A Partial Record
of
Alien Enemy Activities
1915-1917

A COMPELLING APPEAL FOR
A WAR POLICY FOR ALIENS
TO BE ADOPTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Reprinted from Data Prepared by the Providence Journal by the National Americanization Committee
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IN the following pages will be found a chronological record of the most notable outrages perpetrated in America under the direct leadership of the German Ambassador at Washington, and his associates, from the beginning of the European War in 1914 up to the date of our entry into the conflict, and alien enemy activities from that time to December 31, 1917, together with brief references to the exposures made by the "Providence Journal" during the first part of that period.
A Few Lines of Recent American History

1915

The first of the blows delivered against American commerce, at least in this country, was on January 18, 1915, when the plant of the Roebling Chain Company at Trenton, N. J., was blown up by a bomb, the buildings afterward burning. The loss was $1,500,000. On January 29, the steamship Preston, with a cargo of cotton, was partly burned while en route to England.

The DuPont Powder Company mill at Haskell, N. J., was blown up on February 13, when one man was hurt, and again on March 6, when five were killed. These were the first of the many mysterious explosions in such plants, most of which were charged directly to plotters.

On February 25, came the Richard P. Stegler passport fraud case, with the arrest and confession of Stegler that he had been instructed by Capt. Karl Boy-Ed to secure a passport as an American citizen and go to England as a spy.

More steamship fires occurred in March. The Clan MacKeller and the San Guglielmo, both cotton-laden from the United States, put into Genoa on the 21st and 31st, respectively, with fires believed to have been set by bombs. On April 22 the Devon City, on April 29 the Eme and on May 8 the Banksdale, all laden with sugar for Havre, were found, on arrival there, to have been fired by bombs or to have bombs in their cargo. These all went from the United States.

In April, 1915, the Providence Journal exposed the German Embassy's plot to discredit the Washington Administration by means of false affidavits of neutrality violations "to enable British men-of-war to get supplies from this country." Beginning with this exposure the Journal began its series of revelations concerning German Government plots which focused the attention of the whole civilized world on this newspaper and its exposures.

Two powder plant explosions occurred in April and two in May, one on April 1 at the Equitable plant in Alton, Ill., where five were killed; another on the last day of April at the Carney's Point plant of the DuPont Company; the third at Anderson's guncotton storehouse, Wallington, N. J., where three were killed on May 13; and three days later the fourth occurred, again at Carney's Point.

June saw the beginning of the exposure of the false affidavits made about armament on the Lusitania before she sailed on her fatal voyage. The baggage of Gustave Stahl, one of the affidavit makers, was searched and information was brought to light showing that Stahl had done much work for Boy-Ed. The next day Stahl disappeared.

On June 10 the Providence Journal published a story exposing an attempt on the part of Germans
to buy the Bethlehem Steel plant, engaged in making munitions of various kinds, with the intention of breaking the contracts with the allied nations. The next day came the exposure by the same paper of threats against munition plants, which resulted in small armies of private guards being stationed about the various properties.

Stahl was indicted by the Federal grand jury in New York for perjury and, in the search for evidence, it was found that the plot for the affidavits originated in Boy-Ed's office in New York. The next day, June 13, it was announced that German plotters were facing arrest and it became known that Boy-Ed was also included in the inquiry. Three days later the Journal published the story of how Ambassador von Bernstorff had tricked the United States and smuggled Dr. Alfred Meyer across the Atlantic. Further proof of this trickery was shown on June 15, when the Journal published facts showing that Dr. Meyer, a German purchasing agent and the superior officer of Meyer Gerhard, made the trip to Berlin with Gerhard and acted as secretary to his subordinate.

Only two plots involving the use of bombs came to light during June. On the 10th the steamship Kirkoswold from New York was found to have nine bombs in her hold when she was unloaded at Marseilles, and on June 26 the DuPont mill at Wayne, N. J., was blown up.

July saw the start of the real carnival of explosives and firing of ships, for during that month three boats were endangered and two powder plants wrecked. On the 4th the steamship Minnehaha was fired at sea by bombs placed on board the ship at New York; on the 13th the United Safety mill at Jefferson Town, Ky., was destroyed, three being killed, and the Carney's Point plant of the DuPont Company was again blown up, one being killed; on the 24th the steamer Cragside was fired at her pier in New York; and on the 30th the steamer Knitsford was fired in Brooklyn.

On July 1 the Journal exposed the character of the Sayville wireless station and announced that it had been collecting the messages sent to the station from Germany for months and had forwarded them to Washington, as a result of which the station was to be seized by the Government. The next day further facts were disclosed, and the Government took over the operation of the plant on July 3.

William Jennings Bryan's "peace at any price" doctrine was disclosed on July 3, when the Journal published the facts of the interview between Baron Konstantin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Secretary of State. This was the famous meeting where Bryan promised that President Wilson would accept Germany's proposition to end the submarine warfare if the United States would publicly suggest that its citizens refrain from sailing on passenger ships of the belligerent countries carrying munitions; that the United States would make provision for such boats; and that the President would issue a proclamation advising United States citizens not to sail on such boats.

The Journal secured from the files of the German Embassy and printed the original memorandum of the conversation between Ambassador Dumba and Mr. Bryan, which the former had given to Ambassador Bernstorff.
This exposure came following the explosion of a bomb in the reception room in the east wing of the Capitol at Washington by Frank Holt, a German sympathizer, and the same day that Holt shot J. P. Morgan at his country home at Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Morgan was painfully but not dangerously injured. Holt later committed suicide in the jail where he was confined.

On July 9, the Providence Journal gave the reasons why the Government took over the Sayville wireless station. These, in brief, were because the station was owned by the German Government and that most of its directors were simply dummies to conceal such ownership; that the company had been distributing money to German secret service men under orders of the Berlin Government; that code messages were sent whenever censors left the room for a few minutes; that thousands of code messages were sent in the guise of commercial messages; that Mexican affairs were forwarded in code to Berlin; and that sailings of vessels from American ports were transmitted to Germany.

The first of the labor troubles, declared by the Journal to have been incited by the Germans, began on July 13, when the Remington Arms Company plant at Bridgeport was tied up, and this was followed by a rapid spread of the trouble to other munition plants at Bridgeport and elsewhere. The agitation was in the guise of a demand for an eight-hour day, but, it was claimed, the German propagandists were in back of it.

Absolute proof that the German Embassy sent out the Lusitania warning and did so under direct orders from Berlin, which furnished the copy for the warning, was produced on July 17, when the Journal published the translation of a message from Capt. Boy-Ed to the head of the Admiralty at Berlin. This read:

"Your message of the 30th of April was given to American travelers in all important newspapers of the United States, warning them from the war zone and the use of English steamers. The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board, and her cargo was almost exclusively contraband, with a total value of about 3,000,000 marks."

On July 20 the Journal printed the statement that a woman agent of the German Embassy had approached Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and had twice offered him enough money to make him independent for life if he would use his influence to call strikes in factories making munitions of war. The offers were refused.

A declaration by Capt. Boy-Ed, published by the Journal on July 29, said that unless the United States Government sent a note to England protesting in exactly the same emphatic language against breaches of neutrality on the part of the British the German Government would ignore the latest note on submarine warfare. The same day the Journal exposed a plan on the part of Germany to organize German-controlled banks and punish anyone aiding the Allies with money or munitions.

On July 30 Capt. Boy-Ed declared that the Journal's statement in regard to the conversation in New York was a falsehood and the Journal said that developments would prove the story to be true. The same day it became known that Ambassador Gerard
was to make inquiries at Berlin relative to the German Government activities in passport frauds.

