

BOLSHEVIKI SECRETS.

ACTIVITIES AGAINST UNITED STATES AND ALLIES.

Tricks of Long Ago—German General Staff Made Demands of People's Commissaries in November, 1917.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Secret activities against the United States and the allies of the German paid and controlled Russian Bolshevik government are the subject of today's chapter of confidential documents from Russia given to the public by the American government.

One of the documents, a terse note from the German general staff to the council of people's commissaries, discloses that as long ago as November, 1917, when the Russian regime still was regarded as an ally of the nations at war with Germany, the Germans were brusquely requiring Lenin and Trotsky to furnish information regarding the amounts and place of storage of supplies, received by Russia from America, England and France.

Others tell of the launching in January and February this year of a Bolshevik peace and socialistic propaganda against the United States, England and France, at the direction of the German intelligence service. This was at the very time that Schiedeman, the powerful German Socialist and world Socialism apostle, was in communication with his Russian brothers regarding the destruction of the traces of the party's business relations with the imperial government. The intelligence service required the Bolsheviks to send to the allied countries through neutral Europe "comrades" under assumed names and with false neutral passports, to preach their doctrine of disorganization and to carry on campaigns of "counter revolution, sabotage, looting, etc.

Plans of the Germans for sending three submarines, disassembled, by rail overland to Vladivostok for service on the Pacific are disclosed in a communication of the German high fleet general staff to the commissaries. Another of the naval communications reveals a scheme conceived in January of employing Russian ships on the Pacific under the Russian flag to carry agitators and "agents-destroyers" to the United States, Japan and the British colonies in eastern Asia.

Personal notes from the German intelligence service to the commissaries describe the assault upon and robbery of the Italian ambassador in the streets of Petrograd in February last in a vain effort to get possession of important papers believed to have been in the possession of the ambassador. Other notes tell in detail of the watch kept upon the American and other allied embassies.

Like the remainder of the documents those made public today are accompanied by notes explaining which are originals and which are photographic copies and by explanatory comments by Edgar Sisson, who obtained the correspondence in Russia for the committee on public information.

The following documents, with Mr. Sisson's interpretive notes, expose the German-Bolshevik plot against the allies.

Document No. 16. (Counterespionage, Stavka, Jan. 21, 1918, No. 215.) To the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs:

We hereby advise you of the arrival in Mogilev of the following German officers, who are being ordered to England, France and America: Zanwald, von Weine, Pabst, Mayer, Gruenwaldt, and Baron Schilling. They have been granted passports, sent here by Commissar Trotsky.

Von Weine, with a Danish passport in the name of Hansen, a merchant of Copenhagen, is to proceed to England.

Baron Schilling is ordered to the United States of America with a Norwegian passport in the name of Dr. Joseph Brun.

Gruenwaldt has instructions to proceed to France with a Russian passport in the name of Ivan Kalnin.

The remaining persons are to make a journey through Finland and Sweden, supplied with papers from the German staff, in order to follow up the counter-revolutionary work of countries allied to us.—Chief of Counterespionage Feherabend.

Note—A young German who said he was a deserting officer and that his name was Mayer, sought the aid of the embassy, the military mission and myself in getting to America. He was a good looking young Prussian had lived in New York, spoke English with very little accent, and claimed to have been converted to the president's views on peace requisites. He said he had walked across the lines as a deserter because he could stand no more of German war and that he wanted to go to the United States to talk and write against Germany. I was not receptive. There is no record at our military control office in Christiania of a passport to Dr. Joseph Brun.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 17. (Commissar for combating the counter-revolution and programs, No. 32, January 5, 1918, Petrograd.) To the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs:

The plenipotentiary commissar for combating the counter-revolution and Comrade Antonoff request the commissariat for foreign affairs to issue passports for going to Denmark to the following comrades who are going to the allied countries to conduct peace propaganda:

To England are going: Comrades Adolf Pavovich Ribba, Ilya Julie vich Urtzki, Vladislav Antonovich Dushkevich.

