COHALAN AND OTHER IRISH LEADERS NAMED IN NEW EXPOSE OF GERMAN PLOTS; VON IGEL PAPERS BARED WIDE CONSPIRACY

JUSTICE IN ROLE OF ADVISER

Cohalan Said to Have Suggested Air Raids on England.

DEVOY AID OF CASEMENT

Editor of Gaelic-American Agent for German Funds Sent to Irish Rebel.

BOMB OFFER BY VIERECH

Committee on Public Information Gives Out Startling Chain of Official Evidence.

within a few days a German newspaper published in this country employed as the headline to an article dealing with a rumor of German-American disaffection in this country the derisive legend, "Lieb' Washington, magst ruhig sein."

This is, of course, a parody on the refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the German national hymn:

"Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein."
"Loved fatherland, be restful (or undisturbed").

In the parody it carries a sneer comprehensible only to one who understands

the German mode of speech and thought. Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light, even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda certain documents in the possession of the Department of Justice now assume peculiar importance, in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property. Such of these documents as were es-

sential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been published. Others are here made public for the first time. They form a curious, if disjointed, chapter in the diplomatic history of the war.

Von Igel's "Advertising Agency." " In the Fall of 1914, when the German plots against Canada were fomenting in this country, there was established on Wall Street an "advertising" office presided over by a big, suave man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf von Igel. There were two peculiar features about this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singularly quiet and unbusinesslike existence chiefly by Germans who had nothing whatgoever to do with advertising. other was a large safe, bearing the insignia of the German Imperial Government. To this office there came one morning in April, 1916, while von Igel was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for transfer to the German Embassy in Washington, four United States Secret Service agents from the Department of Justice, who made their way past the guardians always on duty, put von Igel under arrest, and undertook to seize the papers. The German was large, powerful, and brave. With the aid of one associate he stubbornly fought the officers, striving to rescue the papers, to close the safe, to get to the telephone, and communicate with his superiors. Revolvers were drawn by the Secret Service men. They produced no effect upon the intrepid von Igel. is German territory," he

"This is German territory," he shouted. "Shoot me and you will bring on war."

How the Papers Were Seized. here was no shooting. But after

There was no shooting. But after a protracted struggle the defenders were overpowered and the papers seized. The German Embassy at once entered its protest. These were official papers. They were sacrosance. The diplomatic prerogative of a friendly nation had been overridden and the person of its representative insulted. To this the State Department replied that the invaded premises at 60 Wall Street were described in the contract as a private business office for the carrying on of advertising, and that von Igel had not been formally accredited as a German representative. When the papers were examined by the Department of Justice the reason for von Igel's determined fight became apparent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations,

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IN GERMAN PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

checks, receipts, ledgers, cashbooks, cipher codes, list of spies, and other memoranda and records, were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial Government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with-

Violation of the laws of the United States.

Destruction of lives and property in mer-Chant vessels on the high seas. Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico. Subornation of American writers and

lecturers. Financing of propaganda.

Maintenance of a spy system under the Suise of a commercial investigation bureau. Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of silrring up labor troubles in munition plants.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

To Sink Ships with Bombs.

Perhaps the most illuminating single document in the collection is a letter of July 20, 1915, here reproduced as it appeared upon the stationery of the "Bureau of Investigation." This innocent, pretending agency was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. Under Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German Diplomatic Secret Service. "XXX" is the secret designation of Koenig, who is now under indictments on criminal charges in connection with his "diplomatic" work, and is interned at Fort Oglethorpe. The person represented by the figure "7950" is Captain von Papen, former military attaché of the German Embassy and the practical executive of its underground system. The document, as may be seen in the reproduction, describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) so that he might not be identified by the mysterious ---when they met. "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person. under peculiar precautions, through "Check No. 146 on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to —, signed —, amount \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made," says the report.

Several days after the payment, the recipient called at the "passenger office of the ---- Line," and made a statement which is thus embodied in the "+XX" report. munitions concerns innocently wrote

My name is —. I have an office at the — building, but I do not care to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the Ailies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the Allies. Finally XXX states that "the call-

er" brought with him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the instructions. The document is lettered at the foot,

"O. R. to 7000," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to von Papen.