August saw the quickening of plots against munition factories. On the 16th five men were killed when the Aetna Mill at Sin namahoning, Pa., was blown up, and on the 26th the DuPont plant at Wilmington, Del., was blown up with a loss of two lives, the American Glazing plant at Acton, Pa., was blown up, an attempt to wreck a train carrying gun-cotton at Gary, Ind., was frustrated and the shrapnel plant of E. J. Codd Company, Baltimore, was damaged by fire. On the 31st the shell plant of the Malleable Iron Works at St. Charles, Ill., was burned; a dynamite-laden train at Pinoles, Cal., was derailed and blown up with a loss of three lives; and the door of the home of M. F. Coombs, Depew, N. Y., superintendent of a plant making aeroplanes for the Allies, was blown in by a bomb.

The Journal, on August 3, published a 'deadly parallel' showing the similarity between what Capt. Boy-Ed had said in New York regarding the probable tone of the German answer to President Wilson's note and the statement made by the German Government. The wording conveyed exactly the same meaning.

Another sensation was caused throughout the country when the Journal, on August 4, published a story showing the connection that Von Bernstorff and Boy-Ed had had with Victoriano Huerta's attempt to re-enter Mexico and embroil the United States in war with that country. This plot included shipment of arms and German reservists to Mexico. As a result of this story, Von Bernstorff, on August 7, announced that he had appealed to the State Department for protection against the Journal. This exposure was secured by reason of the fact that Boy-Ed, anxious to find some suitable place in New York where he could hold a conference with Huerta, entrusted the task to the Journal's own man in the employ of the Embassy. This man, after a conference with the Journal, was instructed to hire six adjoining rooms in a leading New York hotel and it was in these rooms, selected by the Journal and arranged with proper facilities for hearing all that passed, that the famous Huerta-Boy-Ed plot was laid. The private car which took Ex-President Huerta from his suite at the Hotel Ansonia to the other hotel was driven by another Journal representative.

Code messages sent out by the Nauen wireless station in Germany addressed to no particular station in this country, picked up by Journal wireless operators, resulted in the Naval Radio Service notifying the German station not to send any more of these messages. The story of this action, together with a sample of the code messages, was printed by the Journal on August 12.

On the same day the Journal printed a story of the dinner on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie in Boston, at which 200 Boston Germans, most of them American citizens, sat down and pledged their loyalty to the Kaiser by wireless and received a message in reply. The Journal's story contained a full list of those present and a snapshot photograph of the gathering.

On August 13 Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory decided that the charges made by the Provi-
dence Journal in regard to Huerta's trip to Mexico should be investigated, with a view to finding out just who had backed the expedition. Two days later it became known that the Government, with overwhelming evidence, was about to proceed against the German plotters. On the same day, the Journal showed that the attempt to pass the Ship Purchase bill through Congress was simply a scheme to have the Government take over the interned German liners.

From this time on events moved rapidly. On the 16th Attorney General Gregory publicly thanked the Journal for its aid in discovering violations of neutrality and it became known that President Wilson was investigating the German Embassy plots. Otto H. Kahn, the same day, admitted that the Journal story about the purchase of ships was true, although "wrong in part" and the Journal declared that spies in the State and Treasury Departments were selling State secrets to Germany. It was also shown that Germany was secretly trying to buy munitions here.

On August 18 the Journal published a story showing that, at the request of President Wilson, it had presented to the Navy Department and the Neutrality Board evidence to show that German spies had worked in this country long before the outbreak of the war and that they had tried to steal the fire control secrets of our navy. It also showed that Germany had planned a series of wireless stations completely surrounding the Western Hemisphere. The same day it also showed that Capt. von Trieger, head of the German secret service in Berlin, had been in this country for several weeks after the outbreak of the war interviewing the German secret service agents in America.

Then came the Journal's exposure of the German Embassy's method of subsidizing in buying Fair Play, a German paper, for propaganda work and the arrest of three Germans in New York for attempting to burn steamers.

Six people were killed during the month of September in explosions in munition plants in this country. On September 1 a train carrying 7,000 pounds of dynamite from the DuPont plant at Pinole, Cal., to the seacoast was wrecked and two were killed. On the 4th a guncotton bomb was found in the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance plant at Sharon, Pa.; on the 13th the steamship Sant' Anna of the Fabre Line put into the Azores a fire as a result of a plot against the Italian reservists she carried; the steamship Athina from Brooklyn with food supplies for the Allies was burned at sea on the 13th, and the Haskell, N. J., DuPont plant was blown up on the 29th with a loss of four killed. On the 6th of September it became known that Ambassador Dumba would probably be recalled.

The next day Dumba had an interview with Secretary Lansing in which he denied that the plot to tie up munition factories by strikes was hatched by his Government. The text of a letter by Dumba to Count Stephan Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, taken from James F. J. Archibald, was published by the Journal the same day. This letter urged favorable consideration for the arms plot.

Explanations made by Dumba were not favorably received by the State Department and, on the 9th, his recall was requested. The same day Gustave
Stahl was sentenced to Atlanta for 18 months for false Lusitania affidavits and Archibald's passports were cancelled.

September 23 the Journal published a story on the real reason why the German submarine campaign was to be abandoned and showed that it was because of the fact that 50 per cent. of the Teuton submersibles had been destroyed or captured and it was difficult to get crews to man the boats, and giving the exact method used in the destruction of the U-boats. A month later this statement was officially verified by the British Government in every detail.

In October the plotters seemed to hold back somewhat. On the 1st the DuPont plant at Pompton, N. J., was blown up with a loss of one life. On the 6th, 285,000 pounds of explosives at the Emporium, Pa., plant of the Actna Powder Company were exploded and four were killed and seven hurt. The DuPont Pompton plant was again blown up on the 12th, seven being burned, and on the 28th warehouses at Seattle, Wash., filled with munitions for Russia were burned, with a loss of $500,000.

Max Lynar was arrested in New York on October 15 as a bigamist, and it was also said that he was wanted in connection with the propaganda plots. At the same time it became known through the Journal that Capt. Eugene von Tomory, an Austrian army officer, had been smuggled back to Europe on a steamship, disguised as a steward and carrying messages to Germany and Austria, as well as plans of United States fortifications.

Lieut. Robert Fay and Walter Scholz were arrested on October 24 while trying explosives in the Palisades Woods, near New York, and large quantities of wigs, false moustaches, maps of New York harbor and apparatus for blowing up ships were found by the bomb squad of the New York police. Fay afterward confessed that he was a German spy. The next day Dr. Herbert Kienzle and Paul Doecha were taken in the same plot and Max Breitung was sought. Kienzle, the Journal declared, had attempted to have pictures printed in the Journal showing the supposed effects of dum-dum bullets used by the Allies.

On the 26th the Federal authorities took charge of the bomb plotters and then Fay charged that German secret service agents had engineered the plots. The last day of the month three more men were arrested.

In November there were many additions to the list of ships and munition plants set on fire or blown up, although no lives were lost. The British steamer Euterpe, with a cargo of sugar, was fired in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on the 2nd and two days later the British steamer Rio Lages, also with a cargo of sugar, caught fire at sea from bombs. The French liner Rochambeau, with a cargo of war supplies, was afire at sea on the 7th.

The East Braintree Bleacheries were burned on the 4th with a loss of $70,000. They were making guncotton for the Allies. On the 9th the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company was burned, with 800 big guns, and a loss of over $25,000-000. The same day the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, near Chester, Pa., making
rifles, was burned with a loss of $40,000, and the next day the Roebling Steel Rope plant at Trenton, N. J., making wire for the Allies, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $1,000,000, and the American Synthetic Color Company at Stamford, Conn., experimenting in making dyes from German processes, was burned, the loss being $30,000.

