BOLSHEVIKI FINANCED BY GERMAN GOLD TO BETRAY RUSSIA

(Continued From First Page.)

by the committee on public information for publication each morning beginning today, until the series is complete.

Not only do the disclosures prove that Lenine, Trotzky and their band are paid German agents. They show that the Bolshevik revolution which threw Russia into such orgy of murder and excess as the world seldom has seen, actually was arranged by the German general staff.

Paid Agents Sell Russia.

They show how the paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at the Brest-Litovsk "peace" conference; how German staff officers secretly have been received by the Bolsheviki as military advisers; how they have acted as spies upon the embassies of the nations with which Russia was allied or at peace; how they effectually have directed the Bolsheviki foreign, domestic and economic policy wholly in the interest of Germany and to the shame and degradation of Russia.

They show how a picked German commander was detailed to "defend" Petrograd against the German army and an extent of German intrigue and domination almost beyond the realm of imagination.

"Very Secret" Documents Bared.

Originals of documents, photographs of originals and typewritten circulars, some of them marked "very secret" or "private" and many of them bearing the annotations of the Bolsheviki leaders themselves; some of them containing references to "Comrade Trotzky" or "Comrade Lenine" comprise the damning record. Some of the originals, it is shown, although deposited in the secret archives of the Bolsheviki, were required to be returned later to representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd that they might be destroyed. But evidence of them remained in the fabric of roguery and into the vacancies they fit perfectly. The Bolsheviki leaders themselves informed their "comrades" that the German government had required the return of the order of the German imperial bank depositing 50,000,000 gold rubles in a Stockholm bank for Lenine and Trotzky, and that at the same time the accounts of the bank had been "audited" to conceal the payments.

Disclosures Are Outlined.

The first installment of the revelations appearing herewith is prefaced by an official statement by the committee on public information which tells briefly what the succeeding instalments of documents will prove. This official resume of the disclosure says:

The committee on public information releases for publication herewith a series of communications bewteen the German imperial government and the Russian Bolshevik government and between the Bolsheviki themselves, and also the report thereon made to George Creel by Edgar Sisson, the committee's special representative in Russia during the Winter of 1917-18.

These documents show that the present heads of the Bolshevik government—Lenine and Trotzky and their associates, are German agents.

They show that the Bolshevik revolution was arranged for by the German general staff and financed by the German Imperial Bank and other German financial institutions.

Germans Finance Bolshevik.

They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenine and Trotzky; that a German-picked commander was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against the Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army and a director of the Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy.

Russian People Betrayed.

They show, in short, that the present Bolshevik government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government, acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the imperial German government alone.

And they show also that the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia, whom they pretend to represent.

Intrigue and Guilt Shown.

The documents are some 70 in number. Many are originals, annotated by Bolshevik officials. The balance of the others are photographs of originals, showing annotations. And they corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars (see appendix later), of which only two originals are possessed, but all of which fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German guilt.

The first document is a photograph of a report made to the Bolshevik leaders by two of their assistants informing them that in accordance with their instructions, there had been removed from the archives of the Russian Ministry of Justice the order of the German Imperial Bank "allowing money to Comrades Lenine, Trotzky and others for the propaganda of peace in Russia"; and that, at the same time, "all the books" of a bank in Stockholm had been "audited" to conceal the payment of money to Lenine, Trotzky and their associates by order of the German Imperial Bank.

Authenticity Is Proven.

This report is indorsed by Lenine, with his initials, for deposit in "the secret department" of the Bolshevik files. And the authenticity of the report is supported by document No. 2, which is the original of a report sent by a German General Staff representative to the Bolshevik leaders, warning them that he has just arrested an agent who had in his possession the original order of the German Imperial Bank referred to in document No. 1, and pointing out that evidently "at the proper time steps were not taken to destroy the above-mentioned documents."

Document No. 3 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instructions of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars," of which Trotzky and Lenine were the heads, two incriminating German circulars had also been "taken from the Department of Secret Service of the Petrograd district" and given to the Secret Service Department of the German General Staff in Petrograd. On the bottom of the protocol the German adjutant acknowledges receipt of the two incriminating circulars with his cipher signature. And to complete the evidence the circulars are themselves penciled with the cipher signature of the head of the German Secret Service Bureau.

