

# Konta's Name Often Linked To Brisbane's

## Editor Denied He Had Heard From Konta in Eight Years

## In 1912 He Dealt With Mrs. Konta

## Konta's Wife and Son Were Interested in Factory on Brisbane's Land

(Special to The Tribune)  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Evidence of a closer connection between Arthur Brisbane and Alexander Konta than the Hearst editor has hitherto admitted is now in the hands of a member of the Senate committee investigating Brisbane's purchase of "The Washington Times" with money supplied by a pool of German-American brewers.

Besides the known intimacy between Brisbane and Konta's son, Geoffrey, who has served as the former's personal attorney, this evidence includes the record of real estate deals with Konta's wife (née Lemp, daughter of the St. Louis brewer), and of business enterprises conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Konta at various times on and near Brisbane's properties in Monmouth County, N. J.

The importance of this evidence rests in its contradiction of a statement made by Brisbane when A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, in disclosing the relation of Brisbane with the brewers, gave out a letter from Alexander Konta to Dr. Dernburg in which Konta discussed the possibility of enlisting the aid of German-American brewers in the purchase of one or more daily newspapers by the German government. At that time Brisbane said over his signature in "The Washington Times" that Konta was "a man whom I have not seen and from whom I have not heard in eight years."

### Two Years Later

It may be presumed, according to information in the hands of a member of the Senate committee, that by this statement Brisbane expected to cover the sale to Mrs. Konta in December, 1916, of the house at 42 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, which is given in the New York City Directory for 1918 as the residential address of both Alexander Konta and his son Geoffrey.

Two years later, however, in November, 1912, the real estate records of New York City show, an indenture was recorded between Brisbane and Mrs. Konta voiding a previous agreement made at the time of sale of the Forty-seventh Street house, by which Brisbane retained certain financial rights in regard to a resale.

Shortly after this the real estate deals of Brisbane and the Konta family were expanded to include the sale to Mrs. Konta of thirteen acres of property on Brisbane's Hempstead, L. I., estate. This was on May 16, 1912, six and a half years ago.

In 1915 further evidence of the Brisbane-Konta connection centers around Brisbane's other large holding of country property, the "deserted village" of Allaire, N. J. The state records at Trenton, N. J., show the incorporation, on June 21, 1915, of the Allaire Woodworkers, with Mrs. Konta holding seven shares, Geoffrey Konta, then living at Hempstead, L. I., holding two shares, and Geoffrey Konta's law partner, Karl W. Kirchwey, holding one share.

The Allaire Woodworkers, Inc., was a company formed to make toys. It occupied one of the old buildings in the "deserted village" which had been part of the flourishing iron foundry for which the place was famous many years ago.

### German Toy Makers There

Its principal stock in trade seems to have been the services of a number of German toy makers, who were subjects of the Kaiser, stranded in America by the war.

During the latter part of the Allaire Woodworkers' stay on the Brisbane property Alexander Konta, according to one of these German employees, visited the factory every Friday, bringing the payroll.

According to other information, Brisbane spent much time on his Allaire property resting and writing. He lived in a house close to the factory.

The toy factory proved unprofitable, there were many changes of management, and the company finally moved out of the antiquated old building in Allaire and settled on property in the town of Farmingdale. The Board of Trade of Farmingdale gave the land and erected a modern building on a building-and-loan plan. The entry of America into the war made it more and more difficult to get lumber and secure shipments. Under the resulting financial stress, Alexander Konta took over the active management of the venture. The Germans are now practically the only employees.

The Konta name has been connected with another curious feature of Brisbane's "deserted village"—the Allaire Inn, a typical roadside.

On September 15, 1915, the Allaire Inn, Inc., was recorded in Trenton, with its capital stock divided among William Foadick, a satellite of Brisbane; A. Brill, now dead, and Emma Meier. The last named is described locally as "a housekeeper for Mrs. Konta," and she conducted the inn for a period under Mrs. Konta's management. For a time the Allaire Inn was run as a "temperance" roadside on the favorite Brisbane-brewers' rule of "light wines and beers" only. To bring more trade, a large amount of money, said to run as high as \$15,000, was put into the

property by the Lemp and Pabat interests, the grounds were improved and the road elaborately refenced and lighted.