On the 15th the Frary Spool Company at Charlemont, Mass., which was making munitions for the Allies, was completely burned out.

Providence was visited by the plotters on the 16th, when a room at the Providence Warehouse Company containing cotton for the Russian Government was burned.

The wheelhouses at the Equitable Powder plant at East Alton, Ill., were blown up on the 23rd and the Toledo Machine and Tool Company, Toledo, O., making machinery for the manufacture of munitions, was burned on the 24th. On the 26th the British steamer Banksdale arrived at Bordeaux with a cargo of horses and a tale of fire at sea caused by bombs.

Englebert Bronkhurst, the sixth man taken in the bomb plots, was arrested in New York on November 1. The next day Richard Van Horn was arrested and his legs were found to be swathed in bills to the amount of $1,700.

On the 4th the Journal published a story to the effect that passports had been refused Miss Ray Beveridge, a pro-German lecturer, on the ground that she had carried secret dispatches for the German Foreign Office.

On the 8th the Journal published two stories, one showing that Bryan would lend his aid to the anti-preparedness plot against the United States, having Von Bernstorff with him, and the other that Germans were escaping from Siberia, coming to this country and making their way home by means of false American passports.

Another exposure of Teuton methods came on the 10th, when the Journal showed that Dumba and Consul General Nuber, in New York, had used the Red Cross as a cloak to conceal the sending of important documents to Germany in the guise of serum, properly certified to by the Board of Health of New York.

One of the biggest sensations was caused by the Journal's exposure of the plot to bottle up the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river at the time that President Wilson was reviewing the ships in May. This was when the tension between this country and Germany was at its highest point over the sinking of the Lusitania.

The first of the exposures of the Teutonic spy system by Dr. Joseph Goricar was made in the Journal of November 12, when the former Austrian Consul General at San Francisco told of how he had been instructed to get plans of the Pacific coast fortifications. He said that the country was riddled with spies and that they were increasing their plots daily. The same day the Federal Secret Service men began investigations of mysterious fires in munition plants.

On the 13th, following a denial of Dr. Goricar's charges by the Austrian Consulate in New York, the Journal published a fac-simile of a letter showing how Captain Csissar had been sent to Austria under a false passport. The next day further details, show-
ing that every outrage was planned in advance, were given, and on the 15th conclusive evidence that Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German fiscal agent, were spending millions secretly to further plots, was printed by the Journal. The same day it became known that Fay would confess his part in the plots.

"Teuton plotters are to be eliminated" was the simple statement made by Federal officials on the 18th and, the same day, Dr. Goricer and officials of the Department of Justice conferred together, a wireless station in Maine came under consideration as part of the German activities, and it became known that Von Papen would probably be dismissed. The next day it was said that further inquiry into Von Nuber's activities had been ordered. Boy-Ed's connection with outfitting German raiders with supplies from New York was admitted on the 20th.

On November 23 the Austrian Government protested to the State Department against the apparent Federal confirmation of plot charges and, that day, the Journal declared that it had given proof to the Department of Justice of the guilt of the men accused and also the guilt of a long list of others, all Consuls, and Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the man who made the protest.

The list of fires and explosions in December was not so long, but the death record was considerably increased. On the 1st the Wilmington, Del., plant of the DuPont Company was wrecked with a loss of 31 lives. On the 4th the steamer Tyningham, with a cargo of sugar, was fired in the Erie Basin; and on the 10th the powder town of Hopewell, Va., was wiped out by a $3,000,000 fire. The same day cotton for the Allies was burned at New York and there was an explosion at the Bethlehem Steel Works in which one man was killed and 15 hurt. The steamer Lord Ormondo reached Bordeaux on the 19th with a fire set by bombs, and on the 27th the steamer Inchmoor was fired at New York.

Two days later the Journal disclosed to the Government the fact that the night after the murder of the 31 DuPont operatives, Boy-Ed and Von Papen were in the apartment of a German-American in Brooklyn in company with four other men and that they there sat and toasted in champagne the man responsible for the DuPont explosion, who told the whole story of how he had carried out his orders.

December 2 the Journal printed the story of the activity of Consul General Franz Bopp at San Francisco and also another Red Cross plot by the Teutons. The same day the Hamburg-American Line officials, who had been on trial in New York for conspiracy in sending supplies to German commerce raiders, were convicted.

The truth of the Journal charges against Boy-Ed and Von Papen were substantiated on the 3rd, when the State Department notified Von Bernstorff that the men were personae non grata to the United States and requested their recall.

On the 6th the Journal told of a Congressman and five lobbyists under suspicion and being investigated by the Federal grand jury for their part in labor plots. Congressman Frank Buchanan and ex-Representative H. R. Fowler were two of the men. Two days later it was shown that overwhelming evidence had been given the Government against Boy-Ed and
Von Papen, showing the German attempts to embroil the United States and Mexico so as to divert the flow of munitions from the Allies.

Evidence implicating Baron Zwiedinek and Von Nuber in smuggling papers through to Austria was shown by the Journal on the 10th, when it published another fac-simile of a letter from Zwiedinek to Von Nuber. Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play, was the man who was shown to have carried the papers. More letters, this time suggesting fraudulent passports for Austrian reservists, were printed on the 11th. Zwiedinek admitted the authorship of this letter on the 12th, but claimed that it was written during Dumba's reign and that he was not thoroughly familiar with its contents. The same day Marcus Braun wrote to Secretary Lansing that he had been duped by Von Nuber when he carried the papers for him.

Consul General Bopp was incriminated in plots to destroy Canadian railroad tunnels in a story printed by the Journal on the 15th. The next day Austria's Ancona note, approving of the sinking of the liner, was printed and, at the same time, the charge of Dr. Goricar that a German submarine, not an Austrian, destroyed the vessel was also published by the Journal.

The day following, three German sympathizers were arrested, charged with having started a military expedition against a friendly Power. The men were Paul Koenig, R. E. Levendecker and Fred Metzler, and they were accused of having tried to blow up the Welland Canal. The Journal had been accumulating evidence against Koenig for many months.

On the 19th the Journal published a story showing that the Austrian Consuls were preparing to leave hastily upon any severance of relations between the two countries and also another that Boy-Ed's confidential office force had disappeared after the publication of a story that Boy-Ed had obtained a copy of a secret naval report intended for President Wilson.

The next few days saw much evidence brought out against the canal plotters and also against other plotters. Von Papen sailed for home on the 22nd and paid his respects to the Journal through the Associated Press. The same day another employee of Koenig was arrested and on the 23rd the Federal grand jury indicted Koenig and his aides. Boy-Ed left on the 25th and bitterly denounced the Journal in a long Associated Press statement, to which the Journal replied by wireless. Indictments were returned against Labor's Peace Council the same day.

1916

With the dawn of 1916 the plotters introduced a carnival of death and destruction from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On New Year's Day there was an explosion in the New England Manufacturing Company plant at North Woburn, Mass., and an unexploded bomb was found at the Massachusetts State Capitol. The next day the Norwegian oil tanker steamer Aztec was blown up at Brooklyn with a loss of 12 lives.

The DuPont plant at Story, Ill., was blown up on the 6th, several being injured, and on the 9th the Carney's Point plant of the same company was again
blown up, nine men being killed. Also on the 9th bombs were found on board the steamer Shinyo Main off San Francisco and a mysterious fire was discovered at the new United States submarine base at New London.

January 11, the Wilmington, Del., plant of the DuPont Company was once more partially wrecked by an explosion, and on the 12th the American Powder Mill Company's factory at Acton, Mass., and the DuPont plant at Newhall, Me., were blown up. Two more of the DuPont's factories, the Gibbstown, N. J., and Pompton shops, were wrecked the next day, one man being killed at the latter place. The Aetna Explosive Company's works at Huntington, Pa., were set on fire on the 14th; the Carney's Point plant of the DuPont Company was again the scene of explosions on both the 24th and 27th; and a carload of powder was touched off in the yards of the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Bluefield, W. Va., on the 26th, 30 men being hurt. The Norwegian freight steamer Sygna was damaged by fire at New York on the 21st.

