

MRS. BINGHAM'S BODY WAS EXHUMED 3 A. M. TUESDAY; VITAL PARTS TAKEN TO N. Y.

Her Husband's Attorneys Say Detective W. J. Burns Attended Autopsy. DIDN'T GIVE CONSENT Act Was Done Surreptitiously, Assert Kentucky Judge's Lawyers.

RELATIVE GOT PERMIT Counsel for Executors and Legates Not Told, It Is Said.

Special Despatch to The Sun. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Exhumation of the body of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham at Wilmington, N. C., in the presence of Detective William J. Burns was announced here to-night in a statement issued by attorneys for Judge Bingham, after they had heard from the personal representative sent by them to Wilmington, N. C.

According to the statement the body of Mrs. Bingham was exhumed early last Tuesday morning. Several physicians were present. An autopsy was held and the vital organs were sent to New York for further examination. The body was then reinterred. It was not until this morning that it was learned that a guard was placed at the grave, according to Judge Bingham's attorneys.

The statement concludes by saying that "when whispered suspicion becomes an audible charge, such charge will be met with facts."

Statement Given Facts. The text of the statement follows: "On Friday morning last (September 11), the press was full of rumors to the effect that the body of the late Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham was to be disinterred. Her grave is in the cemetery at Wilmington, N. C.

"Neither Judge Bingham nor any of his friends knew anything whatsoever about the matter, and the same is true of Helm Bruce, counsel for the executors and legatees under Mrs. Bingham's will. The dispatches stated that the health officer of Wilmington would issue a statement and would not affirm or deny that he had granted any permit for disinterment. It was further stated that the collateral relations of Mrs. Bingham had put a guard over her grave.

"On Saturday a friend of Judge Bingham was in Wilmington to ascertain exactly the condition of affairs. It now appears that at 3 o'clock on last Tuesday morning (September 18) the disinterment took place, that an autopsy was performed in the presence of William J. Burns and several physicians, and that the body was turned over to some one and taken to New York. It is needless to say that all of this was surreptitious and was a secret proceeding, and that the object was accomplished.

"It is presumed that the disinterred body was reburied. It was then that the supposed necessity of a permit for reinterment was first mentioned. "It belongs to the public to form its own opinion of this ghastly drama.

Her Brother Approved. Mrs. Bingham was attended in her last illness by Dr. M. L. Ravitch, Dr. W. P. Boggs and Dr. S. A. Steinberg. On Thursday, July 12, two weeks before her death, Mrs. Bingham had a severe attack. Her brother, William R. Bingham, was summoned by Judge Bingham and came. He conferred with Dr. Ravitch concerning Mrs. Bingham's condition and approved everything that was being done.

COUSIN GOT PERMIT.

Relative of Mrs. Bingham Received It Last Monday. Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Statement sent out exclusively in this correspondence during the past week to the effect that it was understood a permit had been issued by the Health Department of the disinterment of the body of Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry W. Flagler, were confirmed to-day by Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, county health officer. Dr. Nesbitt, who is a cousin and brother-in-law of the late Mrs. Bingham.

Dr. Edward Jenner Wood, a local physician, is said to have been called when the request was made for the permit, which was written out on a letter head of the Health Department. Dr. Nesbitt is understood to have told Mr. Bryan that he had no personal knowledge of the permit having been used, but that he had heard it said that the body had already been exhumed.

The granting of the permit by Dr. Nesbitt has no connection, it is understood, with the question that has been raised with reference to the right to disinter the body without the consent of Judge Bingham, in the absence of a court order, the permit being on health grounds only.

Mr. Bryan went to Newbern to-day for a day's visit to his father and will return on to-morrow. He has made several reports about Judge Bingham and to developments here and

KERENSKY LAD REVOLT PLANS

Revelations Threaten Premier and Cabinet—Korniloff Ruined by Lvoff.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The amazing revelations that Premier Kerensky was involved in the so-called Korniloff rebellion have caused a tremendous sensation here. The newspapers print columns of exposes and interviews the general tenor of which is that the Premier and his cabinet are planning a revolution to overthrow the Provisional Government.

The revelations have developed dimensions which threaten the existence of the Provisional Government. The Premier Kerensky, the position of Premier Kerensky. The newspapers representing the Left and the Right parties demand an explanation from the Government, while the Bolshevik organs openly accuse the Premier in the words of the *Nabokoff Foot*, of being in a conspiracy with Korniloff "to crush the Petrograd proletariat and the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates with the help of a cavalry corps sent against Petrograd."

