

Please cite as: Spinzia, Raymond E., "The Involvement of Long Islanders in the Events Surrounding German Sabotage in the New York Metropolitan Area 1914-1917," 2019, revised 2022.  
www.spinzialongislandstates.com

# **The Involvement of Long Islanders in the Events Surrounding German Sabotage in the New York Metropolitan Area 1914-1917**

**by Raymond E. Spinzia**

*In order to assist the reader in identifying the large number of unfamiliar names and the dizzying array of events, a photographic gallery with a thumbnail biography of the participants and a timeline pertaining to the pertinent events of those years have been included.*

In 1908 Washington was considered a backwater posting by the major powers in Europe. Washingtonians, at the beginning of the twentieth century, had to contend with excessively humid heat in the summer coupled with the fear of typhoid- and malaria-bearing mosquitos from the swamps of the nearby countryside. Additionally, the city's social life lacked the sophistication and glitter associated with Manhattan and the capitals of the major countries of Western Europe. Despite this, Germany appointed the shrewd career diplomat Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff as its ambassador to the United States. Von Bernstorff, who was debonair and likeable, had close ties to Long Island and a grasp of America's culture, politics, and economic potential, arrived in the United States on December 21, 1908.<sup>1</sup> His South Shore country residence, *Hickory Hall*, that he rented from Mrs. Thomas Francis White, Sr. was at Central Avenue and White Lane in Long Island's village of Lawrence.<sup>2</sup> Unaware that the British had broken the German code, it served as a wireless station by which he could transmit messages to the Telefunken, German-owned wireless station in West Sayville which, in turn, would forward them by wireless to Germany.<sup>3</sup>



*Hickory Hall*

When von Bernstorff heard that the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife had been assassinated, he realized that the incident might well serve as a flash point for a general European war.<sup>4</sup>

Germany's war plans called for a short war of a few months with a lightning attack to Paris through neutral Belgium. To insure their success, Germany had deployed a large network of highly trained espionage agents in the Allied countries and the major neutral countries of Europe. A fatal mistake was omitting the United States from the deployment. So sure was the German General Staff of the success of their lightning attack plan it was content to rely on a middle-aged, part-time agent in America named Walter Theodore Scheele. Scheele who had been deployed to the United States in 1890, was a chemist and president of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company in Hoboken, NJ. His mission was industrial espionage. He was to report on chemical and industrial developments in American firms.<sup>5</sup>



It immediately became evident that Germany was in a desperate situation. Eight days after the outset of the war its transatlantic cable was cut by the British causing Germany to send messages through the embassies of neutral countries which included the United States or over the open air by wireless. Their lightning attack bogged down in northern France. German munition factories found themselves incapable of producing armaments on a large scale. As early as 1915 artillery shells were in such short supply that front line officers had to obtain permission from corp headquarters to fire a barrage. The arrival of massive quantities of artillery shells from the United States, which began in early 1915 further exacerbated the situation.<sup>6</sup> Unlike the shells manufactured in the factories of Germany and the Allied nations, the American-manufactured shells incorporated the newly developed steel casings that shattered into thousands of pieces maiming and killing. In the first six months of the war German fatalities included 800,000 dead or wounded and the loss of sixteen percent of its officer corp.<sup>7</sup> To further complicate matters, British sea supremacy protected Allied supply shipments while it prevented Germany from receiving supplies from abroad. In an attempt to confront a situation that had become critical, Germany turned to submarine warfare but it did not have enough submarines to patrol all the world's sea lanes. Their only hope in curtailing the war material reaching the Allies from America lay in sabotage. Von Bernstorff was immediately ordered to establish a network of agents in the United States with himself as the titular head. The real head of the network was Heinrich Friedrich Albert.<sup>8</sup> In 1914 Albert arrived in the United States, ostensibly as Germany's Privy Counselor. In reality he was the Machiavellian treasurer and paymaster for all of Germany's espionage and sabotage networks in America. Albert carefully camouflaged his activities through a series of dummy corporations and deposits he had in the prestigious Manhattan investment banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann, and Company.<sup>9</sup> A polite, soft-spoken, intelligent, meticulous, hard-working, secretive banker, and attorney, who specialized in commercial law and who was fluent in English, he was able to purchase war materials and food. These he transported to Germany on ships he either purchased or leased.<sup>10</sup>

Captain Karl Boy-Ed was the head of the German Naval Intelligence unit in Berlin prior to his appointment as Germany's Naval Attaché in December of 1911 and his arrival in the United States in 1912.<sup>11</sup> At the outset of the war his mission changed. He was responsible for naval espionage and sabotage activities in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war and for supplying the German fleet. Intelligent and cosmopolitan, he followed orders regardless of the consequences to himself or his agents and never showed remorse for his actions.<sup>12</sup>

On July 30, 1914, Franz von Papen, described as aristocratic, arrogant, impetuous, and intolerant, arrived in America to assume his post as Germany's Military Attaché for the United States and Mexico. As with Boy-Ed, his mission changed with the advent of war in Europe. Contrary to his denials in his memoirs, von Papen's new duties included espionage and sabotage within the United States and Canada and the procurement of munitions for insurgents in Mexico, Ireland, and India.<sup>13</sup>

Albert, Boy-Ed, and von Papen each had their own network of agents but if circumstances warranted, they would not hesitate to use an agent from another network making it difficult for law enforcement authorities to unravel Germany's Byzantine networks. Even if their activities were discovered, at this time the United States did not have a federal agency that was empowered to arrest them for espionage nor were there laws in existence whereby they could be prosecuted for espionage. State and local law enforcement agencies had to rely on their

respective ordinances while the federal government used the violation of the Piracy Act of 1819 or the 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act's provision of restraint of trade.

New York City, with its large German population, was to be their base of operations.<sup>14</sup>

The Manhattan of the early 1900s was not solely the slums and ghettos overflowing with immigrant masses and the opulence of the Gilded Age. Virtually forgotten are the bomb explosions perpetrated by the Sicilian Black Hand as it extorted money from newly arrived Italians; the Bresci Circle, an organization of some six hundred Italians, Russians, Germans, Austrians, Spaniards, and Americans of both sexes whose members were infuriated by the opulent lifestyle of the Roman Catholic clergy and took to bombing churches; and the anarchists whose who believed all government was evil and who targeted public buildings and prominent people.<sup>15</sup>

The chaos in Manhattan had escalated to the point where in August 1, 1914, the New York City Police Commissioner Arthur Hale Woods found it necessary to create a bomb squad headed by the then Acting-Captain Thomas Joseph Tunney.<sup>16</sup>

Woods and his Assistant Deputy Commissioner Guy Hamilton Scull were both affiliated with Groton, Woods as a teacher of English and Scull as a student. Both came from wealthy Boston families; both were graduates of Harvard; both had been journalists prior to joining the police force; and both of their families were members of the Gilded Age's social elite.<sup>17</sup>

Woods' wife, the former Helen Morgan Hamilton, could trace her paternal family lineage to Alexander Hamilton. On her maternal side she was the granddaughter of J. P. Morgan, Sr. The Woods' son John Pierpont Woods married Claire Warren Streeter, the daughter of Edward and Charlotte L. Warren Streeter of Kings Point.<sup>18</sup>

Scull, whose South Shore residence was in the same Long Island village as that of von Bernstorff, had a short but adventuresome life. In 1898, at the age of twenty-two, he fought in the Spanish-American War as a member of Troop C in Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.<sup>19</sup> As a journalist, he covered the South African Boer War (1899-1902); political unrest in the Balkans (1903); Manchuria (1904); and Russia (1906). Also in 1906, he joined an expedition to search for Spanish gold in the Caribbean during which the ship he was aboard was unmastered by a hurricane. In 1910 Scull went to British East Africa to lasso big game and in the same year became an observer Mexican border troubles for the Justice Department. With the blessing of the State Department, Scull in 1912 became the Inspector General and Instructor of the Nicaraguan police. He later served as New York Deputy Commissioner of Police from 1915-1917 after which he left the police force to become and an army intelligence officer during World War I.<sup>20</sup>

Tunney, a distant cousin of heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, joined the New York City Police Department in 1897 at the age of twenty-four. During his twenty-two-year career, he rose from a neighborhood policeman, walking a beat in Brooklyn, to chief-inspector of the bomb squad.<sup>21</sup>

In January of 1915 it was Tunney who began to notice an anomaly. The vast majority of the bombings no longer targeted locations associated with the Black Hand, the Brescia Circle, or anarchists but rather the targets were factories, harbors, and Allied shipping.<sup>22</sup> The bombs were no longer the crude devices he had previously encountered but rather they had suddenly become highly sophisticated devices that had been made by skilled craftsmen.

While passports had not been required for world travel prior to the war, at the war's onset Allied nations instituted laws requiring them as a way of preventing German reservists that had been stranded overseas from returning to Germany. Von Papen and Boy-Ed immediately devised a plan whereby by the use of falsified passports German officers could be repatriated to alleviate the crucial shortage at the front.<sup>23</sup>

On August 22, 1914, von Papen recruited Paul Koenig who was to become arguably his most important agent. Prior to the war Koenig had been hired by Germany's Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line as the detective and superintendent of its approximately twenty-five member New York Harbor police force which included former Pinkerton detectives.<sup>24</sup> He was known for being a shrewd, stubborn, self-confident, vulgar, and an unmerciful autocrat who distrusted his agents and ruled them through fear rather than loyalty. As a precaution, whenever he sent an agent on a mission he assigned another agent to follow him.<sup>25</sup> He knew the topography of New York Harbor and which dock workers could be trusted.<sup>26</sup> As a German agent, he preferred to remain in the background as a ring leader using thirty-seven aliases and letting his agents take the risks.