The news that Von Papen's papers, taken from him in England while he was on his way back to Germany, showed that Werner Horn had been paid money before he blew up the railroad bridge between Maine and Canada, was made public on January 16. The same day five men were indicted in New York for shipping contraband rubber to Germany in violation of the customs law. On the 16th the German Embassy declared that the money paid Horn was after the explosion and for the purpose of providing for his defence.

Four of the five men indicted for rubber frauds pleaded guilty on the 17th and were heavily fined, after confessing all the details. On the 20th the Journal made public the fact that the check stub paid to Horn by Von Papen was dated 15 days before the explosion that wrecked the Maine-Canadian bridge, thus disproving the German Embassy claim that the money was given him afterward for defence. The Journal also printed fac-similes of Von Papen's checks and stubs. The same day the names of 16 new men and firms were found in Von Papen's pay checks and it also became known that certain United States Government employees had aided in his work.

The Journal published a story on January 24 showing that the Germans in this country were divided as to the visit of Dr. Dernburg and declared that it had spoiled Von Bernstorff's work. The next day it showed that Walter Ives, a former Prussian army officer, was engaged in propaganda work, two letters taken from Von Papen indicating this. More papers were later published, showing that at the time that Germany was seeking an embargo on munitions, Von Papen was making contracts with Bridgeport firms for supplies.

That Germany was trying to tax Belgium out of existence was disclosed by the Journal on the 29th, when it published a statement that the Belgian Minister was to present to the State Department.

After a week of February had passed without explosions or fires due to plotters, two fires were reported on the 9th, the Midvale Chemical plant at Elizabeth, N. J., and the factory of A. Ortmayer & Sons, saddlery makers, at Chicago, being destroyed with a loss of over $200,000. The next day the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company at Niagara
Falls was blown up and the powder house of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Newcastle, Del., was destroyed by an explosion. Two were hurt.

On the 13th the munition plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady was burned with a loss of $6,000, and on the 14th the steamship Dalton at Philadelphia was damaged to the extent of $150,000 by a fire.

The largest loss, up to this time, was reported on the 15th, when three steamships and 37 lighters were burned at Brooklyn with a property damage of $8,000,000. The same day the Farist Steel Shops at Bridgeport were swept by fire, the loss being $450,000.

Four men were killed when the plant of the Semet-Solvay Company at Syracuse was blown up on the 17th, and $50,000 damage was reported when the Middlesex Aniline Chemical Company at Plainfield, N. J., was wiped out by an explosion and fire on the 18th. On the 27th Hubbard & Co., shovel makers, of Pittsburgh, were burned out; the Woburn Chemical Company at Woburn, Mass., was blown up; and the steamship Eurymachos, loaded with munitions, was damaged by fire at New York.

At this time the Journal printed more Von Papen letters, showing that Prince Hatzfeldt wrote that the American "people are so stupid."

On February 3rd it was shown that Germany was secretly backing the propaganda for an embargo on arms shipments, funds for the creation of the American Embargo Conference being shown by the Journal to have come from Von Bernstorff. The same day the Canadian House of Parliament was destroyed by fire, and on the 4th the Journal declared that it had notified the Department of Justice three weeks before that such a fire was scheduled to occur within three weeks and that its information had been secured direct from the German Embassy. District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall at New York followed this statement with a declaration that he had been so notified by the Journal.

German propagandists were stirred by the expose of the embargo schemes and by another Journal story of the 7th in which it was charged that Von Bernstorff was trying to fool Congress and forestall Wilson's acts.

Boy-Ed and Huerta were linked together when more of the Von Papen papers were published by the Journal on the 8th and it was found that Boy-Ed had declared Huerta to be the only man strong enough to master Mexico. The same day it was found that a plot to invade Canada from the United States had been part of the Welland Canal intrigue, and the Federal Court at San Francisco indicted two Germans and a Turkish Consul as plotters. The Journal printed a story calling attention to the fact that Von Bernstorff, in December, had declared the Journal's statements about Bopp, one of the men indicted, to be false.

On the 10th the Journal printed fac-similes of checks showing that Von Papen had been implicated in various outrages at Seattle. The identity of many men and firms indicted at San Francisco with the Consuls also became known the same day.

An Austrian was arrested in Detroit on the 15th, and confessed that he was to have blown up the plant of the Detroit Car and Foundry Company.
On the 21st, the Journal’s Washington correspondent declared that Lansing had censured Von Bernstorff for making public supposedly confidential conferences. This was followed on the 26th by the Journal’s story of how the German Embassy proposed to embroil the United States in a dispute with other belligerents by means of false affidavits, to be made public after munition ships had been sunk by German submarines, showing that the boats were armed. It also declared the same day that the German-American vote was for sale in exchange for favors.

On the 28th the Journal gave proof of the fact that neutral vessels were leaving South American ports and becoming German sea raiders.

March saw a falling off in the fires and explosions. On the 1st the office of the Providence Journal was visited by an explosion and fire of incendiary origin. On the 6th the Niagara Electric Chemical Company was blown up and burned, with the loss of one life. The ruins were again blown up on the 8th. The property loss was $200,000.

The steamer Herman Winter at Portland, Me., was set on fire on the 14th, and on the 28th the Oliphant plant of the DuPont Powder Company at Uniotontown, Pa., was blown up, four being hurt.

On March 2 the Journal’s Washington correspondent wired that Baron Zwiedinek had declined to answer the Journal’s charges that he was subsidizing editors. It also became known on the same day through revelations in the Journal that Germany’s Arabic explanation was false, as the submarine which torpedoed her was immediately afterward sunk and the captain never reported to Germany.

March 3, the day it became known that Congress would stand behind the President and not warn citizens to stay off belligerent vessels, the Journal published a fac-simile of a letter from Baron Zwiedinek to the Austrian Consul General in New York warning him to keep a close watch on Slovenian papers there hostile to Austria. Two days later it became known that Poles were being organized in this country, trained and sent across under fraudulent passports for the Austrian army.

One of the greatest sensations of the whole series of exposures came when the Journal, on March 7, published a story to the effect that German plotters were behind the various “warning” resolutions introduced into Congress. Documentary proof, involving influential members of the Senate and House, was printed and it was declared that the National German-American Alliance was responsible for the efforts to restrict American travel. The same day the House concurred in the Senate action killing the “warning” resolution.

On the 16th, after the Mexican raid on Columbus and the ordering of the pursuit of Villa, the Journal showed that German spies had tapped the telephone of the United States army recruiting station in Chicago in an attempt to find out if the Government was secretly strengthening the army. As a result code messages were employed by the Government.

Capt. Horst von der Goltz, the go-between of Von Papen and other plotters, was secretly brought to this country on March 28 to expose the plots to
Washington or else be returned to England to be shot. The Journal published the story on March 29.

Only one fire was reported in April in munition plants and no explosions were recorded. On the 4th the Silverx Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., making munitions, was burned out with a loss of $70,000.

It became known through the Journal on the 5th that the United States Government had absolute proof that a German torpedo sank the Sussex and the situation between the two countries became admittedly more grave than ever. The same day Germany disclaimed that any submarine sank the Sussex.

Four men, high up in German-plotters councils, were arrested by the New York police on April 12, after 11 months' work, and charged with placing explosives on munition ships. The next day four more were arrested on the same charge, and on the 17th Von Papen was indicted by the Federal grand jury in New York as the head of the Welland Canal plot. Others were also indicted.

