DETAILS OF HOW AGENT WAS LED TO THINK 'DR. MEYER' COULD BUY 355,000 KRAG RIFLES

tremendous buying of war supplies in this country. It is interesting because it throws light on the extraordinary efforts made by representatives of the belligerent nations to get control of the rifles.

Two persons already have figured prominently besides Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Meyer and Dr. Meyer-Gerhard in the stories already published in regard to the Meyer-Meyer-Gerhard episode. They are Mrs. Lewis, who figured as the intermediary who could lead prospective buyers to the seller of the rifles, and Dr. Karl Schimmel, a German lawyer, who introduced "Dr. Meyer" to Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis has appeared often in the public prints in various roles. Prior to the war she gained much publicity by her exposition of New Thought teachings. She it was who said that the grain of wheat knows all about love and who taught mystical ideas about beauty, love and divinity. Since the war started she has appeared several times, presumably as the agent of foreign Governments ready to buy war supplies, and then again as the agent of American manufacturers.

Mrs. Lewis's Story.

She told reporters last week that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was none other than Dr. Meyer. Following the first publication of the story that Dr. Meyer sailed as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard and still another story that he went as secretary to Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, she gave out long interviews describing her talks with the supposed German army official. She said that Dr. Meyer told her that he was going under the name of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, the German Red Cross lecturer, but that he was really here to buy arms.

Mrs. Lewis told further how "Dr. Meyer" offered her a commission of $1,000,000 provided she would obtain the release of the rifles. She asserted that Dr. Meyer showed her a letter of credit for $20,000,000, and she described him as wearing a toupee and gold rimmed spectacles to hide his identity as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

The other person who has figured prominently, Dr. Schimmel, was the man who introduced "Dr. Meyer" to Mrs. Lewis. She is authority for that statement concerning their meeting. Now Dr. Schimmel, who thus far has kept silent or made blanket denials of his connection with the affair, comes forward, introducing to THE SUN "Dr. Meyer" and giving an entirely new version of the conferences between Mrs. Lewis and "Dr. Meyer." Dr. Schimmel's story is supported by "Dr. Meyer" himself.

Dr. Schimmel and "Dr. Meyer" take issue with Mrs. Lewis on many points. They deny that "Dr. Meyer" wore a wig, though they admit that he wore spectacles. He always does. They deny that any letter of credit for $20,000,000 was exhibited.

"Dr. Meyer" not only tells a frank, straightforward story in support of Dr. Schimmel, but he wrote the name "Dr. A. Meyer" at least fifteen times for a representative of THE SUN in a chirography that compares with remarkable likeness with the signature of Dr. A. Meyer in the facsimile in the contract between Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Lewis, published in a New York newspaper last week. Experts in handwriting say there is no doubt that the writing in both instances is the same.

Has Original Contract.

"Dr. Meyer" further typed on his own machine the contract, which was also reproduced in the newspaper. He asserts that he typed the contract in question from an original which Mrs. Lewis wrote in her own hand, which he still has.

Furthermore, he retyped the contract in question for THE SUN on the same machine, signed it himself and had it witnessed by Dr. Carl Schimmel.

A comparison between the first typewritten contract and the one typed for THE SUN shows an absolute resemblance. The signatures on both are absolutely alike.

"Dr. Meyer," produced the hand written copy of the contract made by Mrs. Lewis, which is reproduced in part in this morning's SUN. He also produced the copy of the contract between Dr. Schimmel and Mrs. Lewis in which Mrs. Lewis promises Dr. Schimmel $100,000 as his commission for bringing about the introduction between "Dr. Meyer" and herself.

"Dr. Meyer" also has other papers bearing on the negotiations between himself and Mrs. Lewis, all tending to substantiate his story that he is the "Dr. Meyer" who met Mrs. Lewis in different hotel lobbies and tea rooms in this city and in Dr. Schimmel's office.

Both Dr. Schimmel and "His Excellency Dr. Meyer" related in detail to two representatives of THE SUN the story of their negotiations with Mrs. Selma and a man known as Capt. X., looking to the purchase of the Krag-Jorgensens from the Federal Government. They told how they first became acquainted with Mrs. Lewis, how they were led to pretend to wish to buy the rifles with the aim of getting evidence against certain Government officials, and then Dr. Schimmel told how months later in New York a newspaper came to print the story alleging the single identity of "Dr. Meyer" and Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

Tells of Meeting Mrs. Lewis.

