

ILL TRY
ANGSTERS

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to official proposals for disarmament,
whether instituted by the League of Na-
tions or the United States, a plan
to the present staggering cost of main-
tenance, but that no person should al-
low himself to be deceived into a belief
that disarmament means the end of war.
"I believe that these two proposed
cures compose a complete plan for peace-
makers, a certain cure of war and a
program for the United States entirely
consistent with its policy of remaining
out of the League of Nations, while
other nations prefer their compacts to
be made within that body.
"I believe that lawmakers will insist
that both of these cures of war must
be accomplished by penalties in order to
make them effective.
"I believe the moral force of the pub-
lic opinion to be sufficient for their en-
forcement, but if those of less faith
think otherwise, let them create the pen-
alties."

"I believe all political parties, and
through them this nation, will adopt
this simple platform of two planks when
they go to the polls, and that when
they do this nation, for the first time,
will offer to the world an earnest of its
sincerity as a promoter of world peace.
"I believe that between now and then
there may be a long and weary war.
Red herrings of prodigious size will
cross the trail, barriages of smoke rising
from poison propaganda will obscure
the goal striding the path across the
will sinister zeal will trip the peace-
makers, and the familiar old dragon
of prejudice, doubt and fear will prance
along the road in every kind and fright-
ful disguise, yet through it all the
peace-maker, conscious that he is right,
will walk unafraid, and unworried, for
ahead, like the star of Bethlehem, lead-
ing on, he will ever see the shining light
of the ultimate triumph."

Needs Need for a Voth.
Mrs. Catt said that there are seventy-
five organizations in the country work-
ing for peace, but that their leaders
disagree and their programs have vary-
ing tints.

"What is needed," she said, "is a
General Peace Congress, to bring to-
gether and lead them in such a movement
as won victory for prohibition, woman suf-
frage and the abolition of slavery."
Mrs. Gordon, chief of the Council of
Police of the Department of Inter-
national Cooperation to Prevent War,
speaking on "The National Defense
Act," and Mrs. James W. Harrison of
the Council of Police of the same de-
partment, were the other speakers. Mrs.
Norrie in part said:

"I do not believe that any nation can
disarm except by concurrent action with
other nations, and I do not believe this
action can be taken until a method
other than war of settling international
difficulties is fairly on its way. We
should never forget that the American
Constitution explicitly places the con-
trol over military and naval expendi-
tures, and consequently over our policies
in this respect, in the hands of Congress,
and thereby in the hands of the voters."

The report of the Special Regulations
Committee appointed to consider the pro-
hibition resolution offered by Dr. La-
vie Davis of New York on the first
day of the convention, which was made
by the Chairman, Mrs. E. W. Whitlock,
was not accepted. Instead a resolution
offered by Mrs. Edwin A. Yarnall of
Pennsylvania was adopted providing
that the league heartily affirm its be-
lief in the merit system for special ap-
pointive officers, but that it urge co-
operation of elective officers, State Gov-
ernments and the individuals, in enforce-
ment prohibition as a part of the Con-
stitution and the written law of the land.

CELTIC HITS A FREIGHTER.

Liner is Slightly Damaged in Reach-
ing Liverpool Dock.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The White
Star liner Celtic, while backing up the
Mersey River today prior to landing her
passengers, crashed into the steamer
Hampshire Coast, buckling the latter's
stem plates.
The Celtic was slightly damaged but
was not delayed in docking, and will sail
on May 2 as scheduled.

The Hampshire Coast is a small steel
coast steamer of 781 tons. Liverpool is
her home port.

Club Adopts Hedges Memorial.