Early War Plans Known.

These two circulars apparently had been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Russia. The German general staff evidently wished to get them back in order to destroy them. By the order of the German general staff and with the "consent" of Lenine and Trotzky they are turned over to the Germans to be destroyed. Why? Because they are conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German government was preparing for war, several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

One circular is an order from the German general staff dated June 9, 1914, informing "all industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their "industrial mobilization plans and registration forms" so that they might be prepared for the war for which the excuse had not yet been found.

The second circular is an order from the German general staff of the high sea fleet, dated November 28, 1914, calling for the mobilization of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, "delays, embroilments and difficulties," and it recommends the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

Proof of Conspiracy Damning.

In these damning proofs of a German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914, it is shown that Lenine and Trotzky surrendered to the German secret service in Petrograd on order of "the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd."

And they surrendered them in conformity with a working agreement between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff, of which agreement a photograph is included in the series as document No. 5.

It is dated October, 1917. It is from a division of the German general staff. It is addressed to the Council of the People's Commissars, of which Lenine and Trotzky were the heads. It begins:

"In accordance with the agreement which took place in Kronstadt, in July of the present year, between officials of our general staff and leaders of the Russian revolutionary army and democracy, Messrs. Lenine and Trotzky, Rasalinosk and Dybenko, the Russian division of our general staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the information department of the staff."

"Mutual Activities" Agreed Upon.

Among the officers named are Major Luberts, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the two surrendered German circulars mentioned above (document No. 3), and Lieutenant Hartwig, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the receipt for the two circulars. And an indorsement on this letter from the German general staff records that the German officers assigned to Petrograd had appeared "before the military revolutionary committee" and had "agreed on conditions with regard to their mutual activities."

What their "mutual activities" were to be is sufficiently indicated by document No. 7, which is a photograph of a letter signed in cipher by this Major Luberts and his adjutant, Lieutenant Hartwig. They notify the Bolshevik leaders on January 12, 1918, that "by order of the German general staff" the German intelligence section "has informed us of the names and the characteristics of the main candidates for re-election" to the Russian Bolshevik "central executive committee" and the "general staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people." They add a list of Russian leaders satisfactory to the German general staff. The list is headed by Trotzky and Lenine. They were elected, and the rest of the present Bolshevik executive committee were chosen from the same German list.

Payment Made in Gold.

Document No. 28 gives evidence of the quid pro quo. It is a photograph of a letter from the president of the German Imperial Bank to the Bolshevik Commissar of Foreign Affairs. It is marked "very secret" and dated January 8, 1918. It says: "Information has today been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 rubles of gold have been transferred to be put at the disposal of the People's Commissars, which is the title of the Bolshevik leaders. "This credit," the letter continues, "has been supplied to the Russian government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the Red Guards (the Bolshevik revolutionary troops) and agitators in the country. The imperial government considers it appropriate to remind the Soviet of People's Commissars of the necessity of increasing propaganda in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing Russian government is troubling the German government."

Four days later the same president of the German Imperial Bank sent another 5,000,000 rubles to the same address to provide for the sending of a Russian revolutionary leader to Vladivostok to get possession of the "Japanese and American materials" at that port, and if necessary to destroy them. A photograph of his letter is given as document No. 9.

Loot of Empire Lies Open.

There were earlier payments, but probably none later than these. None was necessary. By this time the loot of an empire lay open to the Bolsheviks and the Germans.

Most significant of all are two photographs of further communications from the German Imperial Bank, given as documents Nos. 10 and 11. One is a letter addressed to the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and the other is the "resolution of conference of representatives of the German commercial banks," received by the chairman of the Bolshevik central executive committee and indorsed by him in pen and ink. Together they give a complete synopsis of the terms on which Germany intends to have control of all Russian industries. For five years from the signing of peace, English, French and American capital in Russia are to be "banished" and "not to be allowed in the following industries: Coal, metallurgical, machine building, oil, chemical and pharmaceutical." These industries are to be developed under the control of a "supreme advisory organ consisting of ten Russian specialists, ten from German industrial organizations and the German and Austrian banks." Germany and Austria are to "enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending mechanics and qualified workmen into Russia." "All other foreign mechanics and workmen are not to be allowed to enter at all" for five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany. Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent "of the union of the German and Austrian banks," etc.

