

## PROBE NOT LIKELY UNLESS DEFINITE TRAIL IS FOUND

Leaders on Both Sides, in Congress, Regard Inquiry Unnecessary

STORM OF RESENTMENT OVER GERMAN INTRIGUE

Spirited Discussion Promised, With Probable Further Disclosures of Teuton Activities.

KING WOULD SHOOT TRAITORS

Overman, Chairman of Lobby Committee, Will Visit State Department To-Day for Conference.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Stirred into a storm of resentment over disclosure of German attempts to influence Congress, members of both Senate and House are considering whether an investigation shall be ordered. Sentiment for an inquiry is stronger in the House than the Senate, but leaders on both sides generally regard one as unnecessary. Spirited discussion is promised in general debate, with probably further disclosures of German activities.

"Shoot the traitors in this country," is the advice of Senator King, of Utah.

The Western Senator, whose revelations of the machinations of the Austro-Hungarian embassy so stirred Congress yesterday, said to-day:

"The only thing to do is to go ahead and expose this crowd of pacifists, cowards, spineless degenerates and treacherous individuals that have thronged the country.

"They should be executed and thrown into public contempt.

"And if it is found that they have been absolute traitors, they should be put against the wall and a firing squad brought into action without delay."

While greatly deploring the tendency of some men in Congress to delay legislation that would aid the war, Senator King does not believe that any members of the body have been actually influenced by German money. He said he could not credit this.

There is still much talk of an investigation of the charges implied in Count von Bernstorff's request for \$50,000 that members of Congress received part of a slush fund, so that they would throw their weight against a declaration of war.

SECRET SERVICE MEN AT WORK ON CASE

Overman, of North Carolina, chairman of the lobby committee, is waiting for some definite charges to be brought. The fact that the State Department is not serious that Congress should now take the matter into its own hands will undoubtedly have influence with Democratic Senators. It is said that Secret Service operatives are already at work trying to trace connections between certain Senators and Congressmen and the corruption fund.

Until some trails have been uncovered—if they do exist—it is not probable that the Senate committee will act.

Senator Overman will visit the State Department to-morrow and have a conference. He, with Senator Smoot, the acting Republican leader; Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, and two or three influential Democrats, held an informal conference just after the disclosures were made. Senator Curtis said to-day the matter had been left to the Lobby Committee.

As he has been very active in fighting the German propaganda in this country, the fact that Senator King does not think the members of Congress have actually been corrupted is important. The Utah man is in close touch with the State and Justice Departments. It was he who revealed the fact yesterday that the Austro-Hungarian embassy has been trying to subsidize foreign-language newspapers in the United States even while this country was still preserving strict neutrality.

KING NOT VERY STRONG FOR PROBE BY CONGRESS

When asked to-day whether he thought a congressional investigation of the implied charges necessary, Senator King said:

"I do not think it would add very much to the successful prosecution of the war or the elaboration of the policies upon which we have already resolved. The people generally understand that in building their network of intrigue and conspiracy, Austria and Germany were trying to influence and debase any one and every one they could."

"I would be glad to see a multitude of papers published exposing the perfidy and treachery of these nations, even when we were extending friendly hospitality to their representatives within our borders.

"So far as the charge is made that members of Congress have actually been influenced, I would be very sorry to believe that. I do not think I can believe it."

Senator King paid tribute to the loyal press for its work in fighting the systematic propaganda.

"In the 'exposés,' said he, 'the press is one of the chief mediums. The newspapers all through the war, with few exceptions, have shown fine loyalty, and a splendid forward vision. They have seen, all along, the coming peril. They have, in most instances, in their editorials, shown a broader vision than most Senators and Representatives. Some of the editorials have been as worthy as state papers."

## Argentine Gets Note From Berlin

Officially Disapproves of Ideas Expressed by Count Von Luxburg.

(By Associated Press.)  
BUENOS AIRES, September 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 von 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 Germany intended to modify her submarine campaign. A declaration of war by Argentina on Germany, however, was postponed by the receipt of the German note.