The story was begun by Dr. Schimmel of 51 Chambers street, who is of German birth but who has taken out his first papers for citizenship. He is of medium height with characteristic features of a German and a slight German accent. His companion, who says he posed as "Dr. Meyer" of the German Imperial army, is a citizen of the United States. He is German born and educated, is a scholar and is of distinguished appearance and polished manners.

"I first met Mrs. Lewis," said Dr. Schimmel, "in hunting for 2,000 rifles for a Mexican official in this city. The man is a friend of mine and I have known him for some time. He told me he wished to acquire the rifles and ammunition, promising me 1 per cent. if I could find a dealer who would supply the arms. I made inquiries and finally learned that Mrs. Lewis, living in the Hotel Lucerne—this was early in February—was supposed to have rifles for sale. I called upon her and asked her if she would give me a commission of $1 per rifle if I found a purchaser for 2,000 rifles for her. She said she would.

"In the course of our conversation she mentioned the fact that she could get 355,000 rifles if I only could find a purchaser for them. I became curious and in answer to my questions she said that she could get the rifles from the United States Government as they already had been condemned. But, she pointed out, it would be necessary to reach certain Government officials, and to do that took money. She said she knew the personal representative of these officials and explained why and how the rifles could be purchased by paying graft to them. At this interview she said the entire lot of rifles could be bought for $62 apiece.

"I was startled by the story which Mrs. Lewis told," said Dr. Schimmel. "I mentioned it to my friend, who afterward posed as Dr. Meyer, and I twitted him, a United States citizen, about how easy it was to bribe the officials of his Government. That made him angry. I suggested to him that he pose as a representative of the German Government and attempt to buy the rifles with the idea of getting evidence against the officials."

The pseudo Dr. Meyer interrupted Dr. Schimmel for a minute to say: "I felt that there was something wrong because of the price demanded for the rifles, when as a matter of fact they ordinarily sell for about $6 apiece. So I agreed to go into the investigation with Dr. Schimmel. My motive was a purely patriotic one because I felt that if there was any wrongdoing of this sort the people of the United States should know it.

Decided to Pose as German Officer.

"I decided to represent myself as a German officer and taking down the official German army list I found on page 9 the name of Dr. Meyer as Privy Councillor of the first rank and chief of the Department of Army Supplies of the Imperial German Government. That name suited me; so did the title. There was no first name given and for the sake of convenience I took the name of Alfred."

Here Dr. Schimmel took up the narrative, saying:

"After we made our plans I called again on Mrs. Lewis and told her that some one in the purchasing department of the German army was in New York buying supplies. I said that he was anxious to get control of the rifles so that they would not fall into the hands of the Allies.

"Mrs. Lewis instantly became all eagerness and excitement. She fairly bubbled over and was ready to go to any place I might suggest in order to meet him. I explained that there was a necessity for secrecy. Mrs. Lewis agreed to that, and immediately ordering an automobile she awaited my word as to where we were to go. I told the chauffeur to go to the Hotel Astor, where I had arranged to have Dr. Meyer.

"We found Dr. Meyer waiting and I presented him to Mrs. Lewis. We went into the Orangerie, where we ordered coffee."

"Dr. Schimmel wanted beer," said "Dr. Meyer" with a laugh, "but I felt it necessary to adhere to the German etiquette which forbids a gentleman to drink when the lady will take nothing. I objected and he switched to tea.

"I wore the conventional afternoon attire," explained the pseudo "Dr. Meyer," "and it seemed to me that for more than a month I was constantly donning a frock coat or evening clothes to go out to meet Mrs. Lewis. I wear spectacles, as you see, but I never donned a wig. There was no occasion of wearing a toupee and seeking to make myself look young when Dr. Meyer, the German officer, is at least 60 years old."

"Well, Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Lewis began at once to discuss the details of the purchase," continued Dr. Schimmel.

"Oh, my! How she chattered on," exclaimed Dr. Meyer with a laugh. "She talked in German and French."