Demand for Denial. The newspaper asks why, if the published documents are forged, no denial has been issued. The *Russkii Volyn* says the denials have made an overwhelming impression on the members of the Provisional Government, and that the Foreign Minister, yesterday conversed by telephone with M. Kerensky about this matter, whereupon Kerensky pointed out to the Foreign Minister, the newspaper adds that the members of the Government had decided that M. Kerensky ought to make a statement on the subject of the matter.

A more serious indication of trouble is that the Bolshevik group in the Bureau of the Central Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding an explanation. The resolution refers to "revelations concerning the activities of the Provisional Government in connection with the preparation in Gen. Korniloff's headquarters of a conspiracy against the revolution," and continues:

Scheme for Dictatorship. "The plan was to announce an individual or collective dictatorship, at the same time to dissolve the Provisional Government, to then mercifully to break up the Petrograd revolutionary and working class organizations under the pretext of establishing an imaginary Bolshevik party.

The signatories of the resolution demand that the members of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, who are the Provisional Government, make a statement of all the facts known to them. The signatories are: Skobelev (Labor), Avakentiev (Interior) and Chernoff (Agriculture), make a statement of all the facts known to them.

Korniloff Plan Rejected. The Reich says that Gen. Korniloff drew up a plan for the salvation of the country, comprising military revolutionary courts, the militarization of railroads and the working shops and the restoration of officers' disciplinary powers, which Premier Kerensky rejected. Nevertheless Korniloff promised Gen. Savinkoff that he would give full effect to the proclamation of martial law. Gen. Savinkoff ordered the dispatch of cavalry to Petrograd.

Gen. Korniloff, the newspaper says, chose the director, but M. Lvoff falsely announced to Kerensky that Korniloff had consented to him to present an ultimatum demanding that he be given sole dictatorship.

The *Novos* writes that when Premier Kerensky, having received the ultimatum, telegraphed by Gen. Korniloff "Do you insist?" Korniloff answered: "Yes, I insist." Thereupon Kerensky, imagining that Korniloff had demanded a dictatorship under the threat of civil war, broke off negotiations.

The former supreme army commander at headquarters, Gen. Filonenko, however, announced months in advance that demonstrations in his favor at the Moscow congress were no accident. Gen. Filonenko, when arrested, threatened to commit suicide, but Korniloff reassured him.

GENERALS ARRESTED.

Russian Revolutionary Circles Also Very Energetic. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. (Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved.) OBERN, Sept. 23.—Arrests of Generals and officers have been made in Tiflis, in southern Russia. Demolitionary visits

DESTROYER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

British Admiralty Admits the Loss of Another Ship—50 of Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Admiralty to-night announced that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the approaches to the English Channel by a German submarine. Fifty of the crew were saved.

There have been several announcements of this kind recently, but in all cases the names of the vessels have been suppressed and in almost all instances the number of men lost was not stated. England has a great fleet of destroyers, many of which, however, are out of date, and under normal conditions would have been retired as obsolete. These craft are small, and usually carry fifty or sixty men; in many cases only twenty to thirty.

The newer vessels are generally of 1,000 tons or a little less, and carry about 100 men. There are a few destroyers of large size—about 1,400 tons—and one, which is 2,176 tons, has a complement of 150 men. These large craft have two or three torpedo tubes, develop 2,000 to 30,000 horse-power in their engines and are rated at thirty-two or thirty-three knots. One on her trial made thirty-nine knots. She cost about \$1,400,000.

McADOO SEES QUICK VICTORY.

Sends Telegram of Congratulations to 84 Congressists. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Secretary McAdoo, who is spending the week end here, sent a telegram of congratulations to 84 Congressists to-day to fifty-four young men who were mustered at Lewisburg, W. Va., for the National Army.

"We shall win this war quickly," the message said, "because you valiant young patriots, who represent the honor and the majesty and the power of this great nation, have responded so nobly to the call of your country from one end of this land to the other and are going forth to carry the Stars and Stripes to a new glory."

WINDOW KILLS CHILD.

Sash Falls on Neck of Four-year-old, Strangling Him. When he went down stairs last night to get a bag of tobacco John Holbrook, 42 Seventh street, left his four-year-old son, Charles, standing on a table in the kitchen, looking through a window at some other boys in the courtyard.

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TRANSLATIONS MADE IN HASTE.

Paris Asks Washington to Give Time on Important Papers. PARIS, Sept. 23.—Foreign Minister Ribot to-day replied to the complaint made by M. Hanauel, the Socialist leader, regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the translations of foreign official documents, notably in the case of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals.

M. Ribot wrote to the effect that he himself had noted the complaint and had drawn the attention of the American State Department on September 13 to the importance of arranging beforehand conditions for the publication of such important documents so as to prevent hasty and imperfect translations in the French newspapers.