Mrs. Konta retired from the management, business continued poor, and a professional restaurateur was installed. Finally, the property was rented to the proprietor of a Scandinavian restaurant in New York, Miss Gerda Simonson. Under her management, with other beverages besides wine and beer, the Allaire Inn has done a flourishing business, attracting many Germans as well as Scandinavians.

The bulk of the farm employees on the Brisbane property, some of which has been leased out, are of the German race and consort pleasantly enough with the German and Austrian toy-makers still at work in the Allaire Woodworkers' plant.

# Senate Ready To Bare Deals Of Brewers

Continued from page 1

who have been summoned for the opening session of the Senate give some indication of the line that the inquiry is likely to take at the start.

### Brisbane to Appear Later

Alexander Konta, and Arthur Brisbane, who have asked to be heard, will be given opportunity a little later, as will A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Alien Property Custodian, who exposed the Brisbane deal.

John P. Gardiner, president of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, one of the six men formerly was manager of the organization bureau of the United States Brewers' Association. This is the agency through which the brewers spent the millions they raised for beer propaganda. Before the grand jury in Pittsburgh Mr. Gardiner refused to testify, on the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate himself. His brewery was sentenced to pay \$2,800 fine and a fourth of the costs of the case—about \$2,000 more.

Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, and another of the six men called. He also refused to testify at Pittsburgh, and he was actually in jail for a few hours for contempt.

### Named in Texas Case

John A. McDermott, manager of the organization bureau of the S. B. A., who also has been summoned, also refused to testify at Pittsburgh. During the hearing of the Texas cases evidence was introduced that McDermott had contributed to the "Gardiner fund" which contributed annually to the Texas brewers' war chest.

W. Feizenspan, president of the U. B. A., the man who gathered and managed the Brisbane fund, and a contributor of \$25,000 on his personal share in making Brisbane "100 per cent owner" of "The Washington Times," has been called. He also is A. J. Sunstein, treasurer of the Protective League of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, and George F. Dieterle, of Cincinnati, member of the executive committee of this protective league.

The following official memorandum was prepared by Mr. Humes for the guidance of the Senate, fixing the lines in the Pittsburgh case:

"Perhaps one of the best illustrations to be found in the State of Iowa, where a three-cornered agreement was entered into with the local political organization of the State of Iowa by Messrs. Andrea (he is the man who gave \$42,000 of brewers' money for use by the disloyal National German-American Alliance), John Gardiner and A. Sunstein, by the terms of which they were to pay into the Iowa campaign fund the sum of \$97,000, and the local political organization to raise within the State of Iowa an equal sum. A third of this amount (\$12,500) was to be paid by Andrea, a third (\$12,500) was to be paid by John Gardiner, and the remaining \$72,000 by the organization bureau of the United States Brewers' Association, and a third (\$12,500) by A. Sunstein, and this money was in fact paid."

# Time Zones in U. S. Change After Jan. 1

## Lines Move Westward by Order of Federal Board Fixing New Limits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—New and official boundaries for time zones in the United States, unifying existing lines and moving them slightly westward, were announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to become effective at 2 a. m., January 1 next. This order is pursuant to the daylight saving act, which in addition to authorizing advance of the clock during the summer, provided for permanent United States standard time, and required the commission to define the limits of the standard time zones, which previously had been fixed only by custom of cross-continent railroad or city-local law.

The line fixed by the commission, separating the Eastern and Central time zones, beginning at Clinton, Green Lake, follows the boundary of Michigan, through Toledo, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield, Galland, Marion, Columbus, Lancaster, Newbas, and Clinton, Ohio; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Dunganon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Mexico, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the northern boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola River to the Gulf of Mexico.

Between Central and Mountain time zones the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D., and following the Missouri River to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kansas; Wagonka, Clinton, Okla.; Saxe, Okla.; Sweet Water, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex., and the 100th meridian to the Rio Grande River.