Von Papen Convicted by His Check. Now for the proof, direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National Bank has been traced and added you Igel, asking whether the Bosch to the Secret Service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by von Papen. Therefore von Papen stands Bosch plant. The reply, in the negaconvicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of paying money to a plotter designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from the Port of New York. The person who made this report is known to Department of Justice officials, Compare these documents with the and the Irish revolutionary movement

following authorized statement from Berlin, transmitted by wireless for publication in The New York Times in ments. John Devoy of New York City, interesting chiefly as showing the code December, 1915:

The German Government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society, or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority.

Other Activities of Koenig's.

Destruction was not by any means the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with Epy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto West, an American citizen and proprietor of the Hour Glass, at 803 messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, (or 363) Fifth Avenue, recommending more briefly, "R. C.," and one record R relative of his who, according to his of a check for \$1,000 for Casement, evidescription, must be an interesting and somewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's description, somewhat curtailed. follows: He is a grandson of the late Oberhof-

prediger Strauss of Berlin, brother of the Dresent Militar Oberpfarrer Strauss of Potsdam, nephew of the late Admiral von Schleinitz, the late General von Mantey. &c. This gentleman changed his name some twenty-odd years ago to an American name, and none of his associates suspect his German birth or antecedents. He is an international journalist of great repute, for years at the head of a news-. paper organization in England. He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two years ago [this letter appears to have been written about June 1, 1915, which would make the date referred to the early Summer of 1913] a certain attack was made against him over commercial matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States Department of State and a writ of habeas corpus before the Lord Chief Justice of England that he escaped successfully. * * * He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war: he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He Wants to go across to Europe and serve

secretly for Germany. Dr. Otto of Allentawn.

Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country, a glimpse is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Theodore Otto of Allentown, Penn. Dr. Otto's prominent Irish-American leaders in special concern was to ascertain the nat- the Casement plot and its German ure of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the various factories in the neighborhood were engaged and dered at that they should have enreport them to the German Embassy. deavored to shoulder upon the Ameri-His work was such as to earn him spe- can Government the responsibility for cial commendation, for which he ex- the arrest of Casement. The Gaelic states, "in my capacity as a physician charged this Government with having, tain Boehm, dealing with the Mexican to establish relations with officials of on the strength of information ob- crisis, appears to have been largely the tion in many instances, such as the num- The Department of State and the ber of foreign Government Inspectors; Department of Justice promptly rethe character, caliber, and quantity of futed the charges. When the von Igel guns ordered by foreign Governmens, papers were seized in New York the and other valuable details. Of the Tray-lor Engineering Company of Allentown, busied themselves in a search for in-lor in the indictments to paraphrase the lan-lor decimal activities direct and ever made in service is not clear, to deep that certain war correspondence are correspondence for which he will call upon Congress to support for which he contracted with New busied themselves in a search for in-lor in the indictments activities directly in the indictment; that the contracted with New paid the sum of \$150 in bills, for which him in radical measures, (the prophet of the certain war correspondence are corresponde

the department, and he most rigorously Igel, and overlooked for the time betests the work; but I was assured that ing the great mass of other evidence he seemed to be incompetent, inasmuch which pointed incriminatingly to othas he had been repeatedly duped. Ob- ers. viously the management of the concern attaches importance to creating a belief mit that the papers relating to Casethat all projectiles being produced were ment were sent to Washington the night intended for the United States Government." This, he comments, is belied by but they were not received by the Atthe presence of foreign Government in-

In these activities there was, of course, nothing illegal. Dr. Otto is still practicing his profession in Allentown. He partment until 7 o'clock that evening. claims to be an American citizen, though his claim is not clear, and declares him- hours in an Irish prison. helf thoroughly loyal to this country.

Another von Igel Enterprise. Closely related to, and to some extent It is not improbable that the signainder the guidance of, von Igel was the ture at the bottom of the extraordinary German and Austro-Hungarian Labor message which follows is in the "cipher dated March 21, 1916: Information and Relief Bureau, with Devoy" referred to in the von Igel

Don der Kaiferlich Deutschen Botschaft, in Woshington empiengen zu beben, bescheinigt hiermit.

Facsimile of James F. J. Archibald's Receipt for \$5,000 from the German

Wellington, D. C., pg U. April

Embassy for Propaganda Work.