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KAISER'S REPLY IS HAILED AS HIS PEOPLE'S VOICE

German Press Indicates That Further Peace Moves Are Coming.

OPTIMISM IS SOUNDED Failure to Mention Belgium Proper—She Will Be Restored, Says "Tageblatt."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. (Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved.) ABERDEEN, Sept. 23.—The drift of the comment in the German newspapers is that the Kaiser's reply to the Pope is equivalent to the voice of the people. Significant also is the commendation given to the German Government for its studied avoidance of anything definite. The Berlin correspondent of the *Koelnsche Volkszeitung* wires a whole column explaining why it is impossible to go into details and the paper follows this with another column explaining the same thing. Georg Bernhard, in the *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"The note will perhaps occasion surprise in many quarters by the limitation of its content to the interests of the territorial problems which the Pope broached, but in our opinion that is just its value. What matters is to bring statesmen together in a congress to establish conditions under which negotiations will be possible." Another passage in this article runs:

"If Germany succeeds in making agreements with Belgium and in carrying out, in agreement with the Bulgarians, Austria-Hungary and Russia, the establishment of new Balkan states, the Kaiser's policy in a satisfactory manner on our eastern frontier of the wishes of the various nationalities, the strongest conceivable guarantee for a European peace will be afforded."

"HEAPS FIERY COALS."

Germany Pats Them on Heads of Entente, Says One Paper. BRISTOL, Sept. 23.—Germany's reply to the Pope's peace proposals is hailed here by the press as dignified and impressive and a complete reflection of the opinions of the great majority of the German people. It is pointed out by the Liberal papers that the Government has brought itself in full accord with the Reichstag peace resolution, and no annexation and no indemnities, and the abjuring of the old idea of a definite terms is characterized as proper under the circumstances. One prominent former Minister, voicing this opinion, said:

"I only wish that the note might have definitely incorporated the statement that the restoration of Belgian sovereignty and integrity is understood. Its effect would be materially enhanced thereby."

"However, in view of the specific mention of the Reichstag's peace resolution, express reference to Belgium is probably deemed superfluous." The official utterances would seem to warrant the conclusion that at the negotiations, which it is hoped will now open in this last word will be spoken without further delay. The best indication of this is the rage and desperation with which the pan-Germans are attacking the note and the Imperial Chancellor.

FLYING COALS ON ENEMIES.

The *Zeitung am Mittag* says: "It may be said that the Kaiser's reply has heaped fiery coals on the heads of our enemies. After President Wilson's earnestness and the presumption of the French Foreign Minister, M. Ribot, and his followers, we have here a document which, marked by dignity and reserve, is alone dictated by an appreciation of the brotherhood of men."

BIG WEEK IS AHEAD FOR THE SMOKE FUND

A FITTING opener to what promises to be a great week for the Sun Tobacco Fund was that great baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The fund is close to the \$50,000 mark now and is destined to take a notable shoot in the very near future.

Beginning to-night the fund will have possession of a stage box at the Harris Theatre, to hold until the conclusion of the "Daybreak" engagement, which promises to be a long one. The box is the gift of Selwyn & Co., and will be auctioned from day to day by some of the most popular stage and musical stars. Its occupants will be announced regularly.

During the whole of next week the country wide campaign of the more than 50,000 American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts will be on. They are going to sell their splendid official march song for the fund.

The Sun fund's friends and supporters are those contribution boxes in the Schulte and United Cigar Stores. Don't forget to deposit your coupons and certificates. Every one of them helps.

It won't be long now till the sale begins of "Columbia," the patriotic march with song chorus, composed by Seneca G. Lewis, general manager of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, and published by the Jerome H. Remick Company. The royalty earnings have been assigned to the Sun fund.

10 PER CENT. OF U. S. WEALTH IN CONGRESS BILLS

National Legislators Concerned Over Checking of the Expenditure.

WANT A CLOSE WATCH BELIEF IS THAT COUNTRY WILL DEMAND CLOSER COOPERATION IN DEPARTMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Since December, 1916, or in a little more than ten months, the Congress of the United States has authorized the expenditure of \$20,651,700,754.33 by the executive departments. The expenditure for the fiscal year beginning July 1 last and ending July 1, 1918.

With the final enactment of the war revenue bill, probably early this week, the present Congress will have authorized the raising of revenue by taxation and bond issue amounting to approximately \$15,600,945,460.

The total for the appropriations of a single Congress in the history of the Government prior to the present Congress was \$12,450,000,000. The total bill enacted is \$20,651,700,754.33, or \$19,584,490,534 are extraordinary expenditures brought on by the war. This figure represents the war burden of the United States for the first year as far as can be ascertained at present.

