WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, with probable showers; moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 28—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

AUDITORE TESTIFIES ENRIGHT AND HUGHES SHARED PIER PROFITS

Contractor Tells Meyer Committee Agency Head Asserted He Split With Chief on 50-50 Basis.

BOTH ISSUE DENIALS

Brown Reveals $30,000,000 a Year as Sum Paid for Policing the Docks in Addition to Rentals.

CROSS DENIES PROTECTION

Tammany Men Aid Brown by Hinting at Higher Rents for Leased Wharves Than Shown So Far.

Police Commissioner Enright had a "fifty-fifty interest" in the Edward P. Hughes Detective Service according to James Auditore, contracting stevedore, who testified yesterday before the Meyer Committee in City Hall that he started Hughes on the road to wealth. The agency has done about $800,000 worth of business since Hughes, former Police Inspector, established it in 1918.

Because of his influence at Police Headquarters Hughes represented that he could get city policemen for service whenever needed, Auditore testified. Upon that representation the stevedore agreed to give all his business to Hughes, who thereupon retired from the department with the rank of captain on a pension and started his agency, which has flourished so marvellously.

After a while Hughes demanded $100 a week bonus for "piloting" Auditore around town and introducing him to prominent men. The witness said he balked at that, although he had bought clothes for Hughes. Then there was a break.

Kept Off His Own Leased Piers.

Hughes turned at once to his friends in Police Headquarters and sergeants and policemen were assigned to Hughes to keep Auditore off his own leased piers. The fight was desperate and in the end Auditore said he was beaten. He had to give up some of his best stevedore contracts and his business has suffered great damage as a result.

Mr. Hughes testified that in 1918, his first year, his business amounted to $96,000; jumped to $255,000 the year following; was $267,000 in 1920 and $131,000 for the first few months of this year. He was questioned only regarding the amount of his business and will be recalled to the stand later.

Both Mr. Hughes and Commissioner Enright issued statements last night declaring that the testimony of Auditore before the committee was false in virtually every detail. Mr. Hughes declared that any one who knows Auditore will refuse to take his statements seriously, and he said vigorously that Mr. Enright is not and never was a member of his firm, nor did he have any connection with it whatever. Commissioner Enright made the same assertion and criticised the committee for permitting Auditore's testimony to be made public.

Incidental to the Auditore sensation the committee developed the fact that shippers are compelled to pay between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 a year simply for policing their piers in New York harbor.

Figures Based on U. S. Inquiry.

This astonishing figure was given by Major George W. Knight, in the service during the war and assigned to the care of all overseas cargoes in this port. He made an investigation for the Federal Government on this subject.

In 1919 there were 19,000 watchmen employed on piers in New York on twelve hour shifts; in 1920, 16,000 men and in 1921 about 12,000 men on eight hour shifts. The average wage paid is $5 a day.

Based on these figures, Major Knight said his report to the Government showed that the cost of policing in 1917 was $30,670,000; in 1918 it was $33,850,000; in 1919, $41,610,000 and in 1920, $35,850,000.

"The commerce of this port could be transacted for less than one-half what that commerce now has to pay if the piers were rented at fair prices and no superburdens were imposed," Elon R. Brown commented.

The Auditore testimony stirred up a row which kept the committee and the audience on its toes for half an hour. Senator Downing and Assemblyman Block, Tammany members, fought every word of testimony after the witness first mentioned Commis-

Continued on Eighth Page.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO HAVANA—No layover Key West—only 36 hours. Atlantic Coast Line R. R., 1240 Broadway.—*Adv.*

WARNS RAILROADERS PAY MUST BE CUT AGAIN SOON

Gen. Atterbury, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania, Tells Employees Receiverships or Federal Ownership Give Only Choice of Alternatives.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Wages on the Pennsylvania and other railroads of the country must be still further reduced or the railroads will face a receivership or Government ownership, Gen. W. W. Atterbury told the employees to-day.

The Pennsylvania vice-president in charge of operation was explicit in these statements at the annual meeting of the Mutual Beneficial Association of the railroad.