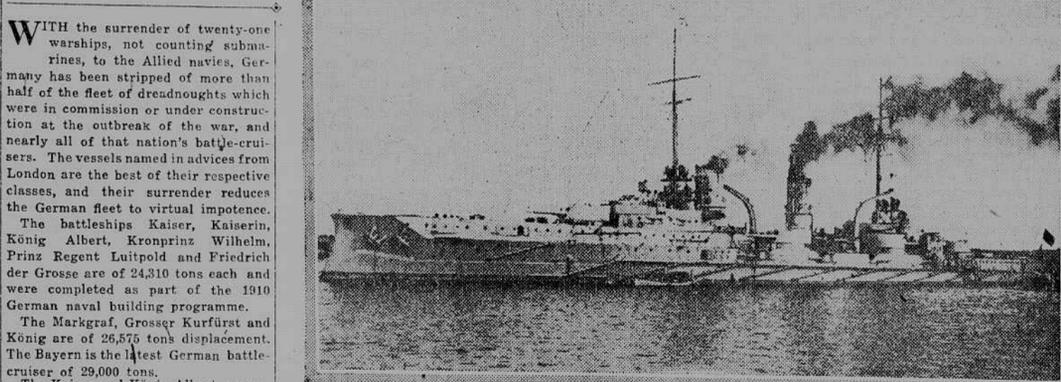
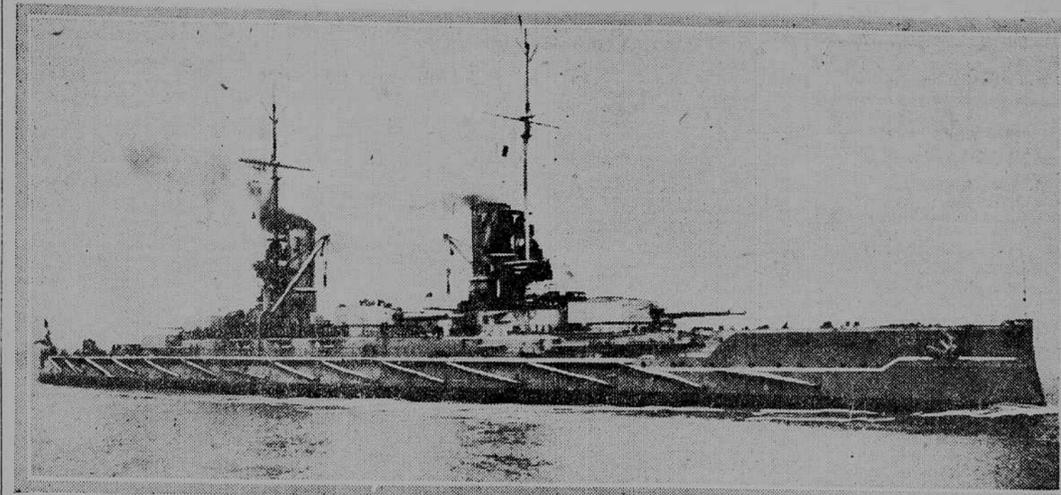
Between Mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the eastern boundary of the Blackfoot Indian reservation, in Montana, and the Continental Divide, to Helena, Butte and Dillon, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad and the western and southern boundaries of Utah to the 113th meridian, thence to Sellsman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado River to the Mexican boundary.

All of Alaska is left within a single time zone, the commission holding that it cannot deal with this matter nor with the omission of the Hawaiian Islands from the terms of the daylight saving act.

### To Resume Railroad Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—To allow work to be started on railroad construction delayed by the war the War Industries Board today issued an order giving lumber shipments for railroad a priority rating higher than that accorded any other class of commodities.

# Germans Lose Half of Dreadnoughts by Surrender



Six of the battleships given up by the Germans are of the class of the Friedrich der Grosse, shown in the upper picture, and are among the finest ships of the German navy. Six battle cruisers, most of them of the older type shown in the lower photograph, have been surrendered.