TOTAL CAUSES CONCERN.

While there has been no disposition on the part of members of Congress to withhold appropriations asked by the executive branch for the successful prosecution of the war, the contemplation of the large sum of money being required to cause some concern. That it exceeds by many billions all the earlier estimates of the war's expense is undisputed.

One reason for some of the uneasiness felt is the fact that in voting this tremendous sum Congress has departed in many instances from the practice heretofore followed of only retaining to cause some concern. That it exceeds by many billions all the earlier estimates of the war's expense is undisputed.

Against the play for a legislative committee to audit and advise on these tremendous war expenditures, it is now the President's duty to exercise political and sentimental power, with the result that the war committee scheme is dead so far as the present session is concerned. Furthermore, it is contended that present conditions are likely to continue until the imposition of the taxes necessary by these vast appropriations for three years, are accumulating throughout the country for a closer cooperation between the legislative and executive branches.

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SWEDEN NEAR CRISIS

Three Causes Threaten to Bring Collapse of Ministry. LONDON, Sept. 23.—Advice received here to-day indicates that Sweden is on the verge of a ministerial crisis. The cause is the Swedish cabinet's decision, the results of the Buenos Ayres telegram revelations and the fact that Germany has not given a satisfactory answer to Sweden's demands that she explain the conduct of the Count von Luxburg affair.

EMBARGO ON SILVER.

Philippine Government Acts to Protect Currency. MANILA, Sept. 23.—Owing to the Philippine bill of \$19,554,490,534—which includes both appropriations and authorizations—would require a personal contribution for three years, are accumulating throughout the country for a closer cooperation between the legislative and executive branches.

COAL MINERS ASK FOR HIGHER WAGES

Country Affected—Existing Agreement Disregarded. Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Coal miners in the Central States will meet the operators here on Tuesday to demand wage increases averaging about \$1.90 a day. While the conference will embrace only the so-called central competitive district, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, the wage scale agreed to inevitably will affect the whole country.

ECONOMY URGED ON FRANCE.

New Finance Minister Asks Close Scrutiny of Expenditures. PARIS, Sept. 23.—An appeal to all the Ministers for closer audit and control of expenditures in their departments, with a view to economies, is one of the first acts of the new Minister of Finance, M. Klotz.

GERMAN SPY REVELATIONS GROW; DISLOAL AMERICANS FACE JAIL OR \$5,000 FINES

KAISER DISOWNS ACT OF LUXBURG

Break With Argentina Seems Averted by Germany's Latest Move.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Sept. 23.—Just as the Argentine Chamber of Deputies early this morning was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany an official communication was received from the Berlin Foreign Office.

The note disapproved of the ideas expressed by Count Luxburg, the German Minister here, regarding Germany's "cruiser warfare." The word "cruiser" left some doubt in the minds of Government officials as to whether or not Germany intended to modify her submarine campaign. A declaration by Argentina on Germany, however, was postponed by the receipt of the German note.

Foreign Minister Putscheredon later gave out two notes, which he had received from Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine Minister at Berlin. The first read:

"I confirm my telegram of September 21 and am transmitting the exact text of the note from the German Government in reply to your communication. As you will see, the satisfaction cannot be more ample or definite. This note is delivered personally to me by the Imperial Chancellor, who has just returned from Munich and who repeated the sentiments of the note in a most expressive and definite manner. There is no doubt, therefore, that the German Empire condemns the conduct of Luxburg, whose opinions were purely personal, and it disapproves resolutely of any further German Government will faithfully keep its promise."

The second message says: "I have to inform you of the truth of the report sent out by the enemies of Germany that the Kaiser has sent Luxburg a message approving his conduct and has offered another diplomatic post to him. The Government has denied the report by wireless."

Last week Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, the German Under-Secretary of State, offered a verbal explanation to Dr. Molina, but this was considered insufficient. Foreign Minister Putscheredon also refused to accept an explanation from the Argentine Under-Secretary, declaring that the offer must come directly from the Foreign Office. It is noted that the statement reported to-day by Dr. Molina was given to him by the German Imperial Chancellor.

The Chamber of Deputies will take definite action to-morrow on the situation since the receipt of the German notes. Deputies Veysa and Aroz opposed each other in a duel with words to-day as to the Kaiser's attitude toward the German situation. Veysa, whose remark caused the challenge, was wounded in the chest. The Government considers that his honor has been satisfied.

WORSER FINDS POSSIBLE.

