

HOW TEUTON SPIES LAID PLOTS HERE

State Department Makes Some Amazing Revelations Against Germans.

BERNSTORFF IN EVIL WORK

While Protesting Friendship for the United States He Directed Activities of Kaiser's Secret Agents.

From the time the world war began, of August, 1914, until the United States entered the conflict against Germany in April, 1917, the American state department kept a sharp eye on Teutonic doings of an unlawful nature in this country, but kept very quiet about it.

From time to time information came to the surface that the Kaiser's agents and tools on this side of the Atlantic were very busily engaged in making trouble for us—by stirring hatred against England, by making us suspicious of Japan, by attempting to force us to invade Mexico, by using the United States as a base of operations against the entente allies, by fomenting strikes, riots, embargoes, etc., to prevent our making and sending supplies to Germany's enemies.

Those among us not violently pro-German came to hate Germany for this, and to accuse the state department of being sound asleep for its failure to take some action against the autocracy that was doing us grave injury, both direct and indirect.

But now it comes to light that the state department was very much awake. The Kaiser's tools were not putting anything over on a sleeping Uncle Sam. The old gentleman gave Ambassador Von Bernstorff and his crowd all the rope they wanted, but said nothing.

Now the time has come for exposures, and the state department is offering every day a fresh revelation of Germany's dirty work in this country during the last four or five years—the Kaiser's men were busy plotting and preparing for the world war long before hostilities actually started.

Bombs and Microbes.

One of the most sensational exposures, made a few days ago, was a message sent by Count Bernstorff to his imperial master asking for "\$50,000 more" so that he could continue to "influence congress against a declaration of war by the United States against Germany."

Another plot turned to the light was the introduction into Roumania by German agents of high explosive bombs and tubes of deadly microbes, under the protection of American diplomatic officers who had charge of Germany's interests in that country. These bombs were to be used in blowing up railroads and public buildings in Roumania and the microbes were to be used in starting a terrible disease epidemic among the civil population. Such are the Kaiser's methods—he is the gentleman who claims to be on such intimate terms with God.

Following is the most startling and far-reaching exposure of the activities of Germany's spy ring in America yet made public. Every statement has been compiled by the United States committee on public information from official documents in the possession of the government, which hitherto have been withheld from the press.

Work of German Plotters.

In the fall of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the German embassy established a publicity department at 90 Wall street, under the direction of Wolf von Igel. About two years later this office was raided and documentary proof obtained that Von Igel was the chief spy and plotter of a vast system maintained in the United States under Ambassador von Bernstorff's general direction.

Paul Koenig, pretending to conduct the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company from a New York office, was discovered to be in reality one of the directors of the German spy system in the United States. He is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe. In Von Bernstorff's code he was known as "XXX."

In a report by Koenig to his boss, Captain von Papan of the German embassy, Koenig describes an agent who has made bombs to resemble lumps of coal to be placed on board merchantmen sailing from New York, for the purpose of blowing them up while at sea.

Dr. Max Niven of Chicago is shown as receiving \$60 for the labor fund in connection with establishing a branch of German and Austro-Hungarian labor information and relief bureau in Detroit.

The German embassy maintained confidential relations with the Irish revolutionary movement, through John Devoy of New York (formerly of Chicago), editor of the Gaelic American.

NOT NEW IDEA IN WARFARE

"Tanks" as a Means of Demoralizing an Enemy Were Thought of in Previous Conflicts.

What will that learned body the French Academy make of the word "Tanks" when they have to decide its sex? It was Tommy Atkins who christened the new British invention "Tanks," and the name is being accepted in allied countries as a legitimate addition to their language.

Through Devoy at least one check for \$1,000 was sent to Sir Roger Casement.

Daniel F. Cohan, Supreme court justice of New York, is shown in a Von Igel cipher message as urging German support for the Irish revolution.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, a rabid pro-German weekly published in New York city, is noted in the German records as sending inquiries as to bombs and picric acid. Viereck is still conducting his paper, having changed its name to Viereck's Weekly since the United States entered the war.