Street, New York City, and branches in Cieveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pitts-

burgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The

head of this enterprise was Hans Lie-

bau, from whom it took its familiarly

accepted name of the "Liebau Employ-

ment Agency." During the trying days which followed the arrest of the Wel-

land Canal conspirators it was un-

waveringly asserted that the Liebau

concern was a bona fide employment

agency and nothing else, with no object

other than to secure positions for Ger-

man, Austrian, or Hungarian workmen

seeking employment. That was for pub-

lication only. In von Liel's papers the

truth appears, brought out by the re-

fusal of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy

The Austrian Embassy Involved.

That the Austro-Hungarian Embassy

had taken official cognizance of the

bureau previously, however, is disclosed

in the letter written by the Ambassador

to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for

Foreign Allairs which was found in the

the British authorities Aug. 30, 1915. In

It is my impression that we can

disorganize and hold up for months,

if not entirely prevent, the manufac-

ture of munitions in Bethlehem and

the Middle West, which, in the opinion

of the German military attache, is of

importance and amply outweighs the

comparatively small expenditure of

money involved; but even if the strikes

do not come off it is probable that we

should extort, under pressure of cir-

cumstances, more favorable conditions

of labor for our poor, downtrodden

fellow countrymen. So far as German

workmen are found in the skilled

hands, means of leaving will be pro-

vided immediately for them. Besides

this. a private German employment

office has been established which pro-

have voluntarily given up their places,

vides employment for persons who

and it is already working well. We

shall also join in, and the widest sup-

The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were

made, under date of March 24, 1916,

in a letter to the German Ambassador,

Engineers and persons in the better class

of positions, and who had means of their

the bureau to leave war material factories.

The report comments with uncon-

cealed amusement upon the fact that

the bureau for workmen (which, of

course, were not furnished) and con-

tinues in reviewing later conditions in

The commercial employment bureaus of

the country have no supply of unemployed technicians. • • Many disturbances

and suspensions which war material fac-

tories have had to suffer and which it was

not always possible to remove quickly, but

which, on the contrary, often lead to long

strikes, may be attributed to the ener-

getic propaganda of the employment bu-

enterprise is indicated by a number of

items. For example, there is a nota-

tion to the effect that H. Hanson had

established a Liebau branch office in

Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to a Dr. Max Niven of Chicago, in February, 1916, for the "labor fund," and an in-

quiry addressed by a bureau official to

Magneto Works manufactured fuses for

shells, the bureau having evidently

been applied to for workmen for the

tive, stated that the company was

"universally known for its friendly

Devoy, the Irish Revolt, and the

Germans.

tween the German Diplomatic Service

are indicated in the captured docu-

concerning "communication re manu-

who acted, for a time at least, as go-

between for the German Secret Service !

dealings with Sir Roger Casement, ex-

ecuted by the British for treason. There

Devoy's intimate connection with the

The following communication from con-

"Letter dated March 22, delayed by

fidential man John Devoy was duly trans-

censor, seems conclusive that first messen-

mer arrived safe with proposal to send

supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of

following telegram be dispatched to Sir

home. Sister and M.'s family well."

(Signed)

John Devoy further requests that the

"No letter now possible. All funds sent

Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then

J. D. requests that the telegram be de-

To his Excellency the Imperial Ambassa-

Herewith inclosed a --- report re-

The important parts of the report were

sent there today per telegram. (S. cony.) (Signed) K. N. St.

To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von

The State Department Exculpated.

ramifications, it is little to be won-

Department of Justice officials ad-

before Casement's arrest was reported.

torney General until the afternoon of

the day upon which the British authori-

ties picked up the Irish leader, and

were not presented to the State De-

Meanwhile, Casement had spent several

Justice Cohalan Proposes Dreadful

Things.

In view of the involvement of these

ceived by us today from John Devoy.

Kindly order further steps to be taken.

Bernstorff, Washington, D. C.

New York, April 15, 1916.

New York, April 8, 1916.

K. N. St.

are several references to money and

dently handled by Devoy.

plans, due about April 15.

livered to John Monteith.

of which follow:

Roger Casement:

mitted:

Several lines of communication be-

attitude for the Germans.'

Von Igel's close connection with the

port is assured us."

the munitions industry.

von Bernstorff:

possession of James F. J. Archibald by

this letter the Ambassador stated:

to continue its subsidies to the bureau.

