Konta Admits His Friendship For Germany

New Yorker, at Brisane Inquiry, Denies That He Upheld the Lusitania Case

Witnesses Riddle Hammerling Story

Hearst's Editor Appears at Hearing Ready to Take the Witness Stand

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Alexander Konta, of New York, who wrote to Dr. Berthard Dernburg, the Kaiser's agent in America, outlining a scheme for combining the German and beer interests in the secret purchase of a newspaper for propaganda purposes, was undergoing a severe grilling at the hands of the Senate committee inquiring into the beer-Brisbane-German relationship when the hearing was adjourned to-day.

He had already been caught in the admission that he had denounced the Central Powers publicly from the time the Lusitania was sunk, though he was still "filled with gratitude to Germany" months later. The hearing closed with a promise by Senator Wolcott to make a careful check of events to find whether at the time named Germany had earned that gratitude by driving the Russians from Hungary, as Konta intimated.

Arthur Brisbane, whose purchase of "The Washington Times" with a fund raised by brewers, and the subsequent publication by "The Times" of attacks on America's allies and articles in opposition to the draft and to the sending abroad of American troops, etc., are among the chief reasons for the inquiry, will follow Konta on the stand. He appeared at the hearing for the first time to-day. There also reappeared Robert Crain, the "Dear Bob" of the Reiganspan correspondence in connection with "The Washington Times" deal, who is counsel for the United States Brewers' Association.

Hammerling Defends Self

The major part of to-day's hearing was taken up with the affairs of Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Mr. Hammerling closed his testimony with an impassioned declaration of his loyalty, and a recital of a list of his patriotic activities, including the purchase of Allied as well as American war bonds and vigorous support of Red Cross and similar organizations.

He was followed by former associates and employes, men whom he had denounced as "blackmailers," who testified:

That Ambassador von Bernstorff visited Hammerling's office shortly before the appearance of the advertisement he put out urging munitions workers to quit their jobs.

That he had been warned not only by employes, but by outsiders, that this advertisement was German propaganda, and that one man who warned him found several hundred extra dollars in his next pay envelope. "I suppose for keeping my mouth shut," he said.

That Hammerling had communicated with Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German "diplomats" who directed the terrorism campaign in America.

That he had persecuted men who refused to sign the "appeal to the American peole" carried in the advertisement.

Testimony Is Refuted

That, contrary to have his own testimony, he had plainly shown in conversation that he knew the advertisement was pro-German propaganda.

That the influence of the committee on public information had been used to stop a revolt against Hammerling which was growing among the foreign language newspaper publishers.

That his association, purporting to be representative of the foreign language press, was really a private advertising agency, aiming to dominate the foreign language papers, and that it mulcted both advertisers and publishers when possible.

Mr Konta prefaced his testimony by reading a long printed statement, in which he replied to the charges against him, denied having any knowledge of the Brisbane deal, protesting his loyalty and recounted his services to the United States. When it was finished the liveliest hour so far of the hearings began, as he was asked to reconcile his explanations with the facts shown in his correspondence.

Konta in Official Post

In his prepared statement Konta declared that in the corly days of the war his sympathies were with Hungary and against Russia, but explained that he was in close sympathy with the party working for Hungarian independence. He said that he had sent the President a memorandum urging war with Austria shortly before war was actually declared, and that partly because of this he was placed in "Washington" at the head of the American-Hungarian Loyalty League, which he proceeded to organize.

He went to some length in explaining the finances of this organization, whose complete loyalty he defended vigorously and denied that he or any one else had made any profit from it.

"I have interpolated this statement," he said, "in order to make a positive denial of the statement published in The New York Tribune and elsewhere that we have squandered between $200,000 and $300,000 of the government's money and have spent $8,000 in publicity for the league.

"The chairman of the Committee on Public Information (George Creel) has certified taat the total cost of the American-Hungarian League to the government is $14,000. Of this money I have personally handled only $2,040.27. In addition to that, we have paid our own publicity expenses out of the $25,000 of membership subscriptions, and I have also paid many incidental expenses out of my own pocket."

"I have also seen it stated," he says a little later, "that in the course of an address which I made in December, 1915, I defended the Lusitania outrage upon the ground that the Lusitania was carrying munitions. This statement is false.