In theory, with ships of the Atlas and the Hamburg-American Lines laying idle in port, there should have been little to occupy Koenig yet Tunney's men, who had been prowling around New York Harbor looking for leads, noticed that Koenig was exhibiting an unusual amount of activity. In the autumn of 1915 Tunney decided to have members of his squad follow Koenig. Their efforts were unsuccessful. Unknown to them Koenig had agents in the New York City police force. Additionally, every time Koenig went out he insured the failure of a tail by always having his agents follow him to determine if he was being followed.<sup>27</sup> Frustrated, Tunney resorted to tapping Koenig's telephone which, at the time, was illegal. Even here Koenig managed to foil Tunney by having short, guarded and coded conversations. Tunney's first big break came when Koenig received several telephone calls from an irate man who claimed that Koenig owed him \$2.57 for services he had rendered. Eventually Tunney's men were able to apprehend the caller and gradually unwind Koenig's activities in Canada and in the United States which ranged from intelligence gathering to sabotage. They learned that in September of 1914 Koenig had sent an agent to Quebec to determine its fortifications and to ascertain the preparedness of its nearby military base and that on February 2, 1915, he had attempted to disrupt the flow of military supplies from Western Canada which were being transported by the Canadian-Pacific Railroad by having an agent blow up the Vanceboro International Bridge near St. Croix. Fortunately for the Allies the minor damage to the bridge was quickly repaired. In September of 1915 Koenig became personally involved in the aborted attempt to destroy the Welland Canal which bypassed Niagara Falls and made shipping through the Great Lakes to the Allies possible. Also in 1915 he placed two agents in the Brooklyn plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company which was founded by Elmer Ambrose Sperry, Sr. of Bellport, Long Island. Their mission was to steal the plans of company's ship gyrostabilizer, ship gyrocompass, naval fire control system, airplane stabilizer, auto-pilot for airplanes, and high-intensity searchlight and ascertain how and when they were going to be shipped to the Allies.<sup>28</sup>

Tunney's men discovered that Rintelen had used Koenig's agents to plant bombs in factories and ships leaving for Allied countries. The true scope of Koenig's activities was revealed when Tunney's men raided Koenig's Manhattan apartment and found a ledger. Written in code, it gave a detailed history of Koenig's plots from August 22, 1914, until his arrest in January of 1915.<sup>29</sup>

On April 3, 1915, after participating in two highly successful clandestine missions, one in Denmark and the other in Germany, Captain Franz Dagobert Johannes Rintelen, who had been on the staff of Admiral von Tirpitz in Berlin and who later served in Berlin's Foreign Office, arrived in America to augment Germany's spy network. He carried with him a *Kaiserpass* written in the archaic German of Frederick the Great's era. It ordered all German entities military, and political, to fulfill all of Rintelen's requests in the establishment and operation of a network of agents.<sup>30</sup> Von Bernstorff, who was to remain as titular head, was to devote his time to political matters while Rintelen was to be in charge of day to day sabotage operations with his own network.

Rintelen's service on the German naval staff and in the Foreign Office gave him insight into the critical nature of the situation and an understanding of the importance of his new posting. Upon arrival, he reconnoitered the docks of New York Harbor where he saw the possibility for recruitment of future German agents. Irish dock workers were openly grumbling about the British treatment of Ireland and the failure of Ireland to achieve independence. German merchant sailors, many of whom were naval reservists whose ships had been interned in port by their captains to escape British warships that were patrolling just outside the United States' territorial boundary of three miles, were wandering around bored with nothing to occupy them.<sup>31</sup> This coupled with the metropolitan area's large pro-Germany community and the German shipping and financial firms headquartered in Manhattan presented a fertile starting place for Rintelen's fledgling network.

Having spent five years in Manhattan prior to the war as the representative of Germany's second largest bank Disconto-Gesellschaft and his association with the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann, and Company, the continental-mannered, well-dressed, debonair Rintelen, who spoke German, French, Spanish, and unaccented English, was easily able to ingratiate himself to New York society as a Swiss businessman and renew his membership in the New York Yacht Club on West Forty-Fourth Street, in which he again took up residence.<sup>32</sup>

Rintelen simultaneously became the carefree bachelor-about-town as Rintelen and as a German spy using the alias E. V. Gibbons whose cover was the Manhattan import-export firm of E. V. Gibbons, Inc. and, later, as president of the firm of Mexico North-Western Railway Company.

Rather than sail from Germany to New York via a neutral Scandinavian county, Erich von Steinmertz, a naval captain and highly trained member of the German Staff's espionage unit Abteilung III B, embarked on a four-month odyssey from Germany through enemy Russia by horse, foot, and rail to Vladivostok disguised as a middle-aged woman. Remaining in disguise, he sailed across the Pacific reaching California in March of 1915. He then traveled to Manhattan via railroad carrying vials of glanders cultures. Germany was about to add germ warfare to its sabotage activities. His mission was to infect horses destined to be delivered to the Allies.<sup>33</sup>

Von Steinmertz's first target was the stables and corrals adjacent to Van Cortland Park in The Bronx which housed hundreds of horses. After infecting them, he hired an interned German sailor to infect horses at New York Harbor's west side docks that were also awaiting shipment. To his astonishment the horses had not become ill. He later discovered that the cultures became inert after one month and that his odyssey had been in vain. After reporting his failure to Berlin, in May of 1915 he was ordered to contact Rintelen who immediately realized the importance of von Steinmertz's mission and encouraged Berlin to consider a second attempt at infecting the horses. Rintelen also recognized the value of placing von Steinmertz, a trained agent, on his Executive Committee to help

plan future plots. The committee had established independent satellite operations in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston that were self-contained and isolated from each other. Von Steinmertz was sent to New Orleans to organize a network to fire-bomb ships but as Germany's espionage network began to unravel, he fled to Germany in July of 1915, again in the disguise of a woman.<sup>34</sup>

Walter Theodore Scheele, who had been Germany's sole agent in America prior to the war, appeared in Rintelen's office in early-1915 with a letter of introduction from von Papen and offered to show him his new invention, an incendiary bomb which was shaped like a cigar and was of approximately the same size as a cigar. Scheele went on to explain that its timer could be set by the hour, day, or week. Rintelen immediately realized its importance. The bomb could easily be smuggled into a factory or planted in a ship's cargo by dock workers initiating a fire when the ship was in the mid-Atlantic. He insisted on testing the device in a secluded wood in New Jersey. Upon ignition the resulting flash was so bright Rintelen briefly thought he had been blinded. It was the perfect weapon. When the fire had been extinguished, no evidence of the bomb remained. Rintelen racked his brain trying to come up with a location where Scheele's bomb could be manufactured. Secrecy and access to skilled machinists were required. The solution lay in the German ships interned in New York Harbor. Rintelen finally chose the *Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse*. The outer casings of the bombs were made aboard the ship. They were then transported to Scheele's laboratory in Hoboken where Scheele filled them with the chemicals.<sup>35</sup> He would later claim that only twenty-five percent of the bombs given to dock workers to plant were actually placed aboard the ships and that, in spite of this, his device had destroyed \$10 million dollars of supplies in thirty-six ships.<sup>36</sup>

By 1913 the complicated relationship between the United States and Mexico had rapidly deteriorated. José Victoriano Huerta had assassinated the American-educated supporter of democracy Francisco Ignacio Madero and replaced him as President of Mexico. Known as "The Usurper," Huerta brutally repressed his opponents and civil liberties. A counter revolution immediately ensued led by Venustiano Carranza, Francisco Villa, and Emiliano Zapata. The newly-elected United States President Woodrow Wilson, who considered Huerta's government illegitimate, placed an embargo on military supplies going to Huerta while allowing them to go to the insurgents. The situation reached a climax when United States marines invaded Veracruz.<sup>37</sup> Huerta's position became untenable. He resigned in July of 1914 and fled to Jamaica aboard the German cruiser *Dresden* and eventually settled in Spain.<sup>38</sup>

When in April of 1915 New York newspapers reported that Huerta had arrived in Manhattan from Spain, Rintelen realized that if he could instigate a war between the United States and Mexico, America would have to divert military supplies away from the Allies.<sup>39</sup> He boldly confronted Huerta in the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel and introduced himself as a German agent and asked if Huerta would be interested in German assistance in a counter-coup. They met later that afternoon in Huerta's hotel room to discuss Rintelen's proposal. Unbeknown to them, Guy Gaunt, the head of Section V of the British secret service's New York section and Britain's Naval Attaché in America had planted a recording device in Huerta's room.

Rintelen achieved the objective of his meeting when Huerta accepted his counter-coup plan which, in his haste, Rintelen had not presented to the Foreign Office. When Berlin heard the outline of the plot, they

immediately ordered Boy-Ed to finalize the details with Huerta. Several meetings followed at Manhattan's Holland House. The ensuing agreement provided specifics to Rintelen's original plan.

- A. Germany would provide eleven million rounds of ammunition.
- B. Germany would deposit \$800,000 into Huerta's Deutsche bank account in Havana.
- C. Germany would deposit an additional \$95,000 in Huerta's bank account in Mexico.
- D. In return Huerta agreed to invade the United States.

Von Papen was immediately sent to Brownsville, El Paso, and San Antonio to draw up plans for the attack.

