

CECIL, AS APOSTLE OF LEAGUE, ARRIVES TO CONVERT AMERICA

Eminent Briton is Frank in Discussing Mission—Eager to See U. S. Sitting in World Court.

(New York Tribune.)

His stooped, lanky form, bundled like a person's in black frock and loose-fitting topcoat and wearing a circular-crowned black felt hat, Lord Robert Cecil, member of a distinguished English family, leading European advocate of the League of Nations, arrived here on the Majestic on Tuesday as an avowed apostle from the League to unbelieving Americans.

The object of his visit, which will last a month and take him to nine cities in this country and Canada, is twofold, he told reporters who met him at the hotel. It is, first, to popularize the League in America with a view to converting the United States to its support, and, secondly, to discover the reasons for this country's refusal to join.

"I do not want to beat around the bush about it," he said when asked for a statement of his purpose in coming here. "My trip is obviously for the purpose of explaining the league, of answering questions and smoothing out difficulties—in short, of popularizing the League of Nations in the United States."

Argument, Not Fervor, His Forte.

Lord Robert received newspaper men, sitting slumped and almost motionless in a corner of a writing room on the Majestic, where he submitted to volleyed questioning for a half hour. He spoke slowly, at times hesitating over his answers, and a quick, easy smile came and vanished repeatedly. Although he left no doubt of his complete absorption in the league cause, he stated his case quietly and without fervor. It is clear that he has no de-

sign on the emotions of Americans, and that he will seek to evangelize with argument rather than fervor. The most distinguished Cecil of his generation is built on Lincolnian lines. Preternaturally tall and gaunt, with deep-set eyes, prominently arched nose and thin cheeks, he exhibits many points of resemblance to the martyred President. Standing, he appears as a relaxed semaphoric, rising erect to a point midway of his shoulders, where he droops abruptly, thrusting his head forward almost at right angles to his body, his arms hanging loose. He walks with a vigorous, rhythmic roll. He discussed freely his mission, the accomplishments of the league, the world court, his desire to see America enrolled in both and his pleasure at being in this country.

Refuses To Be "Presumptuous."

Asked if he thought America should join the league, he replied:—"I should be very glad to see America enter the league, but it appears a bit presumptuous for a foreigner who has just landed—and I haven't landed yet—to suggest what America should do."

"But, if I should like to see the United States in the league, I am just as strong an advocate of Germany's entrance. It is my impression that if Germany applied she would be admitted. I should like to see Russia in also. I favor the admission of all countries. All the more, if there is one you distrust, because if you distrust a country it is better to have it in where you can observe it, than out."

To the question whether the league can function without America, he replied, pointedly, "it has." Adding a moment later: "It will be, of course, much more of a real League of Nations with the United States in."

Lord Robert said he would heartily welcome this country's adherence to the world court, pointing out that the tribunal is an independent organization from the league, and saying he believed such reservations as might be affixed to American membership would be hospitably received in England and France.

Sees Aid to Peace of World.

After expressing his pleasure at hearing recounted evidences of growing support for American entrance into the court, he said:

"America's joining the world court would be of immense advantage to the court and of advantage to the peace of the world. Evidently, the more countries that come in the more the court will be strengthened and the United States would bring an unique addition of authority and prestige because of its record in international arbitration."

Told of Senator Borah's advocacy of compulsory arbitration of compelling nations to submit their differences to the court, Lord Robert expressed agreement.

"I favor the principle of compelling nations to arbitrate their disputes, but I must not wish to push it too rapidly," he said, adding that he did not know whether European public opinion would support that extension of the court idea at present.

Lord Robert evaded a direct expres-

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sion on the wisdom or propriety of the Ruhr occupation, but he pointed out that it can only function when asked and has no independent existence outside of the powers making it up.

"It would be madness," he said, "to transfer any part of the German people in the Rhine Valley or the Saar Basin to French sovereignty. I was in Paris recently and I found the most responsible and far-seeing leaders opposed to French annexation."

"Security is the most important part of the reparation question. If France were guaranteed that when Germany gets on her feet and takes her place again among the nations, she would be secure against invasion and you would find the economic and financial questions settled automatically."

The British statesman, who has represented South Africa in the League Assembly since its inception and is chairman of the league's commission on disarmament, outlined his views on the establishment of neutral zones between contiguous nations as a means of averting war.

Demilitarized areas would not only

relieve pressure at frontiers, but would give an international body, the league, an opportunity to exert authority between states and fix the blame for initiating trouble," he observed.