James F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, in whose possession the British government discovered official correspondence between Von Bernstorff and Berlin, is shown in one of the papers seized to have acknowledged receipt of \$5,000. Edwin Emerson, another writer, got \$1,000 from Von Igel.

Ray Beveridge, a California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptor, is shown to have received \$3,000 of German propaganda money.

Abounding additional revelations of Count von Bernstorff's direction of German plots in the United States has made it certain congress will undertake a thorough investigation.

Lansing Absolves Congress.

To clear congress immediately of any suspicion which the state department's revelation may have directed unwittingly at its members, Secretary Lansing dictated the following statement:

"If there is any misunderstanding, I shall say emphatically I do not see how the Bernstorff message in any way reflects upon congress or any member. Apparently it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them, of which they would have no knowledge, and in case they were influenced would be entirely innocent. I do not know what the organization was. This expose is apropos of German methods of peace propaganda and there is no intention of casting suspicion on members of congress."

Find Lists of Spies.

When Von Igel's papers were examined by the department of justice the reason for Von Igel's determined fight became apparent. First, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, ledgers, cashbooks, cipher codes, lists of spies, and other memoranda and records were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German imperial government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with:

Violation of the laws of the United States.

Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

Fomenting ill feeling against the United States in Mexico.

Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

Financing of propaganda.

Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

lta, transmitted by wireless for publication in the New York Times in December, 1915.

"The German government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel or violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Here's Pseudo Labor Agency.

Closely related to and to some extent under the guidance of Von Igel was the German and Austro-Hungarian labor information and relief bureau, with offices and headquarters at 134 Liberty street, New York city, and branches in Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. The bureau from whom it took its familiarly accepted name of the "Liebau Employment Agency."

The Austro-Hungarian embassy had taken official cognizance of the bureau as disclosed in the letter written by the ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs which was found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities August 30, 1915.

Cause of Strikes.

The report comments with unconcealed amusement upon the fact that munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (which, of course, were not furnished) and continues in reviewing later conditions in the munition industry.

"The commercial employment bureaus of the country have no supply of unemployed technicians. Many disarming material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic propaganda of the employment bureau."

Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and Irish revolutionaries are indicated in the captured documents. John Devoy of New York city, now editor of the Gaelic American, a violent Irish revolutionary, was one of the active agents of this connection.

Devoy it was acted, for a time at least, as go-between for the German secret service. In the Von Igel papers, Casement, executed by the British for treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly, "R. C.," and one reference to the \$10,000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy.

Letters to Bernstorff.

Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

New York, April 8, 1915.

The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:

"Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seems conclusive that first messenger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second messenger, with change of plans, due about April 15."

John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement:

"No letter reply possible. All funds sent home. Sister and M's family well." Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Mosteth.

K. N. St. To His Excellency, the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C.

New York, April 15, 1915.

"Herewith enclosed a report received by us today from John Devoy. The important parts of the report were sent there today per telegram. (8 copy.) To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C."

As to Arrest of Roger Casement.

As to the involvement of the prominent Irish-American leaders in the Casement plot and its German ramifications, it is little to be wondered at that they should have endeavored to shoulder the blame of the Casement plot. The Gaelic-American, Devoy's paper, and the sympathetic German-American press of Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German diplomatic secret service. "XXX" is the secret designation of Koenig, who is now under indictment on criminal charges in connection with this "diplomatic" work, and is interned at Fort Oglethorpe.

The person represented by the figure "XXX" is Captain von Papan, former military attaché of the German embassy and the practical executive of its underground system. The document describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) who that might not be identified by the mysterious — when they met. "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person, under regular pretences, through "Check No. 146 on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to the amount \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made."

Bombs in Coal.

Several days after the payment, the recipient called at the "passenger office" of the — line and made a statement which is thus embodied in the XXX report:

"My name is —. I have an office at — building, but I do not care to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the allies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the allies."

Finally XXX states that "the caller" brought with him a sample bomb, such as has been described to you by the subscriber, and asks for the instructions.

The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 7609," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to Von Papan.

Check is Traced.

Now for the proof direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National Bank has been traced and added to the secret service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by Von Papan. Therefore Von Papan stands convicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of paying money to a plotter desiring to blow up merchant ships sailing from the port of New York. The person who made this report is known to department of justice officials.