"Mrs. Lewis explained," continued Dr. Schimmel, "that she was in confidential communication with a man who represented the Government officials and could make all necessary arrangements for the purchase of the rifles. She even promised to introduce my friend to the officials in question at the proper time. At this meeting she put the price of the rifles up to $62.50. She named Capt. X as the person who could deliver the rifles and she wanted a contract of purchase at once. Accordingly, right there in the tea room, Dr. Meyer dictated a tentative agreement to purchase the rifles. Mrs. Lewis wrote it down herself." That contract follows:

The Famous Contract.

Party One agrees to sell to Party Two between 300,000 and 400,000 infantry ordnance rifles with 1,000 cartridges for each rifle at a unit price of $62.50.

Party Two agrees to deposit full amount in cash in bank designated by Party One; this amount to be turned over as soon as goods are delivered aboard vessel.

Party One is under no obligation to guarantee that goods will arrive at neutral European harbor designated by Party Two, but personally pledges his word of honor that he will use all his influence and do all in his power to see that the goods arrive safely at their destination.

As a special favor Party One promises to ship with the above goods, at the expense of Party Two, certain quantities of ammunition which will be delivered from certain points in Connecticut at any harbor designated by Party One.

Both parties signing this contract solemnly pledge their word of honor verbally and by handshake that they will not disclose any part of this deal whether executed or not.

Both parties also pledge their word of honor that they will carry out in good faith all parts of this contract.

In order to show that Party Two is thoroughly bona fide Party Two herewith discloses his name and position—Dr. Alfred Meyer, Privy Councillor of the First Rank, Chief of the Department of Army Supplies of the Imperial German Ministry of War.

This representative expects that there will be shown confidence for confidence.

"Before we separated, however," Dr. Schimmel continued, "Dr. Meyer agreed to draw up a new form of contract. Our next meeting was at the Hotel Savoy in the tea room. We had several meetings after that in other hotels and we met also in my office several times.

"Dr. Meyer took the utmost care to see that Mrs. Lewis had no spies on him. Accordingly, I would take Mrs. Lewis out in a taxicab and would drive around to make sure that no one was following, then I would give the chauffeur word to go to the place which Dr. Meyer and I had agreed upon. Until after we had started out Mrs. Lewis never knew where we were to meet Dr. Meyer. At all the meetings Mrs. Lewis was a most voluble talker and we were compelled to listen for hours to her chatter.

"Before Mrs. Lewis would introduce Dr. Meyer to Capt. X she insisted that all the details of the price be arranged and that she receive a promise in writing as to her commission.

Price Reduced to $52 a Rifle.

"Mrs. Lewis finally reduced the price to $52 per rifle. She insisted that the money should be paid in two checks. One was to be made out at the rate of $28.50 per rifle, which was to go to the Government in payment for the guns and ammunition. The other check, at the rate of $23.50 per rifle, was to be used for commission paid to the various persons involved in the deal. Certain officials were to get a couple of millions apiece. I was to get $100,000 for my trouble and work.

"Mrs. Lewis insisted on getting a commission of practically $1,000,000."

"Oh," laughed Dr. Meyer. "I almost shouted with laughter as I saw her figuring out her million dollar profit."

"But," continued Dr. Schimmel, "Mrs. Lewis wanted everything put down in writing. She wrote out the contract between herself and Dr. Meyer calling for that 6 per cent. commission. That was in my office one day, March 8. She handed it to the doctor, who said he would read it over and write it out and sign it."

"Yes," explained Dr. Meyer, "I typed the contract at my home on my own machine. I gave it to Dr. Schimmel and he witnessed my signature. Dr. Schimmel mailed it to Mrs. Lewis."

"As we were discussing various details of the purchase," Dr. Schimmel went on, "Mrs. Lewis explained that there were 355,000 rifles in all, but that the Government had pronounced 7,000 of them as absolutely unfit for use. She offered to make arrangements for a representative of Dr. Meyer to visit the arsenal and see the rifles, but she specified that the approval of a United States army officer, who inspected the rifles, was to be accepted in lieu of any other detailed inspection by the purchaser.