A memorial to the late Job E. Hedges,
prepared by a committee consisting of
William Leisner, E. Little and
Martin Saxe, was adopted by the Na-
tional Republican Club at a meeting
last night. The memorial will be printed
and a copy sent to Mr. Hedges and
each member of the club.

list of clients, prospective clients, and
picked the prospective victims. Last
June, according to the complainant, Lee
called Mrs. Frandsen on the telephone,
saying that he remembered her as an
old client, that he was now in business
for himself and that he was in posses-
sion of certain "inside dope" which it
would be to her advantage to know. Lee
said that he would be glad to call at
her home. Accordingly, Lee appeared,
bringing with him a document in in-
volved legal phraseology which he
showed to Mrs. Frandsen. Mrs. Frand-
sen perceived that it related to securities
she held.

Lee told her, the police say, that the
company would probably fall within the
next two months. Without bothering to
read the paper carefully, Mrs. Frandsen
asked what she could do. According
to the police, Lee told her to come
to his office the next day and bring
the bonds. Mrs. Frandsen appeared at
Room 812, 82 Wall Street.

According to Mrs. Frandsen's story,
Lee finally advised her to sell the se-
curities. Still having confidence in him,
she asked him to dispose of them. How-
ever, the police say that instead Lee
forwarded to her bonds, supposedly
worth \$5,000, issued by The National
Coal Company, Incorporated, of Ariz-
ona. The next day Mrs. Frandsen
called at the office. She questioned
the bonds, because they were not listed
on the Exchange. Lee's answer, she
said, was to show her a receipt from
a Smith & Co. of Washington, D. C.,
for \$5,000 which Lee said she had paid
for them. Mrs. Frandsen believed him.
About two weeks ago Mrs. Frandsen
went to her bank to surrender coupons
on the bonds, the police say, and then
she discovered that she had been victim-
ized. She went to her lawyer, Charles
Campbell, 281 Broadway, and the arrest
of Lee and his partner, Phillips, fol-
lowed. The two others arrested were
Carl Rountree of the same address as
Lee and Frank Roberts of 81 Wash-
ington Street, East Orange, N. J. Roberts
and Rountree maintain offices at 22
Wall Street under the name Allen Rob-
erts & Co. It was said by the police
that Rountree was the ringleader of the
group and that he had been paying the
 upkeep of Lee's office.

The four were arraigned yesterday be-
fore Magistrate Vialto. The case was
postponed and the men were released in
\$2,500 bail each. More arrests are ex-
pected. The police allege that a number
of school teachers, servants and other
women have lost money in the same
way.

CURZON RUINS GO TO NATION

England is Bequeathed Historic Bo-
dliam and Tattershall Castles.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Mail un-
derstands that the late Marquess Curzon
bequeathed to the nation two his-
toric ruins on his estates, namely, Tat-
tershall Castle, Lincolnshire, and Bodliam
Castle, Sussex. The former was built
about 1440 and the latter 1380.

It was from Tattershall that the
famous fireplaces were taken in 1911,
supposedly to be sent to the United
States, causing an outcry among anti-
quarians. Lord Curzon saved and re-
stored them to the castle, which he
bought when he acquired Bodliam.

Teachers' Association Nominates.

The New York Teachers' Association
held its monthly meeting yesterday at the
Waldorf-Astoria, when nominations were
made for officers to serve the coming
year. These include Hugh C. Laughlin,
President; Mrs. Mary Ahern, Vice Pres-
ident; Mrs. Rufus A. Caris, Treasurer;
Miss Josephine H. Sherwin, Financial
Secretary. Nominations for trustees
were as follows: Miss Mary E. Mc-
Mahon, Miss Lucy A. Donohue, Miss
Emma J. Nibbel, Miss Mary Nolan, and
Jacob Theobald.

If You Are Thinking of Going to California

You Will Want This Book.
The Chicago & North Western Ry. has
published a new edition of their booklet,
"Forty Ways and More to California and the
North Coast." It is not a picture book, but
tells about variable routes, reduced fares,
schedules, etc., and shows with the aid of
outline maps the territory you can cover.
A copy may be had free of charge by writ-
ing F. G. FitzPatrick, Gen. Agent, C. &
N. W. Ry., 210 Broadway, Phone Worth
2119—Advt.

the polluted air, and the extent along auto-
mobile thoroughfares that those who
worked or lived along such streets would
gradually absorb lead in sufficient quan-
tities to poison them in the course of
months.