The confidential agent also intimated that had the investigation proceeded further it would have been found in the cabinets of documents which Mr. Andrews had sealed. Dr. Bernhard added that all the subjects had been placed in the German Legation after the American Legation had taken over the protection of German interests.

LEGAL PROOF IS LACKING.

In other words, according to officials here who are constantly in touch with the evidence, with the necessary names of persons who have assisted or advised German spies as well as make them harmless in the future. It was inferred that the investigation proceeded vastly more evidence of the activities of Irish Americans and German Americans than has yet been revealed, and that the names of the persons mentioned in the series of statements such as came from the Committee on Public Information yesterday.

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U. S. MADE TOOL IN GERM PLOT

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and Others Accused Deny Washington Charges.

LEGAL PROOF SOUGHT Government Prosecution of Men Involved Is Up to Attorney-General.

TRACING \$130,000 FUND

People's Council and Other Peace Propagandists Under Suspicion. The amazement produced in this city yesterday by the United States Government's expose of German plotting and spying and by the prominence given to the names of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and of other American citizens named as having been in friendly touch with the Kaiser's spies was promptly followed by widespread inquiry as to the part of the Government will seek to punish any of the persons mentioned.

All questions put to members of the United States attorney's staff during the line were met with the reply that any information must come from the Attorney-General at Washington. It was said privately, however, by Federal officials who might be presumed to have knowledge of the government's policy that the likelihood of prosecuting any of the persons mentioned in the expose is very remote, and that the Government would have gone to court within the past year had it intended doing so.

The opinion of officials here seems to be that the Government's policy has already been manifested, and that this policy, according to the necessary names of persons who have assisted or advised German spies as well as make them harmless in the future. It was inferred that the investigation proceeded vastly more evidence of the activities of Irish Americans and German Americans than has yet been revealed, and that the names of the persons mentioned in the series of statements such as came from the Committee on Public Information yesterday.

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"The protection of the United States was in this way shamefully abused and exploited," said Mr. Andrews. "In this case at least the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

Mr. Andrews included with his communication to the State Department a formal protest from M. Putscheredon, the German Legation in Bucharest, and eight official documents attesting to the results of examinations made of the contents of the boxes.

FORMAL PROTEST MADE.

The Royal Government makes it its duty to protest against these criminal and illegal acts. The Government is having the matter investigated, and especially against the use of microbes, an illegal weapon and certainly worse than poison, the use of which was formally forbidden by the fourth convention of the Hague, and which is a violation of the duties and of the loyalty which international obligation impose upon diplomatic missions as an exchange for the privileges which are guaranteed them."

The Rumanian officials were able to trace the manner in which the objects of the investigation were sent to the country and to determine the officials involved. The microbes and explosives were brought into the country by diplomatic means, as well as by mail. The German Legation departed the mysterious boxes and parcels were not taken. Investigation disclosed that the caretaker of the boxes at the Legation had buried the boxes at the direction and with the assistance of Lucian Adolph, an attaché of the legation; Wilhelm Riechhaber, counselor, and Rudolf Krueger, chancellor of the legation, now attached to the American Legation.

ANDREWS SEES EXCAVATIONS.

Excavations were made by the Rumanian authorities in the presence of Mr. Andrews, which the Rumanian Foreign Minister described as follows: "The excavations led to the discovery of (1) fifty boxes 'blackford' each two meters long, each of them provided with a label and containing a quantity of lead, which after being analyzed was found to be 'tritritroloides' saturated with 'mononitroloides', that is to say, fifty cartridges containing in all fifty kilograms of the said material, and (2) a box of a rectangular form bearing in seal sealing was the seal of the German Consulate at Kronstadt (brasso) and the following inscription: 'For Mr. Kostoff—by courier—very secret—' at Bucharest. Fragile. For Col. Samargoff, military attaché of Bull. Gen. Staff, Bucharest."

"Under this first envelope there was another one of white paper bearing in red pencil the inscription: 'Very secret. Through the intermediary of the Legation, Bucharest, to the Legation of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., and to the Legation of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., Illinois and Indiana, the wage scale agreed to inevitably will affect the whole country."

"The name had been scratched out with an ink eraser, a very attentive examination, however, enables one to see the traces of the letters Ham—!—!—! (Hammerstein)."

"In the inside of the box above a layer of cotton wool the following was found: 'Enclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as follows: Each phial is sufficient for the feeding of one horse, or one cow, directly into the animal's throat; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the president of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable.'

"Under the layer of cotton wool there were in all six small white wooden boxes, each of which contained a glass phial with a yellow liquid. Examined at the bacteriological institute at Bucharest it was recognized that the phials contained cultures of the microbes of anthrax and glanders."

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