

BONUS IN INSURANCE TO RUN FOR 20 YEARS NOW SENATE SCHEME

Finance Committee Republicans Virtually Decide to Rewrite House Bill.

A \$2,900,000,000 PLAN

Projects Based on Suggestions of Hoover, Calder, Frelinghuysen, Smoot.

M'CUMBER WANTS CASH

Also Would Hear Nobody but Legion Officials on Treasury Raid.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., April 22. Here is the prevailing view of the bonus raid on the public treasury, expressed by Senators who are in favor of the scheme: "It would be a waste of time for us to pass legislation which would be objectionable to the American Legion."

Thereafter, it is not the purpose of the Republican members of the committee, who will exclude the Democratic Senators, to request Secretary Mellon and other officials of the Treasury Department, representatives of farm organizations, business enterprises and citizens generally to offer suggestions or present protests against the bonus.

Alone Entitled to Pass on Bill.

As far as the bonus Senators who are candidates for reelection are concerned the American Legion alone is entitled to pass upon bonus legislation. President Harding is not even to be consulted if the bonus Senators have their way until a bill has been produced and sent along its merry way through the Senate.

Senator McCumber and his associates, whose chief interest in the bonus raid is to win for Congressional candidates the votes of the clamorous element among the 344,000 member of the American Legion—according to Senators Borah and Moses (Rep.) and Williams (Dem.)—apparently do not appreciate the wisdom of inviting criticism of the scheme that may be conducted.

People to Take Their Medicine.

At any rate, it is not the present purpose of bonus Senators who are candidates for reelection and their supporters to request any assistance or elucidation from the officials of the Treasury Department, either as to the desirability or practicability of a bonus measure. Only the American Legion, therefore, will be consulted. The adherents of this organization are to be the beneficiaries, while the people of the country will be called on to take their medicine and pay the bill.

Just what sort of a bill will emerge from the fog that now envelops the bonus project is a matter of conjecture. The only thing settled is that if the bonus Senators seeking reelection through the support of the noisy militia are to have their way, they will have their way a bill will be framed within the next week, the tariff bill thrust aside and the enterprise put through in short order.

The first discussion of the bonus project was by Republican members of the committee who held to-day, six Republicans—McCumber, Smoot, Calder, Frelinghuysen, Watson and Sutherland—settled down to an analysis of the mist certificate loan plan passed by the House of Representatives more than a month ago.

"That's rich," was his comment. "Well pass any bill they send over to us as long as it is approved by the soldier boys and mortgages their votes for us in November. The Senate crowd need not worry about us not accepting any bill they turn out over there. We'll vote for anything."

Strong sentiment is understood to have developed among the six Republican Senators who attended the conference in the Finance Committee in favor of a paid up insurance policy to

BORAH SCORES LEGION POST FOR ITS THREE ON BONUS

Replies to Letter That Man Who Buys Political Office With People's Money Is Worse Than He Who Bribes Voters With His Own.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) states in a letter to the Pocatello, Idaho, Post, American Legion, that if he voted for the soldiers' bonus bill "it would be a simple matter of barter, in which I use the people's money to buy somebody's vote." The letter was in response to a telegram received by the Senator from the Pocatello Post and was made public by the post. It follows:

"I observe in your telegram," it says, "the threat which you impliedly make as to future political punishment. It was wholly unnecessary for you to make this threat. It reflected no credit upon you, and it has had no effect whatever upon me. When you come to that fight in which you propose to inflict punishment, you will doubtless be able to say many things in the way of censure upon my public record."

"But one thing neither you nor any one else will be able to say, and that is that I ever sought to purchase political power by drafts upon the public treasury, or that I chose to buy a continuation in office by putting four billions of dollars upon the bended backs of American taxpayers."

DR. GRANT CUTS OWN PAY \$5,000 A YEAR

Rector of Church of Ascension Aids in Reducing Its Running Expenses.

MUSIC COSTS SLASHED

H. A. Content Quits Vestry After Clash—\$18,000 in Back Debts Paid.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and 70th street, denied yesterday that there existed any differences between him and his vestrymen as a result of church finances, or that Burton F. White, church treasurer for the last four years, had submitted his resignation. The rector received in his morning mail the resignation of Harold A. Content, former Assistant United States Attorney, the vestryman with whom Dr. Grant is reported to have had words at the vestry meeting Thursday afternoon. It was established definitely that the resignation of Mr. Content was in no way connected with the differences that caused Mr. White to request he be relieved as treasurer.