To France: Rimina Lvovna Orlovna, Vladimir Konstantinovich Schneur.

To America: Isai Borisovich Kahn, Mark Vlasievich Gritsker, Sofia Arturovna Mack.

All the named comrades will visit Copenhagen the premises of the passport where they will receive neutral passports for the trip to the allied countries. At the disposal of the dispatched will be placed the neces-

sary means for combating in the press with the imperialists of England, France and the United States. Their confidential addresses will be transmitted to you later on the arrival of the named comrades at the places of their destination. Authorized commissaries: A. Shilinski, F. Zubert.

Note—Trotsky indorsed this note to be urgently executed. L. T.

The plan of peace propaganda campaign in the allied countries is publicly outlined. These Bolshevik-German agents will preach international Bolshevism and will charge the countries at war with Germany with the very imperialistic offenses which Germany is guilty. This also is the method used in Russia by the Bolshevik-German press in attacking the United States, England and France. In the formula of this propaganda imperialism relates not only to territory but to business enterprise. The agents listed above likely sought entrance under different names. They and the centers from which they work should be recognized, however, by their winds and their works. The commissaries who sign are members of commission for combating the counter-revolution.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 18. (Gr. General Staff, Central Department, Section M, No. 951, December 20, 1917.)

(Secret Dept. Affair 31—a.) To the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs:

According to the negotiations between the Russian and German peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk, the Russian section of the German general staff have the honor to request the hastening of the departure of agitators to the camps of Russian prisoners of war in Germany for the recruiting of volunteers, who will be sent to the English and French troops for the purpose of observation and peace propaganda.

Simultaneously, the staff requests the following sailors to be sent to Germany: Shishko, Kirshu, Matviev and Dratchuk. They will receive special instructions when traveling through Brest-Litovsk.—Chief of the Russian Section German General Staff, O. Rausch; Adjutant U. Wolff.

Note—This request was referred to the commissariats on military and naval affairs. A marginal question asked E. P. (probably Polivanov): Is "Dratchuk at Black Sea"? He was at Sevastopol and may not have been sent. The others went, visited the camps for war prisoners in Germany, and then returned to Russia. Shishko in February was commissar of the naval college in Petrograd.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 19. (Counterespionage at Stavka, Jan. 16, 1918.)

To the Council of People's Commissaries:

I hereby bring to the notice of the Council of People's Commissaries that through our front, on the personal permission of the supreme commander, have passed 100 German officers and 250 noncommissioned officers who proceeded to our internal fronts; part of the German officers have gone to the front against Dutoff, and part to Eastern Siberia and the Trans-Baikal for surveillance, and if it shall be possible, to oppose the Japanese occupation detachment and the counter-revolutionary Trans-Baikal Cossack officers.—Counterespionage Official, P. Arkipoff.

Note—An odd comment gives interest to this letter. It is "An accusation or a silly accusation for personal benefit," signed illegibly. Apparently the letter passed through the hands of some honest man not in the confidence of the gang.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 20. (The Counter Espionage with the Stavka, Jan. 8, 1918.)

To the Council of People's Commissaries:

The supreme commander Krilenko has received an offer from the German army to send to the disposal of the German staff 10 reliable officers of the revolutionary army. The said persons must arrive at Warsaw, where they will receive their further instructions. The aim of the trip is to visit the camps of our prisoners of war on the propaganda of peace ideas. The staff points out the desirability of sending Dzevaldovsky, Siemashko, Saharoff and Volodarsky, — for the Chief of the Counter Espionage, S. Kalmanovich.

Note—Dzevaldovsky was an officer of the Life Guards Grenadier Regiment, and an agitator who aroused the soldiers at the time of the ill-fated June advance. Volodarsky has been referred to previously. He was assassinated a few weeks ago at Moscow. Kalmanovich was a commissar on the staff of Krilenko, the talking man who was assigned to disorganize the army. In actual army rank Krilenko was a sublieutenant.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 21. (Gr. General Staff, Central Division, No. 159, Nov. 1, 1917.)