The Chamber of Deputies will meet to-morrow afternoon to take definite action on the messages from Minister Molina.

Deputies Veiga and Arce opposed each other in a duel with words to-day as a result of words passed in the Saturday's debate in the chamber on the German situation. Veiga, whose remark caused the challenge, was wounded in the arm. Deputy Arce considers that his honor has been satisfied.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION TO ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, September 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires to Reuters, Limited, says that Argentina has received a note from Germany which has given complete satisfaction to the Argentine government.

BITTERLY ATTACKS WILSON

La Follette Says Declaration of War Was Not Representative Opinion of Government.

(By Associated Press.)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, September 23.—Denouncing war in general and the United States Democratic government in particular, United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, addressed a large gathering in the Coliseum this afternoon under the auspices of "The People's Church," made up of Socialists headed by Professor Scott Nearing.

Mr. La Follette attacked the American press, declaring that American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country.

Mr. La Follette declared that the President of the United States swayed Congress to such an extent that the declaration of war was not the representative opinion of a Democratic government. He advocated war in defense only, and in case of aggression to submit the question to the people of the nation in the form of a referendum.

In discussing the tax feature in connection with the prosecution of the war, he asserted that "wealth has won and the people lost."

Senator La Follette stated that he hoped to be able to serve the people of this country from twenty-five to thirty years longer.

RESUME WORK ON THURSDAY

Telegram From President Instrumental in Effecting Settlement of Iron Workers' Strike.

(By Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—A telegram was scheduled which will permit 30,000 iron workers, who struck here last Monday, to return to work immediately upon ratification of the agreement by the unions concerned, pending final adjudication of their differences by the Federal Board of Conciliation, was signed to-day at a conference between representatives of the men, their employers and Federal mediators.

Gavin McNab, a San Francisco attorney, appointed on Friday by President Wilson as a special representative of the Federal Shipping Board to adjust the trouble here, said that a telegram received to-day from the President appealing to "the patriotic co-operation of the workmen and their leaders," was instrumental in effecting the settlement. Employers said they thought it would be possible to resume work Thursday. The walk-out has tied up government shipbuilding contracts estimated at \$150,000,000.

MALONE BENT ON PROBE

Declares Conditions in Occuquan Workhouse Are Incredible in Their Brutality.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Dudley Field Malone came to town to-day determined to pry the lid off conditions in the Occuquan workhouse, where the picketing suffragists are confined. Mr. Malone says the conditions there are incredible in their brutality.

He has been retained as counsel for three men, who in escaping from the workhouse last December dealt one of the guards a blow on the head, from which the latter died. The three men are now awaiting trial in Alexandria, Va. They say they were driven mad by being compelled to sleep on bare concrete shelves in January, being strung up above the floor with their hands manacled outside their windows and other severe punishments.

GERARD TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO

Address Will Be Under Auspices of Hamilton Club, Big Republican Organization.

CHICAGO, September 23.—As an evidence of the nonpartisan spirit which is pervading the country, James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Berlin, and staunch Democrat, will speak here on October 1, under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, the largest and most influential Republican organization in the Middle West.

## BODY IS SECRETLY EXHUMED AT NIGHT

Autopsy and Removal of Vital Organs Done at Instance of Mrs. Bingham's Relatives.

HUSBAND MAKES STATEMENT

Declares It Belongs to Public to Form Own Opinion of This "Ghastly Drama."

(By Associated Press.)  
LOUISVILLE, September 23.—The body of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, secretly was exhumed at Wilmington, N. C., shortly after midnight last Tuesday, at the instance of Mrs. Bingham's relatives, an autopsy performed in the presence of a detective of national reputation and several physicians, some of the vital organs removed and sent to New York, and the body presumably reinterred, according to a statement given out here to-night by attorneys for Judge Bingham.

All of this was done surreptitiously, the statement declares, the secret closely guarded until the object was accomplished, and adds "it belongs to the public to form its own opinion of this ghastly drama."