"The industrial and financial supremacy of the United States is now unquestioned, yet we are suffering right now from one of the greatest panics we ever had," he said. "The world wants what we manufacture, and we, with six or seven millions of men out of employment, want the opportunity to sell to the world whatever we can manufacture. That same problem exists all over the world.

"There is only one solution to the problem, and that is liquidation. How will it affect us? 'Well,' the farmers say 'we have liquidated, and are selling wheat at $1 a bushel.' The industries say they too have liquidated. They say steel is selling at pre-war prices, for example. But there are two outstanding features in liquidation that are not yet materially touched—these are coal and transportation.

"Both, curiously enough, have been touched with the damning effect of Government control. Then, too, the farmers are united and the industries are solidly united. They both say to the railroads, 'Get your rates down or we will get them down for you.'

"Perhaps you have noticed references to group control in Congress. Well, that is one of the things in their mind—rate lowering.

"Now the question is, What does a reduction in rates mean to us? You in the accounting department know our earnings to-day are insufficient to meet interest, sinking fund charges and dividends. Whatever we are doing now is at the sacrifice of the property.

"Already there has been a 12 per cent. reduction in wages. It has affected us all. You who are in close touch with operation know better than I whether there can be a still further reduction in operation costs, or use of material. There is nothing much left but a still further reduction in wages.

"It is not pleasant for me to have to suggest to you this matter, nor is it pleasant for you to hear. That is facing us, unless we want a receivership or Government ownership.

"If a receivership comes to the country's railroads there will be nothing left then for them to do but to reduce wages. We must view this situation as citizens of a great country, with a duty to perform outside of our own individual selfish feelings. Rates must come down. If it is not voluntary it will be forced by legislation."

As Gen. Atterbury was leaving the room he was called back by the chairman.

"Everybody in this room who is with the General in this raise his hand," called the chairman. All hands were raised. The General thanked them for their support and departed.

SCUDDER FOR JUDGE; BEER ISSUE IGNORED

Democrats Put Up Former Supreme Court Justice for Appeals Bench.

FAVOR SOLDIER BONUS

Boomlet for 'Al' Smith for Nominee for Governor in 1922 Is Launched.

Townsend Scudder of Glen Head, Nassau county, and 2 Rector street, this city, defeated for reelection to the Supreme Court bench in the Second district a year ago, was nominated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Democratic State convention at the Commodore Hotel yesterday.

Assembled for this sole purpose, the nomination appeared but incidental to a programme of denunciation of the Republican party, the State and national administration, which consumed a greater part of the day. In connection with that business occurred what seemed to be a carefully staged boom for former Gov. Alfred E. Smith's renomination for that office in 1922.

A platform of more than 1,500 words declared for the repeal of the traction bill, repeal of the State and judiciary convention, for a soldiers' bonus, State development of hydroelectric power, equal representation for women in the Democratic organization, and devoted many words to violent criticisms of all the deeds and works of Republicans.

There was no "wet" plank in the platform as adopted, no declaration for light wine and beer, no criticism of the Mullan-Gage enforcement act, which only went to show that the Democrats are now "stepping softly." Into the tentative draft of the platform there had been built as satisfactory a "wet" declaration as could have been desired by the most rabid anti-Volsteadian. But on the protest of William Church Osborn and others representing the sentiment up State that it would never do to take such a stand the plank was regretfully pried loose and dropped. Certain of the Tammany delegates were said to be holding a wake on its remains last night.

References were made to two recent editorials in THE NEW YORK HERALD, which was referred to in the platform as "one of the leading Republican newspapers, which we believe voices the sentiment of the people of this country."

Referring to the proposal to reorganize the structure of the State Government former Gov. Smith said: "One great newspaper said only this morning that more power for a Governor is ideal. Yet that paper evidently forgot that a Republican majority in the Assembly was the only thing that stood in the way of that reform last winter."

