEN'S** PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES December 31, 1919

									1	1.	5.	5.	Ŀ	7	2	,				
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

Cash	\$65 03
Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock	14 00
Furniture and Fixtures	61 50
Goodwill	$182\ 37$
Total Assets	8322 90

Capital Stock LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Outstanding
(Authorized \$10 00) _____ \$3,720 00
Capital Stock Subscriptions ____ 20 00

Defect \$3,740 00

Less Deficit

Net Loss, February 26 to

December 31, 1918

(Exhibit "B") ____\$1,597 71

Net Loss, Year ended

December 31, 1919

(Exhibit "B") ____ 1,963 26

\$3,560 97

LESS Accounts Paybale

Charged Off ___ 14387 ____3,41710 Net Equity, December 31, 1919 8322 90

NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING COMPANY, Incorporated EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

ncome

Income	
Subscriptons and Office Sales \$2 901 92	\$1,388 39
Street Sales 2,361 69	359 40
News Stand Sales 1,18820	
Advertising 133 00	
Gross Income \$6,58481	\$1,747 79
Printing and Paper£3,558 61	1,609 37
Folding and Mailing 85 64	114 29
Cuts and Drawings 100 00	175 00
Delivery Service 370 00	
Office Salaries2,909 00	742 00
Rent 212 53	15003
Printing, Stationary and Postage 21963	149 46
Advertising 24871	11677
Taxes 10 00	
Miscellaneous Office 680.71	282 23
Total Expense \$8,394 83	\$3,33915
NET LOSS ON OPERATIONS \$181002	\$1,59136
Add Other Expense Children's Research Expense 41000	
Organization Expense	6885
Deduct Other Income	
Donations 72 26	44 50
Miscellaneous Income 184 50	18 00
Total Other Income \$256 76 NET LOSS FOR PERIOD	\$ 6250
(Exhibit "A")\$1,963 26	\$1,59771

THE BEST WAY TO TELL THE TRUTH IS TO RIDICULE FALSEHOODS

To all folks who have a sense of humor and can apprecrate the absurdrtres of the present social and economic system, don't miss an issue of

GOOD MORNING

Edcted by ART YOUNG
"To Laugh that We May Not Weep"

Out on the 1st and 15th of each month GOOD MORNING is the most fearless, hard hitting pictorial magazine of humor and satire published in America

GOOD MORNING is not filled with heavy and tiresome reading but with clever cartoons bits of verse and br lliant epigrams. You it want it and will be out of sorts if you don't get it, so fill out the coupon and mad in your subscription today. \$3.50 per year—\$1.00 for three months.

_ _ _ _ COUPON _

GOOD MORNING COMPANY 7 East 15th Street, New York City

Enclosed please find_____ for which send Good Morning to

Name--- _ -----

Address-----

State... T F Hastings, Bus Mgr

SANITY IN SEX

By William J Fielding

A popular presentation of the vital problems of sex

An authoritative book that deals with the epoch-making changes of today in facing the vital problems of sex, both in their relation to social conditions and individual life. This profound contribution to a subject that is now engaging the attention of all thoughtful people is remarkable alike for its wide range of appeal, and clearness and strength of presentation. Just published

Price \$175 Circular on Request

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

447 Fourth Avenue

New York City

Woman: Her Sex and Love Life FOR MEN AND WOMEN

By WILLIAM J ROBINSON, M D

THIS is one of Dr Robinson's most important and most useful books. It is not devoted to obstruse discussions or doubtful theories it is full of practical information of vital importance to every woman and through her to every man, to every wife and through her to every husband

The simple, practical points contained in its pages would render millions of homes happier abodes than they are now, they would prevent the disruption of many a family, they show how to hold the love of a man, how to preserve sexual attraction, how to remain young beyond the usually allotted age. The book destroys many injurious errors and superstitions and teaches truths that have never been presented in any other book before. In short, this hooh not only imparts interesting facts, it gives practical points which will make thousands of women and thousands of men happier, healthier, and more satisfied with life. Certain chapters or even para graphs are alone worth the price of the book