Quotes From The Tribune

"Among the New York newspapers which gave credence to it was The Tribune. Yet I find among my clippings a clipping from The Tribune of December 8, 1915, which reported this very speech. This Tribune article is entitled "Hungarian Editor Denounces Plots—Conspiracies to Wreck Munitions Plants in United States Called Treason." In the course of this article The Tribune quoted me as follows:

"Deploring the recent attempts to destroy munitions plants by Teutonic agents and sympathizers Alexander Konta, the Hungarian editor, pointed out the rights and duties of naturalized Hungarians in a speech in the Yorkville Branch of the Public Library last night.

"'The sinking of the Lusitania was characterized by Mr. Konta as worse than an atrocity; it was a blunder committed with total lack of understanding of the American spirit, and lost the cause of the Central Powers irretrievably in this country.'"

Mr. Konta then takes up his recent experiences with government agents, declaring that Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, of the Military Intelligence Bureau, gave him a "clean slate"; that he had put all his books, papers and records at the disposal of the various inquirers, and had himself turned over a copy of the letter to Dernburg.

Explains Dernburg Letter

He explained, he said, to Major Biddle, of the Military Intelligence in New York, his writing of this letter.

"In the latter part of March, 1915," he said, "I attended by invitation a dinner at the German Club in New York City. I was not a member of the club and have never been a member. I was seated next to Dr. Dernburg. During the evening he complained bitterly about his inability to place before the American public the German side of matters connected with the war.

"He stated that he thought a newspaper ought to be purchased for such a purpose, and he said that unfortunately there were no funds at the disposal of the German officials for that purpose. He asked me whether, if funds could be obtained, I would act as broker in the matter, and with that end in view whether I would procure for him some data as to the financial standing of the various New York papers.

"A day or two later I wrote him the report or letter which Mr. Palmer has made public. I had two motives in doing this, one to earn a commission, the other to take advantage of an opportunity of obtaining a medium to combat prohibition sentiments. Dr. Dernburg did not acknowledge this letter and I have never seen or heard from him since."

Returning U. S. Troops Greeted Here by Baker

Secretary of War Boards Liner Lapland to Shake Hands With the Soldiers

Glad and Proud, He Says

More Than 3,000 Men Are Brought Into Port as Wilson's Ship Leaves Pier

The White Star Liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday with nearly 2,000 American soldiers just ahead of the Atlantic Transport Liner, Minnekahda, which brought more than 3,000, made a dramatic entry into the port. The soldiers were welcomed home by Secretary Baker himself.

Fog veiled the harbor as the Lapland emerged from the Narrows and her passengers barely could see even the attendant fireboats. As the Lapland came abreast of the Statue of Liberty, the Police Band, which had come aboard at Quarantine, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." About 2,000 men sang.

As the last note died away a great gray ship appeared, outward bound, escorted by destroyers. The soldiers cheered as they recognized the George Washington, which was taking the President to France. The Lapland's decks were banked solidly with men in olive drab as the two ships passed. An aviator gave up the pursuit of the George Washington to hover above the incoming troop ship.

Baker Becomes Popular

Mr. Baker became exceedingly popular when the men, upon arriving at the pier, learned who he was. Before his identity was made known, however, the returning troops were more interested in the canteen women of the Red Cross, who provided sandwiches and coffee.

The Secretary of War, who had had the right of way in Hoboken, found different conditions when he came over to the White Star pier to meet the Lapland. Passes issued by his subordinates were recognized, but Mr. Baker, without one, had some difficulty at first in getting to the gangplank. Presently his coming was heralded and he went aboard the Lapland amid cheers from the soldiers on shipboard and on the pier.

"I'd like to go aboard the vessel and meet the boys," said the Secretary to Brigadier General McManus, of the Embarkation Headquarters. "I've read about how the boys came home, but I have not boarded an incoming transport. I have been exceedingly anxious to meet one and mingle with the men and I took advantage of this occasion to greet these troops on the Lapland."

"We'll go aboard at once," said General McManus, and as the two walked the gangplank, several lusty-lunged soldiers shouted: "Oh, you Cleveland."

All Well in Cleveland

"How's everything in Cleveland, Mr. Baker?" some one shouted.

The Secretary of War smiled and informed the inquisitors that all was well in Cleveland.