Conspiracy Is Indorsed.

And this conspiracy between German Imperial capitalism and the pretended Russian Reds is indorsed by a Bolshevik leader, with the recommendation that it should "be taken under advisement" and "the ground prepared in the soviet of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies in case the Council of People's Commissars will not accede to these requests."

Various details of the conspiracy between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff are exposed in documents 16 to 29. These are photographs of letters which passed between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff, or the German officers in Russia. Document No. 21 shows that on November 1, 1917, when Russia was still regarded as an ally of Great Britain, France and America, the German general staff was having "the honor to request" the Bolshevik leaders to inform it "at the earliest possible moment" concerning "the quantity and storage place of the supplies that have been received from America, England and France and also the units which are keeping guard over the stores."

Document 18 shows the German general staff requiring the Bolshevik leaders to send "agitators to the camps of the Russian prisoners of war in Germany," in order that they might procure spies to work among the English and French troops and to further "peace propaganda." And this is proposed by the German general staff as being "according to the negotiations between the Russian and German peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk."

In document 22 the Bolshevik leaders and the Germans are arranging to send "agents, agitators and agent destructors" out of Vladivostok to ports of the United States, Japan and British colonies in Eastern Asia."

Fraudulent Passports Provided.

In document 16 Trotzky is providing fraudulent passports for German officers who are going to England, France and America, as spies and enemy agents. And document 17 shows Trotzky indorsing a similar proposal "to be urgently executed. L. T."

Three German submarines are to be sent to the Pacific on the Trans-Siberian railway by orders of the German high command in document No. 23.

Lists of German and Russian spies watching the British, French and American embassies in Petrograd are given in document No. 25. And finally, in document No. 15 the Bolshevik leaders are warned that information concerning "the connection of the German government with the Bolshevik workers" has leaked out and that Russian troops are hearing of it.

Letters are given to show how the Bolshevik leaders and the German officers arranged for the assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders (documents 35, 39 and 52), for the destruction of the Polish legionaries in the Russian army (documents 40 to 42), for the disorganization of the Rumanian army and the deposing of the Rumanian King (document No. 37), for the substitution of officers satisfactory to Germany to command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian Generals (documents 31 and 32), for the suppression of patriotic agitation among the Russian soldiers (documents 13 and 14), for an attack upon the Italian Ambassador in Petrograd and the theft of his papers (documents 26 and 27), and for the employment of German soldiers in Russian uniforms against the Russian National armies in the south (document 35).

Letters Indorsed by Trotzky.

Several of the letters are indorsed by Trotzky. Even standing alone, they are complete proof that the Bolshevik leaders were ruing as German agents in Russia ano obeying German orders to act against all Germany's enemies, and even against Russia itself.

Moreover, these Bolshevik leaders acted as German agents by suppressing their own socialist revolution in the Russian provinces where their doctrines interfered with German plans of annexation. Document 46 is the original letter from the Petrograd department of the German general staff, addressed to the Bolshevik Commissar of Foreign Affairs. It reads: "According to instructions of the representative of our general staff, I have the honor once more to insist that you recall from Estland, Litva and Courland all agitators of the central executive committee of the soviet of workmen and soldiers' deputies."

And in document 47 the general staff orders the Bolsheviki to cease the agitation in Estland, which had "finally led to the German landlords being declared outlawed" and to "take immediate steps for the restoring of the rights of the above-mentioned German landlords."

Another group of letters (Nos. 33 to 36), shows how the Germans cheated the Bolshevik leaders in their dealings with the Ukraine and made a separate German peace with the anti-Bolshevik leaders in that Russian province. And another group shows the Germans assisting both sides of the civil war in Finland (Documents 38, 43 and 53).

The documents, as they follow, are given in the report form in which they were transmitted by Mr. Sisson to Mr. Creel, chairman of the committee, with some later data added and carefully indicated. For instance, Mr. Sisson did not learn until several weeks after he had left Russia that the German order (which he possessed) naming the Russian who was to "defend" Petrograd had been obeyed.

REPORT BY EDGAR SISSON.

INSTALLMENT 1.

Introduction and documents 1 to 7.

Three groups of documents are subjected to internal analysis in the material that follows.