Compare these documents with the following authorized statement from Bern-

"Tanks" were conceived many years ago, not in the moving towers of the pre-Christian era, but in more recent times. In 1814 a workman prepared a scheme to present to Napoleon, explaining how a vehicle could be constructed, to be drawn by horses, thoroughly protected, including the horses, and able to carry men and guns right up to the enemy's lines. And did not Leonardo da Vinci declare that he could construct a safe and indestructible vehicle, carrying artillery,

which could enter the ranks of the enemy and prepare the way for the infantry? Two of the great craftsman's pen-drawings of "war machines" are included in the famous Alfred Morrison collection of autograph letters and papers, which, it is announced, will come under the hammer at Sotheby's in the autumn.—London Chronicle.

Balanced Paper Napkin.

At first thought, it would seem to be a very difficult matter to balance a

cause the volunteer plotter was too old.

"Though he has the best of good will" and also because of his known connection with the Gaelic-American and the Indian revolutionists.

Enter Viereck: George Sylvester.

Many inventors, some of them obvious, by cranks, are represented either by correspondence or notation as having plans involving the use of sundry devices of destruction. One entry of the sort merits special attention because of the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record of correspondence:

"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck, Contents, incendiary, return apply offer. Told to send further details."

Possibly the further details are indicated in another entry of four months later:

"Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of picric acid."

Picric acid is a constituent of many high explosives. Mr. Viereck is something of a high explosive himself, having been editor of the virulently pro-German weekly Fatherland of New York, now changed in title (but not in purpose) to "Viereck's Weekly."

Just what interest Dr. L. A. Dessar of 25 Broad street, New York city, had in German aerial warfare is a matter for speculation.

In the Von Igel archives appears a letter from R. L. Scoville of Bewickley, Pa., and New York city urging the merger of the Sample and Scoville, Doctor Dessar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good, viz., to Von Igel.

The following curious entry appears in Von Igel's records:

Journalists, lecturers, and publishers were liberally employed by Von Igel and his associates for the purposes of German propaganda. Among those thus tainted with the stigma of dishonorable professional conduct are two magazine writers and war correspondents, James J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa.

"Pure War Expenses."

Edward Emerson \$1,000 Fair Play (Mr. Braun) 1,500 Fair Play (Mr. Braun) 1,500 Marcus Braun 1,000 J. Archibald 1,000

Concerning the identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging the sum of \$5,000 from the German embassy for propaganda. Who, returns Archibald, ever made in service is not clear, except that certain war correspondence for which he contracted with New York was so obviously prejudiced on the side of the central powers that they declined to accept it.

That Emerson also overdid the cause to which he sold his pen and his professional honor the record indicates. His total was paid \$1,000 for "traveling expenses," is suggested by the fact that he was expelled, or alleged to have been expelled, from a student body for an attack upon Ambassador Gerard. Emerson has had a picturesque career in many parts of the world, and once cabled to his newspaper publisher a picturesque but imaginative account of his own death in the far East under painful and interesting conditions. He was born in Dresden, American parents, and is now traveling under American passport obtained by false representations.

Fair Play Well Paid.

"Fair Play," that misnamed organ of Teutonic inspiration appears to have been subsidized quite disproportionately to its value. Since it received in all \$4,000 in the course of a few months in 1915 Marcus Braun who appears as its editor, is known as a political leader among the Hungarians of lower Second avenue, in New York, and has been variously connected with the fringes of the publication world. He is supposed himself to be a Hungarian. His associate in Fair Play was one J. P. Bryan.

Even with such liberal support "Fair Play" did not fill the bill for January, 1916. A letter was written by F. Schroeder, a German newspaper correspondent in Tokio, to the German diplomatic representatives lamenting the lack of a genuinely influential weekly in New York devoted to Teutonic interests, and suggesting that one Borsodi be the right man to conduct such a publication.

Viereck and Others.