As for the boom for "Al," who, if report is right, would much rather run for the United States Senate than go to Albany for another term, it is a question as to whether any "conspiracy" existed to start anything. True, he was chosen for the prominent role of temporary chairman, given wide latitude to flay the Republicans, their officials and works. But he was the natural man for that job, having a knowledge of the Legislature and State Government.

When Al's name was reached on the calling of the roll the delegates did not rise to applause. It was unnoticed, although there was considerable of a demonstration for Charles Francis

Continued on Ninth Page.

HARDING OPPOSES CHARITY FOR JOBLESS

Is Confident Relief Will Be Found Along Constructive Lines.

OPTIMISM MARKS PARLEY

Delegates Hear Hoover and Plunge Into Task in Organized Groups.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

The unemployment conference got down to the serious business to-night of finding jobs for those in America who are out of work. The delegates, fifty-one in number, and representing capital and labor in every degree, lost no time with preliminaries. They heard brief but stimulating addresses by President Harding and Secretary Hoover—at an opening session that was impressive because it was devoid of formality—and then got at the task set out for them, that of finding an immediate way of restoring industrial conditions to normal.

The conference divided itself into groups for the consideration of the problems. Nine separate committees were formed—on unemployment statistics, employment agencies and registration, emergency State and municipal measures and public works, emergency measures by manufacturers, emergency measures in transportation, emergency measures in construction, emergency measures in mining, emergency measures in shipping and public hearings. These committees are to complete their work and report their findings to the conference on or before Wednesday, October 5.

President Harding's address featured the opening of the conference, when, with full frankness, he discussed the seriousness of the unemployment problem in the United States at this time. He described it as the most difficult problem with which the Administration is confronted. But throughout his talk the Executive made clear his confidence that a way soon would be found to remedy the conditions which he declared surely are an unavoidable aftermath of the war. The President said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference: It is a pleasure to express to you in advance of your labors the gratitude of the Government for your service to the nation. Perhaps it is not too much to say—a service to the world. Not so very long since I was receiving the call of a distinguished foreigner, and in the course of our conversation he alluded to the conference which is met this morning and said: 'Mr. President, our people are deeply interested in the American conference on unemployment, because our problem is akin to your own, and your relief in the United States will be an added signal of hope from America to us and other people who are alike depressed.'

"That remark of a distinguished foreigner emphasized our responsibility. If it be true that no citizen is without example to some one among his fellows, which I believe to be everlastingly true, then nations, great and small, are influencing others in all they do.

"You are invited together to consider a condition which is in no wise peculiar to the United States. The industrial depression which we are feeling is a war inheritance throughout the world. We saw humanity stressed in that production which is impelled by nations desperate in self-preservation.

We saw the industrial call to arms which marshalled the family as well as the accustomed bread winners, and we saw the spiritual, mental and physical

Continued on Twelfth Page.

595 GUNS FOR IRISH TRACED TO 4 IN PLOT; AGENT SEIZED HERE

G. G. Rorke of Washington Held in $3,000 in Plan to Aid Revolt.

ARMS TAKEN OFF SHIP

Shipment Prevented as the East Side Was to Sail on June 15.

OTHER ARRESTS AWAITED

Claimant of Weapons and Engineer Missing Since Violation of Neutrality.

George Gordon Rorke, whose address was given as 3420 Sixteenth street N. W., Washington, was arrested last night in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was charged with having authorized the purchase of the 595 Thompson submachine guns seized on board the Cosmopolitan freighter East Side on June 15, twelve hours before that vessel sailed from Hoboken for Ireland. The arrest was made by a Department of Justice agent, Anderson, at the direction of Attorney-General Daugherty, who sent instructions to William Hayward, United States Attorney.

Rorke and three other men not yet arrested have been in a conspiracy to furnish arms and ammunition to be used against the British by the Irish, and also to instruct the Irish in the use of the weapons, it is charged.

Information that four men, two of whom are known to the Washington authorities, had authorized the purchase of the guns was obtained through the Washington representative of the Auto Ordnance Company, which has offices at 302 Broadway.

Claimant of Guns Missing.