Instantly a cheer went up from the men on the Lapland, and when it subsided Mr. Baker said:

"You all look fine, boys. I'm mighty glad to see you all so well. I'm exceedingly proud of you, and I know the country is, too."

He inquired the way to the sick bay where there lay twenty men with severe wounds. He passed from cot to cot, shaking hands with the sufferers. The Secretary asked each man where he had fought and how he had come by his wounds, and then informed them that the nation could nevery repay the men who had spilled their blood and suffered for the cause of his country and of right.

The Lapland brought more than 250 officers and 1,704 men, 200 of the officers being casuals of no particular command. Two hundred of the men had been rescued from the Tuscania when she was torpedoed, and all said they were glad to get off the seas at last.

Influenze on Lapland

As the Lapland was about to leave Liverpool a mild form of influenza broke out among the soldiers, and five men seriously ill of the disease were taken ashore. When two days out of port the diseases spread in a mild form and twelve cases were in the ship's hospital when the Lapland arrived.

Throughout the long trip across the Atlantic the American fighters were requested to wear gauze bandages around the mouth and nose.

Judge Appeals For Jurors' Aid Against "Reds"

Mulqueen Asks Talesmen to Act With Authorities in Crushing of Bolshevism

Says Law Must Be Kept

Necessity for Measures to Prevent Disorders Here This Month Emphasized

Addressing members of the two grand juries, newly impanelled for the current month, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, sitting in the Court of General Sessions, called on the talesmen yesterday to do their utmost, as patriotic Americans, to aid the constituted forces of law and order in nipping any Bolshevist movements which may develop in New York City.

Judge Mulqueen did not designate the Bolsheviki by name in his address to the jurors, but he said later:

"I meant the Bolsheviki. I wanted to make it plain that the ballot, not the bullet, and the torch, is the remedy for evils in the American system. Our laws provide a ready way in which our institutions may be changed legally and properly. Riot and revolutions are neither legal nor proper.

"While we must carefully guard our liberties, and the highest among them are free speech and a free press, that must not prevent us from punishing those who, either by written or spoken word, preach riot and revolution. A nation which is not strong enough to maintain itself will perish. Our government is strong, for its foundation is in the hearts of the people, and it possesses ample powers to protect itself and destroy its enemies.

Many Agitators Thieves

"Many of the agitators here, as in Russia, want to make trouble so that they may ply their nefarious trades as thieves and worse, just as they are doing in Russia. Of course, there are some honest but deluded men among their followers. But they must obey our laws or take the consequences.

"The American flag stands for light, law and liberty. There is no room in this country for any flag or symbol which represents principles other than those which the Stas arnd Stripes stands for. We Americans intend to maintain our government against Bolshevism and attacks within and without.

"Our brave soldiers," Judge Mulqueen told the jurors," are returning from their victorious battles with the Hun abroad. It is up to you to see that the law is maintained in this city this month.

"At this time there are elements in our population that despise America. They enjoy our hospitality; they thrive here and enjoy freedom which they would not have dared dream of in their own lands, and, led by many who should know better, they make war on the American flag. We are still at war with such lawlessness right here in New York City. They wish to substitute another flag for the American colors; they wish to destroy our institutions.

Urges War on Criminals

"The war which our country has waged," continued Judge Mulqueen, "was not only for our own safety, but for the safety of the whole world. It is practically ended. But there is another war which is constantly going on. Just as the best element of people from all over the world are attracted to New York because here the greatest prizes are offered for professional skill, business sagacity and success and the greatest field offered for honest endeavor of every kind, so other elements are attracted here for the very same reasons.

"The Bible says where bodies are there will be vultures. The same thing is true in these modern days. Where treasure is there are thieves, murdrers and other criminals gatheed together. It is vour duty to combat these criminals and those who are seeking to destroy our institutions."

Judge Mulqueen told the jurors of the wonderful pluck shown by the 27th Division, made up of New York boys, in France. He concluded:

"You do not need any spur, but I ask you to keep in mind the spirit of those boys."

Smith's Counsel Argues Election Case Appeal

Willing to Let Whitman See Ballots After Governor-Elect Gets Certificate

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—With the purpose of delaying further litigation over the Whitman recount tangle until after Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith receives his certificates of election, Senator James A. Foley and Abram I. Elkus, attorneys for Mr. Smith, appeared before the Court of Appeals today. They say that Governor Whitman can then examine all the ballots he likes in his effort to have himself declared elected.