Illustrated 412 Pages Cloth Bound Price \$3
Order Direct

THE CRITIC AND GUIDE

12 West Mt. Morris Park

New York City

Dr Robinson's Never Told Tales \$100

BOUND COPIES OF

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

Only a few sets are to be had These mclude every issue of the magazine from its inception m 1916 to and including December, 1919

While They Last \$5 a Volume

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 Fifth Avenue

New York

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

This column is open to subscribers and others will have something to sell or exchange. The advertising rates are 25c a line \$100 minimum—12 is rues \$100 Copy must be received by the first of the previous month. We will not knowingly accept advertisements for this column that are in any way misleading

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT THE

RAND SCHOOL

Summer Session

Third Season

-JULY 31, 1920 JULY 5-Two terms of Two Weeks each For informati Apply to Room 301, 7 E 15th Street

Ask for Folder S8

THE REDISCOVERY

of the lost Fountain of Health and Happiness for nervous affliction, nerve exhaustion Physical and Mental Ills and all Sexual Diseases A wonderful new message for men and women on the sex ques-The way out of all difficulties on sex matters

Paper cover \$1 10-Cloth \$160, Postpaid Dr Benedic Lust

110 E 41st STREET

NEWYORK

American Journal of Eugenics

1907 vol I, complete 1908 vol II, complete, 1909, vol III-IV double number, Moses Harman memonal number N D (1910) Price for Set \$5-NYC Delivery inc

WILBUR M STONE Park Row Building

New York City

Special Combination Offer FOR THIRTY DAYS

One Year's Subscription to The Birth Control Review

What Every Girl Should Know By Margaret Sanger

What Every Mother Should Know By Margaret Sanger

All Three for \$2.08

Write Today Address

The Birth Control Review Room 2004, 104 Fifth Avenue New York City

Name	 	
Street	 	
City _	 	

The Weiss Duplicating Company

Fac Simile Letters, Typewriting Stenography

Filling-in, Addressing, Mailing Folding Sealing and Stamping

32 UNION SQ

THE STUYVESANT 8086 PRESS

16 EAST 13th STREET, NEW YORK

Pension, or an Income FOR MEN AND WOMEN

No Medical Examination Required

PENSION FOR LIFE

Fund to Meet Debts, Obligations, In-BOOKS curred Through Business or Otherwise

> BURIAL FUND BENEFICIARY BENEFITS

All information secured at IO4 Fifth Ave. Room 2004 Personal calls made upon request, giving explicit information

DO NOT DELAY

Telephone Chelsea 1941

Rosicrucian Christianity Lectures

CATALOGS

PERIODICALS

Ten Cents Each, Postfree

"Tho Riddle of Life and Death"

No 2 "Where Are the Dead?"
No 3 "Spiritual Sight and the Spiritual Time Means Money--Get Protection Worlds" Showing that we have a latent "sixth sense," and what it opens up to us when cultivated
4 "Sleep, Dreams, Trance, Hypnotism,
Mediumship and Insanity"

No 5 'Death and Life in Purgatory" Describing the method of death and purga-tion also how immutable law and not an avenging Deity transmutes the evil acts of life to everlasting good

No 6 "Life and Activity in Heaven' Show ing how the Human Spirit assimilates the Good of its past life and creates its environment for a future rebirth also how it prepares a new body

No 7 "Birth a Fourfold Event" Describing

antenatal preparations for birth and the spiritual changes which inaugurate the period of excessive physical growth in the 7th gear puberty at 14 and maturity at 21. This knowledge is absolutely essential to the right care of a child

No 8 "The Science of Nutrition, Health and Protracted Youth"
No 9 "Astronomical Allegories of the Bible" A mystic scioll
No 10 "Astrology, Its Scope and Limita

tions Showing the spiritual side of asrology how it enables those who study

nt to help themselves and others
No 11 "Spiritual Sight and Insight"
No 12 "Parsifal" Wagner's famous Mystic
Music Drama, a mine of inspiration and

No 13 "The Angels as Factors in Evolution"

No 14 "Lucifer, Tempter or Benefactor?" Showing the origin and the mission of

pain and sorrow
No 15 "The Mystery of Golgotha and the
Cleansing Blood"

No 16 "The Star of Bethlehem, a Mystic Fact'

No 17 "The Mystery of the Holy Grad"

The way of attainment
No 18 "The Lord's Prayer' Showing the

esoteric side
No 19 "The Coming Force—Vril'
What?"