Abachrift in Aussuce

Sarvard Club 27 West 44th Street

Sen York, April 11, 1915.

My deer Count von Bernstorff, Since writing to you last I have received by registered mell your cheque of \$ 1000 for travelling expenses, for wich I thank you very warmin. esc. etc.

sign. Edwin Enerson

Facsimile of Edwin Emerson's Receipt for \$1,000 from von Bernstorff. The German below Emerson's name may be translated thus: "Conformity with the signature in the documents of the Imperial Embassy

confirmed.-Cedar No. 1, 1 July, 1915." Daniel F. Cohalan, has long been prominent in Irish-American circles, though

he has never been directly identified with violent action. That Judge Cohalan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German element own, were persuaded by the propaganda of of this country is evidenced by the fact that Viereck's Weekly, in making selections recently for the most important political offices in this country, puts him forth for the position of United States Senator from New York. The communication as translated into von Igel's record is typewritten. line for line, below a cipher, except for the signature, which remains untranslated from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335-16, and inscribed at the top "Very secret."

> New York, April 17, 1916. Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks: "The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war." He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin.

No. 335-16.

Very secret

8167 32 To his Excellency COUNT VON BERNSTORFF. Imperial Ambassador.

Washington, D. C. Along the same line is a code message by wireless to Banker Max Moebius. Oberwallstrasse, Berlin, which is now editor of The Gaelic American, a method of important communications violent anti-British paper, was one of practiced by the German official plotthe active agents of this connection. | ters in this country. The code transla-Significant entries appear here and tion was found with the copy of the there; references to messages from the message among von Igel's papers. The German Embassy at Washington and original is a German dispatch which, the German Consulate at New York; being translated into English, sounds mention of a secret code to be employed like an innocent business transaction,

in communicating with him and of a viz: "cipher Devoy"; also a notation, the Na National Germania Insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidentdetails of which remain undiscovered, ly satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken facture hand grenades." Devoy it was HENRY NEUMAN.

Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this: Irish agree to proposition. The neces-

eary steps have been taken. The Plots Against Canada.

Canada was also the object of solic-

itous interest on the part of Germany's German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts representatives in America, as was up the Welland Canal. Another lesser 'though he has the best of good-will," invention. It was not accepted. and also because of his known connec-Quebec:

> As Honorary President of the first Independence Club started at Montreal about the time of the Boer War, and of which the Hon. Honore Mercier, now Minister of Colonization in the Government of the Province of Quebec, was one of the Vice Presidents and later President. I am well known among the members and journalists in that organization. • • • There is now in the place of the Independence Club a secret society based upon its principles, aiming at the total separation of Canada from the British Empire. • • • It includes all the former members of the Independence Club and men high in Canadian political life. The adherents are for the most part French and Irish Canadians. • • F am in daily connection with one of the leading men in the separation movement, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, who is a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec and also a member of the Government.

Captain Boehm, False Prophet.

Information carefully and extensively set forth in the secret documents of the German officialdom was sometimes wide of the facts. For example, a presses himself in one of his letters as American. Devoy's paper, and the lengthy memorandum of March 1, 1916, duly appreciative. He was able, he sympathetic German - American press transmitted by the secret agent, Capalmost all of the munitions factories inined from the seized von Igel pa- work of some fervid and projective situated in this vicinity." Either Dr. pers, advised the British Government imagination. The memorandum purpected message to Congress. It predicts that the President will attribute e writes in April of last year; formation to sustain the indictments guage to be employed in the message;) ers that they declined to accept it. As already reported to you verbally, that Emerson also overdid the cause the recipient of the sum aforementioned ceive their passports. For all this, Captain Boehm's author-

> The foregoing memorandum was just given to me by an acquaintance returning from Washington. The "acquaintance" is a skillful journalist who has good con-nections. I can not vouch for his reliability, but I know that he hates the present Administration and fights it. His informant is a former Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, now in Wash-

nature:

ity is thus indicated over his own sig-

Captain Boehm himself was too loose of tongue for the good of his service, it would appear from a report of the German Military Information Bureau Captain Boehm decided to leave after reports received here were submitted to him

were informed as to his personality and the purpose of his being here. Too great confidence in the silence of his fellow-men, especially the members of the American Truth Society. * * * was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here.