They argued on its merits the appeal of Mr. Smith from the Fawcett decision, under which Governor Whitman would have been permitted to review the ballots in Richmond County. Mr. Smith's attorneys held that as he had appealed from the decision of the Appelate Division, second department, affirming the Fawcett decision, a stay was needed until the court had acted on the appeal. The Governor could have proceeded to examine the ballots to-day but for the order to show cause granted the Smith attorneys yesterday by Judge Cardozo, of the Court of Appeals. A. S. Gilbert, attorney for Governor Whitman, was given until tomorrow to file a brief.

Arguments on the Philbin decision, preventing Governor Whitman from examining New York and Bronx County ballots until after Mr. Smith has been certified as Governor will be heard by the court on Friday. An early decision is asked, and it will probably be given by Saturday. This decision will determine the fate of all the actions for the recount, it is expected.

Settling Russia's Bills

Russia still owes a considerable amount of money in Japan for goods purchased there, and the Japanese government has recently reimbursed private Japanese creditors, on behalf of the Russian government, to the extent of approximately $40,000,000, according to advices from Yokohama. Exchequer bonds have been issued to cover the advances.

It Happens in the Best Regulated Families - - By BRIGGS

Scandinavia Safe From Bolsheviki, Say Visiting Editors

Hotbed of German Propaganda, They Admit, but Agitators Fails to Win People to Teutons' Cause

Very little headway has been made with Bolshevist doctrines in Norway, Sweden or Denmark, according to the group of Scandinavian editors now visiting this country as the guests of the United States government.

Of extreme agitation, they declared yesterday, there has been much, particularly in Denmark. There, great quantities of propaganda and legions of agitators have been unloosed. And among the syndaclists and some of the far Left Socialists these have produced a profound effect. They have also, the visitors stated, succeeded in creating a good deal of noise and discussion. But of genuine results, the journalists agreed, they have been largely barren. To a man, also, the visitors deprecated any suggestions that a red wave of revolution is imperilling all Europe.

"The extreme talk is largely subsiding," declared Valdemar Calster, of the "Nattionaltidende," of Copenhagen.

Of conditions at Bolshevik headquarter in Russia, the Scandinavions said, they had no more reliable information than have we in America.

"The Bolshevik leaders," Tage Haberstadt, of the Copenhagen "Politiken," explained, "place a strict embargo of silence as to political affairs on all foreigners who are permitted to leave their country, and this makes it very difficult to gain any real insight into the course of events there. The general feeling in Denmark, however, is that the present regime cannot survive the winter."

The possibility of a Bolshevist uprising in Germany also was considered unlikely.

"A republican Germany now seems a surety," said Herman Lehmkurl, of the "Verdens Gang," of Christiania.

All the Scandinavians, but especially the Danes in the party, expressed themselves strongly on the subject of Schleswig and the need for its restoration to Denmark. They do not, they protested, wish to take advantage of Germany in her hour of defeat and seize the whole of Schleswig-Holstein, thus sowing the possible seeds of future war, but they feel that as a matter of international justice the northern portion of Schleswig should be immediately restored. American backing for this at the peace table, the journalists declared, is eagerly awaited in the Scandinavian countries.

Yesterday, under the guidance of the committee of public information, the editors made an automobile tour of the city and its bridges. The thing which appeared most thoroughly to arouse their curiosity, however, was not American, but Chinese—the remnants of the old Chinatown, as they sprawl out west of Chatham Square. It was the first time most of them had ever seen Chinese in any numbers, living in their own fashion.

In the evening the party took in the movies at the Rivoli.

To-day their programme calls for visits to the Woolworth tower, the Stock Exchange, the Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum and City Hall, with a possible reception by the Mayor. In the evening they are to be the guests of the local Scandinavian newspaper editors at dinner at Henry's Scandivanian restaurant, 61 West Thirty-sixth Street, following which they will attend the performance at the Winter Garden. After the theatre they are to visit "The New York Times" office and watch the first edition come off the presses.

Nicholas Refuses to Admit His Deposition

PARIS, Dec. 4.—"My deposition mas but a straw cast to see which way the wind blows," said King Nicholas of Montenegro to a "Matin" representative.

