

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK HOTEL FIRE FORCES GUESTS TO FLEE AT DAWN

Peacock Alley Becomes General Boudoir for Many Noted Persons.

COOLIDGE IN THE LIST

Top Floor of Washington Hostelry Ablaze While Patrons Sleep.

CONGRESSMEN IN FLIGHT

Olga Petrova Takes Two for Hotel Porters—Harding Offers Aid.

HUGE METEOR DROPS IN OCEAN OFF JERSEY

Thousands See Brilliant Spectacle as It Sheds Off Burning Particles.

SIZZLES AS IT HITS SEA

Acrid Gaseous Odors Fill Air for Miles From Barnegat Bay District.

ADDDING MACHINE NOTES END OF CHURCH DEBT

Park Ave. Congregation Clear With Rockefeller Aid.

ALBANY MAN KILLS SISTER AND NEPHEW

Declares He Shot in Self-Defense When Ordered Out.

WHITE HOUSE OFFERS HELP

Motor cars came from the White House garage to claim Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer.

DISPUTE OVER PHRASE TO COST 600,000 JOBS

British Engineers Now Face Lockout Notice.

CROWD SEES TWO DIE IN BURNING AIRPLANE

Dozen Were Awaiting Their Turn for Flight.

MARY GARDEN OUT OF CHICAGO OPERA

Will Not Continue as Director, but Will Sing at \$2,500 a Performance.

NEW MURATORE QUARREL

Heads of Organization Not Yet Ready to Announce Successor to 'Our Mary.'

BONUS OPPOSITION SUFFICIENT TO BAR OVERRIDING VETO

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NUMBER UNDERRATED

Farm Loan Board Is in the Fight Against Demand of Legion.

GRAVE DANGERS FEARED

Finance Committee to Report Measure Regardless of Farmers' Interests.

COUNTESS, FROM STEERAGE, IS HALTED AT ELLIS ISLAND

Apr 25 22. Wife of Baron de Rosenkrantz, Said to Be Danish Attache at Genoa, Traveled in Resolute's Hold—To Visit Rich Friends.

A member of the Danish nobility, whose passport describes her as the "Countess Christine de Rosenkrantz, 43 years old," arrived yesterday in the steerage of the Resolute in the company of Baron Holger Julian Frederik de Rosenkrantz, 19 years old, and her companion, Miss Elizabeth Petersen. She requested in good English that she should be released with the Americans who landed. Immigration officials informed her that as she was an alien and a steerage passenger she and the two others would have to go to Ellis Island this morning, where a special board of inquiry will pass on the case.

The Countess's passport was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, who asked that all courtesies be extended to the trio. When she boarded the liner she ordered three deck chairs. Wilhelm Lubben, steward, who got them, noticed that the Countess was sartorially all that a first cabin passenger should be, wearing a leopard skin coat and many jeweled rings.

For one day the three enjoyed the privileges of cabin passengers. Then E. G. Muller, purser, found that the tickets for the trio called only for third class accommodations. Then they had to give up the chairs on the promenade deck and go to the steerage.

The Countess said that she was born Countess Wedell of Tydsland, Denmark, and that her husband, Baron de Rosenkrantz, is an attache of Denmark's delegation to the Genoa conference. The Countess said she came here to visit friends, including Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Philadelphia. Miss Petersen declared that she would "visit the Iselinas."

The Countess said she bought third class tickets because of lack of cash.

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NEW MURATORE QUARREL

Heads of Organization Not Yet Ready to Announce Successor to 'Our Mary.'

Chicago, April 23.—Mary Garden has resigned as director of the Chicago Opera Association. Who her successor will be has not been decided by the directors of the company. The post of artistic director will be abolished and that of general director will be reestablished again.

A conference between "Our Mary" and the executive committee of the Chicago Opera Association will take place either to-morrow or Tuesday.

It was learned to-night that Miss Garden will appear in a selected repertoire of her famous successes for a brief engagement here next year. A contract has been offered to her by the Chicago company calling for \$2,500 a performance.

The rest of her time will be devoted to a concert tour at \$3,000 a performance under independent management. Miss Garden's difficulties with Lucien Muratore, world famous tenor, during the present tour of the company, which closed Friday at Wichita, Kan., paved the way for America's first woman opera director to step out gracefully.