Frederick Johnson of 340 Park avenue, chairman of a finance committee that was appointed to aid Mr. White in carrying for the church's material welfare is authority for the statement that the Church of the Ascension is solvent in every respect, having just liquidated accumulated deficits of several years that aggregated \$18,000. Mr. Johnson admitted, however, that a policy of retrenchment was decided on by the vestry last autumn in order to bring the church's overhead well within the \$48,000 limit of former years.

Several radical cuts were made, principally in regard to the music, and Dr. Grant aided voluntarily in the work by slashing his salary from \$10,000 to \$5,000. Recently Mrs. Sewell was reduced from \$8,000 to about \$2,000. Three church workers were disposed of affecting a saving of \$5,400 annually in salaries.

Mr. Content declined to discuss the cause of his break with Dr. Grant, conferring all inquiries to the rector, but was learned from an authoritative source that the lawyer sought to call to the attention of Dr. Grant at the last vestry meeting an incident in which a member of the vestry is alleged to have named a man who has been a member of the church for forty-six years. Mr. Content started to speak of the matter just as the meeting was about to close, and it is reported, was prevented from doing so by Dr. Grant.

"If you will not let me speak there is no use in my staying here," Mr. Content is said to have declared. "Then go," the rector was quoted as having said.

Whereupon Mr. Content picked up his hat and left the room. The lawyer and rector have not seen each other since, so far as could be learned and the only message that passed between them was Mr. Content's resignation.

Ten persons attended the meeting held by Dr. Grant and Mr. Content, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, fiancée of Dr. Grant, who represented an auxiliary of vestry women that recently has been organized in the church. Mr. Porter said he reached the vestry meeting late and left early, so that he was not present when the words passed between Dr. Grant and Mr. Content, and he was not aware, he said, that Mr. White had submitted his resignation. Dr. Hiltzoff, reached over the telephone at his summer home at New Canaan, Conn., said that the misunderstanding between the rector and lawyer arose after the meeting had been adjourned.

GOMPERS CONFESSES UNION FEELS, DREADS PURIFYING IN COURTS

Tells Samuel Untermyer Patience Is Best to Remedy Abuses.

SAM PARKS IS BLAMED

He Is Accused of Building Up System on Which Brindell Profited.

CONTRACTS INTERPRETED

A. F. of L. Head Thinks They Are Not Mutual Nor Binding on Employees.

When a long list of labor abuses uncovered by the Lockwood legislative committee in the last eighteen months was read to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday at the committee's hearing in City Hall he admitted many were "decidedly wrong," "quite unwarranted," or "far fetched."

But for nearly four hours the labor leader clung tenaciously to his insistence that the State should not step in and remedy conditions. "Bad as they are," he told the committee, "it is better to endure them than to give jurisdiction to the courts." The one remedy he had to suggest was patience.

Mr. Gompers, who on Friday had told the committee he had "very little faith in the courts of the country" where labor interests were concerned, did not change his opinion over night.

At the outset of the latest session Samuel Untermyer almost urged Mr. Gompers to withdraw his criticism of courts and lawyers. Mr. Gompers refused.

Sam Parks Blamed

A new theory offered by Mr. Gompers was that the origin of all New York's labor troubles lay with the Chicago contractor, who had corrupted Sam Parks. When he was an honest ironworker, making \$3 or \$4 a day, said Mr. Gompers, they made him a business agent and laid hundred dollar bills before him. "A poor devil who never saw a dollar bill in all his life,"

"is that a justification for these abuses?" Mr. Untermyer asked. "No, but it is their origin," the witness replied with emphasis.

Mr. Gompers drew a short parallel and suggested that the building trade union, which was the victim of a system and not the inventor of one.

Mr. Untermyer announced that the labor situation in the building trades was becoming so serious in New York City, with the opening of the building season, that he would devote the entire time to effecting a permanent settlement of the wage controversy between the Building Trades Employers and the Building Trades Council. Accordingly, further public hearings by the committee were postponed until May 3. Meantime Mr. Gompers and Mr. Untermyer will confer.