"After Mrs. Lewis received the contract and everything apparently was arranged for us to meet Capt. X, and the persons he represented, Dr. Meyer and I met Capt. X. and Mrs. Lewis in my office. We had several talks with Capt. X. and it was promised that we should get the rifles and that Dr. Meyer should meet the Government officials. But before they would go further they wanted to see our cash or letter of credit."

$20,000,000 Check an Obstacle.

"That's where we met a great obstacle," interrupted Dr. Meyer smilingly with a comic gesture of both hands. "We could not show any letter of $20,000,000 as they demanded."

"But I sparred for time, trying to get closer to the Government officials and trying to pump Mrs. Lewis for further evidence," went on Dr. Schimmel. "Dr. Meyer asked to see the officials and the other side answered that we could do so as soon as we showed our cash in bank. Well, we dallied for a time and then Dr. Meyer realized he had pumped out of them all the information they had and then 'His Excellency' dropped from view.

"Meantime I called on Mr. Content, a United States Assistant District Attorney with whom I had an acquaintance, and I told him something of the situation. I asked him if there was any wrongdoing. Mr. Content told me that if I had any evidence of private citizens representing themselves as Government officials I should present it to the bureau of investigation.

"Well, we had gone as far as we could. We could not prove anything. We had not got face to face with the officials and there was nothing to prove what we had believed. So we dropped the matter."

"Yes, and I went back to my ordinary clothes," said "Dr. Meyer." "That was a relief. It had been strenuous and trying for me. I felt like a hunter at times, and then I had to be constantly on the alert so that Mrs. Lewis could have no spies on me. I had to be careful lest I should be caught and for that reason I never went any place where she could have spies. But after we dropped the game Mrs. Lewis kept calling up Dr. Schimmel and trying to get in touch with me."

"Thus," said Dr. Schimmel, "the matter was dropped and we did nothing. Finally a reporter for a newspaper heard from Mrs. Lewis that the Dr. Meyer who was trying to buy the rifles was none other than Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the German Red Cross lecturer who had sailed for Germany as a special messenger for the German Ambassador. He came to see me and I told him that the two men were not the same person. However, my statement was not believed, and the story was published charging that Dr. Meyer, a German army officer, had travelled through this country as Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard and had sailed home under the special protection of the United States.

"I want to say again that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was not the person who visited Mrs. Lewis and Captain X. in my presence. I am sure that she never saw Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. Furthermore, Dr. Meyer is a citizen of the United States.

"My friend, who posed as Dr. Meyer, will come forward whenever it is necessary. It is almost incredible that an American public can be fed on nursery tales like the one that the representative of a great foreign Power had lent a hand to such foolish doings. On the contrary, I can assure you that the Ambassador and his entire staff are too gentlemanlike to even think of taking up such a thing. This is the reason why they have been unable during this war to stem the tide of British influence which, to the disadvantage of Germany, had been exerted among fair minded Americans.

"I want to say that Dr. Meyer never said anything to suggest that he was Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. He never posed as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard in any way. Furthermore, I want to say as strongly as I can that I never broached this thing to the German Ambassador. None of the German Embassy knew anything about my plan."

Ready to Tell His Story.

"I also wish to say as emphatically as I can," put in "Dr. Meyer" with emphasis, "that I never told Mrs. Lewis that I was Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. I never mentioned this thing to the German Embassy. I am ready when the proper time comes to appear in public and give my full story and tell who I am."

H. A. Content, Assistant United States Attorney, who is in Philadelphia trying a case for the Government, was reached yesterday by long distance telephone. He was asked if Dr. Schimmel had called upon him in regard to presenting evidence. Mr. Content said:

"I had been using Dr. Schimmel as a witness in two Government cases. One day last winter he called upon me with a friend. He said something to me about somebody impersonating Government officials. I told him to take any such evidence that he might have to Mr. Offley, head of the United States Bureau of Investigation. I said that we prosecuted such impersonations vigorously."

Easy way to make $100,000.
Copy of contract between Mrs. Selma Lewis (in her own writing) and Dr. Schimmel for payment for introducing "Dr. A. Meyer," alleged munitions buyer.

TELEPHONE WORTH 3840

GERMAN LEGAL BUREAU
DEUTSCHES RECHTS BURO
51 CHAMBERS STREET
SUITE 610
NEW YORK March 8th 1915.

