

MICROBE-CULTURE AT BUKAREST

cultures were imported into Rumanian territory. The Bulgarian Military Attaché, Samargieff, took up his duties on Sept. 28th/Oct. 11th, 1913; Mr. Constantine Kostoff, the delegate of the Bulgarian railway administration to the Rumanian railway directorate, acted in this capacity in Rumania from Jan. 7/20th, 1915, to Aug. 12/25th, 1916, when, two days before our declaration of war, he was presented to the Rumanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs as attaché to the Bulgarian Legation. Finally, Colonel von Hammerstein joined the Imperial German Legation as Military Attaché on May 2/15th, 1916. All three left Rumanian territory on Aug. 21st/Sept. 3rd, 1916, and on Aug. 23rd/Sept. 5th following, in consequence of the rupture of our relations with Austria-Hungary's allies.

"Neither can there be any doubt as to the object with which the said substances were imported into Rumania, or as to the use for which they were intended, for it can easily be understood that these explosives and bacillus-cultures could not have been introduced secretly from Rumania into Russia, there being no German diplomatic couriers to introduce them, and that they were not intended, either, for transmission to Germany's Balkan allies, since in that case there was no difficulty in dispatching them direct to the German Legations at Sofia or Constantinople. It is thus evident that the explosives and bacilli were to be employed in Rumania, most probably in time of peace, since the Legation was