One group consists of originals, one group consists of photographs of documents believed still to be in the file rooms of the Russian Bolsheviki and the third (the appendix to the first installment) consists of typewritten circulars that have not been traced to their originals except in the case of two of the number. The chief importance of the third group is that its appearance inspired the efforts that led to the uncovering of the other groups. And they fit into the fabric of the whole.

The first set of these appendix circulars came into my hands on February 2, in Petrograd. An additional set appeared the following day at an office where I frequently called. A third appeared in another quarter a day afterwards. One set was in Russian and two in English. On February 5 I held all three sets. A possible explanation for their appearance at this time and their intent is given in the appendix.

By themselves they were plausible, but not substantiated. Having first performed the obvious duty of analyzing them for surface values and transmitting them and the analysis to Washington, I turned, therefore, to the task of further investigations.

It is not yet possible to name those who helped, but in two weeks' time the judgment of facts became apparent.

The material is presented in its report form, with the addition of some later data. For instance, I was not able to learn until several weeks after I left Russia that the German order (which I possessed) naming the Russian who was to "defend" Petrograd had been obeyed.

The text of the documents discloses both the methods and the effects of the German conspiracy not alone against Russia, but the world. With each document is the indication of whether it is an original or photograph. With each document is an interpretative note.

Document No. 1.

Very secret.

People's Commissary for foreign affairs.

Petrograd, Nov. 16, 1917.

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

In accordance with the resolution passed by the conference of People's Commissars, Comrades Lenine, Trotzky, Podvolsky, Dybenko and Volodarsky, the following has been executed by us:

1. In the archives of the Ministry of Justice from the Dossierre "trason" of Comrades Lenine, Zinovieff, Koslovsky, Kollontai and others has been removed the order of the German Imperial Bank No. 7433, of the 2d of March 1917, for allowing money to Comrades Lenine, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Trotzky, Sumenson, Koslovsky and others for the propaganda of peace in Russia.

2. There have been audited all the books of the Nia Bank at Stockholm containing the accounts of Comrades Lenine, Trotzky, Zinovieff and others, which were opened by the order of the German Imperial Bank No. 2754. These books have been delivered to Comrade Muller, who was sent from Berlin.

Authorized by the Commisar for Foreign Affairs. F. ZALKIND.
E. POLIVANOFF.

Link Connects Lenine.

Note—The Russian Council of People's Commissars was dominated by the president, Vladimir Ulianov (Lenine); the then Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, now War Minister, and the Ambassador to Germany, A. Joffe. The marginal indorsement in writing is "To the Secret Department, B. U." This is the fashion in which Lenine is accustomed to initial himself. The English equivalent would be V. U., for Vladimir Ulianov. So, even if there existed no further record of German Imperial Bank order No. 7433, here would be the proof of its contents, and here is the link connecting Lenine directly with his action and his guilt. The content matter of the circular exists, however, and herewith follows:

Order of the 2d of March, 1917, of the Imperial Bank for the representatives of all German banks in Sweden:

Notice is hereby given that requisition for money for the purpose of peace propaganda in Russia will be received through Finland.

These requisitions will emanate from the following:

Lenine, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Trotzky, Sumenson, Kozlovsky, Kollontai, Sivers and Merkalin, accounts for whom have been opened in accordance with our order No. 2754 in the agencies of private German businesses in Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. All these requests should bear one of the two following signatures: Dishau or Milkenberg. With either of these signatures the requests of the above mentioned persons should be complied with without delay.

German Efficiency Seen.

I have not a copy of this circular nor a photograph of it, but document No. 2, next in order, proves its authenticity at once curiously and absolutely. Particular interest attaches to this circular because of Bolshevik public denial of its existence. It was one of several German circulars published in Paris in the Petit Parisienne last Winter. The Petrograd Bolshevik papers proclaimed it a falsehood. Zalkind, whose signature appears not only here but on the protocol, was an assistant foreign minister. He was sent in February on a mission outside of Russia. He was in Christiania in April when I was there.

Have photograph of the letter.

Document No. 2.

No. 6451, secret.

(G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, section R.)

February 12.