For services rendered me in introduction of Dr. Meyer I agree to pay to Dr. C. Schimmel the sum of $100,000 should a sale take place between the above party and Capt. of about 355,000 U. S. Krag Rifles and ammunition, and said money to be paid out of my commission of 6% on total purchase price as paid me by Dr. A. Meyer. This agreement supercedes and annuls any and all former agreements made between Dr. Schimmel and Mrs. S. Lewis.

Mrs. Selma Lewis

Wanted Wilson to Swap Krags for New Gun Device

J. Dix Morgan, a Blind New York Promoter, Offered a Secret Invention to Increase Effectiveness of Great Rifles More Than 30 Per Cent.

WAR AND NAVY OFFICIALS TURNED HIM DOWN

WASHINGTON, June 21.—One of the men who has been most active in attempting to get from the United States Government the 355,000 discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles is J. Dix Morgan of New York city, who is known as a promoter and describes himself as an expert on heavy ordnance.

Mr. Morgan has been in Washington for several months, in the course of which he has prosecuted his effort to obtain these cast off firearms for which fabulous prices are being offered by agents of the warring Governments. He has been able to get interviews with President Wilson, but has failed to move Mr. Wilson, and his endeavors in that direction are now at an end.

Morgan came to Washington bearing a "To Whom It May Concern" letter of introduction from a purchasing agent in New York city, who is supposed to be buying war munitions for one of the Allies. This purchasing agent acknowledged that Morgan had asked for this letter to help him in his effort to obtain these rifles.

A Lever for the Offer.

Morgan based his attempt to get the rifles partly on an offer to give to the United States Government an invention which he contended would revolutionize modern warfare and which would make the United States absolutely invincible among the nations of the world.

Patriotic reasons alone, so he asserted, prevented him from disposing of his invention to any of the European belligerents, and it was this invention which led the President to grant a series of interviews to him that have now been terminated.

Morgan's proposal to swap his invention for cast off war materials was made not only to the President but to Secretary Garrison, with whom he has talked. Officials of the War and Navy departments have been willing to try out Morgan's "death dealing device," but they never have been able to obtain details which would enable them to pass judgment on it.

Morgan, who is said to have had an adventurous career, is totally blind and is usually accompanied by a young woman who answers to the name of Miss Lewis. So far as is known Miss Lewis is not related to Mrs. Selma Lewis of New York, who has figured in recent newspaper publications in regard to efforts to get the Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

The purchasing agent in New York city, with whom Morgan at one time negotiated for the sale of the rifles, is Walter R. Hensey of 432 Madison avenue. Mr. Hensey is understood to be buying war munitions for one of the Allies.

He acknowledged that he had negotiated with Morgan at one time for the rifles. That, however, was several months ago. He said he had been brought in touch with Morgan by two men who represented that Morgan might be able to get the guns.

Basis of Morgan's Hopes.

Hensey added that he negotiated with Morgan up to the point where Morgan disclosed that his hopes were based on exchanging his invention for the discarded firearms. Hensey says he regarded that as impractical and hopeless and immediately dropped the matter and has not since taken it up with Morgan.

Morgan acknowledged that his negotiations with Hensey reached a stage where there was discussion of an acceptable bank for deposit of the several millions of dollars that would be necessary to put the deal through.

That, according to the statements of both men, is as far as their relations went. Before they parted, however, Morgan gave Hensey a letter.

According to Hensey's recollection Morgan wanted this communication for use in Washington in his effort to bring about an exchange of the Krag rifles for his invention. Hensey said that Morgan wanted the letter especially for presentation to a United States Senator.

Hensey's Letter.

Here is a copy of the letter given by Hensey to Morgan:

Walter R. Hensey, 432 Fourth avenue.
NEW YORK, February 1, 1915.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I had occasion to look into the character of Mr. J. Dix Morgan in reference to a business matter involving a considerable sum of money. I found that he had been engaged in assisting in the promotion of many undertakings in the past thirty years in this and other countries.

In every case that came to my notice it was stated that he would keep his word if once given, and outside of the fact that he has been of an adventurous turn of mind and therefore liable to undertake larger matters than he could handle, he is well regarded personally by those who know him. Very truly yours, WALTER R. HENSEY.