So the notorious American Truth Society, which so strenuously denied its Play" did not fill the bill, for in Janupro-German associations, figures as inary, 1916, a letter was written by F. directly linked up with Germany's secret Schroeder, a German newspaper correrepresentatives. This society is still exspondent in Tokio, to the German diplotant, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its movmatic representatives lamenting the lack ing spirit, is now the editor of Bull, reof a genuinely influential weekly in New cently shut out of the mails for pub-York devoted to Teutonic interests, and lishing seditious matter. the right man to conduct such a publica-

Viereck Offers Explosives.

Many inventors, some of them obviously cranks, are represented either by son: Subject, Press," which may refer correspondence or notation as having to Pearson's Magazine, of which the plans involving the use of sundry doeditor, Frank Harris, is strongly provices of destruction. One entry of the German, or may indicate a secret agent sort merits special attention because of named Pearson, who is the subject of other entries. the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German Ray Beveridge and Col. Woodford. record of correspondence: June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck.

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry Privy Counsellor Albert acknowledges receipt of \$3,000 from the embassy to finance Miss Beveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, though the alleged scope of the lectures was to be comprised in topics allied to Red Cross work.

Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the von Igel papers or the Bureau of Investigation reports. Colonel E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the von Igel papers refer to Colonel Woodford: New York, April 4, 1916.

His Excellency Mr. von Igel, New York, N. Y .: According to a letter received here today

the Imperial Embassy is of the same opinion as myself-that money should not be paid to Woodford. ford, if he should show up there again. that Berlin has received the letter regarding the sum to be paid and has, besides, again been asked by telegraph whother money should be paid. Until answer is received from Berlin nothing more can be paid. PRETZEL. (Signed)

Colonel Woodford appears, however, from the following letter to have received the sums promised: New York, April 10, 1916.

His Executency Mr. von Igel:
Please pay the remainder of \$250 to Woodford. He is to receive \$500 according to order (from Berlin). Please have the inclosed receipt attested. (Signed)

All these, it must be remembered, are but a small portion of one German agent's records. They represent but one chamber, as it were, in an enormous and complicated maze of under-ground plotting. Other entries appear too vague to indicate anything more definite than some connection with or

a Hungarian. His associate in Fair ushered into my private office, where Play was one J. P. Bryan. he was received by Special Investigator Even with such liberal support "Fair No. 4, who had been instructed previously to pose as myself. This scheme worked well and to my great surprise, the caller told the following story: My name is _____. I have an office at the ____ Building, but I do not care to state my home address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the Allies, leaving ports of the United States, by suggesting that one Borsodi might be placing bombs, which I am making my-self, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on the steamers of the Allies. I Frequent hints of George Sylvester Viereck's journalistic activities appear, and there are a few notations of "Pear-

At 1:30 P. M. Mr. ——— called again at

is known as a political leader among the in the bureau's dealings with him, and Hungarians of lower Second Avenue, in if possible to avoid revealing my

tion world. He is supposed himself to be the bureau, and shortly afterward was

New York, and has been variously con- identity to him.

nected with the fringes of the publica-

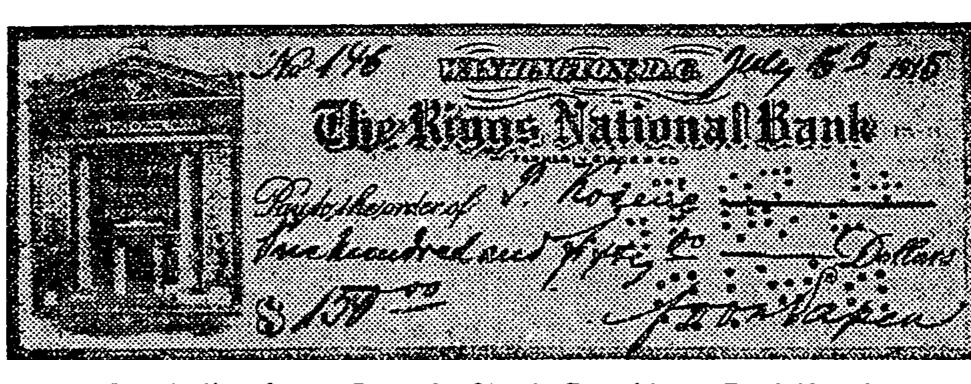
have already discussed this plan with ---at _____, and he thinks favorably of my icas. I have been engaged on shallar work in _____, after the outbreak of the war, together with Mr. von -----. Unfortunately we were not very successful. I am calling upon you, as I have heard friends speaking of you, besides having read a lot about you in the newspapers. I wish to solicit your aid, and ask you to cause the following inquiry to be made: L From where do vessels of the Allies

receive their coal?