Miss Garden remarked to one of her close friends in Chicago recently: "I shall be glad when this season is over. I have worked so hard to make a go of things; no extra pay, working and singing day and night; one breakdown after another. I shall give it all up. It's not worth the price. I can get more fame in one minute playing Salome than I can in twenty years handling an opera company."

Miss Garden paid high tribute to Saurin Insull, the new head of the organization, saying: "Thank God nobody will be able to put anything over on him, as his thoughts and decisions are American, which is what the organization never has had."

CROWD SEES TWO DIE IN BURNING AIRPLANE

Dozen Were Awaiting Their Turn for Flight.

HATROCK, Pa., April 23.—Two men were burned to death at the Warmington Flying Field to-day when their airplane burst into flames at an altitude of about 750 feet and crashed to earth.

The victims, Charles Van Der Vere, a former army pilot, and Harry L. Schaefer of Philadelphia, a passenger, were burned beyond recognition. More than 100 spectators witnessed the accident.

Van Der Vere had taken several passengers on short flights and a dozen others were awaiting their turn. A few minutes after he ascended with Schaefer the spectators saw flames shoot out from the machine and an instant later it started downward, ablaze from end to end. It made a nose dive down into the earth.

So fierce was the fire that efforts at rescue were impossible, although it is believed the occupants were dead before they reached the ground.

DISPUTE OVER PHRASE TO COST 600,000 JOBS

British Engineers Now Face Lockout Notice.

LONDON, April 23.—The Engineering Employers' Federation has instructed its members to put lockout notices in operation, which means that 600,000 men may be idle in a week's time, in addition to the 250,000 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union already out.

Long statements issued to-day by both sides to the dispute show that while there was no difficulty about the principle involved in the memorandum of agreement submitted by employers, a quarrel arose over the meaning of the phrase, "material changes," which the employers claimed they were entitled to introduce into workshop practice pending negotiations.

BONUS OPPOSITION SUFFICIENT TO BAR OVERRIDING VETO

More Than Third of Senate Will Battle Against Treasury Raid.

NUMBER UNDERRATED

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GRAVE DANGERS FEARED

Finance Committee to Report Measure Regardless of Farmers' Interests.

CLOUD ON PARLEY

Discord Interferes With Proceedings and Upsets Plans for Speeding Conference.

POLITICS IN CONTROL

Trouble Looms in Carrying on Task of Reparations Commission.

LEAGUE TO THE FRONT

Lloyd George Would Have Germany and Russia Join—Three Big Issues on Program.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENOA, April 23.—The wrangles of the last week have transformed the character of the conference and made it possible to determine finally at least what kind of a conference it will not be. At the time the Russo-German treaty was signed the tendency of the development was toward a candid treatment of the question of a moratorium to Germany and an international loan. This development has been brightened and the conference now becomes irrevocably what Secretary Hughes predicted—political instead of economic.

It may be the loan and moratorium might not have been settled here if the Germans had not signed the Russian treaty. But a great many observers have the view that they would have been discussed openly even with France assenting, and in a mood which would have made their being taken up at a second conference to be held shortly after the Genoa conference imperative.

Such a second conference was one of the chief aims of the Genoa conference. Premier Lloyd George had not expected to get the real problem of reparations and limitation of armaments on the program here, but only hoped to bring things so far that another meeting with America present would represent an answer to the demand of world public opinion that these questions be dealt with.

The last week with its discords not only checked the tide of the conference from flowing in the direction of bringing up the real issues of Europe, but also poisoned the atmosphere for a second conference. Unless the coming fortnight is one of miracles in restoring enthusiasm and harmony there is no predicting when a second conference will be held.

Only a week ago it was being hoped that the experts of the conference would continue functioning, and that a second conference would be called to ratify their work. To-day such a plan is out of the question. The current has flown in another direction.

There now are only three principal subjects on the program. They are the Russian question, the ten years peace proposal and the League of Nations. Of these three only the first seems reasonably sure of settlement.

It is fairly obvious that an agreement with Russia is no longer as difficult as it was a few days ago, and that experts will make short work of laying the foundation to deal with Russia's debts and the indemnification of foreign owners of private property in Russia.

The League of Nations looms. The ten years pact with which Mr. Lloyd George hoped to wind up the conference has many objections to overcome. One is the question of Bessarabia, another is the question with what sanction it will be enforced. There are perhaps irreconcilable differences on both points. Germany remains loyal to Rumania in the Bessarabian dispute, and the Little Entente will balk at a treaty without some military force to guarantee it.

