

GERMAN INTRIGUE CENTERING IN HONOLULU EXPOSED; DIARY OF CAPTAIN GRASSHOF OF INTERNED CRUISER GEIER IMPLICATES RODIEK, SCHROEDER AND KLEBAHN

KORNILOFF'S ARMY MEETS BOLSHIEVIKI IN DEATH GRAPPLE

Reports of Outcome Conflicting; London Post Correspondent Says Eventually Russia Will Again Fight Germany

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) LONDON, Eng., Dec. 13.—Locked in battle in the midst of a Russian winter, Gen. Korniloff's army and the forces of the Bolshieviki are fighting bloodily near Bielgorod, Northern Russia. The outcome of the battle is not established. The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail reports that Korniloff has been defeated and wounded and that his capture is expected. The Post's correspondent says that Korniloff has routed the Bolshieviki. The Post also says that Korniloff had 3000 in his force, including the "Wild Division" and the "Death Battalion" of women, and was supplied with artillery. This report also declares that Korniloff had surrounded the Bolshieviki force, which would be "dealt with very drastically."

CROZIER SAYS U. S. TROOPS SUPPLIED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The senate military committee in its current investigation held another session today and required General Crozier, chief of the ordnance bureau, to explain specifically why there have been delays in furnishing arms and clothing. Crozier replied that he had requested part of the emergency funds at the disposal of President Wilson last August. Prior to that he had catalogued the makers of war supplies and estimated the orders. He emphasized that there is no shortage in supplies abroad and that the shortage is rapidly being eliminated at home. He emphasized also that the American expedition was not delayed five minutes to wait for ordnance or other munition supplies.

SPANISH PREMIER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE PROTEST TO GERMANY

MADRID, Spain, Dec. 13.—The Spanish premier announced today that the government is preparing an energetic protest to Germany against the U-boat bombardment of the Spanish steamer Claudio and the killing of eight persons.

SAN FRANCISCO MAN TO DIRECT WAR SAVINGS IN HAWAII, SAYS DESPATCH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—John S. Drum of San Francisco will direct the war-savings campaign in Hawaii.

COLD DAY IN IOWA

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Dec. 13.—The thermometer today went down to 20 below.

SUGAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Sugar: 96 deg. test, 5.32 cents. Previous quotation, 6.72 cents.

U-Boats Ordered To Get Busy And Aid Land Drives

The Associated Press today... The German submarine force is carrying on an offensive of great magnitude, in complement to the drives attempted on land. The submarine move has failed signally according to a high naval authority in London. The American navy has reinforced the Allied patrols and convoys and successfully countered against the U-boats. The details of the Russia fighting have not yet been made clear.

What Rodiek Said In Statement To Court and What Diary Shows

EXTRACTS FROM RODIEK'S STATEMENT TO COURT. EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF CAPT. KARL GRASSHOF.

"The office of consul is mainly a commercial agency and it was in the capacity of commercial representative alone that the defendants, Rodiek and Schroeder, gave attention to the matters referred to. If in any aspect those transactions could be regarded as violation of any of the neutrality laws of the United States, their participating herein was without guilty knowledge or intent. "While pleading guilty to a violation of one of the neutrality laws of the country, and thus, as to himself, bringing this trial to a conclusion, the defendant, Rodiek, does not concede any delinquency to this country or lack of devotion to its institutions."

"The transactions, because of which these two defendants found themselves involved in this indictment, which consisted exclusively in arranging for the furnishing of provisions and money to the steamer 'Maverick' while at Hilo and the transmission to her master of sailing orders previously communicated to them, took place during the months of April and May, 1915, and were regarded by them as purely commercial in character, involving no breach of any obligation due from either of them to the government of the United States."

"Neither of these two defendants at the time these transactions occurred was cognizant of the fact that in participating therein he was violating any law of the United States."

"While consenting, under the existing circumstances, to the entry of a plea of guilty, these two defendants are convinced that the testimony hereafter to be produced during the present trial will demonstrate that their participation in any of the transactions shown was without knowledge that such act would violate any law of the United States of America."