To the Council of People's Commissaries:

In accordance with an inquiry from the German general headquarters I have the honor to request you to inform me at the earliest possible moment the exact quantity of ammunition at the following places: Petrograd, Archangel, Kazan, Tbilis.

You must also state the quantity and storage place of the supplies which have been received from America, England and France, and also the units which are keeping guard over the military stores.—Head of Department, O. Rausch; Adj. U. Wolff.

Note—This is a request made upon a country which America, England and France still regarded at that date as an ally.

Have photograph of letter.

Very Secret. The Petrograd representative of the supreme sea command has received by wireless from Kiel orders to propose to the council of people's commissaries to place at the disposal of our agents at Vladivostok-Buttenhof, Stauffer and Franz Walden, several steamships. On these ships must be loaded the goods indicated by our named agents and also persons indicated by them and be sent as directed to ports of the United States, Japan and British colonies in Eastern Asia. In case of absence of free tonnage in Pacific ports it is necessary to charter ships sailing under a foreign flag. The object of sending the ships is to carry to enemy countries agents, agitators and agents-destroyers. All the expenses and risk the Petrograd agency of the supreme naval command takes for account of the naval operations fund—Capt. Lieut. Rudolph Miller.

Note—The indorsement of Lenin's secretary, Skripnik, is "reported." The active Vladivostok agents have been referred to previously. The threat of the arrival of German agents through Pacific ports is apparent.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 23. (General Staff of the High Sea Fleet, No. 859, Jan. 14, 1918.)

Very Secret.

To the Council of People's Commissaries: According to instructions of the German high sea command, transmitted today to me by radio A. 1 apply to the Russian government with a proposal to take measures, to deliver to the Pacific by railway three of our submarines, disassembled. On the conclusion of peace negotiations and the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany this transporting must be begun immediately, whereby on the conclusion of the war the transported vessels will remain at the disposal of the Russian government—Capt. Lieut. Rus Miller.

Note—The letter is indorsed "Reported, Secretary Skripnik." The transporting, according to the categorical demand, was to begin immediately after peace was signed. These are the only two communications of Capt. Miller that appear.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 24. (Commissar for Combating the Counter Revolution and Programs, No. 44562, Jan. 2, 1918.)

To the Commissar of War Klianovskiy: Our agency on the Fuhrstaskaya informs us that two unknown people have been noticed to visit the American embassy three times.

Maj. Luberts begs to point out to Commissar Podvoisky the necessity of keeping a watch over the movements of these two persons. I await your instructions.—Commissar A. Kozmin.

Note—Maj. Luberts believed in identifying visitors to the American embassy. Podvoisky was the minister of war.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 25. (G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, section R, No. 168, December 17, 1917.)

Very Secret.

To the Commissar on Foreign Affairs:

At the request of the commission on combating the counter-revolution of December 17, the intelligence section has the honor to forward a list of men watching the missions of the countries allied to Russia:

The British embassy is watched by German scouts Lutz, Telman, Possel, Franz and Gezel; Russian agents Ovsiannikov, Gluschenko and Ballasin.

The French embassy is watched by German Scouts Silvester, Butz, Folhagen; Russian agents Dalashev, Turin, Gavrilov, Sadanovov and Shilov.

The U. S. A. embassy is watched by German scouts Storm, Bucholtz, Fasnacht, Todner; Russian agents Spitzberg, Sekolnitsky, Tarasov, and Vavilov.

The Roumanian mission is watched by German scouts Stutner, Balder, Wolf; Russian agents Kuhl, Nikitin, Zolotov and Arkipov.

The Italian embassy is watched by German scouts Kuhlner, von Gez, Gol and Burmeister; Russian agents Salov, Aleksievsky and Kuzmin.

These agents must fulfill all instructions of the commission for combating with counter-revolution, sabotage, looting, etc.—Head of department, Agasfer.