The plot was foiled when Huerta, on his way to Mexico to meet with his generals, was arrested in Newman, New Mexico, and jailed in El Paso, Texas. Released on bail, Huerta was invited to dine with United States army officers at Fort Bliss, which at the time was commanded by John Joseph Pershing.<sup>40</sup> Following the meal, Huerta suddenly died. With his death on January 13, 1916, Rintelen's plot came to an abrupt end.<sup>41</sup>

The three-fold consequence of the Huerta plot were: the invasion of the United States had been foiled; Rintelen's involvement in sabotage had been uncovered; and the State Department's Frank Lyon Polk, Sr. had been made aware of the Huerta plot. The irony of the situation was that Rintelen could not be arrested for espionage.

Polk and his assistant Gordon Auchincloss, Sr. were in charge of intelligence operations at the State Department.<sup>42</sup> Throughout the war they had been in close contact with British intelligence so it was not a surprise when Gaunt agreed with Polk's suggestion that Tunney should be warned about Rintelen. What did surprise Polk was the Huerta plot, the news of which he received from the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James Walter Hines Page, Sr., who had residences in Bay Shore and Garden City.<sup>43</sup>

Von Papen had not remained idle. He too was trying to intercept Allied shipping. Robert Fay was a thirty-four-year-old infantry lieutenant in the German army serving at the front in France. He quickly realized that the American-made artillery shells his unit was being bombarded with were superior to those used by the German army and devised a plan by which shipments to the Allies could be disrupted. When his commanding officer heard the plan, he immediately informed his superiors. The information went up the chain of command until it reached the General Staff's Section IIIB. Ordered to the United States, Fay arrived in Manhattan in April 24, 1915, and met with von Papen who arranged for him to begin producing his rudder bombs in Weehawken, NJ. The bombs that were to be attached to the rudder of ships while they were still in harbor were cleverly designed so that the device would explode when the ship was at sea. Unfortunately for Fay he was arrested on October 24, 1915, before he could implement his plan and was sentenced to eight years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for violating piracy statutes.<sup>44</sup>

In August 1916 Fay escaped from prison and fled to Spain via Mexico. Unable to reach Germany, a disheartened Fay surrendered to the American Consul in the southern Spanish port city of Magaga and was returned to the Atlanta Penitentiary to complete his prison term.<sup>45</sup>



On July 3, 1915, Woods was notified that an assassination attempt on his brother-in-law J. P. Morgan, Jr. had occurred at the Morgan estate *Matinecock Point* in Glen Cove.<sup>46</sup> He immediately sent Tunney to investigate.



*Matinecock Point*

Tunney found the assailant Eric Muentner had been apprehended by the wounded Morgan and the household staff. Muentner was a Harvard professor of German who was wanted for the 1906 murder of his pregnant wife with arsenic. After murdering his wife, Muentner had fled to Mexico where he assumed the name Frank Holt. As Holt he returned to the United States, remarried, and accepted teaching positions at the University of Oklahoma, Vanderbilt University, Emory and Henry College, and finally at Cornell. The day before attacking Morgan he had bombed the Capitol building in Washington. He told Tunney that he was pacifist and that he hadn't planned to kill Morgan but rather to hold him hostage until America ceased sending munitions to the Allies.<sup>47</sup>

On July 6, 1915, Tunney received word that Muentner had been found dead in the Mineola jail house. The first reports were that he had been shot. When Tunney arrived on the scene, he concluded that Muentner, whose head was crushed, had committed suicide by diving head first onto the hallway floor from the ceiling.<sup>48</sup>

Tunney's investigation did not end there. He discovered that Muentner had purchased fuses, detonating caps, and two hundred sticks of dynamite and had had them shipped via the Long Island Rail Road to its Syosset station. From Syosset they were shipped by rail to Manhattan where Muentner hoped to plant them on ships bound to the Allies. Tunney's men found one hundred and thirty-four sticks of Muentner's dynamite and one hundred and ninety-seven of his detonating caps in a Manhattan warehouse. The remaining explosives had been placed aboard the *Minnehaha* and detonated while the ship was at sea.<sup>49</sup> The newspaper coverage of Muentner, which to this point had been expansive, abruptly ceased. Tunney speculated that journalists had been pressured by the government to end their coverage for fear of endangering American neutrality. It has never been adequately explained why Muentner's jail cell had been left unlocked or how Muentner, who had emptied his bank account prior to leaving Cornell and given all the money with the exception of a few dollars to his wife, was able to finance his plots.<sup>50</sup>

When intelligence headquarters in Berlin received Rintelen's suggestion that the biological warfare program should be continued, it was decided what was needed was not a trained agent skilled in deceit, intelligence gathering, and sabotage like von Steinmertz but rather someone who understood how to grow and care for anthrax and glanders cultures. Their choice was American-born physician Dr. Anton Casimir Dilger. Anton, whose father Hurbert received the Medal of Honor during the Civil War, was educated in Germany. He was a logical choice. His doctoral research had involved growing animal cells in tissue cultures. Anton became a German agent on September 29, 1915, and returned to America on October 7<sup>th</sup> with test tubes of bacteria necessary for growing anthrax and glanders. He established his laboratory in Chevy Chase, Maryland, in a house some six miles from the White House. Dilger's cultures were distributed by the head of the head of Rintelen's Baltimore network Friedrich Karl Hinsch to agents in Norfolk and Newport News, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis,

Missouri; Covington, Kentucky; and in New York City.<sup>51</sup> When informed that Tunney's squad had become suspicious of possible plots to infect horses, Dilger returned to Germany on January 29, 1916. He was then sent to Madrid where he died in 1918, possibly of the Spanish Flu. It was later rumored that he was poisoned by German agents because he knew too much.<sup>52</sup>

Not content with his ever increasing successes in sabotaging American factories and ports and the bombing of Allied shipping at sea, Rintelen, who was by this time under the watchful eye of Tunney's men, decided to take advantage of a non-AFL-sanctioned strike by Irish dock workers. The workers were demanding extra pay for the hazardous job of loading munitions onto Allied ships. Rintelen saw the possibility of nationwide dock strikes and formed a counter union on June 22, 1915, called Labor's National Peace Council. As its president he chose the thoroughly unscrupulous and manipulative David Lamar. Known as the "Wolf of Wall Street," he had managed to fleece J. P. Morgan, Sr. out \$1 million. When dock workers failed to join the Council Rintelen replaced Lamar with the former president of the International Union of Structural Workers Congressman Frank Buchanan, and offered to pay strike pay. Dock workers flocked to the Council and strikes broke out in America's major ports.<sup>53</sup>

The Todd Shipyards Corporation, which would become the largest independent shipbuilder in America, could trace its corporate lineage through the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company back to the DeLamater Iron Works which was known as "The Asylum" and, later, as "The Cradle of the Modern Navy" because of its manufacture of the historic USS *Monitor's* boiler, engine, and propeller.<sup>54</sup> Founded by William Henry Todd whose estate *Lenapes* was located in Bayport, the Todd Shipyards, with its seven facilities scattered around the country and its eighteen thousand employees, had supplied ninety percent of the war's first convoy and as a consequence became a prime target for strikes.<sup>55</sup> In 1917 machinists at the Todd Robin's facility in Brooklyn engaged in a violent strike that lasts almost seven weeks. They wanted a flat rate of pay and were not interested in bonuses for extra work or overtime pay. Presumably they also were not interested in the profit sharing plan that Todd had instituted. Fed up with their union delegates, the workers finally voted to return to work by a 152 to 21 vote. But the damage had been done. The Council had succeeded in temporarily stopping ship production.<sup>56</sup>

Friedrich Karl Hinsch was a profane, shrewd, fearless, intelligent sea captain who had the respect of his agents but he could be vicious and ruthless. In May of 1915 Rintelen chose Hinsch to organize and run his Baltimore network. Hinsch expanded his activities from bombing factories and ships at sea to germ warfare. Using Dilger's glanders, his agents infected horses in their stables and corrals near Van Cortland Park in The Bronx for a second time. They were responsible for the July 30, 1916 explosions at New Jersey's Black Tom depot and the January 11, 1917, Kingsland, New Jersey (modern day Lyndhurst), plant explosions.<sup>57</sup>

Black Tom was originally an island in New York Harbor opposite the Statue of Liberty that had been connected to Jersey City by a causeway created by landfill brought in by its owner, the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In 1916 the island's depot accounted for three-quarters of all armaments manufactured in the United States destined for the Allies. The explosion destroyed nineteen railroad cars in the rail yards loaded with shells and fuses manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company. Bethlehem's munitions from an additional thirty-three railroad cars that had been loaded onto lighters at the docks were also destroyed.<sup>58</sup> The Johnson Barge

number 17, which was situated off-shore, was loaded with 100,000 pounds of TNT and four hundred and seventeen cases of detonating fuses.<sup>59</sup> The sound of the 2:08 AM explosion could be heard from Cape Cod to Maryland. The earth tremor was the equivalent of an earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale. Six piers, thirteen warehouses, and dozens of railroad cars and lighters vanished; a crater measuring three hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet was created on the island.<sup>60</sup> Days before the explosion the harbor depth at the site of the Johnson Barge explosion had been surveyed and determined to be seven feet. After the explosion it was measured to be twenty-one feet.<sup>61</sup> Immigrants had to be evacuated from Ellis Island; the Brooklyn Bridge was inspected for structural damage; stained-glass windows in Manhattan's St. Patrick Cathedral were damaged; the torch of the Statue of Liberty has been closed to the public ever since due to the damage it received.<sup>6</sup>



*Black Tom / Statue of Liberty in background*

A little over five months after the Black Tom explosion Hirsch's agents struck again in New Jersey. This time it was the Kingsland, New Jersey, plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company located thirteen miles from Manhattan. It consisted of some thirty-eight one- and two-story buildings and was involved in the assembly of artillery shells and small arms cartridges for a \$83 million Russian contract. The complex, which also included railroad yards and docks, was surrounded on land by a six-foot fence and patrolled twenty-four hours a day by guards. As a safety precaution, workers were screened as they entered the facility.