Summarizing the achievements of the league to date, he enumerated its settlement of the Swedish-Finnish dispute over the Aland Islands; the Upper Silesia difficulty between Germany, Poland, England and France; the Albanian sovereignty and the re-establishment of Austria's economic life.

Dies To Save Man Walking in Street

Motorcycle Policeman Crashes Into Elevated Pillar and Is Instantly Killed.

New York, April 2.—A motorcycle policeman and a taxi cab driver were killed in accidents in the city streets one day last week. Two others were injured when an automobile truck ran wild in Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

James R. Baker, the motorcycle policeman, was driving south on Milford Street when, near Pitkin Avenue, Joseph Ross crossed the street. Ross became confused and Baker, to avoid hitting him, swerved sharply. His rear wheel skidded and he ran into an elevated pillar.

His body was wedged between the pillar and the motorcycle. Ross called other policemen and an ambulance from Barford Street Hospital was summoned. Dr. Richter found that the policeman had been killed instantly. The speedometer showed that Baker had been going eighteen miles an hour when he struck the pillar.

Baker joined the Police Department three years ago. He had won several medals for athletic events.

Thomas Coleman, 42, a taxi cab driver, was killed by a touring car while waiting in line with about thirty other chauffeurs before the Bureau for the Inspection of Taxicabs. None of the other drivers saw the accident and they knew nothing of it until they saw his body in the street. Some of them recalled that a touring car had passed at high speed a few minutes before.

Mrs. Sadie Shank, 40, and Fernando Lombardi, 32, were injured when an automobile truck ran wild on Washington Avenue. The driver of the truck, Charles Schiefer, was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

Schiefer, according to witnesses, turned out to pass a horse-drawn vehicle and swerved into a small touring car. The impact tore a front wheel off the lighter car, striking Lombardi, a street cleaner, and Mrs. Shank who was passing. It came to a stop against a railing in front of Public School 42.

The injured persons were taken to the Bronx Hospital, where they were treated by Dr. Frank. Mrs. Shank had scalp cuts and possible internal injuries. Lombardi's right arm and shoulder were sprained and he had possible internal injuries.

As he was leaving the Workhouse after completion of a sentence for speeding, Oswald de Martini, 2,087 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was re-arrested on another speeding charge and was sent back to the Workhouse

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for fifteen days more by Magistrate Cobb, in Traffic Court. The Magistrate also took his license away.

The driver of a truck which hit Edward Harper, 8 years old, of 101 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, while he was playing at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Warren Street, Brooklyn, speeded away after the accident. Detectives of the Bergen Street Station were trying to trace the car. The boy was taken to Brooklyn Hospital with injuries to his right leg.

BEST SCHOOL AGE STUDIED.
Survey Is Also Made of the Effect of Acceleration.

Two questions arise in the mind of thoughtful parents: Shall I send my child to school as soon as the law says he is old enough, or would it be better for his health if I kept him out till he is older? If he seems brighter than the average child, will it be detrimental to his health to permit him to be "accelerated"—to make as rapid progress through the school grades as his teachers desire?

An investigation made in the schools of a small city in the Middle West is reported by E. Blanche Sterling, acting assistant surgeon, in a bulletin of the United States Public Health Service. It is pointed out that while the relation between height and weight according to existing standards is not always a reliable index of the child's health, this criterion is used in these studies because no simple accurate measures ap-

licable to large numbers are available.

"In view of the data," says the bulletin, under the heading "Conclusions," "it is evident that at least tentative answers may be given to the questions which furnished the motive for this investigation. It must be remembered, however, that the number of pupils is somewhat limited, and that the findings apply to the particular school system studied. It is to be hoped that other investigators will pursue studies similar to this one in order that additional evidence on these important subjects may be forthcoming."

"Since it was shown quite definitely that few of the children who were up to the standard of weight on entering

the elementary schools in the fall were below that standard six months later, and that this was true irrespective of the age of the pupil, it follows that parents need not hesitate to send healthy children to school at the age of six, which was the entrance age of the schools studied. It seems plain that school life, apart from detrimental influences which may exist in the home environment, is not ordinarily a menace to the child's state of nutrition."

"As acceleration in the elementary schools shows a larger percentage of change from a good to a poor nutritional status than does acceleration in the junior high school, or the regular grade work of either school, it would seem that caution should be observed in accelerating young children—those of the elementary school age. At the junior high school age this need is not so evident, although it apparently exists to some extent."

Andrew Jackson, one time President of the United States, was robbed of mother, father and brother in the Revolutionary war.

A cyclone rushes at the rate of 885 yards a second.

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