

ASK FOR DEPORTATION

OF SOLOMON ALMAZOFF

Crown Concludes Case Before Immigration Board—Decision This Morning

The crown, at the conclusion of the Almazoff hearing yesterday, asked for an order from the Immigration board for his deportation under Section 11 of the Immigration act, in that he had by a speech on May 2 in the Liberty hall tried to create a riot and usurp government powers. The decision of the board will be given at a special session to be held at 10.30 today.

A. J. Andrews in asking for the order stated that direct and convincing evidence had been given by Daskaluk as to the meeting on May 2. "No language I can conceive would be more likely to cause a riot or bloodshed than that used by Almazoff on that occasion," declared Mr. Andrews in his address to the board. The evidence of Daskaluk, he said, was corroborated by the other witnesses. He stated that the telegrams sent by Almazoff to a New York paper named "Forward" showed an antagonistic attitude towards the men who tried to keep things running in Winnipeg during the strike.

Marcus Hyman, appearing for the accused, in his address declared that it would be a miracle to convict Almazoff on the evidence before the board. The star witness for the crown, Daskaluk, he said had shown a most elementary understanding of English and had shown the board that he was incapable of understanding many of the words used by Almazoff in his speech on May 2. The witnesses for the defence, on the other hand, he said, were educated men, one of them being Professor D. E. Durkin, of Manitoba university, who testified that during his acquaintance with the accused he had never heard him make any Bolshevistic utterances.

The feature of yesterday's sitting was a lengthy statement by Almazoff, during which he declared that an order for his deportation would be more than an order, it would be his death sentence. Even then he declared that if he had the slightest doubt about his innocence he would submit to the order. He was sure, however, he stated that he had never tried to cause a riot or usurp governmental powers. He had he said been under arrest for 60 days, but would not grudge that if the board would give him the privilege of being a free man in the country he had chosen as his home. He protested his loyalty and stated that he had offered his services during the war.

Following the speech by Almazoff the board discussed the telegrams sent by Almazoff to New York.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hyman's address and following a short deliberation the board stated that they would like to hear the evidence of William Ivens, who spoke before Almazoff at the meeting May 2. Mr. Hyman stated that he was perfectly willing to produce Ivens as a witness provided the crown confined their cross-examination to the meeting in question. A. J. Andrews, for the crown, refused to limit the examination or to allow Ivens to be examined by the board itself without an examination by the counsels for the defence or prosecution. A deadlock ensued and the matter was dropped the evidence of Mr. Ivens being left out of the case.