"When, if ever," the statement concludes, "whispered suspicion shall become an audible charge, such charge will be met with facts."

PRESS FULL OF RUMORS CONCERNING DISINTERMENT

The text of the statement follows: "On Friday morning last [September 21] 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 whatever 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 make no statement, and would not even 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 2 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; that vital parts of the body were removed, and that these parts were 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 closely guarded until the object was accomplished.

JEALOUSLY PROTECT GRAVE AFTER ITS VIOLATION

"It is presumed that the disinterred body was reburied. It was then that the supposed necessity arose of jealously protecting the grave from violation.

"It belongs to the public to form its own opinion of this ghastly drama.

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

"On Sunday, July 22, Mrs. Bingham's condition was such that Judge Bingham wrote her sisters that he thought that they should come. Responsive to this, her sister, Mrs. Wise, came, arriving Wednesday evening, July 25. Mrs. Bingham was then fully conscious, and remained so until Thursday night. Mrs. Wise remained with her until the end came, on Friday.

OFFICIAL CHARTS AND RECORDS PRODUCED WHEN NEEDED

"There were two trained nurses. Their official charts and records are in the custody of Dr. Boggess. These records will be kept in a secure place and produced when a proper occasion arises.

"When, if ever, whispered suspicions shall become an audible charge, such charge will be met with facts."

Mrs. Bingham died in Louisville July 27 last. The death certificate gave myo-carditis as the cause.

Mrs. Bingham left an estate having an estimated value of over \$70,000,000, the greater part of which her will gave to members of her family. A codicil to the will executed about a month before her death bequeathed \$5,000,000 to Judge Bingham. That this codicil would be contested has been indicated.

NO REASON TO DOUBT ACCURACY OF STATEMENT

(By Associated Press.)  
WILMINGTON, N. C., September 23.—Asked to-night for confirmation of the story from Louisville, Ky., that the body of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham had been exhumed here, Dr. C. T. Nesbitt, county superintendent of health, said that he had no personal knowledge of, nor was he present at, any such proceeding; that he could make no statement as to the case what- ever. Pressed for an answer to direct questions as to the issuance of a permit for the exhumation, Dr. Nesbitt stated that he would not say that he did not issue a permit and that he would not say that he did; that per-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## TRAITOR CAUSES SLAV REBELLION

Sensation Revelations by Petrograd Newspapers Explain Cause of Revolt.

LVOFF'S LIES START FLAME

Intermediary Misinforms Premier Concerning Korniloff's Proposals, Causing Break.

(By Associated Press.)  
PETROGRAD, Saturday, September 22 (delayed).—The controversy over the source of the recent Korniloff rebellion has proved to be the sensation of the day. Petrograd newspapers publish columns of revelations and interviews with the chief actors in the revolt, and while much is inexplicable, it is agreed that negotiations between Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff for the establishment of a strong government at Petrograd preceded the rebellion. The march of General Korniloff's troops on the capital is said to have been part of a scheme.

The Russia Volya says the revelations have made an overwhelming impression on the members of the government who were not initiated into the plan, and that these ministers are awaiting Premier Kerensky's explanation.

General Savinkoff, ex-director of the War Department, and later commander of the Petrograd troops sent against General Korniloff, declares that he was dispatched to General Korniloff by Premier Kerensky, who had resolved to proclaim martial law, with a mission to ask the Russian commander-in-chief to send to Petrograd a cavalry corps and the "savage" division under command of a general other than General Krymoff, who was in bad political repute. General Korniloff broke the agreement by sending both Krymoff and the "savage" division toward the capital.

KERENSKY REJECTS KORNILOFF'S PLANS

The Rech says that General Korniloff drew up a plan for the salvation of the country, comprising military revolutionary courts, the militarization of railroads and war workshops and the restoration of officers' disciplinary powers, which Premier Kerensky rejected. Nevertheless, Korniloff promised General Savinkoff that he would give full obedience to Kerensky. In order to make possible the proclamation of martial law, General Savinkoff ordered the dispatch of cavalry to Petrograd.