WITH the surrender of twenty-one warships, not counting submarines, to the Allied navies, Germany has been stripped of more than half of the fleet of dreadnoughts which were in commission or under construction at the outbreak of the war, and nearly all of that nation's battle-cruisers. The vessels named in advices from London are the best of their respective classes, and their surrender reduces the German fleet to virtual impotence.

The battleships Kaiser, Kaiserin, König Albert, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Prinz Regent Luitpold and Friedrich der Grosse are of 24,310 tons each and were completed as part of the 1910 German naval building programme.

The Markgraf, Grosser Kurfürst and König are of 26,575 tons displacement. The Bayern is the latest German battle-cruiser of 29,000 tons.

The Kaiser and König Albert, accompanied by the cruiser Strassburg, made a cruise to East Africa and the principal ports of South America before the war.

### Battle-Cruisers Yielded

Of the five battle-cruisers to be surrendered by Germany, the Seydlitz, the Moltke and the Von der Tann are of 24,600 tons and were completed before the war, while the Hindenburg and the Derflinger, the two latest and speediest battle-cruisers in the German navy, were completed during the war. Both of them took part in the Battle of Jutland.

The Von der Tann visited the United States in 1912.

The light cruisers Bremen, Brummer, Frankfurt, Köln, Dresden, and probably the Emden, are the very latest of this type of ships possessed by the Germans. They are noted for their speed and long range, although possessing vulnerable armor.

The appearance of the Dresden and the Emden in the foregoing list of light

cruisers recalls to mind the fact that two ships of these names have been sunk during the war. The Dresden was sunk by the British under Admiral Sturdee in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the battle in which the British avenged the loss of the fleet under Admiral Cradock. The Emden, famous raider commanded by Captain Müller, was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Indian Ocean, following a stormy career in Far Eastern waters and the Pacific and Indian oceans.

### Envoy Meets British

The German cruiser Königsberg, which carried the Soviet plenipotentiaries on their visit to the British fleet, met the British November 15. The delegates were received the same

# Fears Autocratic Rule Unless China Grows in Own Way

## Dr. C. T. Wang Here to Urge Society to Promote Friendship

Unless China is permitted to work out her destiny without interference from other nations she may develop along autocratic and militaristic lines, in which case, with her vast resources and population, she would become "a menace to the world's peace," according to Dr. C. T. Wang, leader of the Constitutional movement in China, who came here from Washington to address a meeting in the City Club yesterday, at which plans for the formation of a Chinese-American Society were made.

Dr. Wang was the Vice-President of the Senate of the first Parliament of the Republic of China.

"The object of my visit," he said in an interview following the meeting, "is to place the cause of China before the American people in order that they may help us develop along democratic and constitutional lines."

People Are Awakening

"If China were to develop along autocratic lines, then indeed she would become, with her 400,000,000 population and vast resources, a menace to the world's peace. Her people are gradually awakening. Everything depends upon the way in which they are developed. If she is permitted to work out her own destiny, without any outside interference, she will grow along peaceful industrial lines."

"We have to look to America to see that she is given her chance to develop in that way."

Commenting on China's attitude toward the world war, Dr. Wang said: "The thinking men in China knew that the battles being fought in France were not fought for the peoples of Europe alone. They knew that China's destiny was linked with that of the Allies, particularly America, which we regard as our warmest friend."

"China felt that she should do her share. One contribution was to send about 200,000 coolies, who were used for various constructional purposes by the Allies. We have sent our quota of men to serve in the Siberian expeditionary forces. China would have done more had the enlightened elements been in control of the political situation."

# 22,000,000 Troops Convoys by British

## Only 4,391 Were Lost on Transports During Four Years of the War

LONDON, Nov. 18.—During the war the British Admiralty transport service conveyed by sea 22,000,000 soldiers, with the loss at sea of only 4,391. More than 120,000,000 tons of naval and military stores and more than 2,000,000 animals also were transported. It is a great pleasure for me to beg you on behalf of his majesty's government to convey to the Polish people a message of our sincere congratulations.

"I never felt better in my life," said Mr. Mann, "but I have no plans as to the future, and will not make any until I have consulted my physicians. I do not think they will find anything wrong with me."