The secret service department has the honor to inform you that there were found on the arrested Captain Konshin two German documents with notations and stamps of the Petersburg secret police (Okran) which show themselves to be the original orders of the Imperial Bank, No. 7433, March 2, 1917, concerning the opening of accounts for Messrs. Lenine, Sumenson, Koslovsky, Trotzky and other active workers on the peace propaganda, by order No. 2754, of the Imperial Bank.

These discoveries show that at the proper time steps were not taken to destroy the above mentioned documents.

For the head of the department:

R. Bauer, Adjutant Bukholm.

World Will Thank Bauer.

Note—Observe the thoughtfulness with which Bauer, a careful man, set down exactly what was in the document, thereby permitting the contents to rise again from the ashes to which perhaps he committed the damaging paper. He admits that the documents found were truthful originals. The world will thank him and Germany will not.

I have the original letter. It bears marginal indorsements "referred to the commission for fighting counter revolution. Demanded documents M. Skripnik, and an illegible comment by N. Gorbunov, Lenine's other government secretary. The letter is directed to Lenine. Did Skripnik get the documents? I do not know.

The letter is remarkable otherwise, for the arrested Captain Konshin mentioned is a German officer, Lieutenant Otto, who appears elsewhere as an agent in the German double-crossing intrigue in the Ukraine. What was behind the mystery of his arrest? What was his fate?

Document No. 3.

(V. K. D. No. 323-2 inclosures).

Protocol.

This protocol, written by us on the 2d of November, 1917, in duplicate, with the consent of the council of people's commissars is taken from the department of secret service of the Petrograd district and the former department of police (Okrana) on instructions of the representative of the German general staff in Petrograd:

1. Circular of the German general staff No. 421, dated June 9, 1914, concerning the immediate mobilization of all industrial enterprises in Germany, and,

2. Circular No. 93, dated November 28, 1914, of the general staff of the high sea fleet, concerning the sending into enemy countries of special agents for the destruction of war supplies and materials.

Sealed Letters Ordered Opened.

The above noted circulars were given over under signed receipt into the secret service department of the German staff in Petersburg.

Authorized by the council of people's commissars.

F. Zalkind, E. Polivanoff.

(Illegible, but may be Mekhanoshin)

A. Joffe.

The circulars No. 421 and No. 93 mentioned in this protocol and also one copy of this protocol were received on the 3d of November, 1917, by the secret service department of the German general staff in Petrograd.

Henrich, Adjutant.

Note—The circulars inclosed are in German and are as follows:

(1 Gr. General Staff, Central Abtheilung, Section M. No. (blank) Berlin).

Circular of June 9, 1914.

To Bezirkscommendanten:

Within 24 hours of the receipt of this circular you are to inform all industrial concerns by wire that the documents with industrial mobilization plans and with registration forms be opened, such as are referred to in the circular of the commission of Count von Waldersee and Caprivi of June 27, 1887.

No. 421, mobilization section.

Explosions on Ships Ordered.

(2 General Staff on the high sea fleet. No. 93.)

Circular of November 28, 1914.

To Marineagenturen and Flottenvereinen:

You are ordered to mobilize immediately all destruction agents and observers in those commercial and military ports in Canada and America where munitions are being loaded on ships going to Russia, France and England. Where there are storehouses of such munitions, and where fighting units are stationed, it is necessary to hire through third parties who stand in no relation to the official representatives of Germany agents for arranging explosions on ships bound for enemy countries, and for arranging delays, embroilments and difficulties during the loading, dispatching and unloading of ships. For this purpose we are especially recommending to your attention loaders gangs, among whom there are many anarchists and escaped criminals, and that you get in touch with German and neutral shipping offices as a means of observing agents of enemy countries who are receiving and shipping the munitions.

Money required for the hiring and bribing of persons necessary for the designated purpose will be placed at your disposal at your request.

Nachrichten Bureau of the General Staff of the high sea fleet.

Koenig.

Note—Both the circulars bear the penciled notation that the German secret service bureau at Petrograd has received them, signed Agasfer, the cipher signature of Major Luberts, head of the bureau, as will be shown in document No. 5. The German intent here was to remove from the records of the old Russian government the evidence, first, that Germany was beginning in June, 1914, its active preparations for the war that surprised the world in August, 1914; and second, to remove the evidence of its responsibility for incendiarism and explosions in the United States, a country with which Germany was then at peace. The result was to give new evidence of the truth of the charges.