While Friedrich Karl Hirsch, Paul Gerhard Luder Hilken, and Frederick L. Herrmann did not actually start the fire, they were responsible for financing and placing agents into the plant's facilities.

American-born Hilken came from a prominent Baltimore family. Both Paul and his father Henry Gerhard Hilken were considered influential pillars of Baltimore society.<sup>63</sup> Outspoken in their support of Germany, Henry and Paul were agents for the Baltimore division of the North German Steamship Company and partners in the city's export firm of A. Schumacher and Company. In addition to being considered Baltimore's honorary German Consul, Henry was the director of three banks and the German Home for Aged. He also served as vice-president of the Germany Society of Maryland and president of the Germania Club.<sup>64</sup> Paul, who was considered to be ruthless, a womanizer, and a liar, was educated at Lehigh University and MIT. In addition to his business activities, he served as the Swedish Vice-Consul in Baltimore. On May 18, 1915, he was approached by Rintelen to be the paymaster for his proposed network in Baltimore. It was Hilken who suggested that Hirsch be its head. As Hirsch's paymaster Hilken was involved in germ warfare, organizing dock strikes, firebombing ships and factories, the most notable being at Black Tom and Kingsland.<sup>65</sup>

Herrmann was born in Brooklyn in 1895. His father was a German immigrant; his mother was American-born. During his youth his family moved to Rosedale Park, New Jersey. He was recruited as a German agent in 1914 and posted to Scotland by Boy-Ed to report on British naval activities. Upon returning to the United States, Hirsch tasked him with the destruction of the Kingsland plant and sent his Baltimore agent Rodriguez to

assist Theodore Wozniak who had been chosen by Herrmann to start the fire in Building Number 30 at Wozniak's work station. It is unclear if the fire, which quickly spread to other buildings, was caused by an incendiary pencil device or rags soaked in a flammable fluid.<sup>66</sup> The fire ignited 275,000 loaded artillery shells, 300,000 small arms cartridges, 100,086 detonators, 439,920 time fuses, large quantities of TNT, and over one million unloaded artillery shells that rained down



*pencil bombs*



*Kingsland*

on the nearby New Jersey villages of Kingsland and Rutherford. Miraculously there were no fatalities – all 1,400 employees managed to escape as did the villagers who fled to safer locations.<sup>67</sup>

The protracted legal battle over Germany's liability in the Black Tom and Kingsland acts of sabotage involved some of the most prestigious law firms in the nation, some of which had members who had residences on Long Island. For Black Tom: Peaslee and Brigham represented the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Rumsey and Morgan represented the underwriters; Cravath, deGersdorff, Swaine, and Wood, of which five of its members, Paul Drennan Cravath, William Dameron Guthrie, Edward Cairns Henderson, Russel Cornell Leffingwell, and Robert Hude Neilson, had residences on Long Island, represented Bethlehem Steel Company. For Kingsland: Coudert Brothers, of which three of its members, Frederic Rene Coudert, Jr., Frederic Rene Coudert II, and Howard Thayer Kingsburg, Sr. had residences on Long Island, represented the underwriters and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.<sup>68</sup> Although Germany never admitted its guilt, the case was settled in 1939 for \$50 million in damages which Nazi Germany refused to pay. In 1953 the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to pay \$95 million, which included interest and for the payments to be made in installments. In 1979 Germany made its the final payment to the litigants.

The Mexican events of 1916 and 1917 and the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917 brought the issue of United States neutrality to a critical stage. Francisco Villa's March 9, 1916, raid on Columbus, New Mexico, prompted President Wilson to order General Pershing to lead an expeditionary force of 15,000 into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. The resulting anti-American sentiment in Mexico prompted German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann to notify the German minister in Mexico on January 19, 1917, of Germany's intention to resume unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1st. Known as "The Zimmermann Note" it proposed an alliance between Mexico and Germany; encouraged Mexico to induce Japan to abandon the Allies, and proposed that Mexico declare war on the United States. In return, Mexico would receive liberal financial support and the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. On February 24, 1917, the British, who had been intercepting and reading German communiques since 1914, notified American Ambassador to the Court of Saint James Walter

Hines Page of the contents of the note. He immediately notified the State Department which, in turn, briefed Wilson. Rather than reveal that the British were able to read German dispatches, it was decided to leak the note's contents to the press. The ensuing public outcry over the Zimmermann Note and Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare resulted in the United States declaring war on April 2, 1917.<sup>69</sup>

Sentiment in the country had become increasingly anti-German in spite of the efforts of members of the pro-German press and the inept attempts at propaganda by Germany's Bernhard Dernburg. He was a successful banker and friend of the Kaiser and from 1907-1910 had served as Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs. Like Albert and Rintelen Dernburg had been associated with the Manhattan investment firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Company.<sup>70</sup> On August 23, 1914 Dernburg arrived in Manhattan to raise funds for the German war effort and the German Red Cross. While he was successful in fundraising for the Red Cross, he failed in his endeavors for the war effort prompting von Bernstorff to ask him to take charge of Manhattan's German Information Service. Friendly, intelligent, decisive but undiplomatic, Dernburg did not have an understanding of the American psyche. Articles began appearing in German-American newspapers such as *The Fatherland* portraying Germany as a country of superior intellect and culture that was protecting Western civilization from the Slavic onslaught from Russia and the Balkans. The articles, which lacked subtlety and called on the "Silent Majority" to support Germany and which may have resonated with a small minority of German-Americans, were abhorrent to the vast majority of the United States population. Dernburg was recalled to Germany on June 12, 1915 as a result of American sentiment that became outraged by the defense of the sinking of the *Lusitania* by the German Information Service.

Dernburg's role as a propagandist may have been a failure but two influential Long Island journalists William



*St. Joan*

Randolph Hearst, whose estate *St. Joan* was located in Sands Point, and his most prominent editor Arthur Brisbane, who had residences in East Meadow and Montauk, remained in the forefront of pro-German American newspapermen who continued Germany's campaign to influence the American mind.<sup>71</sup>

It is unclear whether it was during von Bernstorff's visits to Hearst's Manhattan penthouse in the Clarendon that he convinced Hearst to take an anti-British/pro-German stance in his newspapers or if von Bernstorff simply reinforced a pre-existing prejudice that had been instilled in Hearst by his anti-British, Irish-American mother. What is known is that prior to America's entry into the war, Hearst began hiring pro-German reporters and editors, the most prominent of which was Brisbane who personally supervised the daily anti-British cartoons in his newspaper.<sup>72</sup>

With America's entry into the war, anti-German sentiment in America reached a fever pitch bordering on hysteria. Hearst and Brisbane became social, political and economic pariahs. Hearst was accosted in public and

denounced as a Boché. Advertisers withdrew from his publications. Pro-Allied newspapers called Hearst a traitor and “the king of yellow journalism.”<sup>73</sup>

Restaurants eliminated German dishes from their menus. The names of German foods were changed with sauerkraut becoming liberty cabbage, hamburgers becoming liberty sandwiches or liberty steaks, and frankfurters becoming hot dogs; German measles became liberty measles, dachshunds became liberty pups, and German shepherds were renamed Alsatians. The works of German composers Beethoven, Wagner, Bach and Mozart were eliminated from the repertoires of orchestras. Educators were charged for what were perceived as unpatriotic statements. German was eliminated from academic curricula. Fearing sabotage, the Red Cross banned German-Americans from joining its organization. Hospital names were changed. Manhattan’s German Dispensary became Lenox Hill Hospital; the German Hospital of Brooklyn became Wyckoff Heights Hospital. Brooklyn’s Hamburg Avenue was renamed Wilson Avenue and Baltimore’s German Street became Rosewood Street. Businesses changed their names. Manhattan-based Germania Life Insurance Company became, and remains, Guardian. Cities, towns, villages, and parks across America changed their names. German-owned corporations, especially breweries, saw a significant reduction in sales.<sup>74</sup> South Dakota went so far as to prohibit the use of German in telephone conversations.

United States Attorney General Thomas Watt Gregory added to the anti-German frenzy by establishing the America Protective League as a semi-official branch of the Justice Department’s Bureau of Investigation. It consisted of two hundred and fifty thousand untrained, amateur detectives who spied on their neighbors in six hundred cities.<sup>75</sup> Quakers, Amish, and Mennonites became suspects and were jailed for their pacifist beliefs. Thousands of German-Americans began changing their surnames and country of origin. Schmidt became Smith; Muller became Miller; and Trumpf (aka Drumpf) of Kallstadt, Germany, became Trump of Karlstad, Sweden, and, later, of Jamaica Estates on Long Island.

