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TROTSKY AND LENINE OPERATE UNDER GERMAN PAY. BETRAYAL OF RUSSIA ENTIRELY DUE TO HUN GOLD. BOLSHEVIKI BACKING DISCLOSED IN DOCUMENTS

(Continued from Page 1, Section 1)

The committee on public information releases for publication here with a series of communications between the German imperial government and the Russian Bolshevik government...

These documents show that the present heads of the Bolshevik government—Lenine and Trotsky 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.

They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenine and Trotsky; 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...

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, Trotsky and others for the propaganda of peace in Russia;..."

Document No. 3 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

Document No. 4 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

Document No. 5 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

Document No. 6 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

Document No. 7 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

Document No. 8 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the Council of People's Commissars" of which Trotsky 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.

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 Trotsky 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 Trotsky, Rasalinsk and Dybenko, the Russian division is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the information department of the staff."

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 recites that the German officers assigned to Petrograd had agreed "before the revolutionary military 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 Trotsky and Lenine. They were elected, and the rest of the present Bolshevik executive committee were chosen from the same German list.

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 Commissioner 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 against 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" that port, and if necessary to destroy them. A photograph of his letter is given as document No. 9.

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 Germans 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 German industries. For five years from the signing of peace, English, French and American capital in Russia are to be "barbed" and "not 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 foreign mechanics and workmen 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."

And this conspiracy between German imperial capitalism and the present Russian Reds is indorsed by a Bolshevik leader, with the recommendation that it should "be taken under advisement" and "be ground prepared in the soviet of the workmen 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 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 United States, Japan and British colonies in Eastern Asia.

In document 16 Trotsky is providing fraudulent passports for German officers who are going to England, France and America, as spies and enemy agents. And document 17 shows Trotsky 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 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 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 and 42), for the disorganization of the Rumanian army and the deposing of the Rumanian king (document No. 37), for the substitution of officers 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).

Several of the letters are indorsed by Trotsky. Even standing alone, they are complete proof that the Bolshevik leaders were ruling as German agents in Russia and 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 Commissioner 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 Bolshevik 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.

Fred H. Drake is Named as New Judge Advocate

Fred H. Drake of Portland has been appointed by Governor Withycombe to fill the position of judge advocate on the general military staff of Oregon, a position which was held by Colonel J. M. Williams jointly with that of acting adjutant general prior to his entering the army service at Camp Lewis.

The appointment of Mr. Drake carries with it the rank of major. Drake is United States commissioner for the district of Oregon. His father was judge advocate under the administration of Governor Penneyer.

Hoff Names Gram for Mission to Washington

State Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff has notified Governor Withycombe that he has appointed C. H. Gram, who will be Hoff's successor in office, to attend a conference of state labor agencies in Washington, D. C., September 30 and October 1 to consider plans of co-operation with federal authorities for application of factory and other labor laws. Governor Withycombe some time ago requested Mr. Hoff to at-

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Attend the conference but the latter explains that since Gram is soon to be in the labor commissioner's office it will be more appropriate for him to attend the conference. The conference has been called by Felix Frankfurter of the war labor policy board by the department of labor. In a letter to Governor Withycombe, Mr. Frankfurter suggested that the labor commissioner or his successor in office be appointed to attend the conference.

Read the Classified Ads. Auction Pig. LONDON, Sept. 14.—The pig which Queen Mary presented to the Red Cross and the thousands of pearls given to this society for disposal by raffle will have to be disposed of at auction as the result of the rejection by the house of commons of the Lotteries of War Charities Bill, which would have legalized lotteries and raffles for charitable purposes. Sir George Cave, at the second reading of the bill, said that between one and two million pounds would have been realized on the pearls had they been disposed of in the manner proposed by the bill.

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