Have original of protocol and have the printed circulars.

Document No. 4.

Effort to Destroy Unavailing.

(G. G. S., Nachrichten bureau, section R., No. 35) January 17, 1918.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

The section has received exact information that the leaders of the Socialist party now ruling in Russia, through Messrs. Fuerstenberg and Radek, are in correspondence with Messrs. Scheidemann and Parvus regarding the destruction of the traces of the business relations of the party with the Imperial government. We also know that this demand was caused by the demand of leading groups of German Socialists, who saw in the said communications a danger to the cause of world Socialism. By order of the staff, I have the honor to request the submitting of this question to special discussion in the presence of the representative of our staff and Mr. von Schoenemann.

For the head of the department.

M. Waal.

Note—The world penalty, therefore, was apparent to some Germans. Of the personalities named in the letter, Scheidemann, the leader of the German government supporting wing of the Socialist party, is the most notable. Once before he has been named in relation to the "business relations" of the Russian Bolsheviki with the Imperial government, writing a letter from Berlin August 25, 1917, to a "Mr. Olberg" in which he stated that 150,000 kroner had been placed at Olberg's disposal at Fuerstenberg's office through the Nia Bank (document No. 18).

Now Fuerstenberg by this time, January in Petrograd at Smolny, is trying to help Scheidemann in covering up old trails. Radek is a clever Polish-Austrian Jew, who came from Switzerland with Lenine. He and Trotzky between them staged the public play acting at Brest-Litovsk. Von Schoenemann was the accredited German representative to the Bolshevik Foreign Office. He is named later in document No. 5. Parvus is a handler of German propaganda money, with headquarters at Copenhagen, and is credited with being the directing force behind Joffe.

Have photograph of this letter.

Spies Are Provided.

Document No. 5.

(Gr. Great General Staff, Central Abtheilung [division] section M. October, 1917, Berlin).

Secret department No. 31.

To the Council of People's Commissars:

In accordance with the agreement which took place in Kronstadt in July of the present year between officials of our General Staff and leaders of the Russian revolutionary army and democracy, Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky, Raskolnikov and Dybenko, the Russian division of our general staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the information department of the staff. At the head of the Petrograd division will be the following officers, who use the Russian language perfectly and who are acquainted with Russian conditions:

Major Lubers, cipher signature Agasfer.

Major von Boelke, cipher signature Schott.

Major Bayermeister cipher signature Ber. Lieutenant Hartwig, cipher signature Henrich.

The espionage department in accordance with the agreement with Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky and Zenoieff will have the surveillance of the foreign embassies and military missions and on the counter revolutionary movement and also will perform the espionage and counter-espionage work on the internal fronts, for which purpose agents will be assigned to the espionage cities. Coincidently it is announced that at the disposal of the Government of people's commissaires are assigned consultants to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. von Schoermann, and to the Ministry of Finance Mr. von Toll, chief of the Russian division German general staff; O. Rausch, Adjutant U. Wolff.

(And below on the same letter)—To the Commissariat on Foreign Affairs.

Working Compact Explained.

The officers indicated in this paper have been before the military revolutionary committee and have agreed on conditions with Muravieff, Bole and Danishevski with regard to their mutual activities. They have all come under the direction of the committee. The consultants will appear as called for. Chairman military revolutionary committee, Council of Workmen and Soldiers, Deputy A. Joffe, Secretary P. Krushavitch.

Note—Here is the working compact. If Rausch was then in Berlin he presumably came immediately afterwards to Petrograd. It is more probable that the letter was written in Finland than Berlin. In some other letterheads on which Berlin is printed the word is run through with a pen. Stationery was hard to get in Petrograd. Major Luberts became the head of the information or intelligence bureau (Nachrichten bureau). Kronstadt was the mid-Summer headquarters of Lenine.

Raskolnikoff has been referred to in connection with the project to sell the Russian fleet to Germany. Dybenko was the commissair of the fleet, the naval minister driving man and keen witted. Zinovieff is the president of the Petrograd soviet, during the Winter the most powerful of the local bodies of the Russian soviets. He is Jewish and well educated. Joffe, in the letter of Bolshevik acceptance of the German compact, again stands forth for what he is, the spokesman, after Lenine, in all matters of supreme importance to Germany.

