

TELLS BIG PLAN TO TAKE CANADA FROM THE SOUTH

Max Lynar Loudon Was to Be Put At Head of the Reservists

SCHEME WORKED OUT IN ITS EVERY DETAIL

Cleared His Conscience and Told Everything to Secretary Lansing

(Western Associated Press)

NEW YORK, April 28.—Max Lynar Loudon, known to the federal authorities as "Count" Loudon, told Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday a remarkable story of a plot formed among German reservists in the United States to invade and seize Canada for the kaiser. Loudon made these revelations after Judge Rosalsky had sentenced him to the penitentiary for bigamy. He described the plan to invade Canada, with himself in command of 150,000 German reservists.

Planned Quick Invasion

According to Loudon, a group of wealthy German-Americans created a fund of \$16,000,000 with which to equip the expedition. As early as October, 1914, he said, they engaged him, because of his superior knowledge of military tactics, to lead the invasion. Many secret meetings were held in New York and plans for the quick mobilization and equipment of a full army corps were completed. The invasion was to take place this spring.

Last summer the count, according to the story he told, became convinced that such an enterprise would implicate the United States. Being a naturalized citizen and "devoted to the preservation of democratic principles and American institutions," he decided to relinquish his command to some less scrupulous individual.

Cleared His Conscience

Then, to clear his conscience, he hastened to Washington and had a conference with Former Secretary of War Garrison, to whom he submitted the plans for the invasion as he had worked them out, to the minutest detail. He urged the secretary to make use of them in event of war between the United States and Great Britain. He also warned Mr. Garrison that the same army which was being secretly mobilized would turn its guns on the United States if there should be any break between this country and the kaiser.

The plan as developed involved the organization of four divisions to comprise an army corps of 150,000, including two regiments of artillery and a regiment of sharpshooters. One division was to be mobilized with New York as a centre, another with Philadelphia as headquarters, a third at Buffalo, and a fourth divided between Detroit and Milwaukee.

Movement to Border

Assuming the disguise of "singing societies" and "scheulzen vereins," vast bodies of German reservists were to move within ten days' notice from the various centres to the border of Lake Ontario for a "scheulzen saengerfest."

The leaders of the expedition had arranged to circulate throughout that part of the country advances notices of the saengerfest. If apprehension could not be allayed they even intended to sing, for, according to Loudon, a German could "sing or shoot at a moment's notice." Once assembled in full force, 120,000, with the rest held in reserve on this side of the frontier, they were to embark some dark night on a fleet of eighty-four excursion boats. On board they were to find a full supply of arms, uniforms, rations, etc., etc.

24 Hours Would Do

As to the seizure of Canada itself, that was simplest of all. According to his plans, one section was to land at Windmill Point, another at Port Hope, another at Kingston, and a fourth at Windsor. After these four divisions had effected their landing and cut all lines of communication which might be utilized by the Canadian forces, Loudon, at the head of a fifth division, intended to embark from Cornwall and move on Ottawa. Within 24 hours, he assured Mr. Hinton, the Canadian forces would be either prisoners or annihilated, the Welland canal destroyed and the whole of Canada within the power of the German invaders.

"It is so simple that—I cannot tell you how simple it is," said Loudon. "It can be done any day and if I had stuck to it, I tell you, I could have done it."