

PLANNED RAID UPON CANADA

Captain Von Papen Also Had a Scheme for Inva- sion

HOPED TO CHECK AID TO BRITAIN

Sailing of Troops From Val- cartier Removed Pur- pose

London, April 22.—An outline of German schemes to invade Canada, to raid Canadian border towns and to dynamite railway junctions, elevators and canal locks is given in a lengthy sworn statement by Horst von der Goltz, secret agent of the German Government, who is now in the United States in custody. The statement which has just been issued by the British Government is accompanied by a memorandum from the British authorities. This tells of von der Goltz's identity and the manner of his arrest in England. It states that when von der Goltz was shown a check signed by Captain von Papen, former military attache of the German Embassy at Washington, which had been seized at Falmouth, he admitted his endorsement, and asked to be allowed to make a voluntary statement. He was thereupon given writing materials and spent the night of January 31 in compiling a statement, which he afterwards swore to. It adds: "Von der Goltz's statement finds detailed corroboration in the von Papen checks, which he cannot have known were in the possession of the British authorities."

What Statement Says.

The statement of von der Goltz as given out by the Government is in part as follows:

"On August 3, 1914, I left the Mexican army on leave and arrived at El Paso, where Consul Kuck directed me to report to von Papen. After visiting Washington I arrived in New York in August.

"I visited Vice-Consul Kraske, who suggested that I avoid being seen about the Consulate, and he would notify me when to meet von Papen. A few days later I met von Papen. I was asked my opinion of a scheme suggested by a certain Schuhmacher for raiding Canadian towns on the coast of the Great Lakes with a motor boat armed with machine guns. The proposal later was rejected owing to the Embassy receiving unfavorable information about Schuhmacher.

"I was then requested to assist in a scheme for the invasion of Canada by a force recruited from reservists in the United States, aided by German warships then in the Pacific.

"This scheme, which was proposed by Von Papen and Boy-Ed, later was abandoned on the advice of Bernstorff.

To Terrify Canada.

"Next, Von Papen asked me to confer with two Irishmen, who proposed the dynamiting of railway junctions, grain elevators, and the locks of the canals connecting the Great Lakes. It was hoped thus to terrify Canada, preventing the Dominion from aiding the Mother Country.

"I received the Irishmen, who brought maps and details of the plan. Before going to Baltimore to consult Consul Leuderitz regarding the scheme I employed one man, Charles Tucker, alias Tuchsheimer, as an assistant. I then went to Baltimore and consulted Leuderitz, who obtained a passport in the name of Taylor. He also introduced me to the captain of a German ship at that time in the harbor, proposing that I make use of part of his crew and one officer.

"Returning to New York, I selected three men to assist me, and acquainted them with part of the details of the scheme. I received a check from Von Papen, which was cashed for me by Mr. Stallford, a member of a German club.

Getting the Dynamite.

"Regarding the material, arms, and dynamite needed, Von Papen informed me that Captain Tauscher, of Krupps' agency, had agreed to furnish them. I saw Tauscher. He gave me a letter of introduction to the Du Pont Powder Company, recommending B. H. Taylor & Co., and supplied me with an order to the man in charge of dynamite barges lying in New York harbor.

"Tauscher told me he would send pistols by messenger to Hoboken, to be delivered there to one of my agents at a certain restaurant.

"In order to get dynamite it was necessary to hire a motor-boat in New York and put the dynamite aboard in suitable cases. After getting the explosive I went by taxicab with two suitcases to a German club and saw von Papen. I then took the dynamite to my rooms, where I also kept a portion of the arms packed in a small portmanteau. The remainder were in keeping of two agents, one being Mr. Inritzen, the discharged purser of a Russian steamer, the other a Mr. Busse, a commercial agent, who formerly lived in England.

"The only other agent I employed was C. Covani, who attended me personally, Tucker not being entrusted with any of these things.

"Two or three days later I received from von Papen at his rooms at the club in the presence of Fritzen and Covani a supply of generators and wire, which I took to my rooms in a taxicab. A few days later we left the Grand Central station for Buffalo, Fritzen, Busse and Tucker taking care of the munitions, Covani attending me."

"In Buffalo, I hired rooms at 189 Delaware avenue. I had the dynamite brought there and spent some days gathering information about the precautions taken by Canada. Then I myself and my agents went to Niagara Falls, N.Y., September 15.

"While still in Buffalo, I received a telegram from von Papen, signed Steffens, informing me that a lawyer, John Ryan, had money and instructions. I received the money, but no instructions. Being thrown on my own resources, I determined to reconnoitre the terrain where I wanted to act, but on the 25th Ryan summoned me.

"Having received privately information that the first Canadian contingent had left Valcartier camp, I knew I should be recalled; as the object of my enterprise was thus removed. Ryan handed me a telegram of recall.

At Niagara Falls.

"As my funds were insufficient, I discharged Busse and Fritzen at Buf-

falo and left the munitions in the keeping of an aviator, who was manager of Fels' Restaurant at Niagara Falls, and returned to New York.

"Von Papen now directed me to proceed to Germany. He said he would arrange with Count von Bernstorff for my passage. I paid off Covani, directing him to remove from the house at 113 or 115 Fifteenth street, New York, two suit cases filled with dynamite. I sailed the eighth of October for Italy. Since that time I have had no communication with von Papen."

Watched by Police.

Vonder Goltz appends to the above statement "some facts possibly of importance," including the following:

"Information, the accuracy of which I have no reason to doubt, makes me believe that the United States secret service knew about the matter from beginning to end. I was watched in New York, Baltimore and Buffalo. I told von Papen so. He said the men had orders to watch me, but on no account to interfere.

"I received no remuneration except expenses, which only once was paid by cheque, all other payments being in United States notes. I was frequently present when von Papen received information from and paid money to men who came to see him about matters connected with German, Irish and other associations. Von Papen told me he was short of money until Dr. Dernberg arranged matters."

The statement ends as follows:

"I make these statements on the distinct understanding that the statements are not to be used against me; that I am not to be prosecuted for participation in any action directed against the Allies, and that the promise has been made to me that I am not to be extradited to any country where I am liable to punishment for political offences made on behalf of His Majesty's Government."