HOW THE GERMAN INTRIGUERS STRANGLED RUSSIA

LENINE AND TROTZKY PAID AGENTS OF HUNS, BETRAYERS OF RUSSIA

United States Secret Agents Give To World More Sensational Evidence of Teutonic Trickery and Intrigue.

BOLSHEVIKI LEADERS PROVEN TO BE HAND IN GLOVE WITH BERLIN

A Record of Human Treachery For Gold Rivalling Story of Judas—Kaiser Planned World Domination Campaign in Which Russian Rebels Were To Help—Exposure Complete To Smallest Detail

Washington, Sept. 15—Proofs removing any doubts that Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolsheviki leaders, are paid German agents—if indeed any doubts remain—are laid before the world today by the United States government in the first installment of an amazing series of official documents disclosed through the committee on public information.

Secured in Russia by American agents, these documents not only show how the German government through its imperial bank paid its gold to Lenine, Trotzky and their immediate associates to betray Russia into deserting her Allies, but give added proofs, if any be necessary, that Germany had perfected her plans for a war of world conquest, long before the assassinations at Sarajevo, which, as the world now is convinced, conveniently furnished her a pretext.

These documents further show that before the world war was four months old, and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it, Germany already was setting afoot her plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers," to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in this country and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

New Story of Human Treachery.

Almost ranking in their sensational nature with the notorious Zimmerman note proposing war by Mexico and Japan upon the United States, which was first given to the world through the Associated Press, these documents lay bare a new strata of Prussian intrigue, a new view of the working of Kultur to disrupt the Allies, standing between the world and Kaiserism. They disclose a new story of human treachery for gold which might almost well be described, without sacrilege, as placing its perpetrators on a pedestal with Judas and his thirty pieces of silver.

The intrigue appears to have been carried down to the last detail of arrangement with typical German system. It will be revealed completely in a series of seven articles furnished by the committee on public information for publication each morning, beginning today, until the series is complete.

Huns Planned Revolution.

Not only do the disclosures prove that Lenine, Trotzky and their band are paid German agents; they show that the Bolsheviki revolution which threw Russia into such orgy of murder and excesses as the world has seldom seen, actually was arranged by the German general staff. 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 advisors, 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 the shame and degradation of Russia.

Germans "To Defend" Petrograd.

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.

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 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 deposit of 60,000,000 gold roubles in a Stockholm bank for Lenine and Trotzky and that the same time the accounts of the bank had been "audited" to conceal the payments.

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 installments of documents will prove.

GERMANY OFFERS PEACE TO BELGIUM

(Continued from page 1)

"While, for example, the reply of the Allies to President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a dimunition and a deep internal transformation of the German empire, and the destruction of Turkish Europe—an ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official Entente quarters, or in part were dropped.

"Thus, in a declaration made in the British House of Commons a year ago Secretary Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that no one could impose a constitution upon Germany from the outside. Premier Lloyd-George declared at the beginning of this year that it was not one of the Allies' war aims to partition Austria-Hungary, to fob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces, or to reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever engaged itself for the creation of an independent state out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

"The Central Powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defense for the integrity and the security of their territories.

"Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up. In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of February 12 and July 4 of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies and the far-reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the states concerned.

Suggests a Conference.

"The Austro-Hungarian government has therefore resolved to point out to all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising. To this end, the Austro-Hungarian government hastily invited the governments of all the belligerent states to a confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting place, and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense."

"This step has been brought to the knowledge of the Holy See in a special note, and an appeal thereby made to the Pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the governments of the neutral states have been acquainted with the step taken. The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary, to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note."

The official telegram proceeds to say that the note has been drawn up in French, and runs as follows:

"The peace offer which the powers of the Quadruple Alliance addressed to their opponents on December 12th, 1916, and the conciliatory basic ideas of which they have never given up, signifies, despite the rejection which it experienced an important stage in the history of this war. In contrast to the first two and a half war years, the question of peace has from that moment been the centre of European, aye of world discussion, and dominates it in ever-increasing measure.

The discussion from one public tribune to another as has hitherto taken place between statesmen of the various countries, was really only a series of monologues. It lacked, above everything, directness. Speech and counter-speech did not fit into each other. The speakers spoke over one another's heads.

"If an attempt is made to see whether the basis exists for an understanding calculated to deliver Europe from the catastrophe of the suicidal continuation of the struggle, then, in any case, another method should be chosen which renders possible a direct, verbal discussion between the representatives of the governments and only between them. The opposing conceptions of individual belligerent states would likewise have to form the schedule of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace and the future relations of the states to one another, as regarding which in the first place an accord can be sought with a prospect of success.