It is believed that this letter was used by Mr. Morgan in Washington. At any rate a United States Senator assisted in bringing him to the attention of high Government officials.

Mr. Morgan appeared in Washington early in the year and soon succeeded in obtaining an interview with Secretary Garrison. In this interview Morgan insisted that he had an invention which would absolutely revolutionize modern warfare. Beyond declaring that it would increase the efficiency of big guns he refused to disclose details, insisting that he must talk only with the President.

Reaches the President.

Finally an interview was arranged with President Wilson, and later he returned to the War Department. It was about this time that he began hinting that no large appropriation would be needed to obtain his invention; that all the Government would have to do would be to raise the cash through the sale of castoff war materials. Of course, Morgan referred to the Krag rifles, and his proposal was understood to be an offer to swap the invention for the Krags.

Secretary Garrison referred him to Gen. Crozier and officers of the bureau of ordnance. He told them he had a device for "improving the efficiency" of big guns. He would not, however, disclose what he purposed to do or how he was to do it, and they found it impossible to do business with him.

He then went to the Navy Department, where he saw Admiral Strauss, chief of ordnance, and made the same representations as to the revolutionary character of his device. When Admiral Strauss tried to get him down to the hard facts Morgan refused to disclose anything about the invention. About this time he also saw Admiral Dewey.

Later he renewed his representations at the Navy Department and was referred by the Secretary's office to Admiral Benson, chief of operations. To Admiral Benson he made his most specific proposal. Morgan declared that his device would increase by 10 per cent. the efficiency of big guns. For the invention he wanted $1,000,000. He demanded that before he would lay his scheme before the Government the Secretary of the Navy should obligate himself, in case he found it acceptable, to use his utmost influence with Congress to appropriate the sum asked. He also demanded that the Secretary pledge himself that in case the Morgan device was not accepted to make absolutely no use of the idea.

For an Expert Opinion.

Admiral Benson referred the matter to Admiral Strauss, who recommended that a qualified ordnance expert be appointed to consider the invention, and that the Secretary base his action on that officer's judgment.

Morgan was told officially that it would be impossible for the Department to do business with him on the basis that he proposed. Strauss also recommended that he be referred to the standing committee on ordnance and experimentation. Morgan has given that committee no more satisfaction than he gave other officers, and there the matter stands.

Meantime his conferences at the White House have been arbitrarily ended, with no probability of their even being resumed.

In private conversation Morgan has indicated that his device is one for increasing the range of big guns, but to naval officers he has used only the general term "to increase the efficiency."

Ordnance officers say that to increase the range of the big guns is no difficult matter; all that is necessary is to increase the angle at which they are fired. The ranges are already greater than the limit of vision. Increase of velocity is desired more than increase of range, but the former, so far as ordnance experts now know, cannot be obtained except at the sacrifice of increased erosion of guns.

Admiral Strauss repeatedly attempted to get Morgan to meet him on these fundamentals, but without satisfaction.

Morgan's "War Secret."

Under the caption, "The Latest and Greatest War Secret," Morgan himself described as follows his "revolutionary device" from which he apparently hoped to get the Krag rifles:

"To-day America has it within her reach to secure first place as a naval power and to make herself practically invulnerable to attack.

"The inventor, J. Dix Morgan, who is an expert on heavy ordnance, has offered this Government a secret which adds more than 30 per cent. in piercing power to the modern gun, thereby making it a veritable demon of destruction, and with one stroke solving the greatly agitated question of defence and naval supremacy.

"Mr. Morgan further states that the present 12 and 14 inch guns will soon be obsolete and that the new battleships will be equipped with much larger guns if his secret is employed for it is more safe, and more rapid firing is permitted than by the present mode, because less heat is generated. This point alone is of vital importance with heavy ordnance. Add to this the fact that the projectiles will have a range of twenty-eight to thirty-four miles and will carry with them enough explosive material to annihilate an enemy who may be unfortunate enough to attack a nation so equipped, therefore its great power must be recognized.

"If this death dealing monster were now mounted on a couple of modern dreadnoughts at the Dardanelles the way to Constantinople would easily be opened within twenty-four hours, as no Turkish fort could withstand the pounding to which this device would subject it; yet the ship would be entirely out of range of any fort's guns not using this formula.

