TO SEEK INDEMNITY He Will Ask Germany to Exact Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Additional From Canada for Damages

definitely on

KALTSCHMIDT PLANS

that rather crucial question. pa and the others had tesified that it was he who incited them to dynamite buildings in Windsor? "I was the only one with whom

neglected to speak

they had come in contact. It was easy for them to lay it on to me." said ,Kaltschmidt. It amused him. It was so petty. If he went into the war it would not be on so small a scale. They "would know all about it," said he. "I am, as it were, on the top of it, I can see the absurdity of it."

in his somewhat vituperative interviews in the Detroit press he had

How then had it come that Res-

Expects an Indemnity. Would he go into the Canadian courts and fight his case. tainly not. They were the courts of an enemy country. He had nothing to do with them. He would say nothing about the case. The time for that had not yet

come. It would come. Then would have a lot to say. That would be at the end of the war, and that was not far off. Then he would de-mand \$200,000 damages for the ef-fect of the charges on his financial credit. "You go to the bank with a charge like that against you and see what they say," said he. "If a charge like that against you and see what they say," said he. "If a complaint is laid before my government and 'they find that it is justified, they will see that it is included in the indemnity." He evinced no doubt as to who would pay indemnity at the end of

Sorry for Canada, Mr. Kaltschmidt was not in a bel-

to His Credit From a Staff Reporter.

Detroit, Oct. 19.—Mr. Albert sorry for Canada. He was tired. He Kaitschmidt, when interviewed here leaned his head against his hand by a representative of The Dally through the cream the News, denied absolutely that there was any foundation for the chargest laid against him in the true built will be the head of the same that the control of the same that the same t

Beginning to Emigrate.

"It was bad business for Can-uda," said Mr. Kaltschmidt, He shook his head sadly.
"You do not know what you are fighting for. When the war is over then you will know the facts." It was too bad that the censorship of England had kept back the facts The people should have known the

worst. He knew the facts. He read the Canadian papers, and he knew how misleading were the statements which had been given to the English and Canadian public. statements had always been con-firmed by the facts, said he.
"You should demand the facts
The English people generally get what they want when they are in

earnest about the censorship. You do not know what muddles have been made. It is pitiable."

The interview attributed to him

The interview attributed to him in a Detroit newspaper was a cor-rect statement of what he had said declared Mr. Kaitschmidt. The cap tion said that he "paid his respect to the British Government in a tor-

"the only way Canada would ge him was by kidnapping and drug He began the interview by stating that he had nothing to say, and ended, it by saying, ingenuously enough, "Why I have done all the talking."

Berlin's

Then, with a sigh of relief. he

ligerent mood. He was pensive and