April 18 Wolf von Igel, an intimate of Von Papen, was arrested in the plots and fought like a tiger against arrest. Important documents were seized which the German Government immediately demanded, as well as the release of the prisoner. The Government refused to release Von Igel and notified Von Bernstorff that any documents he would identify as Embassy property would be returned.

A German plot to cripple all interned liners in the United States by means of wrecking the machinery, in case a diplomatic break between the two Governments came, was exposed by the Journal on the 27th. This was planned at the Germania Club in New York. On the 28th the Federal grand jury indicted eight more plotters in New York, this time for bomb plots.

One fire and two explosions came in May, 20 being killed and 45 hurt. On the 7th the Cadillac Chemical Company at Cadillac, Mich., was burned with a loss of $150,000, and the next day the Atlas Powder Company at Landing, N. J., was blown up with a loss of six lives and 15 hurt. On the 14th the DuPont plant at Gibbstown, N. J., was blown up, 14 being killed and 30 hurt.

On May Day the Journal published a story that the Von Igel papers were causing the Administration much worry because of their contents, which showed that the German Government was fully cognizant of the plots in this country. On the 3rd a new set of indictments on the Welland Canal plot was returned.

May 8 saw Fay, Scholz and Daeche convicted by a jury, of bomb plots, and the next day they were given prison terms. On the 12th the Journal gave the lie to German Embassy officials by publishing a list of ships disabled by German agents in Portuguese ports with the exact details of the damage done to each vessel, which the Embassy had denied knowing anything about.

On July 1 six men were killed and six were hurt in an explosion at the Emporium, Pa., plant of the Aetna Powder Company, and on July 7 one man was killed and more than a score hurt at the Wilmington, Del., plant of the DuPont Company.

July 50 saw the most spectacular and by far the most destructive explosion of the whole long series.
This was the blowing up of the vast store of munitions at Black Tom, N. J., where they were being shipped abroad. This caused a loss of five lives and a property damage of $25,000,000. New York City and surrounding cities and towns for miles around were shaken by the blast.

On August 20 two were killed at the Ashland, Wis., plant of the DuPont Company, and the same day six were hurt at the New Brunswick, N. J., plant.

In August the Journal exposed a trap set by the German Embassy in the Lusitania case, in which it was proposed that the United States should be hoodwinked into closing the incident without receiving satisfaction. On the 20th cipher letters asking for funds for German plots were published and these were shown to insult the President of the United States.

On September 5 it became known that the Germans had planned another shipping plot whereby neutral ships were to be filled with contraband and then scissed by the Germans in the North Sea, the idea being to embroil the United States with the other belligerents.

On October 24 the Journal published a story showing that the U-55's raid was designed by Captain Boy-Ed as a test of Mr. Wilson's policy and with the purpose of giving a basis for further forays off the coast. This information came direct from German Embassy sources.

The German merchant submarine Deutschland reached New London on its second trip to this country early on the morning of November 1. On November 11 the Providence Journal published a story showing that the submarine was loaded and ready for its return trip. This story declared that the cargo contained, among other things, 360 tons of nickel, 180 tons of crude rubber, three cars of chromium and one car of vanadium, used in hardening steel.

In the Journal story it was shown that the nickel was bought in November, 1914, by men acting for Dr. Heinrich Albert, from the International Nickel Co., of Communipaw, N. J., and that it originally came from Sudbury, Canada. From the Communipaw plant it went to the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company in New York, from there to the New York Dock Company in Brooklyn, and then, nearly a year later, was sent to Pittsburgh, over the Baltimore & Ohio, lay there four days, was reshipped to Baltimore, and finally reached New London.

The trial of Franz Bopp, German Consul General at San Francisco, together with attaches of his office, and other defendants, began in that city on December 4 on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. Baron E. H. van Schaick was one of the other defendants, and it was charged that they attempted to organize a military expedition against Canada and also to interfere with interstate commerce.

On the same day the Journal published a story showing that two large German submarines were in West Indian waters. It declared that President Wilson had notified Ambassador von Bernstorff that any recurrence of submarine activities on this side of the
ocean would be construed as an unfriendly act and that diplomatic relations would be severed. The Ambassador, the Journal said, was in direct touch with the submarines daily through Havana.

On December 5 Roumania's participation in the war was shown by the Journal to have been precipitated by Germany, the Teutons hastening the declaration on Roumania's part because the latter country was dependent upon Germany for arms and ammunition, being almost helpless for some time after the declaration until the Allies could come to her aid.

On December 13, in the trial of Franz Bopp and his associates, the name of Capt. von Papen figured prominently.

In a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of the Providence Journal on December 16, it was declared that Bernstorff hurt the plans of the German Chancellor by giving peace terms before he had seen the offer made by the Chancellor. Two days later this was followed by another Washington story to the effect that Germany's hold on Russia was doomed, the reply of the Douma to the peace offer being said to clearly indicate this.

The next day, on December 19, the Journal printed a story to the effect that a wireless message received in Canada indicated that the Allies would not discuss peace terms until the Germans had evacuated Belgium. A return of indemnities taken from Belgian municipalities and reparation for cities destroyed were also said to be among the demands. The next day Lloyd George made public the Allies' attitude, which confirmed the Journal's story.

President Wilson, on the 21st, appealed to all of the belligerents to discuss peace and declared that his offer was not influenced by Germany's proposal. The next day the Journal printed a dispatch from its Washington office saying that foreign diplomats in Washington viewed the President's action as giving moral support to the Teuton overtures.

On Christmas morning the Journal printed another dispatch from its Washington office saying that a move to end the submarine menace was seen in the President's note and Lansing's comment on the document. The next day the German reply came and was distinctly disappointing, as it simply urged a peace conference at some neutral place without mentioning terms of peace. On the 27th Mr. Wilson had a conference with Secretary Lansing, according to the Washington office of the Journal, in an attempt to overcome the bad effect of his note on the Allies.

EARLY 1917 saw another sporadic outbreak of explosions in the United States, the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Kingsland, N. J., being blown up and destroyed by fire on the 11th. Seventeen persons were reported as missing, and the property loss was $16,000,000. The next day the DuPont plant at Haskell, N. J., was again the scene of an explosion, two being killed and 12 hurt.

On January 1st, 1917, the Journal printed a story from its Washington office in which it declared that the Administration had, in its peace effort, seemed to the Allied governments to be attempting to aid
Germany at the price of immunity from submarine warfare and, at the same time, appearing before the Allies as giving the Kaiser warning that the United States might enter the war on the side of the Allies.

On the 4th another story said that the rejection of the President's peace plan by Spain again exposed the bad judgment of the "peace" move. This was followed on the 6th with another story from the Journal's Washington office in which it was said that Germany planned to again use the President in a second attempt at a peace drive, the idea being to finally split the Entente, if possible, over peace terms.

The next day, in connection with the investigation of the alleged leak of the President's peace note to stock brokers, the Journal printed a story telling of many months of White House leaks, the details of the President's correspondence and telephone calls finding their way to Bernstorff. The same day it was shown that passport frauds on the Canadian Government were rampant, men of military age being smuggled into the United States under false documents.

Franz Bopp and four of his aides were convicted of munition plots by the jury which had been hearing their case on January 10. The trial proved the truth of every charge that had been brought by the Journal on December 2, 1915, and for printing which Ambassador Bernstorff declared the Journal to be a "villainous liar and creature of England."

That Brazil was having difficulty with the crews of interned German ships was shown in a story published by the Journal on the 22nd, when it was disclosed that Brazilian warships were closely watching the liners to prevent them slipping out from port and being armed at sea as commerce raiders. The same day a special dispatch to the Journal from London declared that Germany was planning ruthless warfare by means of a great fleet of submarines.

