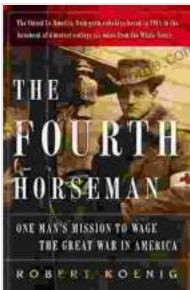


One Man's Secret Campaign to Fight the Great War in America

The Great War, also known as World War I, was a global conflict that lasted from 1914 to 1918. The war involved all of the great powers, including the United States, which entered the war in 1917. One man, working in secret, played a significant role in bringing America into the war.



The Fourth Horseman: One Man's Secret Campaign to Fight the Great War in America by Brian Anderson

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 4421 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 376 pages



His name was Franz von Papen. He was a German diplomat and spy who was sent to the United States in 1915 with the mission of sabotaging the American war effort. Papen was a skilled and experienced agent, and he quickly established a network of contacts in the United States. He used this network to spread propaganda, sow discord, and even carry out acts of sabotage.

One of Papen's most successful operations was the Black Tom explosion. On July 30, 1916, a massive explosion ripped through the Black Tom

munitions depot in Jersey City, New Jersey. The explosion killed seven people and destroyed millions of dollars worth of munitions. The explosion was so powerful that it could be felt in Manhattan, and it caused widespread panic. The Black Tom explosion was a major setback for the American war effort, and it helped to convince President Woodrow Wilson to ask Congress to declare war on Germany.

Papen's secret campaign to fight the Great War in America was a daring and dangerous operation. He risked his life to sabotage the American war effort, and he played a significant role in bringing America into the war. Papen's story is a reminder of the lengths to which some people will go to achieve their goals.

Papen's Early Life and Career

Franz von Papen was born in Werl, Germany, in 1879. He came from a wealthy and influential family, and he received a privileged education. Papen studied law at the University of Munich, and he entered the German diplomatic service in 1905. He served in various diplomatic posts in Europe and the United States before being sent to America in 1915.

Papen was a skilled diplomat, and he quickly established himself as a respected figure in American society. He was a charming and charismatic man, and he was able to win the trust of many people. Papen used this trust to build a network of contacts in the United States, which he would later use to sabotage the American war effort.

Papen's Secret Campaign in America

Papen's mission in America was to sabotage the American war effort and to keep the United States out of the war. He used a variety of methods to

achieve this goal, including propaganda, sabotage, and espionage. Papen spread propaganda through the German-American press, and he also organized pro-German rallies and demonstrations. He also worked to sabotage the American war effort by organizing strikes and disrupting transportation.

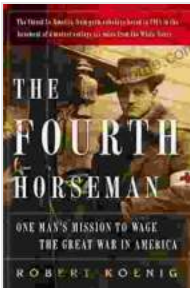
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Papen's Arrest and Trial

Papen's secret campaign in America came to an end in 1916 when he was arrested by the FBI. He was charged with espionage and sabotage, and he was sentenced to 20 years in prison. Papen served six years of his sentence before being released in 1923. He returned to Germany, where he resumed his political career. He served as chancellor of Germany from 1932 to 1933, and he was a close ally of Adolf Hitler.

Papen's story is a fascinating and complex one. He was a skilled diplomat and spy, and he played a significant role in bringing America into the Great War. He was also a ruthless and ambitious man who was willing to do whatever it took to achieve his goals. Papen's story is a reminder of the dark side of human nature, and it is a warning about the dangers of unchecked ambition.



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