At the time of the seizure of the guns a man giving the name of Frank Williams, who said he was a contractor with offices at 100 West Forty-third street, appeared before Recorder Adolf C. Carston of Hoboken and asserted he was the owner of the weapons. He described 600 guns and declared they had been stolen from him on June 11, four days before the seizure. Williams refused to answer questions at a hearing and acted mysteriously. He later disappeared it was learned last night.

The complaint telegraphed here by Attorney-General Daugherty, and presented to the United States Commissioner, Samuel M. Hitchcock, by Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, accused Rorke of violating sections 13 and 37 of the Federal criminal code. Apart from charging that the defendant and three other persons had engaged in a conspiracy it said Rorke purchased seven machine guns from the Auto Ordnance Company of New York in 1919.

Federal officials investigating the seizure of the arms have unearthed considerable more evidence that a band has been buying and shipping arms to Ireland for the last two years. Mr. Mattuck said he was not at liberty to give out any information, but hoped to receive directions from the Attorney-General regarding the arraignment of Rorke before Mr. Hitchcock this morning. Mr. Mattuck expects the arrest of at least one other defendant soon.

Rorke was held in $3,000 bonds returnable this morning.

The arrest of Rorke is the result of nearly three months of investigation by the Department of Justice officials operating from the Attorney-General's office. The investigation has taken in nearly all points along the Atlantic coast, it was learned, and considerable valuable information has been obtained.

Mystery in Gun Cargo.

The discovery and seizure of the weapons last June proved sensational.

Williams could not explain how the guns reached the freighter, but it was learned by the Federal officers that they were taken to the side of the ship at Pier 2 in small launches and smuggled aboard in sacks. The guns were knocked down and bore the identifying plate "Colt Patent, 1921 Model, .45 Calibre." A large case of ammunition also was found in the bunkers.

At his arrest Rorke showed a subpœna directing him to appear before the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton as a Government witness in connection with the investigation into the seizure of the guns. He is ordered to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

Rorke is 39 and married. He said he had lived in Washington for several years. He told Mr. Mattuck he was not in business except as a commission merchant in guns.

In a despatch from Washington it was stated that Mrs. Rorke had admitted she had been notified of her husband's arrest. She refused to comment.

Attorney-General Daugherty could not be reached in Washington last night, but Mr. Mattuck believes further telegraphic orders will be filed by Mr. Daugherty this morning.

FRENCH AVIATOR FLIES 205 MILES IN HOUR

Lecointe Lowers World Airplane Speed Record.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Sadi Lecointe today at the Ville Sauvage Airdrome lowered his own world's airplane speed record by flying at the rate of 330 kilometers 275 meters (205 miles 169 yards) an hour.

Capt. Bernard de Romanet, another famous French aviator who held the world's speed record for one kilometer, flying at the rate of 192 miles an hour, was killed at Etampes last Friday.

JAPAN'S GENERAL STAFF FOMENTS REVOLTS IN CHINA TO SPLIT NATION; DOMINATES COUNTRY BY BRIBERY

Keen Observers in Far Eastern Centres Find Japan's Mailed Fist Held Over China

HERE are some of the important points developed in to-day's article by Mr. Seibold on the Chinese and Japanese situation:

Keen observers at Tokio, Pekin, Seoul, Mukden, Canton, Shanghai and Hongkong, to say nothing of the well informed chancelleries of Europe, regard the General Staff of the Japanese army, which dominates all other agencies of the Mikado's Government, as the strongest single influence in China.

Back of all diplomatic ventures affecting China is the clear cut, definite and decisive authority of the Japanese General Staff.

Every move made by friendly governments remote from China to stabilize conditions in that misgoverned country has been balked by the Mikado's Government—at least that is the belief which prevails generally throughout the world.

Universal public sentiment eventually may compel Japan to return Shantung to China, but if she does China will get little more than an empty title and will find that most of the things worth having in Shantung have been wrung from the rightful owners by one pretext or another.