Franz Bopp and three of his aides were sentenced on the 22nd to two years' imprisonment and to pay fines of $10,000 each.

Another threat by Germany of raids off the Atlantic coast was reported exclusively in a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of the Journal on January 26.

February saw the beginning of the end. On the 1st, Germany announced her new submarine policy of sinking all vessels within a certain proscribed zone around the shores of the Entente countries. Bernstorff issued a warning to all neutral shipping to follow closely the restrictions as laid down.

On the same day the port of New York was suddenly and mysteriously closed, all night, under orders of Dudley Field Malone. All information in regard to this was refused at the time.

Events moved swiftly on the 3rd. President Wilson on that day handed Von Bernstorff his passports, recalled Ambassador Gerard and warned the German Emperor that any further outrages would be met with a declaration of war. The Government also seized of the self-interned German liners.

The same day the Journal published a story showing that the reason New York Harbor had been closed tightly on the 1st was because a plot had been discovered to send German ships to sea and then sink them in the channel, blocking the harbor.
On the 5th the Journal published a story showing that practically all of the German vessels tied up in United States ports had been disabled by their crews simultaneously with the announcement of the break in relations. This story said that the Journal had turned over full details of the plot to the Treasury Department a week before. The statement of this damage was "semi-officially" denied, but later the Journal's information was acknowledged to be true in every particular.

On the 8th the Journal published a story to the effect that Germany was working hard to keep the Austrian representatives in the United States in order that they might maintain a headquarters for their criminal machine under diplomatic immunity.

The Journal, on the 9th, exposed with full details, a plan by Germany to invade the United States by means of reservists gathered in Mexico. It was added that more than 300 German reservist officers had left the United States, bound for Mexico, within two weeks and that the object of this threatened invasion would be to hold up the shipment of food and munitions to the Allies.

On February 11th the Journal published another story showing that Teuton conspirators were endeavoring to foment trouble from the Panama Canal to Mexico in order to embarrass the United States and keep it busy at home. It was also disclosed that German propaganda sources were trying to propose a parley in the hope of averting a clash.

Bryan's anti-American speeches were declared, in a Journal story of the 12th, to be part of the plan to keep the United States in a state of inaction, and on the 13th this newspaper exposed the fact that Germany's parley proposals had really been invited by Americans, Secretary Daniels, Bryan and Dr. George J. Kirchwey being involved. It charged that Dr. George Barthelme, a German correspondent here, had sent a dispatch to Germany with the connivance of Secretary Daniels. On the same day it was announced that Germany had ordered the American Relief Commission to leave Belgium; and that arms and ammunition had been found hidden on board an interned German gunboat in Hawaii.

The Journal printed a story on the 16th showing the law which applied to Bryan's offence in seeking to obtain peace parleys with Germany. It also disclosed the fact that stolen charts had been found in the possession of Herbert Sauer, a former seaman in the coastguard service.

Fred Kaiser, a former Teuton Consul, was arrested at Nogales, Arizona, on the same day, charged with entering a Federal building seeking military information. It also became known, on the sworn testimony of the captain of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie that the damage done to that ship was done on receipt of orders from the German Embassy.

On February 24th the Journal disclosed the fact that the arrest of the plotters in New York (Sander and Wunnemberg) had uncovered a plan to proceed to the assassination of President Wilson in an attempt to start a reign of frightfulness in this country. The same day George Koob, a suspected German spy, was arrested at a munition plant in Chester, Pa., and pacifists began their agitation against "spy" legislation, which they declared would curtail the right to free speech.
On March 1 the Journal printed the startling ex-
posure of the plan of Zimmerman, German Foreign
Secretary, to make an alliance with Mexico and
Japan, allotting parts of the United States to each
of those countries in return for their help in making
war on America. This alliance was to become ef-
fecitive, if the countries agreed to it, on the entrance
of the United States into the war. On March 4
Germany admitted and defended the plot.

Two days later Fritz Kolb was arrested in Ho-
boiken charged with bomb plots, and the next day
Hans Schwartz, also caught in Hoboken, said that
Kolb had planned a second Black Tom explosion.
Dr. C. Hanadar Chekiaberty and Dr. Ernest Schunner
were arrested, charged with plotting to invade India.
Two days later the Journal’s Washington Bureau de-
clared that Bernstorff was the head of the plot in
this country to invade India. As early as October,
1916, the Journal had laid before the authorities facts
with relation to Bernstorff’s connection with this
plot.

The next day the Journal printed a story in regard
to the attempt on the part of German agents here
to silence Miss Alexandría K. Stappert, a German
college student here, in order that she might not tell
of conditions in Germany.

The next day the Journal had another story show-
ing that Prof. Mandel, who had been the instru-
mentality through which the attempted silencing of
Miss Stappert was carried on, was to be disciplined
by New York University for his activity. A third
Hindu plot suspect, Heramba Gupta, a student at
Columbia, was arrested the same day.

Two days later, on the 13th, the Journal printed an
article showing that Adelbert Koertlng Fischer, a
German spy, was the head of a firm doing naval
work for American destroyers, and thus was able
to secure the secrets of the United States Navy and
forward, them to his Government.

On March 26 a plot to blow up certain interned
German liners in New York harbor was exposed by
the Journal. On the same day three Germans with
bombs were arrested near a bridge over the Shen-
andoah river.

On the 29th the Journal declared that pro-Germans
in the House were plotting to prevent patriotic leg-
islation at the special session of Congress and also
told of a monster demonstration at Washington
planned by New York Germans under the guise of a
peace demonstration.

April 1 the Journal declared that information in
its possession showed that the big German “strategic
retreat” under way would withdraw the troops to
the border of Germany itself, and the same day it
also disclosed the fact that a German submarine had
landed official mail for the Austrian envoy to the
United States.

On April 2nd the Journal printed the story of the
arrest of Dr. Irlis and declared that his incarcera-
tion had seriously crippled German intrigue in Cen-
tral America. The existence of a state of war be-
tween the United States and Germany was pro-
claimed on April 6.

The 8th of April saw guardsmen, on duty at South
Ferry, Conn., exchanging shots with prowlers, while
a German with coast maps in his possession was put
under arrest at York Harbor, Me. The next day
Austria broke with the United States and the same day Michael Zimmerman was jailed at Camden, N. J., for making remarks derogatory to President Wilson; rifles and sabres were seized at Cleveland; three men were held at Pittsburgh in connection with an explosion at the Fort Pitt plant of the Aetna Chemical Company; a plot to destroy locomotives at Chicago was bared; and a Baltimore chemist was held as a spy.

It was also on the 9th that the Journal published a story showing how the Germans were spreading tuberculosis throughout France in order to decimate the population.

Arrests under the espionage act came thick and fast about this time. On the 10th three negroes were held for treason at McAllister, Okla.; Walter Zacharias, chemist, was held as an alien enemy at Pittsburgh; four armed men were arrested under a Kansas bridge; a spy was caught at Camden, N. J., and a New Bedford German was held as a plotter.

April 12 four New York men were indicted for the India rebellion plot and Fritz Kolb, bomb plotter, was sentenced to three years in prison. The next day James D. Costigan was arrested here for threatening the Gorham munition plant and a guard at Penacook, N. H., was shot at. On the 16th a German with wireless signal code was arrested near the Marconi plant at Elizabeth, N. J., and on the 20th Walter Forstner of Edgewood, was arrested in Los Angeles as a spy but was later released. On the 21st Turkey broke with the United States.

A bridge guard at Vincennes, Ind., shot and killed a German farmer on the 27th and the same day a Boston soldier was shot in the armory. The last day of the month two Germans were arrested charged with trying to explode a bomb in Wall street.