20 "Fellowship and the Coming Race" Showing why the Bible contains both the Jewish and the Christian Religions

SQ NEW YORK THE ROSICRUCIAN FELLOWSHIP Mission Ave, Uceanside, California

RACE REGENERATION THROUGH WOMAN and the Problem of Maternity

Solved

A New Book Approved by Physicians and Clergy

Price \$1.50 Postpaid

VERITAS PUBLISHING CO

842 Fulton St

San Francisco, Cal

Personal Subjects

such as Risth Control, Marriage, Diclusively handled in LOCOMA-America's only magazine devoted to such Highclass, Large, Educational, Copy 15c, year \$150, 5 back numbers, 50c For Adults

14 B C Bldg, Farmington, Mich

The New York Women's Publishing Co., is prepared to publish pamphlets, books, folders, etc., at reasonable prices.

MARRIAGE BE By Annie Jesant That interesting Brochure 25c Law of Populaion (Birth Control) Annic Besant 25c The Scarler Review No 1 25c each Diana A Psycho Physical Cases on Sexual Relations 25c The Crucible (Agnostic) 4 samples 10c

Birth Control Organizations

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
The Federatton of Neo Malthusian Leagues
Dr Alice Drysdale Vickery, President
CONSTITUENT BODIES
England (1877)—The Malthusian League Secretary. S W Broadway, Westminster, London, S W Periodical The Malthusian
HOLLAND (1885)—De Nieuw Malthusraansche Bond Secretary. Dr J Rutgers 9 Verhulststraat, Den Haag. Periodical, He. Gellukkig Huisgezin
Germany (1889) — Sozial Harmonische Verein Secretary, Heri M Hausmeister, Stuttgart Periodical, Die Soziale Harmonie
France (1895) —G Hardy 29 Rue Pixerecourt, Paris Peri odical, Generation Consciente
Spain (1904) — Liga Espanola de Regeneración Humana Secre tary, Senor Lurs Bulffi, Calle Provenza, 177, Pral. la. Bar celona Periodical Salu y Fuerza.
BELGIUM (1906) — Ligue Neo-Malhusienne. Secretary, Dr Fernand Mascaux, Echevin, Courcelles.
SWITZERLAND (1908) —Groupe Malthusien Secretmy, Valenting Grandjean, 106 Rue des Eaux Vives, Geneva. Periodical La Vie Intime
BOHEMIA AUSTRIA (1901) Secretary, Michael Kacha, 1164 Zizzhov, Prague Periodical, Zadruhy
Portugal.—E Šilva, Junior, L da Memoria, 46 r/e, Lisbon. Periodical, Paz e Liberdade
Brazil (1905) — Seccion Brasilena de Propaganda Secretaries, Manuel Moscosa, Rua d'Bento Pires 29, San Pablo, Antonio Dominiguez, Rue Vizcande de Moranguapez 25, Rio de Janerio
CUBA (1907) — Seccion de Propaganda Secretary, Jose Guardi
Sweden (1911) — Sallskadet for Humanitar Barnalitring. Presi dent, Mr Hinke Bergegren, Vanadisvagen 15, Stockholm, Va.
Turin Periodical, L Educazione Sessuale
Africa—Ligue Nm Malthusienne, Maison du Peuple, 10 Rampe Magenta. Alger
MEXICO (1918) — Mexican Birth Control League, Secretaries, Mr and Mr. Linn A. E. Gale, P. O. Box 518, Meuco, D. F., Mexico Periodicals, Gale's (English) and El Comunista

(Spanish)

IN THE UNITED STATES

ANN ARBOR, MICH -Mrs L A Rhoads, 1318 Forest Court

CHICAGO, ILL.—Illinois Burth Control League Secretary Mra B E. Page, 521 Longwood Ave Glencoe, Ill