Chinese citizens expect to place before the Washington conference positive proof that Japan has been chiefly instrumental in promoting the sporadic outbreaks of lawless bandits in Mongolia and Manchuria for the purpose of discouraging the Far Eastern republic.

Nipponese Intrigue Causes Cabinet Downfalls and Rise of Predatory Military Governors Under Tokio Supervision, The New York Herald Is Informed.

ONE MANDARIN GETS $25,000,000, THEN SAILS AWAY IN AIRSHIP

Organization of Helpless Republic on Solid Business Basis Prevented—Every Move to Stabilize Conditions Blocked—Chinese Look to U. S. to Rescue Them and Help in Shantung Recovery.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith the second of a series of important articles by a staff correspondent who has just completed an investigation in the Far East of Japan's military preparations and her seizure of the territory of neighboring nations. The subjects are of vital concern in view of the conference called by President Harding for November 11, at which transpacific affairs and the limitation of armament will be discussed.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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YOKOHAMA, Sept. 9.—It is quite possible that the Government of Japan does not wholly deserve the censure directed against it for the disorganized and turbulent conditions existing in physically helpless and financially bankrupt China. Perhaps, as some of her leading statesmen assert, Japan has been made the scapegoat for a great many of the acts which have attended the exploitation of the 400,000,000 Orientals who populate a territory only one-quarter larger in area than the United States.

There can be little question that Japan, which is a mere territorial pocket borough in comparison, and with only about one-fifth the population of China, is universally regarded as the chief contributor to the demoralization of the ancient, sluggish and helpless confederation of warring groups that is now a republic in name, but still strongly monarchical and reactionary in thought and habit.

The most ardent of Chinese partisans admit that that country is a mere baby in the hands of the determined, adroit and resourceful military government of the Mikado. They further agree that if China is to be saved from disintegration it will be through the help of disinterested outside agencies and not because of the friendly pretensions of Japan, which are held to cloak her real designs for both political and economic domination over China.

Diplomats, political leaders and the promoters of vast business interests of worldwide importance rightly or unjustly regard Japan as an avaricious and not a friendly neighbor of impotent and undeveloped China. So do the Chinese themselves, in whom there is developing a hatred for the Mikado's people strangely at variance with the characteristic benevolence of that race. Keen observers at Tokio, Pekin, Seoul, Mukden, Canton, Shanghai and Hongkong, to say nothing of the well informed officials in European chancelleries, regard the General Staff of the Japanese army, which dominates all other agencies of the Mikado's Government, as the strongest single influence in China. They know that back of all diplomatic ventures affecting China is the clear cut, definite and decisive authority of the Japanese General Staff. Evidence that leaves but little doubt in the impartial mind has repeatedly been produced to show that by threats of a punitive character, through the insidiously conducted propaganda of its wonderful system of espionage and through the debauchery of mercenaries holding high official positions in the Chinese Government (or Governments) the Japanese Military Staff has coerced the helpless peoples of China time and again.

Civil War of Opera Bouffe Kind Kept Going to Rob Chinese People

One of the easiest achievements of the Japanese General Staff is in starting revolutions in China for the very obvious purpose of preventing the harmonizing of factional differences and the ultimate consolidation of all elements in a centralized Government. Japanese intrigue at Pekin has provoked the fall of more than one Cabinet; Japanese money is credited with having brought about the betrayal of the Chinese people by their own public servants; Japanese influence has been the dominant factor in provoking war between the predatory Tuchuns, or military governors, of most of the provinces.

China has only recently been treated with an example in this respect. Tuchuns of some of the provinces, who were openly charged with having been provided with money and munitions by Japan, have made war among themselves, not that they held any particular grievance against one another but because military conflicts of an opera bouffe order provide the easiest way in which to exploit and pluck the helpless peoples of the country, which is an empire in some sections and a republic in others.

Two of the Mandarins, who were recognized respectively as Tuchuns of the rival Pekin Government of Hsu and of the Canton Government of Sun Yat-sen, recently threw up their jobs and retired with vast fortunes. One of them took away with him $25,000,000 in an airship which the British Government had loaned to the Pekin Government for training purposes.