Gompers' Stand Consistent

Mr. Gompers throughout his examination was 100 per cent consistent. As one abuse after another, proved by the committee and frequently admitted by the unions, were detailed, he was asked if they should not be remedied, his reply would be: "Yes, but not by the courts."

"By what then?" Mr. Untermyer would demand. "By the labor unions themselves," Mr. Gompers would reply.

At times members of the committee were unable to follow Mr. Gompers's line of argument. It is Mr. Gompers's doctrine that while a contract is a contract it is not mutual. Where a wage agreement for a reason, Mr. Gompers said it couldn't be done. It is an extremely easy thing for a voluntary organization to dissolve, he explained. He would vigorously oppose any legislation that would confer on contractors or employers a right of action against individual members of a union.

Mr. Untermyer referred Mr. Gompers to a situation in Queens as shown by Assemblyman Peter Leininger, a member of the Lockwood committee. It is a job which employers and contractors, getting \$10 a day by agreement, struck on non-lab Thursday and refused to return to work until \$12 a day was promised. They were building six family homes for working men.

"Don't you think that the unions should put a stop to practices like that?" demanded Mr. Untermyer. "The unions can't stop it, nor the State, nor any other agency," said Mr. Gompers.

"Where do you get that idea?" "It is not an idea," snapped the witness. "It is a historic fact."

TO EMANATE \$500,000 FOR CREDITORS FROM 12 BIG FIRMS

Brokers, It's Said, Got Commissions, Knowing Trades Were Bucketed.

COURT ACTION THREAT

Accused Concerns Are Members of Big Exchange and Consolidated.

\$3,000,000 WASTE SEEN

Clarke Company Also Bought Stoneham Accounts and Failed, Says Lawyer.

Twelve firms who are members of the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock Exchange will be asked next week to pay \$500,000 or more to creditors of E. D. Dier & Co., bankrupt brokers, on the ground that these firms took commissions for transactions with the Dier firm when they knew it was a bucket shop.

That announcement was made yesterday by Saul S. Meyers, counsel for Manfred W. Ehrlich, receiver for E. D. Dier & Co. Mr. Meyers said that one well known brokerage house from the bankrupt bucket shop and alone obtained \$300,000 in commissions and many other reputable firms among those that profited. The exchange houses will be called upon to explain their transactions with the Dier Company and will be permitted to settle the matter amicably with the consent of the receiver and referee. If they do not agree to settle, suits for equity will be brought.

New Theory to Be Invoked

Mr. Meyers said the legal theory on which he would proceed is one that seldom if ever has been invoked by lenders in other brokerage failures. An intensive study of the Dier accounts, Mr. Meyers said, revealed that more than \$4,000,000 in assets was dissipated at a time when the approaching failure of the company was apparent.

Until this new move was decided upon neither Mr. Ehrlich nor his counsel could hold out hope of recovering more than 20 or 25 cents on the dollar for creditors. In fact, they have assured the creditors' committee that they would be "exceedingly fortunate" if they got 25 cents on the dollar. However, if the commissions are recovered, Mr. Meyers said the creditors might receive between 30 and 35 cents.

"Much of the \$4,000,000," said Mr. Meyers, "was lost by a kind of blackmail. Dier knew that many people were aware of the dishonest nature of his business and that large portions of their way to keep them quiet and satisfied."

To Look Up Stoneham Books

A much more searching investigation into the transfer of the brokerage accounts of Charles A. Stoneham & Co. to the firm of E. D. Dier & Co., which went into bankruptcy in January owing about \$1,000,000, was demanded yesterday by members of the Dier creditors' protective committee through their attorney, Daniel W. Blumenthal of 233 Broadway. The creditors also ask an investigation into the alleged transfer of accounts by Stoneham & Co. to E. H. Clarke & Co., which also went into bankruptcy. This is the first time the Clarke concern has been named in connection with Stoneham or the Dier cases.

Mr. Blumenthal returned last week from an extended trip through the middle West, where he interviewed a large number of customers of the Dier firm, many of whom lost their life savings in the crash. Some were former customers of Stoneham & Co., whose accounts were transferred when Mr. Stoneham sold out his business to Dier.