Note—The German Major Luberts (Agasfer, see Document 5), therefore was the keeper of ambassadorial hostages of the allied countries in Russia throughout the winter. The names listed above were unidentifiable in the establishments of at least the British and the American embassies. All may have been outside watchers. The method of outside surveillance is shown in Document No. 27.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 26. (G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, Feb. 23, 1918.)

Personal to the Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

According to my personal conversation with the chairman of the council of people's commissaries, it has been decided to delay the departure of the Italian embassy from Petersburg and, as far as possible, to search the embassy baggage. Of this decision I count it my duty to inform you.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Henrich.

Note—Across the top of letter is written by Trotsky "Instruct," and signed with his initials L. T. It here set forth laconically that a German officer of the general staff and Lenin in conference ordered the search of the baggage of the ambassador of a country friendly to Russia and at war with Germany; and that Trotsky gave the instructions for carrying out the order. A clerk's note at the bottom is additionally specific: "To be given to Blagonravoff." The last named was the commissar of martial law in Petrograd. The Italian embassy train was delayed for more than 24 hours when it sought to depart, some days later Petroff, assistant foreign minister,

told me on March 2, with a great show of indignation that "The Italians had given a diplomatic passport to the embassy cook." So, he said, it was right to search the train. If they had better luck than they did when they held up and searched the Italian ambassador in his automobile almost in front of the Hotel Europe I did not hear of it. Document 27 tells of the robbery.

Have original letter, No. 26.

Document No. 27. (Commissar on combating the counter-revolution and programs, No. 71, Petrograd, Feb. 14.)

Specialy Secret—Personal.

To the People's Commissar on Foreign Affairs:

Our agents investigating the Italian embassy, I. E. Maerov, Imenitski, and Croy followed up the ambassador and conducted a search of him in the street, with a confiscation. Documents regarding relations with German diplomats and the special papers of the ambassador to the allied ambassadors, mentioned by you, were not found. In order to mask the attack several articles listed in the protocol furnished by Comrade Imenitski were taken from the ambassador.

The watch on the British and American ambassadors and the Serbian minister has been intensified. The supplementary point on the British embassy has been established in the Marble Palace—Lieutenant Eekker and a member of the central executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies, Frunze.

On the French embassy, on the French Quay, house No. 8, Comrad Peters, member of the central executive committee of the council, etc.

On the North American embassy observation has been established at Fuhrstaskaya Street, house No. 23, apartments Nos. 1 and 4. In the latter Comrades Goldberg and Spitzberg carrying on the observation very successfully. Telephones have been installed in the above mentioned places. General management of the surveillance has been entrusted to Alfred von Geigendorf.—Commissar Mitopoyich; for Secretary R. Baetski.

Note—The marginal comment by Trotsky's secretary, Markin, is "Follow up." Most of the names in this letter, including the signatures at end, are unfamiliar. Peters, placed in charge of French observation, is a Lettish sailor, active and able, a former resident of England. The robbery of the Italian ambassador took place late in the evening on a lighted frequent central street and was a day's sensation. The observation point of the American embassy was a yellow apartment house almost opposite the entrance. After I got this information I tested the watch and always saw a head or hand retreating from a window. But I doubt if the watchers profited much by studying the visitors to the embassy.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 28. (Gr. (Great) General Staff, Central Abthelung Section M, No. 369, Feb. 11.)

(Confidential)

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: According to instructions of the imperial government, I have the honor to ask you to provide in the shortest possible time a list showing what commercial boats, auxiliary cruisers, and transports may be sent to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, where the German government intends to form for the purpose of opposing the American-Japanese trade, a powerful commercial fleet flying the Russian flag.

At the same time I call your attention to the data that in your Baltic fleet your sailors are selling from the war ships the launches, small fittings, copper, and bronze parts of machines, etc. Would it not be the proper time to raise the question of selling to Germany these war vessels which are being stripped and disarmed?