Have photograph of the joint letter.

Military Advisers Selected.

Document No. 6.

(Gr. General Staff, Central Division No. 813, November 19.)

To the Council of People's Commissaries. This is to advise you that the following persons have been put at the disposal of the Russian government as military advisers; Major Erich, Major Bode, Major Sass, Major Zimmerman, Major Anders, Lieutenant Haase, Lieutenant Klein, Lieutenant Breitz.

These officers will choose a cadre of the most suitable officers from the list of our prisoners, who will likewise be at the disposal of the Russian government, as was agreed at the conference in Stockholm when Lenine, Zinovieff and others were traveling through to Russia. Head of the Russian section, German general staff, C. Rausch, Adjutant U. Wolff.

Note—Major Anders took the Russian name of Rubakov and Major Erich the Russian name Egorov. Lenine and Zinovieff passed through Germany and Stockholm together. Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 7.

(G. G. S. Nachrichten bureau, section R. Jan. 12, 1918.

Confidential.

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: By the order of the local department of the German general staff, the intelligence section has informed us of the names and the characteristics of the main candidates for the reelection of the central executive committee. The general staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people: Trotzky, Lenine, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Joffe, Sverdiv, Lunacharski, Kollontai, Fabrizius, Martov, Steklov, Golman, Frunze, Lander, Milk, Preobrajenski, Sollers, Studer, Golberg, Avanesoc, Volodarski, Raskolnikov, Stuchka, Peters and Neubut. Please inform the president of the council of the general staff's wish—head of department, Agasfer, Adjutant Henrich.

Note—The indorsements are "copy handed to chairman council workmen and soldiers' deputies, No. 956."

Election Is Perfunctory.

"Deliver to Comrade Zinovieff and to secret department"; signature illegible. January 12 Russian calendar fell in the early part of the week of the all-Russian soviet convention in Petrograd the week after the forcible dissolution of the constituent assembly. The election came at the end of the week and was a perfunctory re-election of practically the whole former executive committee of commissares. Lacking the exact list, I nevertheless can state that the present executive committee was drafted from this group. The name there surprising to me is that of Martov, the leader of the Memshiviks, though it is my recollection that this party of opposition was allowed representation.

Martov is an able writer, was associated with Trotzky in his Paris journalistic venture, but was supposed to have split with him in Russia. The evidence that he is still agreeable to Germany is pertinent. Madame Kollontai, the only woman on this list, was the Commissar of Public Welfare. She was sent abroad for foreign propaganda in February, but did not get beyond Scandinavia, and later returned to Russia. Kamenoff, who went out of Russia with Kollantai, also sought to return, but was arrested by the Finnish white guards (not the Germans) on the Aland Islands, and his release was the subject of negotiations. He is Trotzky's brother-in-law. Sverdlov was temporary chairman of the all-Russian soviet. Lunacharski is commissar of education.

Steklov is editor of the official paper Isvestia. Voladarsky, who has lived in the United States, was in close confidence with Lenine. He was killed in Moscow the last week in June. Agasfer, who delivered the order in behalf of Rausch, is Major Luberta. Have photograph of letter.

LEIGH REILLY,
Director News Division Committee on Public Information.

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS NOW IN POSSESSION OF UNITED STATES PROVING GERMAN CONSPIRACY AGAINST WORLD DEMOCRACY.

Complete answer to the friends of the Bolshevik government in the United States is furnished in the publication of documents obtained in Russia showing that Lenine and Trotzky are German agents and that the Bolshevik revolution was planned by the German general staff and financed by German bankers.

Briefly summarized, the contents of the documents which furnish damning proofs of German conspiracy against the nations of Europe and against the United States, set forth these indisputable facts:

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenine and Trotzky.

"Defense" of Petrograd against the Germans was by a German picked commander.

German officers have been the military advisers of the Bolshevik government, directors of its foreign and domestic policies and spies upon the embassies of the allied nations in Russia.

The Bolshevik government is not a Russian government, but is acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as its friends in this country would have had it betray the United States.

German intrigue and German guilt are conclusively shown by original documents or photographs of originals, some 70 in number, now in possession of the United States Government, obtained from the secret archives of the Bolshevik leaders.