Then Vladimir Lvoff arrived at army headquarters, the Rech says, with three alternative proposals from Premier Kerensky. The first was the resignation of Kerensky; the second was the formation of a directory within the Cabinet with the participation of Kerensky and Korniloff, and the third provided for the appointment of Korniloff as dictator.

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

The Novoe Vremya publishes a similar story, and adds that when Premier Kerensky, having received the ultimatum, telegraphed to General Korniloff: "Do you insist?" Korniloff, thinking the question referred to the second alternative, answered: "Yes, I insist." Thereupon Kerensky, imagining that Korniloff had demanded a dictatorship under the threat of civil war, broke off the negotiations.

REVOLT WAS KNOWN MONTHS IN ADVANCE

The former supreme army commissary at headquarters, General Filopenko, however, declares the General Korniloff's revolt was known months in advance, and that the demonstrations in his favor at the Moscow congress were no accident. General Filopenko, when arrested by Korniloff, threatened to commit suicide, but Korniloff reassured him.

The correspondent of the Izvestiya reports that General Korniloff's "striking battalion" still is defiant.

DISPUTE BETWEEN COUNCIL AND THE DON COSSACKS

PETROGRAD, September 23.—It is now possible to give a detailed account of the controversy between the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the Don Cossacks which, for a time last week, threatened to plunge Russia into civil war just when the counter-revolutionary attempt of General Korniloff had been frustrated.

The trouble began with an ultimatum sent to the acting commander of the Don Cossacks, General Bogalevsky, by the central committee of the council. The telegram read as follows: "The central committee, representing the revolutionary democracy, insists upon three points: "1. That the directing authorities of the Don Cossacks categorically declare their complete submission to the provisional government.

"2. That they immediately order the discontinuance of troop movements undertaken without specific orders from the provisional government.

"3. That an official inquiry be made into the conduct of General Kaledine, who is accused of mutiny, and his accomplices are to appear before a tribunal to be named by the provisional government.

"In order to avoid further friction, (Continued on Fifth Page.)

WANTED, A COMMANDANT TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

Applicant must be a Christian, good diplomat, and a graduate of Military Tactics, Mathematics and Science through high school graduation. Salary \$700.00 and home school grant. Term, Apply A. A. Uehling, Collegiate Institute, Alderson, W. Va., Adv.

## LANSING REVEALS NEW GERMAN PLOT

Momentary Lull Apparently Settles Over All Battlefields of Europe

(By Associated Press.)  
In none of the battle areas of Europe has there been any marked activity in the last twenty-four hours. A momentary lull appears to have settled upon the fighting operations in Flanders, on the Aisne and at Verdun and along the Isonzo. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, finding his efforts to dislodge the British from their recent gains in the Ypres salient ineffectual, has ceased his infantry attacks and resorted to artillery. The British are resting after their effort of Thursday, having gained all but a few minor posts of the objective desired, and having taken 3,243 prisoners; but their big guns still hammer the German positions, and their aviators harass the air dromes, dumps, cantonnements and other military points behind the German lines. Northeast of Gouzeaucourt, between Arras and St. Quentin, the British carried out a successful raid into the German trenches.

On the rest of the western front, the French and Germans have been content to bombard each other. The artillery activity is reported to be intense along the Aisne front, and northwest of Verdun, in the region of hill 304.

FORM PROVOST GUARD FOR PETERSBURG DUTY

New York Company Assigned to Aid City Police as Camp Lee Population Grows.

FRENCH OFFICERS DUE SOON

Will Assist in Training Selected Men for Trench Warfare—Many Recruits Visit Homes, While Others Enjoy Sunday Holiday.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)  
CAMP LEE, VA., September 23.—The population of Camp Lee will be approximately 22,000 officers and enlisted men by to-morrow night. The completion of the second quota of 17,000 men will be effected by that time, the arrivals to-day bringing the total of men received to about 14,311. The remaining 3,000 are scheduled to reach the cantonment during the early afternoon hours of to-morrow.