On May 2 the Journal showed that the aid of Germans in Mexico had been promised to the Kaiser in a war against the United States and also that the Morgan office had been the aim of the Wall street bomb plotters.

James M. Coldwell, a Providence Socialist, declared at a meeting here on the 4th that he preferred treason to the United States rather than treason to the working class. On the 14th the arrest of every German secret service agent in the country was said to be contemplated and on the 19th an anti-conscription meeting here was forbidden.

Rintelen, Lamar and Martin, found guilty of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, were sentenced at New York on the 20th to a year each in prison and on the 22nd thirteen were indicted at Detroit in a bomb case. On the 25th it became known that spies had told Germany all about the departure of the American fleet for European waters.

The Journal told on June 2 how the Germans were seeking a Venezuelan island for a U-boat base and the same day the former German consul and 13 others were indicted at Chicago for plotting Indian revolts. On the 4th three were taken at New York as spies and on the 12th it was announced that there was either a spy or traitor in the Navy Department. On the 13th Werner Horn was convicted at Boston of violating United States neutrality.
July was quiet but August saw a renewal of bombing outrages. A part of the water system of San Diego, Cal., was blown up on the 18th and on the 25th it was declared that the blast at the Mare Island Navy Yard had been deliberate. Draft riots broke out in Oklahoma on the 3rd and the distribution of poisoned soup was also announced the same day.

It was also on the 3rd that the Journal printed the story that Austria's ultimatum was in German hands 14 hours before it was delivered to Serbian representatives. On the 10th nine men were arrested at New York for smuggling goods into Germany on a Belgian relief steamer; on the 22nd a sailor was arrested at Newport who was believed to have been the source of the naval leak; and on the 30th the National Peace Council was thrown out of Hudson, Wis.

More explosions marked September. One in Hoboken, N. J., disclosed a bomb factory that was being operated there. This was on the 9th and on the 24th it became known that California was greatly disturbed over the spread of anthrax believed to be due to German spies.

It was on the 9th when it became known that Germany had used the Swedish legation in a war on Argentine shipping. Secretary Lansing making the charge. On the 11th four members of the Philadelphia Tageblatt were arrested and on the 13th Lansing charged that the Swedish envoy at Mexico City was used as a spy for Germany.

On the 21st Mr. Lansing exposed Bernstorff's plot to influence Congress, this exposure confirming the Journal charge of a year and a half previous. The next day still further exposures were made, including one regarding the use of certain societies in this country for propaganda purposes. On the 23rd it was said that Germans had violated American protection in Roumania to disguise germs and explosives. On the 27th a round-up of Germans in New York prevented a plot to wreck munition plants and the next day 166 I. W. W. leaders were indicted in Chicago.

October saw two big fires. On the 13th a big grain elevator in Brooklyn filled with wheat for the Allies burned and a bomb was suspected while on the 16th the stock yards at Kansas City, with 11,000 cattle and 3,300 hogs, were destroyed.

On the 3rd Mr. Lansing said that Bernstorff had financed the Bolo Pasha treachery in France and on the 4th the Newark Freie Zeitung was raided and five were arrested. On the 5th more of Bernstorff's work with Bolo Pasha was shown while on the 9th it became known that Henrich Albert had gambled away millions of German spy money. At the same time the Journal showed how it had fooled Albert into making certain disclosures a year ago. On the 12th the Journal declared that William Bayard Hale, linked with Bernstorff, had failed to deny the Journal's charges. On the same day four men were indicted in New York for a bomb plot and on the 15th William J. Dunbar was held as a spy.
Supplementary Data covering period from October 16 to November 12, 1917—Prepared by the National Americanization Committee.

On October 17, the Navy Department frustrated a plan to introduce a German spy into the United States Naval Intelligence Service by the arrest of Fritz Kuhn and George Von Seebeck. On the same day 17 aliens were arrested and interned in New York City; 12 were taken from the Lackawanna Railroad piers and five from a naval ship plant. A German in Kansas City was also arrested in connection with the stock-yard fire, and a man suspected of complicity in the plot was detained by Government agents in Oklahoma City. A plot by pro-German agents to defeat the Liberty Loan was bared, and on the 18th, Secretary McAdoo threatened war loan foes with the full force of the law, declaring his intention to invoke the Espionage Act.

On the 18th, 58 enemy aliens were taken in Hoboken at the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks, where German ships commandeered by the Government are being repaired.

On the 19th, Charles W. WalnM, a Norwegian, was arrested on the charge that he had plotted to place a bomb on one of the interned German liners; this is believed to have been a part of a plot to destroy all such ships.

Thirty-eight aliens were rounded up from Hoboken piers and docks on October 20. They were accused of using wooden rivets in repairing ships.

On October 21, an I. W. W. organizer, named Ebert, was arrested at Henrietta, Okla., charged with plotting to cause a strike among coal miners of Oklahoma. A statement was issued by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware declaring that the war loss scare was a German plot.

On October 23, two German liners taken over by the United States were compelled to put back into New York harbor because of damage to the machinery.

Evidence of the wide range of German espionage was given on October 24, when announcement was made of the arrest of George Roenitz, a naturalized German, in Honolulu.

On October 28, Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, was arrested on an accusation of pro-German activities. It was later disclosed that he had sought a position in the Naval Intelligence Service.

Late on the night of October 30, a fire took place on the Locust Point piers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore; two lives were lost; one pier was entirely destroyed and another half demolished, and a British steamer was badly damaged. It is believed that the fire was the result of German intrigue, and accordingly, on the 31st, two suspects were arrested.

On October 31, a new plan for closer surveillance of enemy aliens within barred zones was announced, and at midnight, a regulation under which no alien may live or work within a half-mile of any Brooklyn or Staten Island waterfront, went into effect. On the same day, November 1, a German was arrested for being within a forbidden zone along the Brooklyn waterfront.

On November 3, a Lithuanian was seized in the act of putting a bomb on board a transport.
On November 5, a German agent was found on board a large American military transport; two bomb suspects were arrested in Brooklyn, and a fatal explosion took place in the plant of the American Aluminum Company at New Kensington, Pa.

On November 6, a time bomb, containing explosives, was found in an express package received at Sea Bright, N. J., and consigned to a fictitious party.

On November 7, Thomas Welch, a British subject, was arrested charged with being a Sinn Fein agent.

It was announced on November 8 that the government had prepared a list of persons to whom cable communications would be denied. Three men were arrested here, charged with having violated the espionage act by attempting to ship tungsten, and were sentenced to prison terms.

A statement given out in Washington on November 9, declared that pro-Germans have been forced to adopt the Socialist guise to mask their activities, on account of the policy of the Government Secret Service. The effective work of this branch was illustrated on November 12, when publication was made of the discovery of huge stores of foodstuffs and war materials stored here, a large quantity of which was held by German interests.

On November 11, the plant of the Washburn Wire Company, New York, was destroyed by a fire of probably incendiary origin. In the working force at the factory were at least 20 Germans, a number of German-Americans, and more than 200 Austrians. The Bureau of Mines announced a law to go into effect on the 15th, making it illegal to hold explosives without a Federal Government license showing the use to which such explosives were to be put.

On November 12 it was disclosed that Austrians were planning a port strike and that 600 native Austrians were employed as captains of lighters operating in the waters around New York. The same day Frank Wasseiithal was arrested at Duluth, charged with fomenting a local strike with the Lake Lines Stevedore Association.