Please communicate the decision of the government.—Head of the Russian Section of the German General Staff, O. Rausch; Adjutant, U. Wolff.

Note—Opposite first paragraph is notation "Ask Lomaf, Markin." Litter was one of Trotsky's secretaries. Opposite paragraph second Markin makes notation "Refer to Haskolnikoff." Latter is a commissar on naval general staff, who conducted conference with German officers in Kronstadt in March, April and July, 1917, and an active aid to Dybenko in stirring up the Russian fleet to revolt. Do not know who Lomaf is. The importance of the first paragraph as indicating the use against America to which Germany intends to put Russia is self-evident. The ludicrous picture painted in second paragraph at once intensifies the shame of the ending of the fine new Russian navy and discloses the German hope of securing and refitting the vessels.

Have original letter.

Document No. 29. (G. G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 883, March 9, 1918.)

(Very Secret.)

To the Commission for Fighting the Counter-Revolution:

It is herewith communicated that for watching, and if necessary attacking the Japanese, American, and Russian officers who may command the expeditionary forces in Eastern Siberia our agents Stauffer, Krieger, Geze, Walden, Buttenhoff, Dattan, and Skribanovich take charge, and to whom it is necessary that either Commissar Kobozoff or any of those named by the commission must apply.—Head, R. Bauer.

Note—Comments to "Telegraph Kobozoff" and "Telegraph Straberg" of illegible signature appear on letter, and below it is the order "The list" initialed "D. Z." corresponding with the signing habit of Dzevaldovski, chairman of the commission for fighting the counter-revolution. Below this order appears the list of addresses, as follows: Report according to List No. 3. 1. Stauffer, Vladivostok. Panoff's house. 2. R. Krieger, Nikolsk, Ussuriskiy.

3. P. G. C. Z. E. Irkutsk, drug store Zhinzheroff.

4. P. Walden, Vladivostok, his own house.

5. Buttenhoff, Khabarovsk, firm Kunst & Albers.

6. A. Dattan, Tomsk, Nechayevskaya Street.

7. Kuzberg, Harbin, office of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

8. G. Skribanovich, Blakoveschensk, house of Kunst & Albers.

9. Panoff, Vladivostok, his own house.

This letter was sent me after I left Petrograd and reached me April 5.

It is important not only for content, indicating as it does the names and addresses of agents destructors who are called upon for increasing activity against the United States and Japan to make the Pacific Ocean a new area of terror, but showing that the German general staff was continuing after the Brest-Litovsk "Peace" to work actively with the Russian Bolshevik government.

Have original letter.

Big Church Rally at Emanuel M. E. Church, Colored.

On Sunday, Sept. 22, the pastor, officers and members of the Emanuel M. E. Church, South Main Street, will rally to pay off their long standing indebtedness in full. Two thousand dollars is the amount needed and the members of this church, one of the oldest and best negro churches in the city and State, are working and making every sacrifice to pay the debt and burn the mortgage off their beautiful

and well kept brick structure. For three years the Rev. J. W. Moultrie, pastor, has been leading his forces forward looking to this goal. They are worthy people and on the approaching Sabbath a special program is arranged for the public.

At 11 o'clock a. m. and 8.30 p. m., the pastor will preach and his people will rally.

Special Afternoon Services for Whites At 4 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Truesdale of Trinity Methodist church and Senator R. D. Epps will deliver addresses. The Emanuel church choir under the direction of Prof. E. E. Jones, chorister, will render good music, including choruses, old plantation melodies and spirituals. Many of us remember well how the colored people sang at the park on the Fourth of July. A treat is in store. Seats reserved for the whites.

As this is their final debt-paying rally and as these home people deserve every encouragement all should lend a hand.

WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

Inter-Allied Labor Recommends a Conference to Describe and Adopt Policy of Clearness.

London, Sept. 19.—The international relations committee of inter-Allied labor today made a report recommending a conference "To describe the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to the policy dictated exclusively by changes in the war map."

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