"If a meeting was held at Podgoritza (where the Montenegrin National Assembly is reported to have met) I have not had the slightest news of it. Such a meeting could have been held only under the shadow of bayonets. A legal plebiscite is not carried out by armed force. That is why I consider what has passed down there as being without importance."

Public Advised Not to Dispose of Liberty Bonds

Director of Publicity Wilson Pays Tribute to Papers for Loyal Support

Frank R. Wilson, director of Liberty Loan publicity, asked New York Advertising Club members at a club luncheon yesterday to help in a campaign to educate the American people against selling their Liberty bonds.

if the nation now were to enter into a period of reckless spending the big economic lesson of the war, that of saving, would be lost, he said. The Liberty loans have increased the number of American bondholders from 300,000 to 30,000,000. So long as the government is paying interest to the rank and file, he added, there is provided a security against economic unrest, but let the war bonds become concentrated in the hands of the rich, so that the majority is compelled to pay interest to the minority, then there has been provided occasion for social unrest.

Telling the story of how advertising helped put over the last Liberty Loan, which was the biggest war loan in history, Mr. Wilson said:

"As the government does not pay directly for any advertising space, patriotic individuals and business organizations developed the coöperative advertising practice of paying for space in newspapers. Thus 75,000 pages in daily newspapers were donated, at a cost of $3,750,000. But the newspapers gave much more than they were paid for—120,000 pages of free space in all."

Red Cross Plans To Be Big Peace Relief Agency

Organization Built Up for War To Be Preserved, Says H. P. Davison, in Announcing Christmas Roll

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, announced yesterday that the Christmas roll call of the organization for tht enrollment of members was in preparation for the larger sphere of peace-time work, in which the Red Cross henceforth would be active. The war would leave in its wake epidemics and famines, he declared, calling for the aid of the Red Cross, but the organization built up during the war would continue to function, he said, after the last war ill had been dispelled. In his statement he says:

"Since the armistice was signed I have had an opportunity to confer in Paris with the heads of all American Red Cross Commissions in Europe, and later in Washington with the President of the United States, the War Council of the Red Cross, the managers of the fourteen Red Cross divisions of the United States, and with the heads of our departments at national headquarters. I am, therefore, able to speak with knowledge and assurance in saying that the benefit work of the American Red Cross is to go forward on a great scale—not alone, as heretofore, for purposes o frelief in war, but as an agency of peace and permanent humane service.

"The problem of reconstruction, involving the feeding and caring for the distressed civilian population of Europe, are of such magnitude that necessarily they must be met very largely by the governments of our allies, with whom our own government will coöperate.

"The great task of fighting tuberculosis, promoting child welfare and caring for refugees, with which the American Red Cross has concerned itself so effectively in France, Italy and Belgium, will at an early date be assumed by the governments, the Red Cross organizations and the relief societies of those countries which, now that they are released from the terrific burden of waging war, naturally desire to take care, as far as they can, of their own people.

"The war programme of the American Red Cross will thus steadily and rapidly merge itself into a peace programme. The wake of the war will, however, reveal the prevalence of disease and give rise to epidemics and emergencies which in all parts of the world will call for unlimited voluntary effort.

"There may be perfect confidence that the peace activities of the Red Cross wil be conducted under able and inspiring leadership. The chapters will maintain their organizations upon a scale adequate to the new demands to be made upon them. Local committees will indeed, appreciate more and more the value of having in their midst strong and efficient Red Cross chapters. The divisional organizations will be maintained, always ready for service, and national headquarters will have a large and efficient personnel to direct the activities of the organization as a whole.

"For th ecompletion of this war work and for the institution of this peace programme the Red Cross is, fortunately, in a healthy financial condition. Abundant occasion for the use of large sums of money and great quantities of garments and other supplies will continue to arise, but it is believed that there will by no further need for intensive campaigns for funds."

Baruch Resigns; Industry Board Abolished Jan. 1

Some of Its Activities To Be Transferred to Permanent Departments—Said To Be of Lasting Value

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries Board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the War Industries Board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

In the correspondence made public to-day the President expressed the hope that Mr. Baruch would remain in Washington, so that the government might continue to have the benefit of his advice.

After agreeing with Mr. Baruch as to when the work of the board should be discontinued, the President said:

"It is with a feeling of very sincere regret that I see this admirable and efficient agency discontinued. I have constantly felt the spirit and quality of the work it has been doing, and it has been a source of great confidence to me in the prosecution of the war that the tasks of the board were in such hands."