Frequent hints of George Sylvester Viereck's journalistic activities appear, and there are a few notations of "Pearson," Subject, Press, which may refer to Pearson's Magazine, of which the editor, Frank Harris, is strongly pro-German, or may indicate a secret agent named Pearson, who is the subject of other entries.

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry Privy Counselor Albo acknowledges receipt of \$2,000 from the embassy to finance Miss Beveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, though their exact nature and the names was to be comprised in topics allied to Red Cross work.

Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the Von Igel papers or the bureau of investigation reports. Col. E. G. Woodford, an old British hero, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the Von Igel papers refer to Colonel Woodford:

Holland a Way Station.

It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the Von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commission" and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions through their own country. The message in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as "A 2492" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1915. It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret roundabout way for Carl Heyzen: Consent sale Holland 298,996 chests (cartridges) and 289 tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, war minister, foreign office, in representation. HATZFELDT."

While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe, the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 1, 1915, signed "13223 46729 46919," addressed Von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

paper napkin on the finger tip. But it is not hard at all.

Paper napkins are made of crimped Japanese paper. Before doing the trick, let some of the others try and fail. Then grasp the napkin at two ends diagonally opposite, and pull firmly and slowly, taking care the paper does not tear. This will have the effect of loosening the crimp in a straight line and of tightening and stiffening it on each side. It can then be balanced on the finger tip with ease.—Girl's Companion.

WILSON TO PROBE MOONEY CASE

Sentence of Man for Throwing Bomb Brings Protest

HAS INTERNATIONAL BEARING

American Labor Will Send Delegations To Russia—Financed by Public Subscription—Commission To Make Probe.

Washington—President Wilson will direct a new and searching inquiry into all developments surrounding the arrest, conviction and death sentence of W. J. Mooney, alleged San Francisco bomb-thrower.

This investigation follows an international protest of labor organizations that Mooney has been "railroaded."

President Wilson is also informed that Western labor unrest may be laid finally to the Mooney case. The inquiry will take two courses:

The Department of Justice will make a complete report on the case to the President.

The new Western Labor Investigating Commission named by the President recently and headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson will go to the bottom of the Mooney case.

Foremost radical leaders in the country and many of the leading labor authorities have advised the President that Mooney's plight is being used extensively by enemy countries in stirring up labor and Socialist antagonism to the United States, particularly in Russia, but also in France and England.

Mooney is a big figure in Russia, having been one of the leaders of the Russian freedom movement there. His following in other countries is such as to make his case one of international importance, the President has been told.

While the President is working on this problem labor is preparing to send a delegation of union men to Russia to dissipate distrust there in America's war purposes. President Wilson will not name these delegations because of the difficulties involved in picking 75 men for the work, but will sanction the commission, to be financed by popular subscription.

DROPS "SLUSH FUND" PROBE.

Congress Practically Agreed To Let Exposure Rest.

Washington.—There will be no Congressional probe of the Bernstorff "slush fund for peace" exposed by the State Department.

This was assured, following a conference between Democratic Leader Senator Martin and Senator Overman, chairman of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

House leaders already have decided to let the general investigation drop, concerning itself solely with the advisability of inquiring into remarks by Representatives Hedin and Howard reflecting on the integrity of some members.

TWO RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Bombs Dropped On Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Kent and Essex.

London.—Hostile airships appeared off the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Hostile airplanes attacked the southeast coast of England Sunday evening. According to the official announcement, the raiders came in different places in Kent and Essex. A few of them followed the Thames and attacked London.

Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties so far reported are six persons killed and about 20 injured.

WEEK'S CASUALTIES 23,035.

British Losses Less Than Week Before Despite Drive.

London.—Total casualties of British ranks in all the war theatres for the last week are reported officially to have been 23,035. The casualty lists are sub-divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 103; men killed or died of wounds, 4,430; officers wounded or missing, 432; men wounded or missing, 18,070.

15 KILLED, 70 INJURED IN RAID.

Only One Or Two Machines Able To Penetrate Defenses Of London.

London.—Fifteen killed and 70 injured was the official list announced of the latest German air raid by Zeppelins and airplanes.

Lord French, commander-in-chief of home defense forces, announced that the raiders over London had been driven off by anti-aircraft gunfire, only one, at the most two, machines having penetrated the defenses.