Survivor of Russia's Death Battalion Tells Vivid Story of Horror

With Dissolution of Government, Slav Soldiers Cast Discipline to the Winds, Left Trenches, Invaded Petrograd and Raped Women Defenders, Declares Member of Famous Amazons

A tragic victim and witness of one of the war's revolting occurrences, a close-cropped golden-haired girl of physical proportions that many men would envy, smiled cheerfully at noon today as the Dutch steamer Rembrandt from the Orient and was tied up at Pier 7. But it was not at the tragedy left behind, but because she was at the western gateway of America. Only in fitting reflections in her eyes did one gain the impression that memory of a night of horror in Petrograd was still retained. She is Miss Eva Lelontz, a Jewish Cossack, who was a member of the second contingent of the Battalion of Death in training at Petrograd a few months ago when the Russian government lost its control over its soldiers. Until today the fate of that second Battalion of Death has been unknown. With considerable reticence, but nevertheless with remarkable frankness, she disclosed in broken English a story of rioting Russian soldiers back from the eastern trenches which in this country is almost unbelievable. With all discipline cast aside as their officers had been shot or deserted, these soldiers reached Petrograd and with the threatened downfall of the Kerensky faction as another season for excesses, a detachment of them stormed the inadequately guarded encampment of the brave women of the second Battalion of Death. What ensued in the wholesale raping can be better imagined, for it cannot be told in detail, no more than could of this war victim of the occurrence relate it today. "It was bad, worse than the trenches and from the countrymen whom we would have aided," says this woman soldier of Russia. "I did not go to the front, no; but like many other women of the battalion we prepared to leave Russia," she added. Later she said that Kerensky was a (Continued on page three)

"U. S. GUARD" TO KEEP HOME WATCH

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A "United States Guard" to supplement police details during the national emergency was authorized today. It will be filled by voluntary enlistments of men from 31 to 45 by the assignment of drafted men who are unfit for general service. The uniform will be army blue and Krag-Jorgensen rifles will be the arms. HALIFAX RECOVERING FROM GREAT DISASTER (Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—The second Boston relief ship, the Northlander, arrived here today. Conditions in the city are beginning to approach normal except for the ruins. So numerous and severe are the cases of injured eyesight caused by the explosions that it is announced expert oculists are needed to prevent a great deal of threatened blindness.

SALIENT FEATURES APPEARING ON THE READING OF GRASSHOF'S DIARY IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

- 1.—That an attempt was made to get men from the former gunboat Geier through to Germany, some of whom were caught. Admission by Boy-ed of false passports being used. 2.—That A. V. Kircheisen, quartermaster of the steamship China, figured as a source of information for German intrigue. His secret title was "K 17." Used the China wireless frequently and made reports in person upon arrival in Honolulu. 3.—That Georg Rodiek, H. A. Schroeder and F. W. Klebahn had information concerning guns and ammunition on the Holsatia and conversed with Grasshof concerning them. 4.—That the Geier, though interned, was using her wireless all the time. Grasshof under examination stated that he thought the vessel caught practically all transpacific messages. That a message was received from the consulate stating the Geier would transmit to the Cormoran at Guam. 5.—That desperate efforts were made to stir up trouble between the United States and Japan, messages being deliberately wirelessed in English so that they would be picked up and start rumors that Japan had sent an expedition to Campeche, Mexico. Decided lack of geographical locations is shown in the messages, Campeche being on the eastern coast instead of the Pacific. 6.—That deliberate attempts were also made to give belief to the rumor that Germans in the United States were planning an attack against Canada, the intention of the rumors evidently being to frighten Canada into keeping part of the army at home. The Honolulu consulate received a message concerning this and evidently sent two inquiries about it asking instructions. 7.—That Boy-ed wrote a letter here crediting an American submarine commander with the statement to a Geier officer that he "would like to do something against the Japs outside, if we could come to some agreement." Personally investigated by Grasshof and reported back to Boy-ed as a false story. 8.—That following the sinking of the Lusitania preparations were made to disable German war and merchant vessels, as was later done when relations were broken with Germany. That the guns on the Geier were destroyed in May, 1915, however, just after the Lusitania sinking. A message from von Bernstorff to hold up from such action arrived here too late to save them. 9.—That Albert Wehde, an American citizen, whose story is already well known in Honolulu, was at the Honolulu consulate on May 22, and was met there by Capt. Grasshof. This is the Wehde who is now serving sentence on the mainland for plotting. 10.—That Boy-ed in a telegram from Washington urged the spreading of a story that a German submarine was operating in the South Seas, a palpable falsehood calculated to frighten shipping. 11.—That Boy-ed attempted to transfer from Manila to Honolulu or Guam, a wireless operator, presumably to "listen in" on transpacific messages. 12.—That official messages of the American government were picked up by the German wireless men and filed away for reference.