Mr. Baruch gave as his reason for resigning that with the signing of the armistice and the consequent cancellation of contracts there was no longer a shortage of materials, and the War Industries Board immediately removed its curtailments.

"In like manner," he said, "the necessity for maximum prices is disappearing, except in a few isolated cases which can best be regulated through the War Trade Board."

Mr. Baruch said the facilities of the board had been put at the disposal of the various contracting agencies of the government, and that the activities believed to be of lasting value are being transferred to permanent departments of the government, where they may be carried forward. He suggested that the various heads of commodity divisions might render much valuable assistance in the future as trade advisors to the Department of Commerce and the War Trade Board. The President indicated that he concurred.

"I venture to suggest," Mr. Baruch wrote, "that the various commodity heads of the War Industries Board and those who have been associated with them may in the years to come render much valuable assistance as trade advisors to the Department of Commerce and the War Trade Board. I hope that in this and in other ways it may be found possible to continue the promotion of a better understanding between the government and industry, including in this term employers and employes alike."

Hulbert Threat To Quit Reported In Dock Dispute

Commissioner, in Letter to Mayor, Hints at Monopolization of City's Piers by a Powerful Combine

With applications pouring in for ten times the amount of docking space at New York piers now available, Dock Commissioner Hulbert yesterday wrote Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment another sharp letter, urging immediate action in the direction of providing more piers. It is reported that Commissioner Hulbert has told the Mayor that unless the city begins action soon he would resign.

Commissioner Hulbert throws out hints of monopolization of the city's piers by "powerful railroad interests and the transatlantic shipping combine."

"These powerful interests," says Commissioner Hulbert, "have wielded an influence with the federal authorities to such an extent that of the billion dollars in round numbers which have been appropriated for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, less than 3 per cent have been expended in New York harbor, notwithstanding the fact that one-half of the commerce of the United States entered and cleared through this port, and 75 per cent of the customs duties have been collected here.

Far Behind City's Growth

"In the last twenty years the population of the city has increased 2,786,287, the commerce five times, while the development of the docking facilities have been practically at a standstill."

Commissioner Hulbert renews his suggestion for making additional piers serviceable for ocean-going tonnage by the transfer of the Sound steamers to the East River, which, he says, will enable the Sound lines to obtain cheaper rentals and the city to obtain a large income from the piers that are not now productive. The Commissioner again informs the Mayor that mayors of other cities are sending their agents to steamship companies in New York, offering great inducements to them to come to their ports.

Annexed to his letter, Commissioner Hulbert forwards to the Mayor copies of letters from eighteen different shipping concerns, asking for more berthing space.

Some of the Requests

The Kerr Steamship Company offers $120,000 a year for three years for Piers 14 and 15.

The Moore & McCormack Company, of 29 Broadway, offer 7½ per cent rental on the cost of a new pier, 1,2000 feet long and 125 feet wide.

The Russian Transport Company, of 42 Broadway, says the Russian American Line contemplates extending its business and is looking out for a pier suitable for passenger business.

The Cunard Company says that while they have lost many ships during the war, they are handling a very large number of additional vessels under requisition by the British government, and they desire at least two additional piers, preferably on the North River.

Hitch Harrison turns in to his chief, Commissioner Hulbert, a list of forty-three applications he has been obliged to turn down for lack of berthing space, and remarks:

"When you multiply this list by ten, which number of applications for berths has been refused by my dockmasters, you can see the necessity of providing another shedded pier."

The Rescue of the Sandwich

The great American sandwich is safe. One of the corner stones of the republic, jeopardized for a moment has been salvaged and restored. What would it profit a people to drive the foe out of France if it lost its peacetime staple? America might do without coal, might subsist on short rations and "victory" breads, might eat grass for meat and stalks for bread, but the thought that its sandwiches might be cut off sends a shiver of apprehension down myriad spines.

Contest Over Russian Funds Taken to Polk

Old Regime Representatives in Zemstvos Union Seek State Department's Aid

Lawyer Sent to Capital

Attorney for Bolsheviki to Present His Side of Case Later On During Week

A representative of Coudert Brothers, lawyers, left here last night for Washington to plead the cause of the old regime representatives in New York of the All Russian Union of Zemstvos before Acting Secretary of State Frank Polk. Alexander Sakhnovsky is the head of the Americanc ommission of this Russian relief organization which has on deposit in New York banks sums of money variously estimated from $450,000 to $1,500,000.