The last of the League of Nations has not crystallized as yet, but it was seen looming up in the background when Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with all the correspondents last week, declared that it was essential to both Germany and Russia that they should join the League of Nations, and proclaimed that the league was the most suitable instrument to continue much of the work begun at Genoa. It is almost certain that Germany and Russia were asked to join the League of Nations to-day without special inducements being made they would both decline. The league is looked up by both governments as being too subservient to French interests to be useful to them.

If Mr. Lloyd George hopes to achieve a ten year truce by enlarging the league with all the countries of Europe and Russia that it will become an organization of a different character than they will have to conceive Germany and France to be a concession of similar generosity.

If the conference does not determine the pressing questions of Europe the next important storm of this period will be May 31, when the term expires which the Reparations Commission set for Germany to meet its conditions for balancing the German budget.

Legion's Political Power. The bonus Senators, like their associates in the lower house, have already made up their minds that the only feature of the bonus situation worth considering is the alleged political power of the American Legion and other bonus propagandists. The scope and character of the bill which the Finance Committee is expected to produce is not regarded as of importance so long as it proposes to reward ex-service men with Government money. As soon as the American Legion puts

WORLD'S FATE IN GENOA, SAYS SIR GEORGE PAISH

Question of Construction or Total Destruction Must Be Answered From Congress, Asserts British Economist—Team Work by Nations Only Hope—Absence of U. S. a Drawback—Where Statesmen Failed.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith the first of a series of articles by Sir George Paish, the well known British economist. The articles, to be called THE HERALD from Genoa, will provide a masterly analysis of the present economic and financial conditions of the nations of Europe and their prospects. The second of these articles will be published by THE HERALD at an early date.

By SIR GEORGE PAISH. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENOA, April 23.—Never was the human race exposed to greater danger than at this moment. Will that danger be overcome or will every nation be plunged into greater suffering than it has ever hitherto experienced? That is the question which the world has now begun seriously to face. Through the ages progress has come by the ever increasing cooperation of man with man, and as in modern times nations as well as individuals learned to cooperate the rate of progress has been immensely accelerated. Is the progress of many centuries now to be lost or will individuals and nations arise to a still higher level of civilization by cooperating yet more closely in order to overcome the common danger which threatens them?

That is the question which the Genoa conference has to answer. Upon the nature of its reply depends the welfare, indeed, the lives, of a large proportion of the human race. No nation can escape the consequences of its decisions, whether these decisions be wise or foolish, whether they be effective or ineffective, whether they will help to overcome the danger or tend to accentuate it.

The course of the conference reveals clearly that some of the delegates when they came to Genoa neither appreciated the greatness of the danger nor the need for every nation to cooperate in order to overcome it. The disastrous consequences which would inevitably ensue from a breakdown of the conference, it may be hoped now, will induce these delegates to give it that strenuous support which interests of their own as well as all other nations so urgently demand.

Statescraft Has Lagged. In considering the attitude of the statesmen it must not be overlooked that in the march of civilization statescraft has lagged behind. It is extremely difficult for a statesman to realize that the world to-day differs fundamentally from that which existed before modern science bound the nations together so firmly and so completely in one economic family. The ignorance of the average statesman of modern conditions is one of the chief causes of the existing danger.

Had the statesmen understood the controlling conditions of to-day there probably would have been no war and if there had been a war its settlement would have been in accordance with actual conditions instead of assumed world conditions.

Already the conference has had beneficial results in this respect. Statesmen at present are being rapidly educated in the actualities of the conditions of to-day, and are realizing more and more clearly the need of common action to overcome a common danger. This education is going on both inside and outside of the conference, and should cause the statesmen to re-examine or to reassess essential to recovery, if not during the life of the present conference, then at some future conference.

That the peoples were as ignorant as the statesmen of the world's conditions and of the interdependence of nations in the age of steam, electricity and international trade is also evident. Had they not been as ignorant of general conditions as the statesmen they would never have allowed them to force the nations into a suicidal policy which brought about the war and which afterward brought about the present situation.

Peoples Getting Wiser. The peoples, however, are now being educated more rapidly than the statesmen in the stern school of circumstance, and already are prepared in many countries to adopt whatever policy and take whatever measures are essential for recovery. The hope that the world will ultimately emerge from the present danger lies, indeed, in the latter experience which the peoples are now buying at great cost and which already is causing them to insist that their statesmen shall apply the necessary remedies.