Few Mandarins Resist.

To be a Tuchun in China these days carries opportunities to "squeeze," which in the vernacular of New York was once described as "graft," not to be overlooked. Very few of the great Mandarins who exercise the functions and personal prerogatives of Tuchuns have possessed sufficient moral integrity to resist the temptation to make "easy money." In the promotion of these ventures Japan, credited with ambitions for supreme sovereignty in the Far East, has contributed a large share.

By setting one Tuchun against the other she has not only divided the Chinese people as a whole and split them up into warring groups but has extended the sphere of her military influence by involving the latter in disputes like those that have torn Russia asunder. By withdrawing her consent to the financial consortium, promoted by the United States and Great Britain, Japan has prevented the organization of fabulously rich China on a solid business basis. This she did by asserting her "special rights" over the control of railways in Manchuria promoted by Japanese capital.

Every move made by friendly nations remote from China to stabilize conditions in that misgoverned country has been balked by the Mikado's Government, at least that is the belief which prevails generally throughout the world.

The most recent development in this line to add to the long roll of similar achievements is Shantung, though it is not the only one by any means. It is most important, merely because the situation there calls for the exercise of the simplest form of diplomacy and international integrity. Japan is credited with wanting to hold on to one of the richest regions of China which Germany wrung from that country in settlement of a fake claim.

Japan Called to Task.

Japan seized upon the opportunity provided by the war between the Central Powers of Europe and the Allied and Associated Governments to win by military conquest the territory which Germany had illegally seized. Japan proceeded immediately not only to take over all the German properties but moved at once to confiscate them to her own use. When the rest of the world recognized the justice of the claim of China to Shantung it called the attention of Japan to her manifest duty.

The Mikado's Government expressed its willingness to return to China that which belonged to it. This was more than two years ago. Up to date Japan has not returned Shantung to China. She has offered to negotiate with China the conditions under which it will be returned. China, presumably on the advice of capable international counsellors, has replied that there is

COCHRAN WILL AVER MARRIAGE IS ILLEGAL

First Husband of Polish Bride Never Divorced, to Be Contention in Suit.

SINGER'S PAST IS TRACED

Mme. Ganna Walska Said to Have Been Plain Hannah Puaoz of Obscure Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 26.

Some of the details of the shattered romance of Alexander Smith Cochran, the wealthy New York yachtsman, and Mme. Ganna Walska, his Polish bride, have been secured by THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau in advance of legal action, but from sources regarded as authentic.

It is still a matter of speculation in the American colony here whether Mme. Walska will institute an action before Mr. Cochran files papers. The decision seems to be in the hands of the lawyers—Samuel Untermyer in New York, acting for Mr. Cochran, and Dudley Field Malone, Mme. Walska's attorney, who has sailed for New York.

This much is known, however. It is Mr. Cochran's intention to challenge the legality of his marriage to the Polish singer on the ground that she was never legally divorced from her first husband, Capt. Archadie d'Eingorn of the Russian army; that he was still alive at the time of her marriage to Mr. Cochran. Friends of Cochran have said that the Russian officer is alive yet.

Mme. Walska's second husband was Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, a prominent New York physician, whom she met and married in New York in 1915, while she was appearing as "Ma'mselle Nitouche" at the Century Theatre. He died in April, 1920.

The legal action between Mr. Cochran and his wife, however, will revolve around Mme. Walska's first marriage and subsequent separation from Capt. d'Eingorn, to whom she was married in Poland when she was 17. Her argument, it is said, will be that she obtained an ecclesiastical divorce on the grounds of drunkenness in April, 1914, through the Synod of the Holy Russian Church. THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau is advised, however, that no such grounds for a decree exist, that the only grounds that do exist for an ecclesiastical divorce in the Russian church are the same as the statutory grounds for divorce in New York State.

The story is that Mme. Walska at the time of her first marriage was none other than plain Hannah Puaoz, member of an obscure and humble family of Sieldec. She is said to have one brother, Leon Puaoz. Capt. d'Eingorn, instead of being a baron in his own right, is now said to have been "the descendant of a baron."