George F. Hurd, of Green, Hurd & Stowell, said on Tuesday that he also was planning to go to Washington this week to lay the other side of the case before Mr. Polk. Mr. Hurd holds a power of attorney, executed at Moscow, for the Zemstvos Union, by Benjamin Sverdloff, chief of the organization and a Bolshevik appointee. A brother of Sverdloff is a member of the executive committee of the Bolsheviki in Moscow and according to Mr. Sakhnovsky, their sister is Mrs. Trotsky. The power of attorney was brought out of Russia by Poited States Consul DeWitt C. Poole and was forwarded to Mr. Hurd from Stockholm through the State Department.

Mr. Hurd yesterday explained:

"The principal source of our information concerning the character and purposes of the present organization of the Cities and Zemstvos Union is Allen Wardwsll, of the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, who was until recently representative in Russia of the American Red Cross. In a letter to us from Mr. Wardwell (who is now in New York), dated at Moscow, September 16, 1918, he said: 'In all the muddle of Russian affairs at the present time I find that Mr. Sverdloff is one of the few men who are refusing to be turned aside from his work, for he is using his entire energy for the relief of a suffering people, irrespective of political divergence of views. He is holding together the old organization as far as it is possible in the present confusion. He recently has been appointed head of the Russian Red Cross, so that he has under his control the three chief Russian egencies for relief work.'

"In aid of the work now being conducted by the unions it is necessary that the property resources of the organization in this country be made available for the work in Russia as soon as possible.

Relief Project Ridiculed

When Mr. Sakhnovsky was told that Mr. Hurd had indicated a desie to get relief supplies to Russia, he said:

"Nonrsense. No bank will give him the money in the first place, and in the second, it is not likely that the American army in Russia would permit supplies to pass through ther lines to the Bolsheviki. If we should recognize Mr. Hurd's power of attorney, how long do you suppose the Bolsheviki would leave him in charge?"

Mr. Wardwell said he could only discuss the affair from the standpoint of conditions as they existed on October 16 when he left Russia.

"At that time Sverdloff was making an effort to distribute what supplies he could get. He said he was not a Bolshevik, but he held office by virtue of his brother's prominence in the Bolshevik councils."

Mr. Sakhnovsky and his associates have the support of the Russian Embassy. L. Brokman, an attache of the embassy stationed here in the offices of the union of Zemstvos, said yesterday that the power of attorney sent to Mr. Hurd by Sverdloff was a preliminary move to get control of the relief funds into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Brewers Decide to Retain Employes Through Holidays

New York Association, in Annual Meeting, Intimates Belief Executive Order May Still Be Modified

The New York State Brewers' Association held their first meeting yesterday since President Wilson issued an order prohibiting the brewing of beer after December 1. They met ostensibly to elect officers, but also reached an understanding to retain all their employes through the Christmas holidays and as long thereafter "as conditions will permit."

"Conditions" in this instance is believed to indicate a hope on the part of the brewers that President Wilson's order will be modified to permit them to resume making beer until they have exhausted their stocks of grain, which they say represents an investment of "hundreds of millions of dollars." Unless this is done, they said, the last of the beer supply will be gone within four months.

The address of Jacob Ruppert, retiring president of the association according to printed versions handed to reporters, was concluded in these words:

"I wish to say that I am an optomist on the brewing situation. Just as the American soldier went to Europe for the purpose of making democracy possible over there and now stands as the chief propaganda for that form of government and is being hailed together with his Allies as the rescuer of the world from tyranny and arbitrary government, so will that American soldier when he returns to America, act as a leaven of common sense and liberality among our people on the question of prohibition."

The rest of that part of Mr Ruppert's speech which was given to the press dealt with the financial side of the situation and the loss of revenue to the state and Federal government through the shutting down of the brewing industry.

In addition to their resolution providing for the retention of all employes through the holidays, the convention adopted a resolution that places the association unreservedly at the service of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York in support of any plans or measures which may have for their purpose the establishment of our country on a peace basis without disorder and unnecessary suffering.