"Perhaps," said Dr. Henderson, "if
lead gasoline kills enough people soon
enough to impress the public, we may
get from Congress a much-needed law
and appropriation for the control of
harmful substances other than foods.
But it seems more likely that the condi-
tions will grow worse so gradually and
the development of lead poisoning will
come on so insidiously (for this is the
nature of the disease) that lead gaso-
line will be in nearly universal use and
large numbers of cars will have been
sold that can run only on that fuel be-
fore the public and the Government
awaken to the situation.

"Tetraethyl lead is added to gasoline
line in the motors, which prevents
knocking and increases the efficiency of
gasoline. Its use is forbidden in New
York City.

Sees Menace to Health.

"This is probably the greatest single
question in the field of public health
that has ever faced the American pub-
lic," said Dr. Henderson. "It is the
question whether scientific experts are
to be consulted, and the action of the
Government guided by their advice; or
whether, on the contrary, commercial
interests are to be allowed to subordi-
nate every other consideration to the
of profit. The size of the financial in-
terests involved is stupendous. It is not
a matter of millions or even hundreds
of millions of dollars, but literally of
billions.

"Except in New York and its imme-
diate neighborhood, this lead gasoline
is being introduced everywhere through-
out the country as fast as it can be sup-
plied. It is sold now at little or no
profit. The profit is in the future and
will consist in control of the gasoline
business and control of the automobile
industry. The power or combination of
powers that holds the patents on tetra-
ethyl lead will be the only one that will
be able to make the cars that we all
want to buy the improved cars for
which we will discard those we now
have. The power will also control the
only fuel on which those new cars will
run. The financial stake is almost in-
conceivably great."

Danger in Garages.

Saying that the danger of acute lead
poisoning such as occurred in the
plants at Elizabeth and Wilmington will
be guarded against successfully, he con-
tinued:

In garages and repair shops, where
conditions are already unhealthy on ac-
count of carbon monoxide, there will be
added the hazard of slow but severe lead
poisoning. For many years the earnest
efforts of public health authorities and
investigators have been aimed to de-
crease the frequency and intensity of
lead poisoning. Lead poisoning has been
the great single industrial disease and
has caused an enormous amount of
chronic illness and many deaths. Some
sanitary authorities advocate forbidding
by law the use of white lead paints.
Now, just as this industrial health haz-
ard is being decreased effectively in the
pottery, it threatens to become a trade
disease for the ever increasing thousands
of men employed around garages and re-
pair shops.

After attributing to Government over-
economy the failure of the Public
Health Service or other branch of the
Government to hold a disinterested and
Government-financed investigation of the
lead gasoline hazard, Dr. Hender-
son continued:

"An investigation is indeed being car-
ried on at the Bureau of Mines Experi-
ment Station in Pittsburgh. This in-
vestigation is financed by the Ethyl Gas
Corporation. A first report has been
published which concludes in effect that
no considerable public health hazard is
involved. Other sanitary experts have
criticized this report severely. In par-
ticular Dr. David Edsall, Dean of the
Harvard Medical School, and Professor
C. K. Drinker of the Harvard School of
Public Health have published a paper
showing the unreliable character of the
Bureau of Mines report. It fully con-
curs in every point that Drs. Edsall and
Drinker have made against that report.
In spite of protests, the investigators in
the Bureau of Mines have used experi-
mental conditions which are funda-
mentally unsuited to afford information
on the real issue. The first essential
of any good experiment is that it shall
produce effectively real conditions, or
the essential factor in the real condi-
tions. This requirement is not met in
that investigation. It was planned as
if there were doubt as to whether or
not lead dust is harmful, and as if the
danger were merely that of immediate
acute poisoning.

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