Through a bank in Stockholm, the German Imperial Bank financed Lenine and Trotzky "for the propaganda of peace in Russia." The price paid these modern Judases was 50,000,000 gold rubles.

German orders to destroy incriminating documents were carefully preserved.

German circulars, duly authenticated, prove conclusively that on June 9, 1914, the German government was preparing for war, weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

November 28, 1914, the German general staff issued an order for the mobilization of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and in Canada to prevent the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England, and recommending the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals."

Five million rubles were sent by Germany to pay expenses of a Russian revolutionary leader to go to Vladivostok to get possession of or to destroy "Japanese and American materials at that port."

Germany's commercial treaty obtains absolute control of Russian industries for five years, barring all English, French and American capital.

Numerous documents expose details of the conspiracy between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff.

Bolshevik and Germans plan to send "agents, agitators and agent destructors" out of Vladivostok "to ports of the United States and Japan and British colonies in Eastern Asia."

Trotzky provides fraudulent passports for German officers to go to England, France and America as spies and enemy agents.

Three German submarines were to be sent to the Pacific by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders was arranged by Germany, also the destruction of the Polish legionaries, the disorganizing of the Roumanian army, the deposing of the King of Roumania, the attack upon the Italian Ambassador in Petrograd and the theft of his papers and the employment of German soldiers in Russian uniforms against the Russian National armies in the south.

One group of letters shows how the Germans cheated their Bolshevik agents by making a separate peace in the Ukraine, and another tells of Germans assisting both sides of the civil war in Finland.

Ample evidence is furnished in these documents of the greatest conspiracy against democracy that the world has ever known.

JOHN COLLIER RESIGNS

CHIEF DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY RETURNS TO PRACTICE.

Aid Will Still Be Given Fire Prevention Bureau in Prosecution of Arson Cases in Pacific Coast States.

John A. Collier, Chief Deputy District Attorney, has tendered his resignation to District Attorney Evans to take effect October 1, and will re-enter private practice with his brother, H. E. Collier, in suite 1220-22, Spalding Building.

Mr. Collier has been with District Attorney Evans from the day the latter took office. Until October 1, 1914, he was second assistant deputy, and for the past four years has been chief deputy.

Although he enters private practice, Mr. Collier will continue to take part in prosecutions of arson cases, and it is understood that he will become special prosecutor for the arson branch of the Pacific Coast Fire Prevention Bureau for Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho and Montana. He will also appear as special prosecutor for the State Fire Marshal.

"I deeply regret Mr. Collier's leaving the service," said District Attorney Evans. "He has been a loyal and able prosecutor and the office will sorely miss him."

Although no official announcement has been forthcoming, it is understood that Deputy District Attorney Hammersley will be elevated to the post of chief deputy. Mr. Evans is expected to announce the appointment early this week.

SOLDIERS' HUT IS RUSHED

Knights of Columbus Building at Fort Stevens About Ready.

The Knights of Columbus building at Fort Stevens, on which work was commenced August 5, under the supervision of General Secretary Thomas Duncan Ferguson, is about completed and ready to welcome all soldiers at Fort Stevens and adjacent spruce camps. The main building is 105x60 feet, with an auditorium 70x40 feet, having a seating capacity of 800. On the right is a large reception-room, elegantly furnished, for the use of the soldiers to entertain their mothers, wives, sisters or sweethearts.

On both sides of the main hall are two galleries used as writing-rooms and equipped with desks to accommodate 60 at once. They are so arranged that the boys can write while the entertainment is being held in the auditorium.

THIN PEOPLE NEED BITRO-PHOSPHATE

How It Increases Weight, Strength and Nerve Force in Two Weeks' Time in Many Instances.

"Take plain bitro-phosphate" is the advice of physicians to thin, delicate, nervous people who lack vim, energy and nerve force, and there seems to be ample proof of the efficacy of this preparation to warrant the recommendation. Moreover, if we judge from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness.

Thinness and weakness are usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need

Miss Josephine Davis, reporting her own experience with BITRO PHOSPHATE, says: "It is remarkable what it did for me. After a few days I began to regain my strength, felt full of life, was able to sleep soundly and all my little troubles seemed to disappear. I gained twelve pounds in four weeks."

more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

CAUTION — Although Bitro-Phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, owing to its remarkable flesh growing properties it should not be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.