It is true that in certain countries the statesmen still refuse to recognize the facts of the situation and are endeavoring to prevent these facts from reaching the people, but the ultimate effect of this action is not in doubt. Economic law will prevail. Its force, coupled with the light which the conference is spreading, imperceptibly though it be, is now causing the peoples even of these countries to understand and to insist that they be preserved from the danger into which their own and their statesmen's ignorance has brought them. The ultimate effect of education in world affairs which the peoples of all nations are now gaining through experience and through conference must also be highly beneficial for the future.

Clearly they will not leave international policy in the hands of the few as in the past, but will realize that their safety and well-being depend not only on attending to their own private interests or even their merely national affairs, but upon promoting the welfare of all nations. The greater the interest of the public in world affairs the closer will be the

ALLIES HOLD RIGHT TO DECLARE VOID RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY; WRANGLES HINDER WORK AT GENOA

TEUTONS SILENT Will Not Reply to Ten Power Note Stipulating Right to Abrogate Compact.

IRISH ARMY CHIEFS REACH AGREEMENT

London Hears That Hostilities Between Two Factions Will Now Cease.

POLITICS UNAFFECTED

Labor's One Day Strike in Dublin Threatens Almost Complete Tieup.

GENOA, April 23 (Associated Press).—An agreement has been reached between the military leaders of the Republican and Free State forces in Ireland, according to a dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Dublin, which will constitute the basis for peaceful arrangements in connection with the future policy of both sides and profoundly influence events in southern Ireland for the better.

The correspondent claims authority for this announcement and says he understands that, in consequence of the agreement arrived at, hostilities between the rival forces are to cease, although the political issue between the two parties is not affected.

The decision, it is added, followed negotiations between the respective leaders, who have been deeply influenced by the fratricidal character of the struggle, as well as by consideration of the effects upon the national situation.

DUBLIN, April 23 (Associated Press).—Advice received from the country regions indicate there will be universal observance throughout southern Ireland of the one day general strike called for to-morrow. Trains from the north are not expected to pass over the boundary, and the sailing of cross channel vessels will be suspended.

The Postmaster-General desired to maintain a limited telephone and telegraph service for official and business purposes, but the Postal Union has objected to this.

A mass meeting of the Labor party will be held at noon to-morrow in O'Connell street. Addresses in denunciation of militarism in Ireland will be delivered from three platforms.

The only protest against the strike has come from the Republican side. The Sunday newspaper, the Pleas People's, which is said to support the Republicans, prints prominently an order to Republicans not to obey the strike order, the caption being "Irish Republican workers, don't stop work to-morrow."

This newspaper denies that recent night shootings in Dublin are attributable to Republicans. It says they have been displays of "disappointed fighting." The attack on Michael Collins in Dublin last Monday is ridiculed by the newspaper, which challenges Mr. Collins to bring to trial Sergeant Murray, who is alleged to have fired at him and who was arrested by Collins. Murray is still on a hunger strike in the Mountjoy prison.

Local authorities regard night time as dangerous. The Secretary of the Post Office to-day issued a notice that in consequence of the disturbed conditions in the city at night it has been decided as a precautionary measure to make certain alterations in the work of the telegraph staff.

This will involve a cessation in the delivery of public and press telegrams after 10 o'clock. The night staff also will be cut down. This will reestablish the conditions that prevailed during curfew time.

Last night there was considerable firing in the vicinity of Marlborough Hall, which formerly was occupied by the auxiliaries, but now is used as quarters for the official troops.

GENOA, April 23 (Associated Press).—"The delegates of the ten Powers signatory to the Versailles treaty, after discussing the French protest against the German note of April 23, sent to the chairman of the German delegation this note:

The undersigned desire to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to their note of April 18, indicating the attitude that they felt bound to adopt in view of the treaty concluded by the German and Russian delegations.

They note with satisfaction that the German delegation realizes the conclusion of a separate treaty with Russia on matters falling within the purview of this conference renders undesirable that the delegation should participate in the future in the discussion of the conditions of an agreement between Russia and the various countries represented in the conference.

Corrected Statements. The undersigned would have preferred to refrain from further correspondence on the subject. There are, however, certain statements in your letter which they feel it their duty to correct.

Your letter suggests that the German delegation has been forced to conclude a separate agreement with Russia by the refusal of the members of the delegations

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 11—Adv.

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