German Attack Upon Canada Was Rumor

Blunders at times ludicrous are shown in relief many places in the Grasshof diary, but in none better than at mention of telegrams received from the mainland regarding the submarine scare in the South Pacific. "The report of a German submarine in the South Pacific is true," said the message which was sent here. "Circulate this report widely." It is known now that no German submarine ever reached the South Pacific, but obviously had there been one its operations and the word of its presence would have been kept secret as long as possible by the Germans. The appearance of a German official wirelessing a lie to his accomplices here and expecting them not only to report it but also to believe it is funny enough to laugh at. This is a sample of the desperate attempts to frighten shipping, and it will be remembered how generally widespread the story became. The question naturally arises as to how it would have been possible for wireless messages to have been sent from the Geier without the tell-tale sputter of the instruments giving knowledge of what was going on inside the vessel. It will be remembered, however, that the Geier crew had a band—a brass band of considerable size and value. It is easy to believe therefore that during the evenings when that band was playing its favorite tunes down below another tune, accompanied by alternating flashes of light from a wireless instrument of no mean power, was being

PLOTTING WHICH CIRCLED GLOBE BARED AS CARRIED ON FROM WARSHIP; WIRELESS AND SECRET AGENTS ACTIVE FOR MONTHS

Facts In Possession of Naval Intelligence Office In Honolulu Add New Chapter to Story of International Scheming—Von Bernstorff, Boy-Ed and Von Papen Appear In Plans to Smuggle Germans to United States and Use Forged Passports

REVELATIONS of German plotting which stretched from Washington and San Francisco out across the Pacific to distant Shanghai and Manila, and which centered about Honolulu, the local German consulate and the former German gunboat Geier, are given to the public today by the Star-Bulletin.

The facts are in possession of the naval intelligence office here, and its own investigations have corroborated vital features of the story of intrigue. These facts the Star-Bulletin publishes today with the authorization of the intelligence office.

Figuring in the story are the names of Georg Rodiek, former German consul in Honolulu; F. W. Klebahn, manager of the shipping department of H. Hackfeld & Company, and H. A. Schroeder, former secretary to Rodiek at the consulate.

It is an official translation of the personal diary of Captain Karl Grasshof, commander of the former German gunboat Geier—this story. A diary that tells of intrigue and plotting carried on during the years of 1914 and 1915, while the little vessel that had scurried into this, a neutral port, and interned to save itself, defied the laws of nations and of men and threw to the winds the precepts of neutrality.

Extracts from the diary translation have been furnished to the Star-Bulletin by the naval intelligence office and are printed herewith in full.

Not least among the names mentioned over and over in it are those of Capt. Boy-ed, naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy at Washington, both of whom were recalled by their government at the demand of the United States.

Frequently recurring also, as the tale unfolds, is reference to one "K-17" as he was known in the records of these violators of neutrality; Kircheisen, his real name, the quartermaster of the steamship China. As he himself passed from port to port, gathering in strange places the information that Germany's agents desired, so come his records from date to date, carefully preserved in the Geier officer's diary.