There were incidents of lynch mobs. German-Americans were whipped in public; others were tarred and feathered. Harassment became common place. People turned against their neighbors simply because of their German heritage. In 1918 Celestine Noel Johnston, whose estate *Boatcroft* in Lloyd Harbor, was sued by August Heckscher, Sr. of *Wincoma* in the village of Huntington Bay, for stating that he harbored pro-German sympathies and “that his yacht left Huntington Harbor every morning at one o’clock to spy on American shipping and reported later to German agents.”<sup>76</sup>



*Mayfair*

The situation was further exacerbated by the remarks of public officials. United States Secretary of State and, later, Ambassador to Russia Elihu Root, Sr., whose estate *Mayfair* was located in the village of Southampton, was quoted as saying that there were men walking our streets “who ought to be taken out at sunrise and shot for treason.”<sup>77</sup> Root also

charged that Hearst's newspapers incited hatred; that he was a demagogue, tax-evader, and not a friend of labor. He even claimed that Hearst's newspaper articles had been responsible for the assassination of President McKinley.<sup>78</sup>

Anti-German and anti-Hearst sentiment in America had become so toxic that all chances of Hearst achieving his goal of becoming President vanished. Germany's attitude toward him prior to America's entry into the war can be summed up by the Kaiser's remark to a visiting American, "Mr. Hearst . . . has helped our cause very much in your country."<sup>79</sup>

With the United States' entry into the war, sabotage in the New York area virtually ended as most of Germany's agents fled to Mexico rather than being subject to prosecution under newly enacted Espionage Act of June 15, 1917.

## Participants



Heinrich Friedrich Albert (1874-1960)

German Privy Chancellor – 1911  
Commercial Attaché – 1913-1915  
head of Secret War Council  
Paymaster for German activities in United States  
established his own network of agents  
arrived – August 26, 1914  
returned to Germany – February 14, 1917  
president, national bureau for surplus army goods  
– 1918-1919  
head clerk for Germany's Chancellor – 1919  
German Secretary of State – 1920-1921  
entered private law practice – 1921



Gordon Auchincloss, Sr. (1886-1943)

established State Department's espionage network with  
Frank Lyon Polk, Sr.  
secretary to United States War Mission to Great Britain  
and France – 1917  
secretary to President Wilson's advisor Colonel Edward  
Mandell House during Paris Peace Conference – 1919  
Colonel House's son-in-law



Karl Boy-Ed (1872-1930)

German Naval Attaché for United States – 1911-1915  
established his own network of agents  
arrived – 1913  
declared *persona non grata* – December 2, 1915  
Director of German Navy's press department – 1916 –



Bernhard Dernburg (1865-1937)

Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs – 1907-1910  
unsuccessful fund raiser and German propagandist  
arrived – August 23, 1914  
returned to Germany via Mexico – June 12, 1915  
a founder, German Democratic Party – 1918  
Federal Minister of Finance and Vice-Chancellor –  
April 17, 1919-June 20-1919  
member, German Parliament – 1920-1930



Arthur Brisbane (1864-1936)

pro-German journalist



Anton Casimir Dilger (1884-1918)  
(alias, Dr. Delmar and Alberto Donde)

involved in germ warfare  
the existence of his germ laboratory was not  
uncovered until after the war  
recruited as agent – September 29, 1915  
fled to Germany – January 29, 1916  
died in Spain – October 17, 1918



Frank Buchanan (1862-1930)

congressman and president of Labor's National Peace  
Council  
tried May 1917 for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust  
Act – jury deadlocked; not retried





Robert Fay (1891-)  
(alias, H. A. Kearling)

invented the rudder bomb  
arrived as German agent – April 24, 1915  
arrested – October 24, 1915  
served 8 years in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary  
deported to Germany – September 21, 1922



Sir Guy Reginald Archer Gaunt (1869-1953)

member, Section V, British Secret Service  
appointed British Naval Attaché – 1914  
appointed liaison officer to United States – 1917



William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951)

pro-German publisher



Frederick L. Herrmann (1895-1969)  
(used 21 aliases)

involved in Kingsland explosion and Dilger's germ warfare  
recruited as agent – 1914  
fled to Chile via Mexico – January 1917  
returned to United States – 1930  
died in Richmond, VA  
never arrested



Paul Gerhard Lauder Hilken (1878-1959)

became a German agent – May 18, 1915  
paymaster for Hinsch's Baltimore network  
8 years after war was discovered to be a German agent  
never prosecuted



José Victoriano Huerta (1850-1916)

President of Mexico – 1913-1914  
arrived in Manhattan from Spain – April 12, 1915  
meets with Rintelen in Manhattan – April 1915  
arrested in Newman, New Mexico – June 27, 1915  
died in El Paso, Texas, January 13, 1916



Friederich Karl Hinsch (1878-)  
(alias, Francis Graentnor)

head of Baltimore network  
arrived – September 1914  
started sabotage – May 1915  
fled to Germany and became head of a stevedore  
business in Bremerhaven  
never arrested



David Lamar (c. 1864-1934)  
(alias, David M. Lewis, Levy)

known as the “Wolf of Wall Street”  
president of Labor’s National Peace Council  
convicted of violating Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
– May 20, 1917  
sentenced to one year in Mercer County, New Jersey,  
Federal Penitentiary



Paul Koenig  
(used 37 aliases)

detective and superintendent of Atlas and Hamburg-  
American Line  
established his own network of agents  
recruited – August 22, 1914  
arrested – January 11, 1915  
received suspended sentence – June 30, 1916



Eric Muentner (1871-1915)  
(alias, Erich Munter, Erich Muentner, Erich Holt,  
Lester Holt, Frank Holt, Pearce, F. H. Henderson,  
and Frank Hendrix)

murdered his pregnant wife - 1906  
executed bomb attack on United States Capitol building  
– July 2, 1915  
attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Jr.  
– July 3, 1915  
arrested – July 3, 1915  
died in Mineola jail – July 6, 1915



Frank Lyon Polk, Sr. (1871-1943)

Acting Secretary of State – 1918-1919  
Under Secretary of State – 1919-1921  
established State Department's espionage ring with  
Gordon Auchincloss, Sr.  
funded code breaking unit Black Chamber



Elihu Root, Sr. (1845-1937)

ardent anti-German  
Secretary of War – 1899-1904  
Secretary of State – 1905-1909  
Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia – 1917



Franz Dagobert Johannes Rintelen (1878-1949)  
(alias, Franz von Rintelen, Emile Victor Gasché,  
Fred Hansen, Edward V. Gates, E. V. Gibbons,  
and Franz Rintelen von Kleist)

established his own network of agents  
arrived – April 3, 1915  
left for Germany – August 3, 1915  
arrested at Falmouth, England – August 13, 1915  
returned from England without having been properly  
extradited – April 25, 1917  
convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
– May 20, 1917  
sentenced to 4 years in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary;  
sentence covered all the charges brought against him  
relocated to Great Britain from German – 1931



Walter Theodore Scheele (1865-1922)

German agent and inventor of the cigar bomb  
arrived – 1890  
arrested – March 12, 1918, in Cuba  
turned state's evidence and assisted the United States  
government in innovations for weapons – sentenced  
to one day in jail



Guy Hamilton Scull (1876-1920)

solder-of-fortune and journalist  
Secretary to Deputy Commissioner – 1908-1915  
Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City  
– 1915-1917  
army intelligence officer – 1917-1918



Thomas Joseph Tunney (1875-1952)

Acting-Captain and Inspector, New York City Bomb  
Squad – 1914-1917  
uncovered Rintelen's network – April 13, 1916  
Major, Military Intelligence 1917-1919  
returned to New York City Police Force – 1919  
retired from New York City Police Force – 1919  
established detective agency  
Police Commissioner, Port Washington, Long Island  
– 1928-1946



Elmer Ambrose Sperry (1860-1930)

founded Sperry Gyroscope Company



Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff (1862-1939)

German Ambassador to the United States – 1908-1917  
arrived – December 21, 1908  
returned to Germany – February 14, 1917  
German Ambassador to Ottoman Empire – 1917  
a founder, German Democratic Party – 1918  
member, German Parliament – 1921-1928  
President (first), German Association for the League of  
Nations  
President, World Federation of Associates of the League  
of Nations  
member, German delegation to the League of Nations  
Chairman, German Pro-Palestine Committee – 1926  
Chairman, German delegation Preparatory World  
Disarmament Conference – 1926-1931  
fled Germany in 1933 after the Nazis came to power  
died in Geneva, Switzerland



William Henry Todd (1864-1932)

founded Todd Shipyards Corporation



Franz von Papen (1879-1969)

German Military Attaché to the United States and Mexico  
established his own network of agents  
arrived – July 30, 1914  
declared *persona non grata* – December 2, 1915  
deputy in Prussia's state parliament – 1921-1932  
Chancellor, Weimar Republic  
– June 1, 1932-Nov. 17, 1932  
persuaded von Hindenburg to appoint Adolph Hitler as  
Chancellor of Germany – 1933  
Nazi Reich Commissioner of Prussia  
– January 30, 1933-April 10, 1933  
Vice-Chancellor of Nazi Germany – 1933-1934  
Nazi Ambassador to Austria – 1934-1938  
Nazi Ambassador to Turkey – 1939-1944  
arrested as war criminal – April 10, 1945  
tried and found not guilty by Nuremberg Tribunal  
arrested by Federal Republic of Germany – May 1, 1947  
charged as major Nazi war criminal  
sentenced to eight years in prison  
released – January 1949



Eric von Steinmetz  
(alias, Captain Steinberg, Stein, H. Reichart,  
and Harold Rasmussen)

involved in germ warfare and fire bombings  
arrived – March 1915  
left United States – July 1915  
never properly identified or arrested