# Strong Polish State Demanded by Lodge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, introduced a resolution today declaring the Senate favors the creation of a strong independent Polish state, with free access to the sea.

"An underground movement here and abroad opposes a strong Polish state in Europe," said Senator Lodge. He added that his resolution is in the same terms as Point 12 of the President's fourteen points, and that it "will show

# Ship Adrift at Sea; Crew Stricken by Grip

## Wireless Call for Help Is Sent Off by the Normanby, Helpless in Storm

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Officers of the steamship City of Bombay, which arrived here today from India, reported that on Friday, while several hundred miles off the coast, they picked up a wireless call for help from the British steamer Normanby. The message said that all hands on the vessel were ill with influenza and the ship was helpless.

At the time the City of Bombay was battling a storm of hurricane proportions and was not able to go to the assistance of the distressed vessel. The Normanby was bound westward from Liverpool.

# Poles Are Thanked For Aid to Allies

## Message of Congratulations Sent to National Committee by Balfour

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has sent the following letter to the Polish National Committee:

"At this moment, when the armistice has set the seal on the united efforts of the Allies in the cause of freedom, his majesty's government is more than ever conscious of the loyal cooperation which it received from the Poles during the course of this cruel war. It is a great pleasure for me to beg you on behalf of his majesty's government to convey to the Polish people a message of our sincere congratulations."

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# German Finances Scanned by Allies To Fix Indemnity

## National Debt Now Three-fifths Estimated Wealth of Entire Country

## See Heavier Taxes

## War Cost Kaiser's People \$35,000,000,000, With More To Be Paid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by government agencies here with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay big sums as reparation for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by war bonds held within the empire, is now nearly \$35,000,000,000, or almost three-fifths of the estimated national wealth of eighty billions.

Although there has been no official announcement or intimation of the aggregate amount which the Allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions of dollars, and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to revive her peace time industries and trade and to tax these for state purposes. Financial observers here say some claims for reparation and restitution set forth by interests in a few Allied nations are extravagant, because they are beyond Germany's ability, even though this is estimated at the highest.

### May Increase Taxes

The victorious Allies will not concern themselves primarily, it is believed, with Germany's redemption of her own national debt, since this is largely internal. Comparatively small amounts of German war bonds are owned outside Germany, and perhaps the largest sums are held by citizens of the United States, former German subjects. Officials here who have known internal conditions in Germany in the past do not believe the government will repudiate the interest on its debt, but think that taxes will be made so heavy as to force citizens to turn in their bonds in settlement. In this way the debt would be cancelled without actual repudiation.

There is some discussion in official circles of the advisability of the Allies requiring payment of an indefinite amount for reparation, this sum to be determined in the future by commissions as the physical reconstruction progresses in Belgium and France and the actual cost of the work becomes more clearly determined. It is pointed out that future prices cannot be measured accurately at present. Interest on the part of American officials in the subject is somewhat indirect, however, inasmuch as the government expects none of the payments to go to its credit.

### Huns' Burden To Be Heavy

Whatever may be the weight of the final bill for reparation and restitution to be placed on Germany, the enormity of the task ahead of her may be illustrated by comparison of her national debt with that of the United States. Germany has 66,000,000 population and \$80,000,000,000 of estimated wealth to pay \$35,000,000,000 of war debt already created, or approximately \$23,000,000,000 within another six months. This means that the per capita burden will be at least three times greater in Germany than in the United States.

# Davis Formally Nominated Ambassador at London

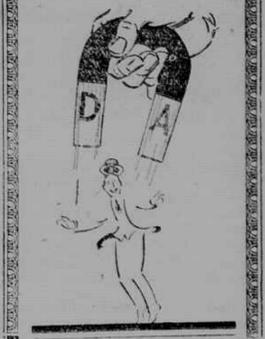
## Washington, Nov. 18.—John W. Davis was formally nominated today by President Wilson to be American Ambassador to Great Britain, and Alexander O. King, of Atlanta, was nominated to succeed Mr. Davis as solicitor general.

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