Hope all will Agree.

"As soon as an agreement was reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt would have to be made in the course of te discussions concretely to apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bringing about their solution.

"We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would arise therefrom for the states represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace."

"According to our conviction all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible grapple.

"The royal and imperial government would like, therefore, to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"The royal and imperial government has the honor to request the government of ——— through the kind mediation of your excellency, to bring this communication to the knowledge of the government of ———."

The names of the intermediary government and of that addressed in the particular note dispatched are left blank.

DIED.

FAIRWEATHER.—Suddenly at his home in Lower Norton on the 15th inst., Stephen T. Fairweather, aged 83 years.

Notice of funeral later.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Sept. 14.—OATS—Canadian western No. 2, 1.101 to 1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 96.

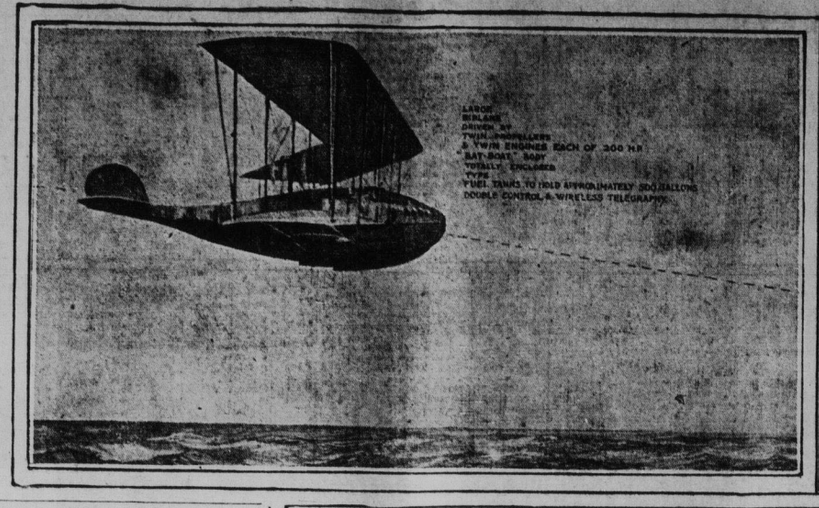
FLOUR—Manitoba New Standard, 11.35 to 11.45.

MILLFEED—Bran $37; shorts $42; moullie, $67 to $68.

HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.

POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, $1.75

FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC AGAIN BEING CONTEMPLATED



A HYDRO-AEROPLANE'S FOOT IN THE WATER. (A CLOSE VIEW OF A HYDRO-AEROPLANE SUPPORT)

A HYDRO-AEROPLANE TAXI-ING ACROSS SOME-CHOPPY WATER

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, Sept. 13—Rev. C. Saunders Young returned on Monday from Tracy's Mills, where he has been on a sad mission, having accompanied the body of his esteemed wife to her former home, where impressive services and interment took place on Friday of last week. The heartfelt sympathy of the many friends of Rev. Mr. Young go out to him at this time of sore affliction.

Rev. W. J. Hurlow of Tracy Mills, will take Mr. Young's work on Sunday next, and will preach in the Apohaqui Baptist Church in the evening of that day.

D. A. Hewitt of Ottawa, spent the week end here. Mrs. Hewitt and little daughter Jean have been guests of relatives here for some weeks.

Mr. Hewitt is on a tour of inspection of the Military Hospitals of the Maritime Provinces, and left on Monday for Halifax.

Mrs. John Harper of Chipman spent a few days of this week guest of Mrs. Geo. B. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leiper of Carsonville, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tilly Gaunce.

Miss Ethel Gilchrist, who teaches at Carsonville, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gilchrist.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Moore motored from Point Wolfe on Saturday and were guests over Sunday with Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Connely.

Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Wright were Sunday guests of friends at Centre Millstream.

Miss Lena Fenwick is spending this week in Fredericton, but will return here to her summer home to spend a few weeks longer before closing it for the winter months.

Sergt. and Mrs. Joseph L. McKnight and baby, Josephine, have returned to Halifax. Mrs. McKnight having spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McAuley at Lower Millstream.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Secord spent Sunday in Belleisle, guests of Mrs. J. H. Secord.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Floyd of Titusville, spent a few days of last week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Pearson.

Miss Susie Morrison has returned to St. John, after a pleasant visit with Miss Madeline Mapchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Northrup of St. John, spent the week-end with relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup have recently been bereft of a son, who has paid the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France, and their friends extend sincere sympathy.

Pte. Murray McKnight, son of Mr. and Mrs. Handford McKnight, arrived home on Wednesday from Halifax, having been granted a brief furlough.