Arthur Hale Woods (1870-1942)

Deputy Commission, New York City Police Department  
– 1907-1909  
Commissioner, New York City Police Department  
– 1914-1918  
served overseas during World War I  
Assistant Director of Military Aeronautics – 1918-1919  
J. P. Morgan, Jr.'s brother-in-law

## Chronology of Events

1890, Walter Theodore Scheele arrives in New York;

**December 21, 1908**, von Bernstorff arrives in the United States to take up his post as German ambassador;

1912, Boy-Ed arrives in the United States as Germany's naval attaché;

1914, Frederick L. Hermann is recruited as agent;

**July 28, 1914**, war begins in Europe;

**July 30, 1914**, von Papen arrives in the United States as Germany's military attaché;

**August 5, 1914**, British cut Germany's transatlantic cable;

**August 22, 1914**, Paul Koenig is recruited as German agent;

**August 23, 1914**, Bernhard Dernburg arrives in the United States;

**August 26, 1914**, Heinrich Friedrich Albert arrives in the United States as Germany's Commercial Attaché;

**August 30, 1914**, *explosion at DuPont plant, Pompton Lakes, NJ;*

**September 19, 1914**, *explosion at Wright Chemical Works, Elizabeth, NJ;*

**September 1914**, Friedrich Karl Hinsch arrives in Baltimore;

**October 1914**, British obtain German Naval code;

**November 30, 1914**, British obtain Germany's code used to communicate with Naval attachés, embassies, and warships;

**January 11, 1915**, Paul Koenig is arrested;

**March 1915**, British obtain Germany's diplomatic code;

**March 1915**, Eric von Steinmetz arrives to start germ warfare;

**April 3, 1915**, Rintelen arrives in New York City to expand Germany's espionage network;

**April 4, 1915**, *munitions explosion at Freight Depot, Pompton Lakes, NJ;*

**April 12, 1915**, José Victoriano Huerta arrives in Manhattan from Spain;

**April 24, 1915**, Robert Fay arrives to build his rudder bombs;

**May 1915**, Friedrich Karl Hinsch begins sabotage activities;

**May 7, 1915**, *Lusitania* is torpedoed<sup>80</sup>;

**May 18, 1915**, Paul Gerhard Lauder Hilken becomes German agent and paymaster for Hinsch's Baltimore network;

**May 21, 1915**, *explosion at Detwiller and Street Fireworks Company. Jersey City, NJ;*

**June 12, 1915**, Bernhard Dernburg returns to Germany;

**June 22, 1915**, Labor's National Peace Council is founded to organize dock strikes;

**June 27, 1915**, José Victoriano Huerta is arrested in Newman, New Mexico;

**July 1915**, Eric von Steinmertz leaves the United States;

**July 2, 1915**, *Eric Muentner bombs United States Capitol building;*

**July 3, 1915**, *Eric Muentner attempts to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Jr. at Morgan's estate Matinecock Point in Glen Cove, Long Island, and is arrested;*

**July 6, 1915**, Eric Muentner dies in Mineola jail;

**July 7, 1915**, *second explosion at DuPont plant, Pompton Lakes, NJ;*

**July 15, 1915**, *fire at Central Railroad grain elevator, Weehawken, NJ;*

**August 3, 1915**, Franz Rintelen leaves for Germany;

**August 13, 1915**, Franz Rintelen is arrested at Falmouth, England<sup>81</sup>;

**September 29, 1915**, Anton Casimir Dilger is recruited as germ warfare agent;

**October 24, 1915**, Robert Fay is arrested;

**December 2, 1915**, Boy-Ed and von Papen are declared *persona non grata*;

**December 28, 1915**, Buchanan and Lamar are indicted;

**January 13, 1916**, Former Mexican President José Victoriano Huerta dies;

**January 29, 1916**, Anton Casimir Dilger flees to Germany;

**March 9, 1916**, Villa raids New Mexico;

**March 15, 1916**, Pershing's forces enter Mexico;

**April 13, 1916**, Tunney uncovers Rintelen's network;

**June 7, 1916**, *explosion at DuPont plant, Wayne, NJ;*

**June 30, 1916**, Paul Koenig receives suspended sentence;

**July 1, 1916**, Bureau of Investigation established in State Department to conduct investigations of foreign espionage and sabotage activities;

**July 30, 1916**, *explosion at Lehigh Valley Depot, Black Tom, Jersey City, NJ;*

**January 1917**, Frederick L. Herrmann flees to Chile;

**January 9, 1917**, unrestricted submarine warfare resumes;

**January 11, 1917**, *explosion at Canadian Car and Foundry Company Depot, Kingsland, (modern day Lyndhurst), NJ;*

**January 12, 1917**, *explosion at DuPont plant, Haskell, NJ;*

**January 16, 1917 – January 19, 1917**, Zimmermann Note is sent through Copenhagen and Washington, DC, to Germany's Minister in Mexico;

**January 31, 1917**, United States is informed by the British of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare;

**February 3, 1917**, Germany's ambassador to the United States von Bernstorff is recalled to Germany;

**February 3, 1917**, United States and German relations are severed;

**February 5, 1917**, United States troops are withdrawn from Mexico;

**February 10, 1917**, British decode Zimmermann Note;

**February 14, 1917**; Heinrich Friederich Albert returns to Germany;

**February 14, 1917**, German Ambassador von Bernstorff returns to Germany;

**February 23, 1917**, United States Ambassador Page is provided with contents of Zimmermann Note;

**February 26, 1917**, United States alerts Japan of Zimmermann Note contents;

**March 1, 1917**, newspapers begin reporting contents of Zimmermann Note;

**March 29, 1917**, Zimmermann verifies contents of his note in speech to members of the German parliament;

**April 2, 1917**, President Wilson asks Congress for a Declaration of War;

**May 20, 1917**, David Lamar is convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act;

**May 20, 1917**, Franz Rintelen is convicted of violating Sherman Anti-Trust Act;

**June 15, 1917**, Espionage Act becomes law;

**March 12, 1918**, Walter Theodore Scheele arrested in Cuba;

**October 17, 1918**, Anton Casimir Dilger dies in Spain.



## E N D N O T E S

1. *The New York Times* December 22, 1908, p. 6.

2. *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* October 11, 1908, p. 46.;  
*The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* April 24, 1915, p. 15.;

Von Bernstorff's American-born wife Johanna was the daughter of German immigrant Eduard Luckemeyer who owned the import firm of Luckemeyer and Company. The Luckemeyers' acceptance into New York society was assured when Eduard invited seventy-two members of New York's socially prominent to a spectacular dinner party in Delmonico's main ballroom. The table decoration for the giant tabletop, which almost extended the length of the ballroom, had perimeter of flowers in the center of which was a thirty-foot lake in which four swans from Brooklyn's Prospect Park, surrounded by a golden wire fence, swam. Above the swans were golden cages with song birds. Lloyd Morris, *Incredible New York: High Life and Low Life of the Last Hundred Years* (New York: Random House, 1951), pp. 147-48.



*Mrs. von Bernstorff*

The German embassy's lawyer Norvin R. Lindheim, Sr., who resided in Glen Cove, was disbarred in 1920 and served a jail sentence for failing to disclose, as required by the Alien Property Custodian Act, that German agents whom he represented had purchased *The New York Evening Mail* newspaper. His son Donald was killed in action in Germany during World War II. Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes, vol. I* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2006, revised 2019) – Lindheim entry.

3. Construction of the Telefunken wireless station in West Sayville was begun in 1911 and completed in 1912. Its transmission building was designed by the noted South Shore architect Isaac Henry Green II whose estate *Brookside* was located in Sayville. The station's messages were monitored by members of the naval reserve housed on the Anson Wales Hard Jr. estate *Meadow Edge* in West Sayville and by Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer, Sr. of Hempstead. The naval contingent was commanded by Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Jr. whose estate *The Lilacs* was located in Sayville. On July 9, 1915, the navy seized the station. Its ownership was transferred to the federal government in 1917 under the provisions of the Alien Property Custodian Act. When the navy decided to vacate the station, it was leased from 1929 to 1932 to Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company whose president Clarence Hungerford Mackay resided at *Harbor Hill* in Roslyn. From 1939 to 1995 the wireless station was occupied by the Federal Aviation



*Telefunken Sayville station*

Administration and used to transmit international flight communications. The facility, which was demolished in 1996, is now part of the Sayville Wildlife Refuge. *The Suffolk County News* May 17, 1929, p. 1; Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families: Their Estates and their Country Homes in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2021) – Green, Hard, and Roosevelt entries; Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2019) – Mackay entry; and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2022) – Kilmer entry.



*Harbor Hill*

4. Johann Heinrich Andreas Herman Albert Graf von Bernstorff, *My Three Years in America* (Filquarian Publishing LLC, nd.) [reprint of 1920 book published by Charles Scribner's Sons], p. 20.

5. Henry Landau, *The Enemy Within: The Inside Story of German Sabotage in America* (Miami, FL: HardPress Publishing, 2006.) [reprint of 1937 book published by G. P. Putnam's Sons], p. 3;

Howard Blum, *Dark Invasion 1915: Germany's Secret War and the Hunt for the First Terrorist Cell in America* (New York: Harper Collins, 2014.), pp. 39, 176-77.

6. Landau, p. 36.

7. Blum, p. 85.

8. Heribert von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War Council: The German Fight Against the Entente in America in 1914* (Amissville, VA: Henseltone Verlag LLC, 2015.), pp. 17, 22, and 36-7.