3. How large are the lumps of coal used for bunkering vessels? 4. Are there any especially large pieces among them, or are they all of middle size? 5. Are vessels bunkering immediately after their arrival at New York or later? I possibly could secure this information myself, but I am afraid that suspicion might be aroused and my plans frustrated. I think that owing to your connection with the ——— business you can most likely procure the data desired. However, I would thank you if you desist from reporting to Mr. ---- that I have called here, as he would undoubtedly regard me as being untrustworthy and too talkative. The investigator who interviewed him stated that the caller brought with him to this office a sample bomb, such as has been described by you to the sub-

2. Does it arrive by railroad or steamer?

No encouragement was given to Mr. in regards to supplying him with the desired information, but he was promised that he would be advised in a few days whether or not anything could be fone at this end. As far as my real identity is con-Please act accordingly and inform Wood- cerned I feel certain same has remained unrevealed to him up to this date. Please instruct me as to my further actions in the matter. O. R. to 7000.



Facsimile of von Papen's Check Payable to Paul Koenig.

Contents, inquiry as to bombs; supply interest in enterprises already notorious offer. Told to send further details. Possibly the further details are indi- spiracy; correspondence with Dr. Walcated in another entry of four months ter Scheele, accused of being a bomb later.

Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of pierie acid. Picric acid is a constituent of many lines of secret information; even hints high explosives. Mr. Viereck is some- that officers high in the military service thing of a high explosive himself, hav- of the United States were being iming been editor of the virulently pro- properly used for German military en-German weekly Fatherland, of New terprises. York, now changed in title (but not in How far the plot goes will probably purpose) to "Viereck's Weekly."

Various Would-be Helpers.

of 25 Broad Street, New York City, had in German aerial warfare is a matter for speculation. In the von Igel archives appears a letter from R. L. Scoville of Sewickley. Penn., and New York City, urging the Holland is merely a way station for merits of the Semple arogrenade. Dr. Dessar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good, viz., to von Igel. Carefully preserved (for what purpose one can only conjecture) are two letters written early in 1916 by T. J. Dowling of 107 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, explaining a little to their own country. The message in plan of the writer's to get rooms near code, with interlinear translation, is envarious munitions factories and blow them up. Specifically, he expressed willingness to destroy the Scoville Man- 6, 1916." It runs as follows: ufacturing Company and the Chase Mills of Waterville, Conn.; the Kemington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company factories in Bridgeport, Conn.; and when that was completed he thought that he might go out to Port Huron, Mich., and plow up the Grand Trunk tunnel near that place. As all these constructions are still affairs in Europe, the representatives of standing, it is obvious that Mr. Dowl- a supposedly friendly nation were keeping's plans failed to commend them- ing an interested watch on our own selves to his distinguished correspond- activities in that line. A secret code

ent. His present whereabouts are not message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 Other would-be destroyers of Ger- effect: many's foes were less definite. Family startlingly proved in the plot to blow pride was the energizing motive of C. J. Walron of Medusa, N. Y., who wrote that, being a direct descendant of Baron but not unpromising enterprise against von Waldron, he was deeply interested Canada was foregone by von Igel be- in the German cause, wherefore he prof- Washington: Government Printing Office; cause the volunteer plotter was too old, fered (April 10, 1916.) a shell of his own

A note of grim humor is supplied by Koenig's Report on Bombs for Ships. tion with the Gaelic-American and the William J. Ruff of Quincy, Ill., whose Indian revolutionists. Such is the in- letter of July 26, 1915, to Captain von dorsement upon the letter, signed only Papen suggests new methods of blowing German secret agent "O. R." for trans-"X.," who thus sets forth his quali- up trenches and planting mines for ships. mission to von Papen, referred to above fications for fomenting disorders in "My sole idea," explains the ingenuous and supplied in facsimile by the Com-Mr. Ruff, "is to help and save lives" (!) mittee on Public Information, follows: Nothing in the von Igel archives supplies evidence that Mr. Ruft's singular life-saving practices were adopted. Of more direct military interest to this D Case No. 355. country is the espionage enterprise hint-

ed at in a secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressing von Igel to this effect: Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifica-

Archibald and Emerson Took Pay. his associates for the purposes of German propaganda. Among those thus writers and war correspondents, James F. J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa. The following curious entry ap-

pears in von Igel's official records: PURE WAR EXPENSES Edwin Emerson\$1,000 Fair Play (Mr. Braun)........... 2,000 Marcus Braun 1,000 J. Archibaid 5,000 to be made.