Several of these creditors, according to Mr. Blumenthal, never gave their consent to the transfers, while others, he says, that they received assurances that everything was all right, because Dier representatives told them Mr. Stoneham was a silent partner in Dier & Co. after the sale, and that his money was behind that concern.

"After a careful study of the bankruptcy proceedings," Mr. Blumenthal said yesterday, "I do not agree with the statement of Receiver Ehrlich that a 'very brilliant achievement' has been accomplished by getting Mr. Stoneham to offer a settlement of \$300,000 from a 'purely moral standpoint,' nor does the evidence which I have in my possession show Stoneham to have been the beneficiary of all his customers in transferring their accounts to Dier. I have also clients who state they they consented to the transfer of their accounts only because of the assurance given by Stoneham & Co. that the Dier firm was absolutely reliable and financially safe."

Mr. Blumenthal displayed communications in support of his stand, and said

600 Men Battle Flood Thirty Miles From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Six hundred men were battling to-night to close a twenty-foot break in the Mississippi River levee at Myrtle Grove, thirty miles south of this city. Reports indicated the workers would succeed.

After the break early to-day the river rapidly cut away a section of the levee which was almost submerged, about seventy feet wide. The arrival of engineers and workmen with necessary materials to fight the flood prevented the break being extended.

Reports from Myrtle Grove indicated that approximately 10,000 acres of plantation land, already seeded for rice, sugarcane and truck garden products, had been inundated, but the water is running harmlessly into the gulf and swamps. About 300 persons reside in the flooded area, but most of them have moved.

In the city of New Orleans the work of raising the low sections of the levees with sand bags proceeded in an orderly manner. With the gauge registering 2.4 feet to-day, four feet higher than the previous record established in 1912 and with a rise of another six-tenths of a foot forecast by the Weather Bureau by May 30, which will bring the water a few inches above the tops of the levees here, engineers say they will have no difficulty in holding the water with

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The committee also found it difficult to follow Mr. Gompers's reasoning when he said that he could not see

Continued on Page Eighteen.

FRANCE DISPUTES REPLIES OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY; STAND IRRITATES BRITISH

CRISIS TIRE LLOYD GEORGE; HE WARNS TROUBLE MAKERS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENOA, April 22.—Premier Lloyd George to-day read a warning to trouble makers that he would expose them to the world if they continued to delay the real work of the Genoa conference.

GENOA, April 22 (Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George appeared much annoyed over the French "quibble" on the Russian memorandum. He declared he had only read three lines of the document, which had never been officially presented to the conference and was patently part of the normal Bolshevik propaganda. He also announced that he was getting tired of crises, which were being foisted upon the conference to the great detriment of work, and wished to say on behalf of the delegations of the British Empire that if these crises and constant delays continued he would be forced to explain who was responsible for them.

COMPROMISE OFFER OPPOSED IN IRELAND

Government Says Peace Terms Which Affect Its Control Are Intolerable.

COLLINS ASSAILS VALERA

Overtures of Secessionist Army Regarded as Signs of Weakening of Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, April 22. With the whole country supporting labor's one day strike on Monday as a protest against civil war, official Ireland to-night is not inclined to favor an offer of peace from the secessionist army. These terms are considered the most significant yet made, but persons in touch with the Government have declared that any compromise of governmental control would be intolerable.

Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, speaking at Killybegs to-day, omitted the plea contained in his recent speeches that his opponents cooperate for the Free State treaty or stand aside. Instead he answered Eamon de Valera's Easter message.

"De Valera issued an Easter message to say: 'Ireland is yours for the taking; take it!' Ireland is ours, undoubtedly. The treaty has secured that position," said Mr. Collins. "Could De Valera have sent out such an Easter message twelve months ago, or if he did, would he have been taken seriously? Ireland is ours. We mean to have it for the Irish, to work for it and develop it and restore our nation again to its position among nations."

Mr. Collins met opposition in advance by asserting emphatically, "The Provisional Government exists because the Discharge by the Dail Eireann of the Dail Eireann approved the treaty, and that of that only." He concluded his speech by reiterating, "My ideal remains a free and independent Ireland. And under the present arrangement with Great Britain we can secure it."

The six principal stipulations of the secessionist offer of unification are: Maintenance of the "existing republic." Maintenance of the Dail Eireann as the only Government. Retention of the army under an independent elected executive. Disbandment of the civil guards.