9. Ladenburg's estate *Heathcote* was located in Long Island's North Shore hamlet of Salisbury. His partner Sidney H. March's estate *Claralea* was in Kings Point. Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2010.) – Ladenburg entry—and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – March entry.

10. von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War Council*, pp 16-23 and 48.

11. *The New York Times* December 24, 1911, p. C5, and December 25, 1911, p. 1.

12. von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War Council*, p. 24;

Boy-Ed died on September 14, 1930, from injuries he sustained in an equestrian accident at his estate near Hamburg, Germany. His wife Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith Boy-Ed, who was born at 772 Madison Avenue in Manhattan, was the daughter of Episcopalian Bishop Alexander and Mrs. Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith.



Mrs. Boy-Ed

13. Franz von Rintelen (aka Franz Rintelen von Kleist), *The Dark Invader: Wartime Reminiscences of a German Naval Intelligence Officer* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1933), pp. 91-2;

von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War Council*, p. 65;

Von Papen admitted that he was a complete novice in espionage. Franz von Papen, *Memoirs* (London: Andre Deutsch, Limited, 1952), p. 36;

Many potential agents refused to work with von Papen and referred to his organization as a kindergarten and a lunatic asylum. von Rintelen, p. 92.

14. At the beginning of the war the German-American population in America was over eight million which represented nearly one tenth of the country's entire population making it the largest non-English-speaking group in America. Blum, p. 74.

15. The Bresci Circle was named for the Manhattanite Gaetano Bresci who, just prior to assassinating Italy's King Umberto I in 1900, had relocated to Paterson, New Jersey. His attorney was the noted anarchist, libertarian, socialist, and scholar Francesco Saverio Merlino who had immigrated to Manhattan in 1892. During his short two-year residency in New York City and prior to returning to Italy Merlino published *Il Grido degli Oppressi* and the English-language *Solidarity* newspapers. Paul Buhle and Don Georgakas, editors, *The Immigrant Left in the United States* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1996), p. 123;

Thomas Joseph Tunney and Paul M. Hollister, *Throttled: The Detection of the German and Anarchist Bomb Plotters* (New Delhi, India: Isha Books, 2013) [reprint of 1919 book], p. 40.

16. New York City's bomb squad replaced the defunct Italian Squad that had been created to combat the Black Hand.

17. As an English teacher at Groton, Woods' students included the sons of Theodore Roosevelt and their cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Thomas A Reppeto, *American Detective: Behind the Scenes of Famous Criminal Investigations* (Lincoln, NE: Potomac Books, 2018), p. 12.

18. Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes, vol. II* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2006, revised 2019) – Streeter entry.

19. Theodore Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922), p. 245.

20. Henry Jay Case, *Guy Hamilton Scull* (New York: Duffield, 1922), pp. 31, 45, 80, 88, 148, 174, 197, 209, 217, and 252.

Yale's *a cappella* singing group The Whiffenpoofs' traditional closing song "The Whiffenpoof Song" is attributed to Harvard graduate Scull. In 1937 it became the first major hit of Yale graduate Rudy Vallée. William Emmet Studwell, *The Song Reader* (Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1977), p. 170.

21. While a member of the New York City Police Department Tunney resided on Fuller Place, Brooklyn, in the vicinity of Prospect Park. Blum, p. 60.

In December of 1917 Tunney and members of his bomb squad, at the request of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, joined the army's Military Intelligence Division and continued their pursuit of saboteurs. He returned to the police force as head of the Automobile, Industrial and Pickpocket squads and retired for medical reasons in August 1919 at which time he established a detective agency bearing his name. From 1928-1946 he served as Police Commissioner of Port Washington, Long Island.

22. On September 16, 1920, a terrorist bomb of one hundred pounds of dynamite and five hundred pounds of heavy cast-iron slugs was detonated by a timer in Manhattan. Thirty-eight people were killed, four hundred were injured, and property damage estimated about \$2 million resulted. Killed in the blast was William Furman Hutchinson of Garden City. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* – Hutchinson entry.

23. von Papen, *Memoirs*, p. 33.

24. von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War Council*, p. 91;  
The Pinkerton family had residences in Long Island's South Shore communities of Bay Shore and East Islip. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* – Pinkerton entries.



*Robert Allan Pinkerton, Sr. house,  
Dearwood, Bay Shore,*

25. John Price Jones and Paul Merrick Hollister, *The German Secret Service* (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1918), p. 80.

26. Landau, p. 61.

27. Jones, pp. 77-8, 80.

28. *The New York Times* August 2, 1918, p. 5;

The Sperry Gyroscope Company quickly became a major defense contractor. By 1920 it had equipped forty-three United States and sixty-six British battleships, eighty-nine United States destroyers, one hundred and twenty-six United States and one hundred and seventy-four British submarines, and two hundred ships of the other navies with its gyrocompass. Thomas Park Hughes, *Elmer Sperry: Inventor and Engineer* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1971), pp. 135, 140-41, and 157-58.

The company's chief engineer, who had helped in the design of the gyrocompass, Hannibal Choate Ford resided in Kings Point. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Ford entry. Sperry's son Edward, who was the company's treasurer, resided in Upper Brookville. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Sperry entry.

29. Jones, p. 76.

30. von Rintelen, p. 84.

31. von Rintelen, pp 88.

32. Blum, p. 143;

The only other Germans to have been granted membership in the New York Yacht Club were the Kaiser and his brother Prince Heinrick. von Rintelen, p. 153.

33. Both Germany and the Allies depended upon horses for transportation and the hauling of artillery and supplies. The federal census of 1910 counted twenty-one million horses on American farms. The shipment from the United States to the Allies introduced 1,000 horses-a-day at the front. By the end of the war, one million had been sold to the Allies. It is estimated that six million horses served in the war. Blum, pp. 267-69.



*horses for the Allies*

34. Blum, pp. 233.

35. Blum, p. 182;

It is difficult to ascertain the number of German ships interned in New York Harbor. Estimates range from 34 to 80 ships. In 1894 Scheele resided in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn. Heribert von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War on the United States in 1915: A Tale of Sabotage, Labor Unrest, and Border Troubles* (Amissville, VA: Henselstone Verlag LLC, 2015), p. 262, endnote 50.

In addition to his incendiary bomb Scheele also devised a method of solidifying oil with magnesium and shipping it to neutral Denmark and then to Germany as fertilizer. He also devised a non-poisonous food contaminant, a method by which rubber could be shipped as fertilizer, and a method to dehydrate vegetables. von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War on the United States in 1915*, pp. 22 and 24.

36. Landau, p. 51.

37. The United States invasion of Veracruz led to anti-American demonstrations in Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Uruguay.

38. George J. Rausch, *The Hispanic Historical Review*, vol. 42, 2(May 1962):133.

39. In early May of 1915 Huerta rented the Seminole Avenue (now, 112<sup>th</sup> Street) residence of Paul Lacroix in Forest Hills, Long Island. *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* May 6, 1915, p. 2, and *The New York Times* May 7, 1915, p. 9.



*Huerta's Forest Hills rental*



*The Shallows*

40. General Pershing's son Francis resided at *The Shallows* in Southampton. Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Southampton: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* (College Station, TX: VirtualBookworm, 2010) – Pershing entry.

41. Blum, pp. 226-29;

In light of the later failed attempt by agents of the United States to poison Francisco Villa, the official diagnosis that Huerta died of yellow jaundice has always been viewed with skepticism.

42. Both Polk and Auchincloss had country residences on Long Island. Polk, who was the grand-nephew of President James Knox Polk, resided in Long Island's villages of Lawrence and Muttontown. Auchincloss' homes were located in Glen Cove and at *Ronda* in Matinecock. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* – Polk entry; Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Auchincloss entries; and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Polk entry.

As Acting Secretary of State from 1918-1919 Polk authorized the establishment of an intelligence section within the State Department and the department's funding of a code-breaking unit known as the Black Chamber. During its ten-year existence (1919-1929), the Black Chamber, which was headquartered in Manhattan, was responsible for breaking the codes of eighteen countries and reading thousands of secret messages.

Raymond E. Spinzia, "Society Chameleons": Long Island's Gentlemen Spies" *The Nassau County Historical Society Journal* 55(2000):2, revised July 2010 – available at [www.spinzialongislandestates.com](http://www.spinzialongislandestates.com).

In 1929 Secretary of State Henry Lewis Stimson, whose estate *Highold* was located in Long Island's North Shore community of West Hills, withdrew funding for the Black Chamber stating "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Godfrey Hodgson, *The Colonel: The Life and Wars of Henry Stimson, 1867-1950* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), p. 203, and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Stimson entry.

43. For Page's houses in Bay Shore and Garden City, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families* – Page entry – and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* – Page entry.

44. Jones, pp. 162-68. While serving as a member of Tunney's bomb squad, James Joseph Coy, Jr. of East Hampton was involved in the arrest of Robert Fay. See Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton* – Fay entry.

45. Landau, p. 41.

46. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families*, vol. I – Morgan entry.