· Marcus Braun's Subsidy.

obtained by false representations.

-payments to the Welland Canal conmanufacturer; references to the Maverick and the Annie Larsen, blockade runners; side lights on Japanese propa-

never be known. The spider, von Igel, had scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But Just what interest Dr. L. A. Dessar the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who read this inhabit.

Holland as Germany's Way Station. It has long been an open secret that shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commission" and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions tered as "A 2493" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April

Telegram from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heyson: Consent saie Holland 300,000 chests (cartridges) and 200 tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office, in representation.

(Signed) HATZFELDT. While chiefly concerned with military 46729 46919," addressed von Igel to this

Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifica-

The full text of Koenig's report to the Bureau of Investigation.

(Secret Service Division.)

New York, July 20, 1915. Confidential Report. Operation Re: Payment of \$150 to..... XXX Reports:

On July 16, at about 11 A. M., a member of this bureau called at the office of — for the purpose & delivering a certain report. Upon hand-Journalists, lecturers, and publishers ing the letter to the official the clerk were liberally employed by von Igel and was asked to wait. Mr. ------ then proceeded to write out a check for \$150, which was turned over to the clerk, tainted with the stigma of dishonorable the equivalent of same paid to a certain party, whose name and address were written by the official on a small piece of paper, subsequently delivered to me. The money was to be paid in cash and delivered in person to the recipient. Particulars regarding the checks are as follows: Check No. 146, drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington; dated July 16, payable to ______, signed _____; amount \$150. No reason was given as to why payment was Concerning the identity of the last Acting in accordance with the above entry there might be room for doubt request, the writer, in company with but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. S. S. Operative 2, proceeded in the

Otto substitutes fancy for fact or he was of the revolutionary plot and Case- ports to outline President Wilson's ex- Archibald acknowledging the sum of evening of July 16 to the address fur-\$5,000 from the German Embassy for nished. The party was quickly located, propaganda work. What return Arch- and after having furnished me with suf-Mexico's anti-American activities direct ibaid ever made in service is not clear, ficient proof as to his identity, he was

dent's stand, following which upward of to which he sold his pen and his pro- called this morning at the passenger of-150 German spies and agents provoca- fessional honor, (the record indicates fices of the —— Line, where he talked teurs were to be arrested and the am-that he was paid \$1,000 for "traveling with a German clerk, an ex-army of-bassadors of the Central Powers to re-expenses,") is suggested by the fact ficer. He stated that he was anxious that he was expelled, or alleged to to meet one of the managers, and upon have been expelled, from Berlin for a being asked as to the nature of his violent attack upon Ambassador Ge- business he declared it related to derard. Emerson has had a picturesque tective work. The German clerk then career in many parts of the world, connected with me by telephone, and and once cabled to a New York news- advised me a gentleman was at the paspaper a picturesque but imaginative senger offices on a matter in which I account of his own death in the Far might be interested. I requested that East under painful and interesting the man be sent up to my office. conditions. He was born in Dresden, It soon developed that the caller was of American parents, and is now identical with the party to whom I had traveling under an American passport recently paid the sum of \$150. I did not grant the interview asked for by this gentleman, nor did I give him any opportunity to see me. One of the

"Fair Play," that : isnamed organ of clerks suggested to him that he might Teutonic inspiration, appears to have gain time to discuss the matter with been subsidized quite dis roportionately you. During my conversation with you. to its value, since it received in all \$4.500 which took place at noon yesterday, I In the course or a few months in 1915. was made familiar with this man's case tentral headquarters at 136 Liberty papers. New York Supreme Court Justice to the effect that members of the press | Marcus Braun, who appears as its editor, and cautioned to be extremely careful