Some regard the secessionist offer as the first sign of weakening. Others believe it is merely a response to the general civilian demand for peace and unity. The Government's attitude is accepted as meaning increased confidence, which several political weeklies, out-to-day, strongly reflect, as a reason in support of his stand, and said

Dixey, Lacking \$1,900 Handy Cash, Loses His Home and \$6,500

MINEOLA, L. I., April 22.—Henry E. Dixey, actor, lost an opportunity to retain his home at Plandome L. I., and was forced to sell it at \$6,500 less than he might have received otherwise because he lacked \$1,900 in cash this morning.

The Dixey home was being sold under a court order to permit the separation of the interests in the property of Mr. Dixey and his former wife, Mrs. Marie U. Nordstrom Dixey, also widely known on the stage. When a bid of \$26,500, including an \$8,000 mortgage, was made on the property, Dixey raised the bid to \$27,000, not

posit was required by law. Referee Dehrig announced the sale to Mr. Dixey, and the latter, learning of the cash requirement, asked for a delay of half an hour to permit the arrival of William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, with the necessary \$1,900, according to Mr. Dehrig.

Mr. Dehrig announced that he could not permit this delay under the law, and that the property would have to be offered immediately for sale. The earlier bid of \$26,500, however, was not repeated, and the property was sold to Mrs. Ernest Strong for Mrs. Jane W. Jelliffe of Plandome for \$20,000, including the \$8,000 cash de-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

CONFERENCE HALTS

Nations Consider Barthou's Objections and Ask Germany to Clarify Answer.

A MIXUP ON RUSSIA

French Quit Meeting, Insisting That Memorandum Be Withdrawn.

REPORT SOVIETS COMPLY

Lloyd George Tells Allied Powers That the German Reply Satisfied Him.

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Mr. Lloyd George considered the answer to be satisfactory in the main, but the French delegation continued to protest. The crisis, however, was allayed this evening through a simple talk between allied leaders. As a result no severe action is expected as the outcome of the French protest.

Held at M. Barthou's Call

M. Barthou's move is interpreted here as an effort of the French delegation to give Paris the feeling that the French attitude at Genoa is watchful and firm. Germany had accepted the alternative of staying out of the Russian discussions, already touched upon in the Russo-German treaty. The allied resolution had "assumed" that Germany would abstain from discussing all Russian affairs. This gave M. Barthou an opening to register the complaint that the German reply was made to a united allied assumption. M. Barthou demanded a calling together of the signatories of the resolution, remarking that the sooner it was held the more effective it would be.

At the meeting M. Barthou explained why he took exception to the German reply. Mr. Lloyd George agreed that there were one or two points in the German answer to which exception might be taken but as a whole he regarded it to be honestly conciliatory and that the last paragraph constituted a complete acceptance of the two alternatives which the Allies had presented.

M. Barthou, he went on to say, argued that there were differences between what the Germans accepted and what the Allies required. He himself could not see any material difference. If Germany was excluded from discussing matters covered by the treaty he did not know of any other important subjects which might come up. He asked M. Barthou what points he had in view.

Conciliatory Note Agreed To

M. Barthou did not reply, although in a communication to the press the French to-day had mentioned the loan and consortium as being topics which might arise and which the treaty had not dealt with. It was decided by all the Powers present "without dissent" that a reply be drafted to Germany in which, to quote the language of the British press conference, "it would be assumed that the acceptance of the Germans had fully covered the ground intended to be conveyed in the letter of April 18."

The reply will be drafted to-morrow morning. This leaves the question in every way where it was. The French watchfulness and firmness gave vent to itself in another direction to-day, exception being taken to the Russian memorandum answering the report of the allied experts. The French delegates had instructions not to sit with the experts studying the Russian question until this report had been discussed.

Premier Lloyd George dealt with this protest with delicate humor. When the Russians had heard that the French would not sit in the committee with them until the report had been discussed they admitted that the report represented their former opinions and not those now held. This report was never submitted to the conference. It was given out by the Russians in "their normal function" as propaganda.

"If we are to discuss every one's propaganda at Genoa," Mr. Lloyd George concluded "we won't do much good." But the French

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