Pte. McKnight enlisted with the Canadian Engineers, but when that body crossed overseas, he was seriously ill in Halifax, suffering from double pneumonia, and has since been convalescing and is now fully recovered and expects to follow his comrades across the ocean, in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moore of Mechanic, were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Elmer Wallace, on Monday.

Mrs. Sarah Titus is visiting relatives in Bloomfield.

LABOR CONGRESS TO MEET IN QUEBEC

Quebec, Sept. 15—The Dominion Labor Congress will open in the Knights of Columbus hall here at ten o'clock tomorrow morning and last five days.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. M. Crothers, Hon. A. Taschereau and Mayor Laviguer, have been invited to speak. Upwards of 400 delegates are expected to attend the congress.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER — PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon, 5th	6h. 44m.	a.m.
First Quarter, 13th	11h.	2m. a.m.
Full Moon, 20th	9h.	1m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 27th	0h.	39m. a.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.
16	Mon	7.09	7.29	8.42	21.04	2.22	14.48
17	Tues	7.10	7.27	9.38	21.59	3.23	15.48
18	Wed	7.11	7.25	10.30	22.51	4.20	16.44

THE WEATHER

K—The Weather xzfiffffffi xzfifl

Forecasts: Maritime — Moderate winds, partly cloudy, showers in western districts at night.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15—A shallow disturbance, accompanied by showery weather, is passing eastward across Ontario. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and also in the west, the weather has been fair.

Washington, Sept. 15—Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, rain at night in west and east portions. Fair Tuesday; west, cooler. Moderate north and northwest winds.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	42	72
Calgary	36	68
Edmonton	36	66
Medicine Hat	36	66
Moosejaw	32	64
Winnipeg	36	56
Port Arthur	46	58
London	53	69
Toronto	54	66
Kingston	56	66
Montreal	50	72
Quebec	30	66
Halifax	48	72

"You can't buy style by the yard or by the piece. It's a partnership between the artistic designer and the wearer of the suit.

Here are suits, ready tailored, where the designer has done his full share to add style to a man's appearance.

The colors and patterns are an invitation to the most particular man.

Prices $18 to $42.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

New York, Sept. 14.—Postal Telegraph Co. of New York, June deficit after taxes increases $17,978, 6 months inc., $9,403.

New York State's banks trust companies and private bankers call as of Sept. 10.

Mr. Hoover

"Citizen of Honour and Friend of the Belgian People" Pleads for the

Belgian Children

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food-Controller of the United States, has earned the title bestowed upon him by King Albert and the Belgian Government—*"Citizen of Honour and Friend of the Belgian People."*

The world knows what was accomplished under Hoover's administration before America's entrance into the War. In July of this year, he was in London in connection with his responsibilities as Food Controller, and took the opportunity to learn how things stood in Belgium.

So terribly serious are conditions there among the children that Mr. Hoover wrote an urgent plea, parts of which are quoted:

"On May 14th, 1917, I advised you of the financial arrangement with the United States Government whereby funds were provided for the general rationing of the civilian population of Belgium ..... I stated my hope that the various committees of the Commission for Relief in Belgium that had already accomplished so much would hold together despite the new financial arrangement in order to support certain needed special charities .....

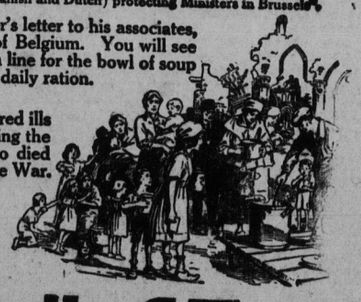
"It can be readily understood that in providing a general ration for the whole nation the rigorous system necessary to handle such a great project can make little provision for special cases and for special needs. These cases, running into hundreds of thousands, of sick and defective children ..... cannot be taken care of by the general funds. There is an increasing need for funds in these cases. The gifts are running low, and our last reports show that the soup lines of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons. .....

"I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated. ..... This transmission of money is absolutely guaranteed by virtue of an agreement between the belligerent Governments, the C. R. B. and the Neutral (Spanish and Dutch) protecting Ministers in Brussels."

Read between the lines of Mr. Hoover's letter to his associates, and you will realize the ever fresh tragedy of Belgium. You will see little babies, pinched with hunger, waiting in line for the bowl of soup and the two pieces of bread that form their daily ration.

Think of it!

Is it any wonder Consumption and kindred ills sweep through the stricken country, harvesting the starved orphans left behind by soldiers who died holding back the Hun in the first days of the War.



Put your sympathy into practical form. Don't shudder—and then do nothing! While you wait, children are dying. Be generous! Be quick!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.