"The more one delves into the mystery wrapped around this extraordinary discovery the more wonderful it becomes. It is far easier to imagine what it is not than what it is. The wonders already performed by heavy ordnance during the present war are of small moment when compared to this death dealing secret, and the claim to be able to sweep navies, armies and fortresses from one's path like chaff before a wind, is entirely plausible.

"The question is: Will the United States seize the opportunity now presented and secure once and for all time the secret and maintain it as sole property? Should the time ever come when our nation needs it in all its overwhelming intensity, then the enemy can be annihilated and the fear of its power will bring to the world that lasting peace so greatly desired."

Mr. Morgan is said to have lost his eyesight when he was engaged in an adventure before Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war.

Copyright, Bracky Photo Service.
Mrs. Selma Lewis,
Woman arms agent who figures in the Dr. Meyer-Gerhard story.

OFFER IS CONFIRMED.

Story of Campaign Contribution Attempt Verified in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Confirmation was obtained here to-day of THE SUN'S disclosure that a $1,200,000 campaign contribution was offered to President Wilson and indignantly rejected by him in connection with an effort to obtain from the United States Government its 355,000 discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

White House officials declined to comment on the disclosures, and their reticence was interpreted as certain evidence that an audacious proposal of this character had been made in connection with the plot to get these cast off firearms.

From other sources, however, it was learned definitely that this remarkable attempt had been made and that the man who tried it was promptly and effectively cut off by the President.

THE SUN'S publication of the facts created a stir in Washington to-day, and a few of the officials had been familiar with the remarkable incident, but it was learned that more than one of them had favored making a search to see if there was not some Federal statute under which this man who had approached the President personally might be prosecuted. So far as has been learned, though, this individual has done nothing that would enable the Government to take action of this character against him.

Officials in Washington are extremely hopeful that THE SUN'S disclosure of the facts will end the underground efforts that have been made to obtain these rifles and convince the most sentimental purchasing agent that the Government means what it says when it declares that these guns will not be sold until after the European war.

Kill 16 Germans in Aeroplane Raid.

PARIS, June 21.—According to reports received here, the French aeroplane swoop on the Zeppelin hangar at Evere, near Ghent, resulted in the death of 14 German soldiers and 2 women and the wounding of 137 other persons.

MONTENEGRINS NEAR SCUTARI

Capital Now Completely Surrounded—Occupation Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 21.—The Montenegrin forces have occupied the village of Scutari, which is now completely surrounded. The capital itself probably will be occupied as soon as the inhabitants in the suburbs can be dislodged.

Why Burden a Friend With the Care of Your Estate?

Unquestionably it shows confidence in your friend's ability and integrity to name him as executor and trustee of your estate, but is it fair to place on him such a burden of responsibility? Can he afford, from the standpoint of his own personal interests, to accept such an appointment?

Why not consider the selection of an executor and trustee as a business matter, and appoint the Bankers Trust Company, which is organized especially to undertake the duties of trusteeship?

It is the Company's business to be thoroughly familiar with all phases of trust business, and its organization is so complete and so well systematized that all details of administration are promptly and correctly attended to.

If there is some special reason for having a friend serve, appoint him co-executor and co-trustee with the Company, thus relieving him of most of the burden.

An officer will be glad to confer with you regarding trust, banking, and foreign business, if you will telephone 8900 Rector, or call at 16 Wall St. Ask for pamphlet on "Wills."

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York
Resources, $200,000,000

B

Cadillac service means L. B., too

With the Cadillac car goes Cadillac service—and the Company lays particular stress on this feature of its business. Rightly so.

By permission, we emphasize the fact that the Cadillac Motor Car Company uses a Library Bureau stock record. Yes—in its service department!

This concern, which makes a specialty of service, is *for* Library Bureau system for three reasons—because it is *reliable, quick* and *economical*.

A Library Bureau perpetual stock record is up-to-time. It gives you *exact facts* as to your stock room—it's a guard against under or over stocking.

Write for sample cards—and book, "Perpetual Stock Records."

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Pure, Light,
Delicate, Old.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh