

GERMAN PLOT TO SINK MUNITIONS SHIPS DEEPENS--TWO MORE ARRESTS ARE MADE

Continued from First Page.

shelled, was to disable the ships that carry munitions, but the clocks were to be timed so that the explosions would occur on the high seas.

More Nervous in Evening.

In the evening, when he met the reporters again, he was more nervous. He said he had not been arrested on Sunday and having been practically all that time under the sharp examination of one detective after another.

"My motive is clear," he said. "I can defend everything I have done. First of all I want to make it clear that I have never received any money from any of the gentlemen I have met in this country. In fact everything was financed out of my own pocket, as I had money before I left Europe to come to America."

The lieutenant insisted first on telling of the connection that the men under arrest had with him and defining just exactly what they had done.

"I want to state," he said, "that Dr. Kienzle has never known of the details of what I was going to do. To my knowledge he never has seen any of my machines and does not know the mechanical nature of the mine and, however, that he was more or less aware of my purpose. He told me frequently that most assuredly he did not wish to know any details of my plans."

"Scholz knows what apparatus I was making and what it was to be used for. He assisted me in having parts made, but was not interested in the details. He does not know what persons I had dealings with."

"I met Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Pappen on my arrival in this country. Capt. Boy-Ed told me that I was doing a dangerous thing. He said that political conditions in Germany would not most assuredly could not approve of my plans. When I came to this country, however, I had letters of introduction to both those gentlemen and men were made to do anything of the kind I had in mind. Capt. von Pappen strictly forbade me to attach any of the mines to any of the ships leaving the harbors of the United States. But any one who wishes to read between the lines."

"Mr. Bernhart Kienzle has no connection whatsoever with my work except that upon my approaching them and asking about the possibilities of getting explosives they were willing to supply certain sources where they thought I might get what I wanted."

"Mr. Daesche knew nothing of my plans. He simply informed me of my next step to learn there if he could get certain explosives that I wanted. He was not supposed to say any of my business back to me. As you know, I have never had a satellite or a valve of any kind with him."

Tells His Own History.

Having made a defense of the persons with him, Mr. Fay gave a summary of himself and the reasons that led him to come to this country.

"Robert Fay," he said, "was born and raised in Chicago, Germany, and my parents reside there. I was educated in the primary schools and the gymnasium and took a correspondence course with the Armour Institute in Chicago in electrical engineering."

"I obtained employment in my home city for a time, but having finished my course in the Armour Institute I came to this country. I spent three years in Chicago and New York working and completing my studies. I returned to Germany and there became assistant superintendent of a manufacturing plant, the name of which I do not care to mention."

"Of course I had served my time in the army and was a sergeant in the reserves. When the war started, I joined my regiment and following the first engagement in Belgium I was promoted to a first lieutenant. That was because of my knowledge of mechanical and electrical engineering. I was told to specialize in hand grenades."

"I won the Iron Cross on the field of battle. I received the decoration after two comrades and I had destroyed and carried a French trench."

"I had been working on the plan of a mine before the war started. But the idea was borne upon me most forcibly during an action in the Champagne district in which my regiment took part. The idea grew in my mind after I saw the terrible havoc wrought by the machine French artillery fire. That was during an extensive offensive in the Champagne."

"The German troops had become used to the rattle of infantry bullets sweeping over the first and second lines. Those bullets were not effective and I don't believe I saw more than two men shot down. The only dangerous thing for us was the tremendous amount of artillery fire poured upon us, though the greater part of it was wasted."

"The French battery of seventy-fives were extremely annoying to our regiment. Being a practical man, I gave considerable thought to the matter. We tried to destroy the artillery battery opposing us. Finally our regiment made a night assault and capturing the entire machine dynamite position, but the next morning we found that a new battery was hurling shells at us."

Only Way to Stop It.

"The thought came to me," continued Fay, "that the only way to stop that fire was to stop the shipment of ammunition from America. I saw the Colonel of my regiment and laid my plan before him. He granted my unconditional release and sent me to recruit service headquarters in Brussels. Those headquarters were not effective and I don't believe I saw more than two men shot down. The only dangerous thing for us was the tremendous amount of artillery fire poured upon us, though the greater part of it was wasted."

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"I made my way through Holland and sailed on the Rotterdam with a passport representing myself as a merchant. I arrived in New York on April 23. The first man I called on was Capt. von Pappen, the military attaché. I explained to him my plan and told him of my instructions. He refused to give me an answer until I first consulted Capt. Boy-Ed. The latter promptly refused to consider the plan. Capt. von Pappen also said that it would be impossible to make any use of my device."

"None of them said to me, however, 'We may find some use for your mine in Canada.' After spending three days in New

not been for the fact that the detectives and the Federal authorities have such a complete case against me. There is nothing else for us to do except to admit the charges.

"The plan on which I worked was to place a mine on the rudder post so that when it exploded it would destroy the rudder and leave the ship helpless. There was no danger of any person being killed. But by this explosion I would render the ship useless and make the shipment of munitions so difficult that the owners of ships would be intimidated and cause insurance rates to go so high that the shipment of ammunition would be seriously affected, if not stopped."

"In my work here we constructed zinc tanks and I invented devices for exploding the tanks at sea. We experimented with empty tanks and one night we attached a tank to the rudder post of an Allied vessel at anchor in New York."

"In my opinion there is no possibility of sinking a ship by placing a bomb in her hold. The bomb would not be powerful enough. I have seen in a certain paper they are trying to establish a connection between me and the Holt case. I do not want to be taken for a fanatic or political crank. I know what I was going to do and I think I have

Yours and being told by Capt. von Pappen and Boy-Ed that I would be informed if my services were needed, I came to Union Hill with my brother-in-law and immediately began experimenting with the mine that I had mapped out."

"My brother-in-law and I acted on our own responsibilities. We did not act under the orders of the German Government. We decided to manufacture the mines and do what damage we could with them in a humane way for the fatherland. We were perfectly willing to take the consequences if caught and we were ready not to take our medicine. I would not have confessed if it had made all the preparations in the best possible manner. I would not find the slightest gain in attacking any particular person, because after that particular person was removed, some one else would appear and continue the work."

"I realize that the industries of this country at present are entirely dependent upon war orders. In my opinion, the manufacturers of the United States can be expected to be particular about happens to their factories, but as the money for the goods is being paid before the ships leave the harbor, I do not think there is any cause of irritation to the United States if a ship is attacked after it leaves this harbor."

"In my opinion, let the American people make and ship all the war materials they want to, but they should not get excited if a man like myself, who is not taking chances, does his best to prevent the stuff from getting over."

Scholz Talks Freely Too.

Walter Scholz, 31, well dressed, with brown hair and steel blue eyes, also talked freely of his part in the plans for sinking ships. He said he had been in the United States since 1912 and was in contact with him. My wife is in Germany, having gone there in 1913 on account of the illness of her mother. When he said that he had been in contact with him, my wife is in Germany, having gone there in 1913 on account of the illness of her mother. When he said that he had been in contact with him, my wife is in Germany, having gone there in 1913 on account of the illness of her mother."

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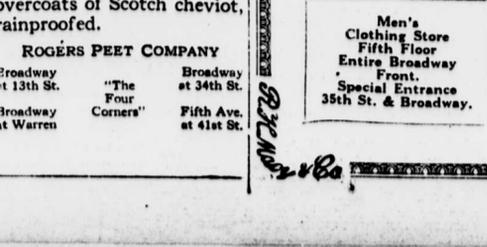
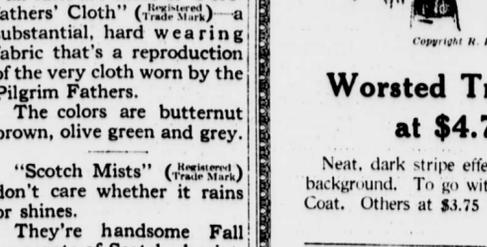
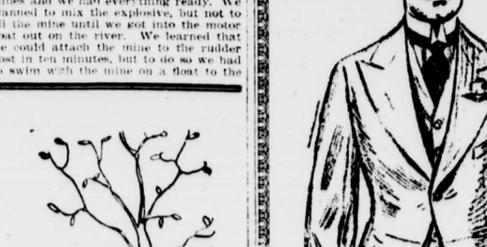
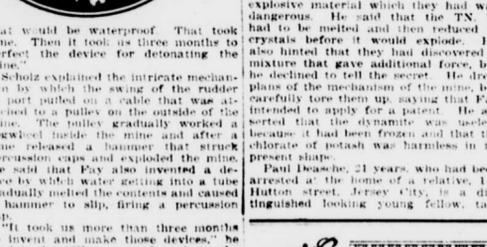
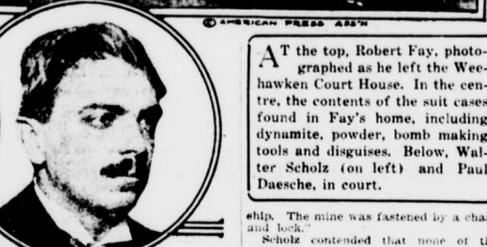
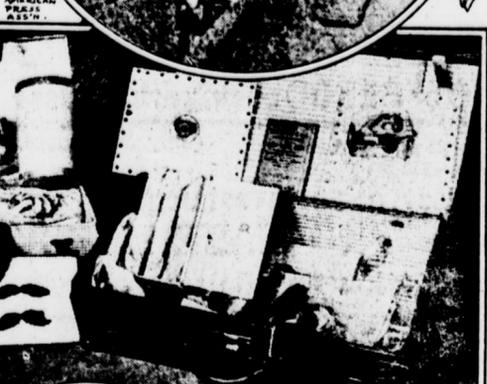
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with glistening black eyes and an upturned mustache. He said that his father owns a large wire mill in the town of Germany; that he had come here three years ago to study business methods and could not get back after the war started. He said that he went to Bridgeton to see if an explosive could be purchased there, but found it could not. He said he had been arrested because of an unsigned telegram which he sent to Scholz from Bridgeton.

The three men were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Lander and held without bail for examination at 9:30 this morning. It is expected that they will be taken to the Federal court and arraigned on a charge of violating the Federal statutes.

In the afternoon Fay was taken from his cell, placed in an automobile and taken for a ride. The detectives were working on a clue, but when they returned at 5 o'clock they said they simply had found the prisoner a "good feed." It was learned that Fay talked at length and he was quizzed by several detectives in the Weehawken police station. The detectives avowed they had no new information from him.

The notebooks of Scholz and Fay which were at the police station showed that Fay had paid \$250 for an automobile; that he had bought one motor boat for \$180 and another for \$215. Their total expenditures for tools and boats and the automobile amounted to \$645. The books also gave the names of many men with whom the two prisoners had talked.

In the morning the police found four big cans of chlorate of potash in the house on the riverfront. They also found three trunks which they searched, one of which contained some dynamite. They also found three trunks which they searched, one of which contained some dynamite.

Fay and Scholz had their tanks made at 23rd and 24th streets between Eighth and Ninth avenues. They also bought stuff from McMillan & Werner, millwrights of 31 Centre street. The latter said they had supplied Fay and had sold certain articles to him.

Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, who spent the night at Weehawken questioning Fay and Scholz, reported to Police Headquarters before noon. He received reports hourly from Detective Bernitz, who was translating the German letters, and from Capt. Turner, chief of the Police Headquarters. He admitted last night that new developments were expected, but he declined to give any hint as to what they may be.

Use Through War Broker.

The arrest of Kienzle came after Assistant United States Attorney John E. Knox had talked with Paul Siebs, a war broker, and learned from him that a man named Max Breiting and Robert Fay had purchased a quantity of potassium nitrate. Just how Kienzle came into the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Knox would not disclose. Kienzle is employed by the Kienzle Clock Company at 41 Park place, where all information concerning him was refused. He gave his address as 309 West Eighty-sixth street. It was said more that he had stayed in an apartment there since October 1 and that he had no family.

Kienzle was arrested by Capt. Turner and was detained at Police Headquarters for several hours. He was then taken to the Federal Building and formally arrested on the complaint of Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service. The complaint was "on information and belief."

Kienzle had called them or that he was known. Isidore Wells, a lawyer at 233 Broadway, was summoned by Kienzle and had a brief talk with him just before Kienzle left for the Tombs. Mr. Wells said he knew nothing about the case.

A small army of detectives and Secret Service agents are searching for Breiting, one of the alleged conspirators, who is said to have purchased explosive material from Siebs. Assistant United States Attorney Knox was plainly disappointed that Breiting's name became known. He declined to say who the man was. Regarding Siebs nothing more could be learned except that he has been in this country a short time. Mr. Knox said that it was not necessary to detain Siebs, as he would be available whenever wanted.

NEVER MET FAY.

Lauter and Zinkernagel Tell of Deasche's Bridgeton Trip.

Bridgeton, Conn., Oct. 25.—Richard Zinkernagel and Felix Lauter, electrical and mechanical engineers mentioned in connection with the alleged conspiracy of Germans in hamper attempts of conspirators, denied to-night that they knew either Fay or Scholz, the men arrested in Weehawken.

Lauter did admit that Paul Deasche, another German arrested in the case, had visited him a week ago. He said Zinkernagel introduced them to Deasche's visit to your office a week ago to-night." Zinkernagel was asked, "If you remember, was he both in your office the first time you have ever met him?"

"Yes," he had to have to say, "but he just dropped in and asked me what I was doing here."

"Why should he ask that, when it was the first time he had ever met you?"

"Oh, he probably got my name from the name of the firm he belonged to and decided to look me up."

DOESN'T WANT TO KNOW.

Acting German Consul-General So Remarks About Plot.

BOMB PLOT PROTEST TO BERLIN UNLIKELY

Washington Feels Germany Would Disown Responsibility for Fay's Acts.

OTHER CASES LIKE THIS

DEFENDERS BERNSTORFF.

Ambassador's Secretary Positive the Count Knew Nothing.

Dr. Edler, secretary of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton that the Ambassador knew nothing of the activities of the three men arrested in Weehawken charged with conspiring to sink munitions ships.

While he could not speak with authority for the Ambassador, said Dr. Edler, he did say that he would like to know if the matter had been discussed with the Ambassador's attention. He said he had no opinion that Count von Bernstorff knew nothing of the three men.

Capt. von Pappen, military attaché at the German Embassy, yesterday at his office at 50 Wall street, refused to re-examine men or to give any statement with regard to the German arrested for conspiracy.

Reporters were told yesterday at the office of Capt. Boy-Ed at 11 Broadway that the Captain was not in.

State Department officials also are following developments in the Fay case, though they have not yet been officially advised of the case. Officials said that until they read this morning's papers they did not know that these men were even under suspicion.

Whether this government will take any action depends, it is said, upon the nature of the evidence. It is assumed here that if anything develops indicating that Fay and his associates were acting as agents of the German Government, the State Department will be fully informed. It is the opinion here, however, that it will be most difficult to prove a connection between Fay and the German Government; that the German Government would repudiate the statements Fay might make is also the belief here.

Officials of the War Department said that Fay's name was not contained in such German army lists as are in possession of the Department. In view of the nature of the evidence, it was assumed here that the Department has no German army lists of date subsequent to the beginning of the conflict.

Investigations of similar character have been made by the Department's agents and the Attorney-General is especially anxious to find out if the Fay plot dovetails into any of the others or whether it sheds light on the supposition that several plotters have been working under direction of a central agency.

Care was taken at the Department of Justice, however, to point out that thus far the government has no information which would justify the statement that all of these plotters have been working in concert. No details were obtainable as to the other cases investigated.

This far the Department of Justice has had nothing to do with the disclosures as to the New York plot. The work of tracing the activities of Fay and his associates has been conducted by the New York police in cooperation with the secret service agents of the Treasury and the Department of Justice. The secret service has not been consulted.

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At the top, Robert Fay, photographed as he left the Weehawken Court House. In the center, the contents of the suit cases found in Fay's home, including dynamite, powder, bomb making tools and disguises. Below, Walter Scholz (on left) and Paul Daesche, in court.

The mine was fastened by a chain and lock. Scholz contended that none of the explosive material which they had was dangerous. He said that the T. N. T. had to be melted and then reduced to crystals before it would explode. He also hinted that they had discovered a mixture that gave additional force, but he declined to tell the secret. He drew plans of the mechanism of the mine, but carefully tore them up, saying that Fay intended to apply for a patent. He asserted that the dynamite was useless because it had been frozen and that the chlorate of potash was harmless in its present shape.

Paul Daesche, 21 years, who had been arrested at the home of a relative, 141 Hutton street, Jersey City, is a distinguished looking young fellow, tall, thin, with a high forehead, and a serious expression.

It took us more than three months to invent and make those devices," he explained. "We arranged to have the parts made in various shops in New York. We had it arranged so that we could put about seventy-five or a hundred pounds of explosive in a mine and explode it at a cost of between \$65 and \$75."

"The next thing was to get samples of explosives and test them. It took three weeks to get the samples and we spent weeks in making the tests. The next thing was to arrange to get all the explosives we needed. We had arranged to do that through a middleman who was so trusted that he did not have to explain where the explosive was going."

"By that time we had finished our work in the garage and so we moved our tools and our materials for making explosives to the back house on the river front. We had completed three mines and we had everything ready. We planned to mix the explosive, but not to fill the mine until we got into the motor boat out on the river. We learned that we could attach the mine to the rudder post in ten minutes, but to do so we had to swim with the mine on a float to the ship."

No chestnuts here! Everything fresh and new every season—suits, overcoats, shirts, hats, neckwear. Among our handsomest Fall suits are those of "Fathers' Cloth" (Registered Trade Mark)—a substantial, hard wearing fabric that's a reproduction of the very cloth worn by the Pilgrim Fathers. The colors are butternut brown, olive green and grey.

"Scotch Mists" (Registered Trade Mark) don't care whether it rains or shines. They're handsome Fall overcoats of Scotch cheviot, rainproofed.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. "The Foot Corners" Broadway at Warren 34th St. 34th St. 5th Ave. at 41st St.

It Isn't a Question of Price

Too often men make the mistake of judging things with "price" as a basis. To some men a five-dollar hat is always a five-dollar hat, no matter what it is actually worth. Mere "price judgment" is deceptive.

For Instance:— This Cutaway Frock Coat and Vest \$19.75

Silk lined and bound edge. In dark and Oxford Vicuna, cut on exceptionally graceful lines and finished like a custom garment. The price does not begin to give a true idea of the value; it simply emphasizes how careful you should be to choose a store that knows how to buy. We have not seen an outfit as good at \$25 anywhere in New York.

Silk Lined Fall Overcoats, \$14.75 Dark Oxford, Cambridge and black Vicunas. Lined to edge or faced with guaranteed silk. Strictly hand-tailored. A dignified, dressy model.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices. Macy's logo and address: Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St. The Greatest Specialty Store. We sell more men's Underwear than any other store. Heavy Balbriggan, Furby Ribbed 49c garment regularly 75c. Light Weight Wool, 79c. Medium Wool, 99c. Imported Balbriggan, 99c. Imported Aeries, \$1.50. \$1.25 Cape Walking Gloves at 98c. Made of imported skins by the largest shoe manufacturer.

A GREAT HAT STORE. Hats Kept in Condition Free. Better Fall trimmings and finish than any other store for the money. Sporty Soft Hats \$1.90 & \$2.90. A Score of New Styles smart, elegant, with a touch of Alpine Touch. And worth \$3.00 4.00