ADJOURNMENT TALK AGAIN.

Congressmen Think They'll Get Away By October 12.

Washington.—Agitation for adjournment of Congress was renewed among Senators. Some leaders thought adjournment October 5 possible and nearly all believed Congress may get away by October 12.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; such is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Pennsylvania Case

D. R. Pringle, 913 Oak St., Indiana, Pa., says: "I suffered acutely from pain across the small of my back. The kidney secretions passed too frequently, especially at night and I felt miserable. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the back-ache and regulated the action of my kidneys. The cure has lasted and my kidneys are now in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

\$5 PER DAY EASILY MADE

at home by any man or woman, with our new secret 3 minute cleaning and drying process, old things dyed fast colors in 15 minutes for few pennies. No cost but largest profits. Greatest secret of the age. Full particulars for 4 cents in stamps. THE RETAILERS CO., TOLEDO, ILL.

Excellent Valley Dairy Farm

200 acres, 500 cows, 250 head calves, 250 head pigs, 250 head chickens, 250 head turkeys, 250 head ducks, 250 head geese, 250 head sheep, 250 head goats, 250 head horses, 250 head mules, 250 head oxen, 250 head calves, 250 head pigs, 250 head chickens, 250 head turkeys, 250 head ducks, 250 head geese, 250 head sheep, 250 head goats, 250 head horses, 250 head mules, 250 head oxen.

SOME RIFLE FIRING KINKS

There Are a Thousand Things Not Mentioned in "Drill Regulations" That Recruit Must Learn.

The average recruit who starts in at West Point knows as much about the fine points of rifle firing as a longshoreman about flying. First he masters the elementary steps—the manual of arms and the correct firing positions, says the Popular Science Monthly. Then he must learn a thousand facts not mentioned in the "drill regulations." Among the rifle kinks, for instance, is the smoking of the glass rifle sights for work in the sun.

By simply holding the sights over the flame of a match—or, better, over an alcohol flame—a light layer of lamp-black is spread over the sight which enables the soldier to fire even when he is directly facing the sun. And when his back is toward the sun, the reflected glare is eliminated so that he can work without danger to his eyes.

Another kink is the doubling up of the ordinary rifle strap in order to use it to obtain a sling-grip. By making the sling short enough, it is possible for the left hand to obtain a viselike grip on the rifle. This helps considerably in steadying it.

Decorating a Savage.

Florence Partelo Stuart, in one of her delightful tales of the Moro charm boy, Piang, tells of an embarrassing situation. Piang had saved the governor's life at the risk of his own.

"Piang, I am about to decorate you with the emblem of our government; these infantry cross-guns I shall pin on your breast—the dignified governor reached forward to make good his words, but paused in embarrassment, the speech dying on his lips. He gazed in dismay at the scantily clothed little savage, standing straight and expectant before him.

"I shall place this emblem," again began the worthy official. There was a titter among the spectators.

"Piang, eagerly eyeing the treasure, wondered why the governor delayed. Suddenly a gleam of understanding broke over Piang, and he grinned broadly. With the tip of his finger he touched the shining cross-guns, then his necktie of crocodile teeth. The situation was saved."—St. Nicholas.

Fine Pumphouse.

Charles had lived his four years on a farm. He was on a visit to his city aunt and upon arrival asked for a drink. His mother took him into the bathroom and drew some water from a faucet. "Mey," exclaimed Charles, looking around the white enameled room, "Aunt Dell has a lovely pumphouse."

If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

Only One Or Two Machines Able To Penetrate Defenses Of London.

London.—Fifteen killed and 70 injured was the official list announced of the latest German air raid by Zeppelins and airplanes.

Lord French, commander-in-chief of home defense forces, announced that the raiders over London had been driven off by anti-aircraft gunfire, only one, at the most two, machines having penetrated the defenses.

ADJOURNMENT TALK AGAIN.

Congressmen Think They'll Get Away By October 12.

Washington.—Agitation for adjournment of Congress was renewed among Senators. Some leaders thought adjournment October 5 possible and nearly all believed Congress may get away by October 12.