Sometimes as the invited guest of fellow countrymen of note, sometimes rubbing elbows with the scum of the seven seas, K-17 lived his life to help carry out the details of German intrigue. Not content with the activity he had seen on the Pacific, K-17, or Kircheisen, made his way ultimately to Europe and was last August arrested by the Danish government in Denmark as one who had been giving information on the sailings of neutral and Allied vessels back across the German lines to Berlin or other cities of the German government. Yet Kircheisen's efforts on the Pacific were not entirely unaccomplished, for the German captain records that the "chief steward is in K 17's way." This was Morgan, a red-blooded Australian, who evidently trailed the mischief maker too closely for comfort. The question is raised whether H. Hackfeld & Company, agents for the Pacific Mail, then owners of the China, had the employing or firing of employees of that vessel. Jack D. Cleary, a local Irishman, also figures in the annals for the part he played in a certain German gathering to "celebrate Christmas" when he added enthusiastic comments to a speech by one Prof. Dryer, a teacher of languages, who roomed for a time at the home of Dr. F. H. Schurmann on Beretania street. That the Geier was receiving wireless messages throughout the period covered by the diary, this despite the fact that her radio outfit was supposed to be sealed, and that she communicated with the German gunboat Cormoran interned at Guam, is stated in the diary. Grasshof estimates that, at times messages from a distance of 2400 nautical miles were received. How an attempt was made to get a floating radio ship established on the Pacific, how instructions were given to unload a large supply of guns overboard from the Holsatia into Honolulu harbor, a thing which was evidently done; how desperate efforts were made to stir up American feeling against the Japanese; how it was sought to spread the rumor that Germans in the United States were planning to cross the border to attack Canada; how arrangements were made for German interned sailors from the Geier to break parole here and make their way to the mainland and Germany; how German men in San Francisco were to be substituted for sailors in case inquiry was made by the United States—all these are told in Grasshof's diary.

Capt. Edmund Deinat or Deinhard, now under indictment by federal grand jury in the Hindu plot case at San Francisco, and former commander of the Holsatia and Ahlers, both of which ships were warboud in Hawaiian waters, is also frequently mentioned by Grasshof.

The Star-Bulletin also makes public today the fact that Capt. Grasshof, while a prisoner at Schofield Barracks, after the discovery of the diary last spring was court-martialed by the army authorities and put in solitary confinement. At that time he made statements vitally connected with plotting which was carried on in this city.

One of the big features of his diary is the fact that plans were made at the sinking of the Lusitania, when it seemed certain that the United States would enter the war, to destroy the machinery of the German refugee vessels as it was later destroyed when diplomatic relations were severed.

How all the messages were received or sent from here is not stated, but from the text of the diary it is presumed that the majority of them were handled through the local German consulate or the gunboat Geier itself. The Star-Bulletin is not free to state how the extracts from the diary were secured by the naval intelligence bureau.

DID BRASS BAND ON GEIER COVER NOISE MADE WHEN SECRET WIRELESS WORKED

One of the messages received here by the German consulate, according to the Geier officer, was one directing that information be spread on the report that Germans in America were planning an attack in force upon Canada. As this message was received by the consulate, according to Grasshof, the question arises: if the answer to it was sent by that same office. This answer stated that the message was unintelligible and asked for further information. No reply was received to this query, which Grasshof directed, but was it sent by the local consulate? Curiosity was too strong to be quieted, however, and about a week later a second query was sent to find out the meaning of the first message. An answer came to this stating that the matter was settled.

Viewed from the point of neutrality, an attempt of this sort to stir up trouble in which the United States would actually figure with its next door neighbor, Canada, in case such an attack should be made, must appear as one of the most serious breaches of faith recorded in the captain's annals, it is declared.

played by one of the numerous "operators" mentioned in Grasshof's diary. The "listening in" could be done quietly and at all hours of the day, as it evidently was, judging from Grasshof's report.

PLANS TO SMUGGLE GERMAN SAILORS TO COAST APPEAR EARLY IN DIARY

The story of German duplicity revealed in Grasshof's diary is involved and at times made obscure by references not exactly clear. Other references, however, are startlingly clear and significant. From the moment when the Geier sought the refuge of Honolulu harbor and placed itself under the protection of the United States as an interned vessel of war, Grasshof seems to have been scheming and plotting to violate success-

fully both the laws of neutrality and his own parole, which became operative upon internment. BOY-ED'S NAME COMES EARLY IN DIARY ENTRIES Right at the beginning occurs the name of the notorious Captain Boy-Ed, disgraced and recalled from his post as naval attache at Washington. It appears in the diary entries of October, 1914. An attempt apparently (Continued on page two)