On November 13, Albert Orth, publisher of the "Deutsche Zeitung" of Charleston, S. C., was convicted of aiding German prisoners to escape from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. On the same date five Germans were arrested at Lincoln, Neb., one of them, Fred Bruer, an escaped sailor from the Vaterland; Hans Beckendorff, said to be a cousin of Bernstorff, was arrested at a logging camp at Lake Tapps, Wash., suspected of spy activities at Camp Lewis and along the Mexican border. In an effort to check alien activities as a whole, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy issued an order revoking barred zone permits of unnaturalized Germans living or doing business on streets fronting the waters surrounding Manhattan.

On November 14 talk of discharging three teachers of the DeWitt Clinton High School on a disloyalty charge began. On December 19, after it was proved to the satisfaction of the New York City Board of Education that these teachers had fostered pro-German sentiments in their pupils, these teachers were dismissed from service.

Two Austrians were arrested near the Municipal Electrical Company's plant, at Norristown, Pa., on November 15. A Baltimore man, J. A. Muir, received
a long distance telephone message stating that his son had been lost when the American freighter Kansas City was sunk; this is an example of a new phase of German propaganda, as naval authorities declared that the ship had not been destroyed.

Two employees were burned to death and five men were reported missing as a result of an explosion and fire on November 16, which destroyed the Standard Oil Company's plant at Norfolk, Okla.; alien enemies are suspected. Max Webber, a New York harbor craft deckhand, was arrested because though an alien enemy, he possessed no permit. Rudolph C. Reumann, an unnaturalized German, was arrested on November 18, also charged with violation of the zone law.

On November 19, within twelve hours after the publication of the President's proclamation that alien enemies must not be found within one hundred yards of docks, piers and waterfronts, two hundred men suspected of being enemy aliens were arrested on River Street, Hoboken. Immediately after the raid a fire was discovered on board a newly returned troopship at a Hoboken pier.

A suspect, Kasper Wrede, was arrested at a pier in "some American port" attempting to sail on a liner; mail was discovered on board this same boat which was being smuggled to Germany; this occurred on November 20. The same day a bomb was discovered in the parcel post room of the Chicago post-office. A German reserve officer in the employ of the Hamburg-American line was seized; among his possessions were a large number of photographic plates of fortifications along the Atlantic coast. A German enemy alien was taken into custody in the Hudson Tunnels, and Mrs. Catherine Couch of West Salem, Ill., was arrested on a sedition charge.

Five men were hurt on November 21 at Philadelphia when a train carrying 2,000 workmen to the plant of the International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island ran into an open switch. The engineer of the train said that the accident was caused by a German spy or sympathizer. William F. Wehe, cotton expert in the State Department of Agriculture, at Austin, Texas, was taken into custody by Federal officials under the alien enemy act.

A United States soldier on duty at the government piers at Hoboken was arrested on the 22d, on the suspicion that he was a German spy. He was found in a room with two enemy aliens who have long been under surveillance by the Secret Service and who were taken into custody with him. Seventy-six others were arrested in Hoboken on the same date. Max Linder, a soldier in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Logan, near Denver, was arrested as a German spy. Merchant ships arriving in New York have yielded among their crews a large number of enemy aliens; two such were arrested on the 22d.

On November 23, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, editor of the publication called "Bull" and an ardent pro-German sympathizer, was indicted on a sedition charge.

Under a decision announced by Secretary McAdoo on November 26, all enemy and ally-of-enemy insurance companies excepting those dealing in life insurance are prohibited from doing further business in this country; such firms have facilities for spy
William Steinforth, a German officer who was captured by the French and who, escaping from prison, came to this country, was interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

On December 3 six buildings in the shipbuilding plant of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, extending along the South Brooklyn waterfront, were destroyed by fire.

A man supposed to be a German spy sent to this country by German agents in South America was arrested at the Hotel Majestic, New York City, on December 5. A German was seized on the same day by United States soldiers on guard on the North River.

On December 6 two very active German propagandists were taken into custody by Federal officials; one is Otto Julius Merkel, who has been fostering pro-German propaganda, and the other is Hans von Stengel, a well-known German artist and cartoonist. Merkel was arrested in the New York Public Library.

Seven enemy aliens were arrested on December 7, in raids on boarding houses. An enemy alien was arrested on the Lehigh Valley piers in Jersey City, and an Austrian was held in bail for mutilating an American flag. A German employed in a factory making lenses for the Army and Navy was arrested in Grantwood, N. J.

In an address to about 100 representatives of Liberty Loan committees from all parts of the country, Secretary McAdoo charged that forced sales by German interests were responsible for the selling of Liberty Bonds below par. This statement did not surprise Wall Street.

A fire which took place in the Bethlehem Steel Company's projectile loading plant near Newcastle is believed to have been of incendiary origin, by an enemy alien hand. Revelations made by the Los Angeles city chemist on the 13th have led city officials to believe that a wholesale attempt to kill and injure hundreds of citizens by placing ground glass in food is being made by German agents.

Two employees of the Frankford Arsenal were arrested, and held under bail on the 14th, charged with having failed properly to set the fuses of shells intended for General Pershing's army. Both declared that they did not believe the shells would be defective.

Ernest Busch, an Oakland, Cal., statistician, was arrested on the 15th of December charged with being a dangerous alien. A large number of papers were seized at his residence.

On December 17 a draughtsman in the Watervliet Arsenal was arraigned on the charge of violation of the espionage act.

Information reached officials of the New York Board of Education on December 18 that German interests were planning to establish a system of private schools in which German Kultur might be taught.

Official report was made on December 19 that ground glass had been placed in canned staple goods of soldiers at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

It was admitted on the 21st of December that over 100 American soldiers had been court-martialled at
Camp Merritt in two months for pro-German utterances and activities. Two alleged German agents were arrested in Brooklyn.

On the 22d, Albert C. Kaltschmidt was convicted of conspiracy after a long trial; four confederates were found guilty with him. Custom officials announced on the same day the operation of a regular system of communication for spies with enemy countries. Thirty men were arrested at Sacramento, Cal., suspected of being implicated in the explosion which took place at the governor's home on the 17th of December.

On the 23d a fire that caused damage estimated at $100,000 in a factory and warehouse building at 381 Congress Street, Boston, took place. The building is situated in the alien enemy barred zone on the South Boston waterfront, and circumstances pointed to the incendiary origin of the fire.

On the 24th, Baroness Iona Zollner, wife of a German army officer, was held without bail at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of violating the espionage act. Lieutenant John W. Spaulding, a United States army officer who was with her, was sent to Fort Oglethorpe under guard. On the same day Franz Schuleenberg was arrested in San Francisco; he is alleged to be one of the most dangerous German spies operating on the Pacific coast, and according to Army officers, he planned to destroy government docks and shipping in most of the big coast ports. On the 26th, after a partial confession by him, investigators declared that a woman spy was being sought in connection with the case, known only by the initial "H." She had been directing his movements since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

On December 25, James Jackson, manager of the New England division of the Red Cross, made public a statement characterizing as pro-German propaganda an attack made upon the American Red Cross by so-called anti-vivisectionists because the organization has given $100,000 to the medical staff of the United States Army in France for research work.

Two Wisconsin men were arrested on the 26th of December and interned as spies. At its final meeting the New York Board of Education ruled against foreign languages in the elementary schools. On the same day, German studies were ordered barred from Los Angeles schools.

On December 28, a preliminary hearing on the charges of draft evasion and violation of the espionage act was given to Paul H. Billhaber; he was employed as aero engineer by the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company at Dayton, Ohio, and though a trusted employee, one of the managers of the company declared that he would have no occasion to see most of the correspondence and records found in his possession.

Announcement was made on the 30th that all unnaturalized Germans in the United States would be compelled to register during the week of February 4. The same day saw the arrest of three workmen at the Hoboken plant of the Remington Arms Company.

Two Germans were arrested in New York on the last day of the year, one for insulting some American soldiers.