47. During World War I, J. P. Morgan, Jr. put together a consortium of more than two thousand banks and investment banking firms that underwrote \$2.5 billion in Liberty Bonds and \$500 billion in loans for the Allies. He was aided by the approximately fifteen J. P. Morgan Company partners and directors who had residences in Long Island's North Shore estate area. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vols. I and II*, and Edwin P. Holt, Jr., *The House of Morgan* (New York: Dodd, Mead, & Company, 1966), pp. 348-49. When in 1915 the Anglo-French Commission arrived in New York to negotiate an Anglo-French Dollar Loan which might include money for Czarist Russia, Kuhn, Loeb and Company partners Otto Hermann Kahn, whose estate *Oheka* was located in Cold Spring Harbor, and Mortimer Loeb Schiff, of *Northwood* in Oyster Bay, voiced their approval but confirmed that the final decision in the matter rested with the company's principle



*Oheka*

partner Jacob Henry Schiff. When Schiff heard the proposal, he responded that even though this loan would be extremely beneficial to the company he would not give aid to Czarist Russia because of its history of brutal repression of Russian Jews. He would only loan the money if he could be assured by the commission in writing that Russia would not receive one cent. When the commission refused, Schiff declined to participate in the loan. Cyrus Adler, *Jacob H. Schiff: His Life and Letters, vol. II* (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 1928), pp. 249-53.

48. Tunney, pp. 211-12.

49. Tunney, pp. 206-10, 214.

50. Blum, p 331;

Tunney was convinced that Rintelen had organized and funded the plots to bomb the Capitol Building and to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Jr.

51. Friedrich Karl Hinsch was the captain of the German freighter and steerage passenger vessel SS *Neckar* which carried 2,600 passengers in addition to its normal commercial cargo. At the outset of the war he was at sea in the South Atlantic where the *Neckar* became a supply ship for German warships. In September of 1914 Hinsch interned his ship in Baltimore Harbor. Blum, pp. 351-58, and von Feilitzsch, *The Secret War on the United States in 1915*, p. 92.

52. Dilger's hospital and burial expenses were paid by the Political Section of the German General Staff. Landau, p. 194.

53. *Congressional Record*, vol. LIII, 1916:2777;  
Jones, pp. 171-79;

In addition to being president of the Labor's National Peace Council, Buchanan was paid to introduce legislation in Congress to eliminate embargoes. After being paid, Buchanan went on a prolonged binge condemning the legislation portion of the plot to obscurity.

54. The DeLamater Iron Works, the Robin's Dry Dock and Repair Company, and the Todd Shipyards Corporation had facilities in the Erie Basin section of Brooklyn's New York Harbor.

Cornelius Henry DeLamater, who founded The DeLamater Iron Works, owned 1,200 acres in Long Island's North Shore community of Asharoken where he had two residences *Walnut Farm* and *Vermland*. *Walnut Farm* was inherited by his daughter Lydia who had married John N. Robins, the founder of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company. *Walnut Farm* was renamed *The Robins Nest* by the Robines. Spinzia, *Long Island Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – DeLamater entry- and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Robins entry.

The twenty-nine-acre Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company was the largest day dock yard in New York Harbor. *The Rudder*, 1919, vol. 35.



*Vermland*

55. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families* – Todd entry.

56. *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* September 6, 1917, p. 1.

57. Landau, pp. 46-7, 72, 180.

58. The Bethlehem Steel losses amounted to \$2,943,538.39. They settled in 1920 for \$900,000. Robert T. Swaine. *The Cravath Firm and Its Predecessors: 1819-1949, vol. II* (New York: privately printed, 1948), pp. 207-8.

59. Landau, p. 78.

60. Michael S. Neiberg, *World War I Intrigue: German Spies in New York!* February 27, 2013 [downloaded, April 2, 2019.]

61. Landau, p. 79.



62. The conflagration at Black Tom was achieved by bribing two private detectives named Burns and Scott of the Dougherty Detective Agency to distract the guards while Hinsch's agent placed the bombs.

Years after the war had ended Burns, who had been a captain in the Dougherty Detective Agency, was discovered residing in Huntington, Long Island. Landau, pp. 142;

The site of the Black Tom explosion is now part of New Jersey's Liberty State Park.



*Liberty State Park*

63. Paul Gerhard Luder Hilken's nephew was the noted Cold War statesman Paul Henry Nitze. Josh Ushap, *Paul H. Nitze and American Cold War Strategy*. School of Humanities and Human Services degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Center for Social Change Research. (Brisbane, Australia: Queensland University of Technology, 2015), p. 139. Nitze resided at *The Farm House* in Glen Cove with his wife Standard Oil heiress Phyllis Pratt Nitze, whose family owned nineteen estates on Long Island's North Shore. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Nitze and Pratt entries.

64. Clayton Colman Hall, editor, *Baltimore: Its History and Its People, vol. III* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912), p. 803.

65. Dwight R. Messimer, *The Baltimore Sabotage Cell: German Agents, American Traitors, and the U Boat Deutschland During World War I* (Annapolis, MD: Naval Press), pp. 7-9;

It wasn't until after the end of the war that the Baltimore network and Hilken's involvement was discovered. Ironically, he was never prosecuted.

66. Landau, pp. 96, 258, 296;

After the fire Wozniak fled to Mexico using the alias Karowski. Landau, p. 203. He later returned to America and was discovered by FBI agents in August of 1942 working as a clerk in Manhattan's lower East Side. Christopher Maag, *Chris Mag* January 11, 2017 [downloaded March 23, 2019.]

67. Landau, pp. 92-3.

68. Cravath had three estates on Long Island. The first two *Veraton* [I] and *Veraton* [II] were destroyed by fire; his third estate *Still House* is located in the village of Matinecock. Guthrie's estate *Meudon*, which was located in Lattingtown, was demolished in 1955. Henderson's estate *Tor* is in Laurel Hollow; Neilson resided in Woodmere; Frederic Rene Coudert, Jr. resided at *La Chaumiere* in Cove Neck as did Frederic Rene Coudert II whose residence was named *Rugby*; and Kingsbury resided at *Rivombra* in Sands Point. – Spinzia, *Long Island Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* and *vol. II* and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead*.



*Veraton*

69. Raymond E. Spinzia, "Society Chameleons . . .," pp. 2-3 – available at [www.spinzialongislandstates.com](http://www.spinzialongislandstates.com).

70. Early in his career Dernburg had been an intern at Ladenburg, Thalmann and Company. von Feilitzsch. *The Secret War Council*, p. 14.



*Milhurst*

71. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Hearst entry; Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* – Brisbane entries; Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent East Hampton Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes*. (forthcoming).

In 1940, when Hearst failed to meet the mortgage payments on *St. Joan*, he was forced to forfeit the estate to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Hearst entry. His wife Millicent relocated to an estate in Southampton which she named *Milhurst* and which subsequently became the residence of the Trump administration's Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Louis Ross, Jr. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Southampton* – Hearst entry.

72. Johann Heinrich Andreas Herman Albert Graft von Bernstorff, *Memoirs of Count Bernstorff* (New York: Random House, 1936), p. 124.

Arthur Brisbane's daughter Sarah married John Reagan McCrary, Jr. of Manhasset and, later, Chase Mellen, Jr., the son of Chase and Lucy Cony Manley Mellen, Sr. of Garden City. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – McCrary entry – and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead* – Mellen entry.

73. To counteract German propaganda and inform the American public, Long Islanders President Theodore Roosevelt and his neighbor James Stuart Blackton, Sr., a partner in the motion picture firm of Vitagraph Company of America, collaborated on a film that emphasized America's lack of preparedness for war and forecast its dire consequences. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Blackton entry – and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Roosevelt entry.

Pro-Allied newspaper publishers included Long Islanders William Van Arden Hester, Sr. of Glen Cove, owner of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*; Frank Andrew Munsey of Manhasset, owner of *The New York Herald*, *The New York Sun*, and *The Evening Telegram*; Ralph Pulitzer, Sr. of North Hills, owner of *The New York World*; and William M. Van Anden, Sr. of Islip, publisher of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Hester and Munsey entries; Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Pulitzer entry; and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families* – Van Anden entry.

74. Julius Liebmann of Bayport was president of the Brooklyn firm of S. Liebmann and Sons, the brewer of Rheingold Beer which was named after Richard Wagner's opera "Das Rheingold." Sales of the beer dropped precipitously during the war. Harry W. Havemeyer, *East on the Great South Bay: Sayville and Bayport 1860-1960* (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 2001), p. 197.

75. Harry Bellas Hess, whose Long Island estate *The Cedars* was located in Huntington Station, claimed to be a member of the Secret Service during World War I. What he most probably was referring to was the American Protective League. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Hess entry.

Richmond Levering, Sr., who resided at *Devon* in Amagansett, was the chief of the American Protective League's New York division. See Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of East Hampton* – Levering entry.



*The Cedars*



*Devon*

76. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. I* – Heckscher and Johnston entries – and *The New York Times* August 22, 1918, p. 11.

77. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Southampton* – Root entry.

78. W. A. Swanberg, *Citizen Hearst: A Biography of William Randolph Hearst*. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1961), pp. 251-52.;

Rintelen considered Root and J. P. Morgan, Jr. to be major obstacles to Germany and advocated for their elimination. Tunney, p. 216.

79. W. A. Swanberg, *Citizen Hearst: A Biography of William Randolph Hearst*, p. 312.

80. German agent Karl Schimmel claimed the nine cigar bombs he had planted on the *Lusitania* would have sunk the ship if it had not been torpedoed. Tunney, p. 177;

In 1982 the British admitted that the *Lusitania* was carrying munitions which would account for why the ship, which was hit by only one torpedo, sunk in eighteen minutes.

81. Assistant Attorney General Isaac Raymond Oeland, Sr. of *Larch* in Woodbury prosecuted Rintelen, Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families, vol. II* – Oeland entry.

Copyright © by Raymond E. Spinzia, 2019, revised 2022.