Coinciding with the completion of the second quota of National Army men, Major A. D. Ecke, commanding the battalion of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of Infantry, on duty at Camp Lee, has arranged to establish a provost guard in Petersburg, and to-morrow, under Captain Ahy, acting as provost-marshal, one company of the Forty-seventh will be placed on duty in the Cockade City, acting as military police and assisting the regular police of the city wherever they may be needed.

Some time ago Major Ecke conferred with the chief of police of Petersburg and agreed that, with the arrival of the many additional men and the increased population of Petersburg, it was a matter of precaution to establish the provost guard. The company of Infantry to be sent to Petersburg to-morrow will remain on duty there during the life of Camp Lee, and will be ready to serve on any occasion when the situation cannot be handled by the local police.

A total of 3,396 selected men reached Camp Lee to-day during a short period of five hours. It was the largest day's receipt since the men began leaving their homes last Wednesday for the cantonment. Less than 3,000 are now needed to complete the second quota, after the arrival of which the camp will settle down to an intensive military routine, to be pursued until the third and last quotas of men reach the camp. They are expected during the early part of October.

REACH MINIMUM STRENGTH

With the men received to-day, practically all of the regiments and separate units are filled at minimum strength. This enables the organization of each command to be completed, and when the final contingents reach camp it will only be necessary to add the required number of men to bring the commands to war strength. This can be effected with ease, because of the fact that each unit will then be on a firm working basis.

Of the total to-day, 455 men were from Virginia, several counties sending in a few stragglers. Practically all of Virginia has been heard from—to be exact, only two counties have not sent their quotas, but these are expected to-morrow. These counties are Buckingham, the men of which will be placed in the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, and Prince George County, which includes Hopewell. These will be assigned to the Three Hundred and Eighteenth.

Two local boards from Norfolk city sent seventy-one men to the camp to-day, and instead of placing them in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, where they were planned to go, it was discovered that a majority of the men were machinists, and they were immediately assigned with the machine-gun battalion. This command will be composed principally of (Continued on Second Page.)

Berlin reports reconnoitering engagements on this portion of the front, but no action of moment.

Having captured the Jacobstadt bridgehead, south of Riga, and forced the Russians to retire to the right bank of the Dvina for some distance north and south of the bridgehead, the Germans have halted their advance here. Petrograd reports the Russians entrenched on the right bank of the Dvina, and bombarding the Germans in their new positions. Toward Riga the Russians, in fighting on Saturday, advanced and drove back German advance guards near the village of Iudna.

General Cadorna, in his report on operations in the region northwest of Gorizia, chronicles the repulse of additional Austro-Hungarian attacks on the Dolnata Plateau. In the region of Monte Marmoldo, northwest of Trent, the Italians, after exploding a mine, captured two advance positions from the Austro-Hungarians.

The loss of a British destroyer, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, is announced by the British Admiralty. Fifty members of the crew were rescued.

PRELIMINARY HEARING OF GASTON MEANS TO-DAY

Federal and State Officials in Long Conference With New York and Chicago Crime Experts.

DEFENSE PLANS NOT REVEALED

Chief Counsel Says He Can't Say What Steps Will Be Taken Until He Hears Solicitor's Opening Statement—Prisoner Cheerful.

(By Associated Press.)  
CONCORD, N. C., September 23.—Preparations went "rapidly" forward here to-day for the preliminary hearing to-morrow of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, near here, August 29 last.

Federal and State officials, including Solicitor Hayden Clement, of the Fifteenth Judicial District of North Carolina; Assistant District Attorney Dooling, of New York, and C. B. Ambrose, of the Federal Department of Justice, were closeted almost the entire afternoon with a corps of crime experts here from New York and Chicago, the wealthy widow having resided in both places.