The Cochrans were married here in September, 1920, following a romantic courtship when both were eastbound passengers aboard the Cunarder Aquitania. In April of this year they separated, Mr. Cochran going to London and his wife to Dieppe, where she joined a party of which Harold McCormick of the Chicago Opera Company and his daughter also were members.

At about this time, THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau is informed, Mr. Cochran sent word to his wife that it was his intention to sell the home he fitted up at 14 Rue Lubeck, and at the same time instructed her that she must not return there. Mme. Walska upon receipt of his message returned to Paris from Dieppe and took quarters at the Hotel Crillon. She then, the story goes, accompanied by a lawyer, forced an entrance to her former home. This action, it is said, is what determined Mr. Cochran to seek legal recourse.

It is affirmed here by Mr. Cochran's friends that even if it is shown that Capt. d'Eingorn was dead at the time of the marriage of Mr. Cochran and Mme. Walska the New Yorker will nevertheless press his suit for divorce on other grounds.

For best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—*Adv.*

WILSON GUIDES FIGHT ON PEACE TREATIES

Calls Upon True Believers in League to Rally and Block Ratification.

OPPOSITION MAKES GAINS

Influence of Ex-President Felt by Some Democratic Senators Who Change Front.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

Woodrow Wilson is preparing to throw his influence into the fight to defeat ratification of the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties, according to well authenticated advices circulated in the Senate to-day.

He has taken the first steps to break the seclusion and privacy which have marked his existence since he stepped out of office on March 4. He has been summoning the closest of his old followers to his residence and has been sending word through them to the Capitol calling on all true believers in the League of Nations faith to rally and smite the Harding peace treaties. The move, it is explained, is not vindictive or retaliatory, but in the interest of humanity.

Mr. Wilson takes the view, according to reports, that the Harding-Hughes treaties in effect are "separate treaties" of peace with the Central Powers and therefore violate one of the cardinal principles of the Wilson doctrine. Furthermore, he contends that these treaties would keep the United States in an impossible position of isolation from world affairs.

Indifferent Now Hostile.

Information of Mr. Wilson's prospective return to the political arena had powerful results on Democratic Senators. The indifference with which they have regarded the Harding treaties has changed suddenly to intense hostility among many of them. Senator Williams (Miss.) made a vigorous speech to start an anti-treaty war on the Democratic side. He told his Democratic colleagues that "although in a moment of pessimism" he had stated his willingness to support the treaty, he had just changed his mind and would now cast his vote against it. Senator Glass (Va.) declared against the treaty.

Just how many votes the Democrats will be able to muster against the compacts remains to be seen. Thirty-three votes will defeat them. There are only thirty-six Democrats in the Senate, and some of them have indicated willingness to support the treaty. Included in this group are Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader, and Senator Hitchcock, who led the fight for the League of Nations. Not more than three Republicans can be counted against the treaty.

It seems probable that the combined efforts of Woodrow Wilson and Senator Borah, Republican irreconcilable, will fall short of defeating the treaties. It seems equally probable, however, that the opposition will assume proportions sufficient to make a powerful drive and considerably delay action.

Not to Bind Democrats.

The Democrats will caucus to-morrow to discuss the treaty situation. Indications are that no attempt will be made to bind Senators to united party action. In fact, a resolution has been prepared declaring the treaty is not a partisan question, and granting to each Senator complete freedom to vote as he pleases. A programme of reservations also has been drafted, and they are likely to come in for some discussion at the caucus.

Senator Borah continued his attack on the treaty in to-day's debate. Ratification, he contended, would greatly minimize the chances of satisfactory results from the international conference on the limitation of armament.

"We have called a conference," he said, "to consider the question of disarmament. It is my opinion that disarmament is an impossibility as long as the Versailles treaty continues in existence. With the League of Nations eliminated from it, it stands there as a complete militaristic document, making it impossible to disarm Europe until

Continued on Third Page.