

ZIRZOW IS CALLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Was Working For Nine Dollars and a Half a Week

UNDER ARMED GUARD

Says He Went to Nerlich to Get a Job

Arthur Zirzow, interned at Kingston, guarded by men in khaki, was the first witness called by the Crown at the resumption after lunch of the trial of Emil Nerlich for treason. He had lost much of the dapper appearance that marked him when he gave evidence at the previous trial.

He said he had come to Toronto in May, 1914, and had been employed at the Canadian Chewing Gum factory.

"How were you making things go? How were you getting along?" asked Mr. W. C. Mikel, K.C., Crown Counsel.

"Oh, not very well."

"What wages were you getting?" asked Mr. Mikel.

"Nine dollars and a half a week."

Zirzow said he had been to Mr. Nerlich's office in October.

Mr. Mikel—"By appointment?"

Zirzow—"No! No! I was told that any German who wanted a job should go to him."

Mr. Mikel—"Had you any paper with you when you went to the office of the accused?"

Zirzow—"I had my discharge with me."

The document was identified.

"Did you show it to the accused?"

"Yes."

He had not shown the other documents in the hands of the Crown to Mr. Nerlich, said Zirzow.

Name and Address Only.

A document was produced and shown to Zirzow by Mr. Mikel. "Did you write that document?" asked the Crown counsel. It was written in German.

"I wrote my name and address, 5 Jones avenue."

"Who wrote the rest of the document?"

"Mr. Nerlich, I guess. I did not see him write it."

The document was not read. It was found in Mr. Nerlich's possession.

Zirzow said he had seen Nerlich again, this time by appointment.

Mr. Mikel—"Was it at the first meeting that Mr. Nerlich asked you to have dinner with him at the Prince George Hotel?"

Zirzow—"Nien, the second."

The letter from Zirzow's sister blaming him for not having slipped over to the United States and go to Germany to join the forces of the Fatherland, was then produced and identified by Zirzow.

"I don't object to the letter going in, but I do object to the translation," said Mr. L. F. Hellmuth, K.C., who with Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., and Mr. G. Mason, appears for the defence.

Translates Letter.

Zirzow then began to translate the letter himself.

He began speaking rather fast. Mr. Mikel stopped him. "You are a stenographer yourself?" he asked. "Yes." "Then you should have consideration for the court stenographer." Zirzow then proceeded

with painful slowness to translate the letter.

"This is a very slow way of proving this," said Mr. Justice Sutherland. "Surely an English translation could be agreed upon."

"I would not think of accepting Detective Maurer's translation," said Mr. Hellmuth when Mr. Mikel said Mr. Maurer was well acquainted with the German language.

Mr. Mikel suggested that the Detective and Mr. Hoffmann get together and agree upon a translation.

"You will probably take longer discussing it than in making a translation in this way," said his Lordship. "Go on."

Mr. Mikel asked Zirzow to underline the part which referred to his being shot if he left the country.

"I don't want the original document marked," said Mr. Hellmuth.

This letter had been read to the jury by Mr. R. H. Greer. At the opening of the trial.

Meaning of Word.

A sort of three-cornered discussion took place over the German word for "festering." Zirzow asked Detective Maurer. Mr. Nerlich shook his head over "bealed slowly and confidel "festering" to Mr. Mason, who passed it on to Zirzow.

"Who signed the letter?" asked Mr. Mikel.

Zirzow—"What is signed?"

"Whose name is at the bottom?"

"No one's."

"Was it written by your sister Marquerite?"

"Yes. That is her name there."

"Every German learns English in the Old Country," said Zirzow, when asked by Mr. Mikel where he had learned the language. He said he had learned stenography in Canada.