Counsel for the defense, including a number of local attorneys and two from Charlotte, held no formal conferences as far as could be learned, and Frank I. Osborne, of Charlotte, regarded as leading counsel for Means, did not come to Concord during the day. He called over the telephone, that he would be here to-morrow, but declined to indicate just how deep the defense would go into its side of the case. Whether that would be elaborated in an effort to free Means at the preliminary hearing or whether the defense would content itself with showing its hand as little as possible remained unknown.

"I can't say publicly what steps we will take until I hear the solicitor's opening statement to-morrow," he added.

PROSECUTION'S PLANS CAREFULLY GUARDED

Solicitor Clement and others representing the prosecution were equally reticent. Steps they might take at to-morrow's hearing before Police Magistrate Palmer were as carefully guarded as was their decision, suddenly announced Saturday, not to hold a second coroner's inquest, but to swear out a warrant charging Means with murder, and thus bring him before a police magistrate.

It was said to-day that this decision came after the State had reason to believe that the defense would seek to free Means by habeas corpus proceedings, should a second inquest connect him with Mrs. King's death. The first inquest verdict was that Mrs. King was accidentally shot, and that verdict still remains on record.

Magistrate Palmer might either free Means of connection with the death of Mrs. King, or he might bind him over to the grand jury. The former action, however, would not prevent the grand jury taking independent action, if it saw fit.

Means's first night and day in confinement were described as quiet ones, and at the jail it was said his demeanor was cheerful.

MEANS IS VISITED BY MEMBERS OF FAMILY

"I never felt better," Means said shortly after he arose to-day. Later his wife and baby girl, Julie, and Mrs. Mazie Melton, sister of Mrs. King, visited him with several other members of his family. During the hours when he had no visitors Means spent his time reading newspapers and magazines.

While members of Means's family were visiting him, Means's large automobile, which carried Mrs. King, Means and several others on the trip that ended in the woman's death, was (Continued on Fifth Page.)

BALTIMORE BY BOAT—Most Delightful Water Trip in America. Lv. Richmond 6:10 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 1 P. M. Fare \$5 round trip; \$1 one-way. YORK RIVER LINE luxurious steamers.—ADV.

## EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN BUILDING UNDER U. S. PROTECTION

Suspicious Aroused After America Takes Over Interests at Bukharest.

DISCOVERY IS MADE IN LEGATION GARDEN

Parcels and Boxes Filled With Deadly Microbes and Material for Making Bombs.

DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR USE

Latest Story Told in Report From Secretary Andrews and Letter From Roumanian Secretary.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, September 23.—How Germany "shamefully abused and exploited" the protection of the United States by secreting in the German legation at Bukharest, after the American government had taken charge of Germany's affairs at the Roumanian capital, quantities of powerful explosives, with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle, was revealed to-day by Secretary Lansing.

It was another of Mr. Lansing's series of disclosures of German intrigues, made public without comment in the same manner as the Von Luxburg telegrams which have brought Argentina on the verge of war with Germany, the Von Eckhardt letter from Mexico City and the Von Bernstorff telegram asking the German Foreign Office for authorization to spend \$50,000 to influence Congress.

The latest story is told in a report to the State Department from William Whiting Andrews, secretary of the legation at Bukharest, and a letter from Foreign Minister Parumbaru, of Roumania.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bukharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Roumanian government. On August 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Roumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate. Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation on its departure from Bukharest, the Roumanian authorities later ordered the police to find and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Vopicka, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search. The boxes were found buried in the garden of the German legation.

WORSE THINGS THAN MICROBES CONTAINED IN LEGATION

Mr. Andrews's report says: "Upon my return from the examination, which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and of the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left with the legation at the German minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden; told me that more were in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation and still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and insinuated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers, which I had sealed.

"Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the minister by this man.

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

FIFTY-ONE BOXES TAKEN FROM GROUND IN THE GARDEN

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene, saturated with mononitrotoluene, among the most powerful explosives known, one-fifth of each one being sufficient to tear up a railroad track. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to the cultivation of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German, saying:

"Inclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 300 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, in their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results, (Continued on Second Page.)