

WILL DEPORT THREE ALIENS

Revolutionists, Two Germans
and a Russian, Held by
Local Police

LITERATURE IS SEIZED

Documents Read of Ship-
ments of Weapons
to City

Three revolutionists, two Germans and a Russian, picked up quietly by the police on March 28 last, are to be deported to Germany and Russia, respectively. They are Otto Ewert, age 30, alias Arthur Ewert; Lita Zaborowska, age 27, alias Annie Bancourt, Mrs. A. E. Brown and Mrs. Ewert, and Lieb Samsonovitch, age 24, alias Samson, Black and Charnie. There will be no trial. Under the terms of the new act they will just be placed on board ship and kept under guard until they are set down in their own country.

The German and his pseudo wife were surprised at their rooming-house. Among their effects were three brand new Colt automatics, one small German weapon and a plentiful supply of cartridges. So quickly, however, did the police burst in upon them that there was no attempt to use them. In addition a quantity of Bolshevik literature, including the Communist platform, one of the articles of which is the overthrow of constituted government in Canada, were found. Part of a German officer's uniform, puttees and knapsack, were found in Ewert's grip. Charnie was picked up in a downtown restaurant.

Foreigners Implicated.

Letters and literature found in the room implicate some hundreds of Toronto foreigners in active revolutionary efforts. Some of them speak of shipments of weapons arriving, and the police say they know that there have been some shipments of revolvers, in lots of tens and twenties. How many deadly weapons similar to those found in Ewert's possession have been distributed they do not say.

Charnie and Lita Zaborowska are in Toronto Jail, and Ewert is some place else which the police do not wish to name. Since his incarceration Charnie attempted to communicate with comrades outside by handing a girl visitor a note which, although at first glance senseless, means, reading between the lines, that he fears he is to be deported into Kolchak's territory in Siberia, and that unless some big demonstration is made in Canada and New York on his behalf, he is doomed. This is what he wrote: "(1) Dying by degrees; (2) Kolchak, Siberia to !!! (3) Nothing will reach N. Y. except by Press; (4) continuous daily big demonstration, Moscow comrades to go along parallel to me; (5) hurry to N. Y. instruction to make noise, without it I am doomed; (6) get money together for me. Act at once."

Among those implicated by the literature found in possession of the prisoners is a Toronto printer, who, the police believe, printed all the revolutionary literature which was distributed last winter. Among a huge list of others there are only two or three Britishers. The others are mainly Russians, Jews, Finns, some Italians and Polacks.

Woman Outspoken.

There was no hesitation on the part of the prisoners to confess to revolutionary sympathies. The woman, the police say, is the most outspoken in her statements. "Certainly I'm a revolutionist," the officers declare she said when arrested.

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Ewart, the German, they say, is more taciturn and looks a little simple, but when one of the officers said something to him concerning the allied victory he vehemently retorted, "Never mind Germany. She is all right. All that is the matter with her is there are traitors in her Socialist party." Charnie's greatest fear is that he is to be sent to Russia. He has cried like a child, the police say, at the prospect of being deported to Russia. "Any place but Russia!" he exclaimed to officers interviewing him.

Charnie is well known in Toronto and is well educated. He attended Columbia University for three years and was expelled for seditious utterances. He took court action to compel the authorities to let him return but was defeated. He tried Yale and then Harvard and was refused admittance. He is said to have stolen into Canada in August, after having been refused admittance once at St. John, N.B. He has delivered addresses at Broadway Hall, at the unemployed demonstration in Queen's Park and in front of the City Hall, when Watson and Cheeseman, Socialists, were sentenced. He was one of the leaders of the crowd who the same day had to be expelled by the police from the Labor Temple.

Ewart a Saddler.

Otto Ewart says he came to Canada from Germany in 1914, about the time the war broke out. He went west, then to the United States, and returned again to Canada and has since been employed as a saddler in Toronto making big wages. He is registered as a **alien enemy** and complied with the law in that regard except that he changed his address and told none of the authorities. In spite of the parts of the German uniform found in his room he denies being connected with the **enemy** forces.

Lita Zaborowska came from Germany to the United States in 1911, and after being refused admittance to Canada stole her way in by going over in a boat to Belle Isle. She is an expert photographer and was employed in a large institution in Toronto where she claimed to be French.

Among the piles of documents the police found is an interesting collection of photographs of all the revolutionary leaders of the world, including Trotsky and Lenin. There were many of men of other nations and some of them in Canada among them individuals residing in Toronto now.

Activities in Toronto.

In Toronto they are said to have formed the nucleus of a Communist party and have attempted to get into the councils of organized labor by means of the General Workers' Union. Meetings have been held regularly in homes on Queen street, Adelaide street and Beverley street.

The Dominion police are said to have assisted materially in the arrest, which was made under the direction of Mr. Albert J. Cawdron, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Dominion force, Ottawa. Detectives Guthrie, Wallace, Young, Levitt and Maurer were the Toronto officers who effected the arrests.