CLEVELAND, OHIO —Birth Control League of Ohio Mrs A W Newman, 10601 Ashbury Avenue, secretary

DETROIT MICH -Mrs Jessie A Rene. 919 Brooklyn Avenue

ELIZABETH CITY, N C-Mr and Mrs W O Saunders

HARRISBURG, PA - George A Herring, 1804 Penu Street

Los Angeles, Cal -Dr T Percival Gerson

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN _ The Minneapolis Btrth Control League Mrs Melen C Thomsen, 1208 Vincent Avenue, N, secretary New York

The Committee of One Thousand Dr Ira S Wile, 264 W 73rd Street, chairman

International Birth Control League Dr p esident, 12 Mt Moms Park West. Dr Wm. J Robinson,

The Woman's Committee of One Hundred Mrs. Amos Pin chot, chairman, 9 East 81st Street.

Voluntary Parenthood League, 49 East 59th Street Ware Dennett, director

PITTSBURCH, PA—The Buth Control League of Western Penn sylvania. Rita F Stem, 924 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RADNOR, PA-The Main Line Branch of the National Birth Con

trol League Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk, secretary ROCHESTER, N Y-A I. Howser, 227 Parsells Avenue

ST Louis, Mo-Grace Anderson, Superintendent of Municipal Nurses, City Dispensary, 11th and Chestnut Streets.

PAUL, MINN -The Minnesota State Birth Control League Secretary, Mrs Grace M. Keller, 230 Vernon Ave., St. Paul

SEATTLE, WASH -The Seattle Buth Control League Minme Parkhurst, 516 Thud Ave., West, Seattle, Wash., secretary SUMMIT, N J-Rev Franklin C Doan.

WASHINGTON, D C-The Buth Control League of the District of Columbia. Mr. Anna Wexler, 1926 New Hampshire Ave. president.

Books On Birth Control and Kindred Subjects:

Man and Woman.—By Havelock Ellis The book which reveals to each other Women and Men as they are	.50
Byth Control—In Its Medical, Social, Economic and Moral Aspects, by Dr S	
Adolphus Knopf	.25
The Century of the Child. —By Ellen Key An Illumination of the Child's Place in Society 1	.50
Population and Byth Control—A Sympostum by William J Robinson, Achille Loria,	
Charles V Drysdale, Ludwig Quessell, Eden	
Paul, Edward Bernstein, D Dunlop, R	
Manschke, S H Halford and F W Stella Browne, edited by Eden and Cedar Paul 3	00
What Every Mother Should Know—By Mar-	
garet Sanger A Book That Teaches the Mother How to Tell the Truth of Sex to	
the Child Paper, 30c, cloth.	5 0
Limitation of Offspring—By William J Robin-	
son Answers All Arguments Against Btrth Control1	.50
The Sex Side of Life.—By Mary Ware Dennett	
	.25
The Objets of Marriage.—By Havelock Ellis. Sanity in Sex.—By William J Fielding A	.25
	75

J	and Minurca Subjects.	
	Proneers of Bvth Control-By Victor Robin-	
	son An historical sketch of the Birth Con-	
)	trol Movement	100
	The Small Family System.—By Dr C V	
_	Drysdale	150
5	The Love Rights of Women.—By Havelock	
	Ellis A Book That Every Man Should Read	.25
)	The Trial of William Sanger -By James Wal-	
	do Fawcett A Historical Record of the	
	First Case of Birth Control Tried in the	
	State of New York	10
	Uncontrolled Breeding —By Adelyne More A	
`	Startling Scientific Treatise on Overpopu-	
,	lation as the Cause of War	100
	Small or Large Families?—By Dr C V Drys-	
	dale and Havelock Ellrs Birth Control from	
`	the Individual, Racial and Moral Stand-	
,	points Birth Control and War	150
	What Every Girl Should Know—By Margaret	
	Sanger Sex Instruction for Adolescent	
,	Girls In Plain, Simple Language Paper 30c	
	cloth	5 0
2		50
)	The Law of Population. Its consequences and	
	its bearing upon human conduct and morals	2.5