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TAKE ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Goderich Star:—Do you remember "way back when women said of their sisters: "She puts every cent on her back!" Obviously that was before the modern bathing suit was designed, to say nothing of a few other trifles in milady's wardrobe.

Sudbury to Deport Forty Families Now

Some of Them Are Anxious to be Sent Back. Others on Relief are Being Obligated to Leave.

Deportation of foreign-born married men on relief who have lived in Canada less than five years, together with their wives and families, is being carried out by the Sudbury relief department on instructions from the city council, and 24 such families have already been recommended by the relief inspectors for deportation.

In addition, a number of foreign-born families are seeking deportation on their own accord, and it is possible that the total number will be around 40 families. Racially, deportees are divided about equally between Finns, Ukrainians and Serbs and other Slavs.

An immigration official was in Sudbury on two or three recent occasions and approved the deportation of certain groups after investigation. The Sudbury Star says that newcomers even if they have lived in Canada less than five years are not deported if they

have acquired a "stake" in the country, or if they have applied for naturalization. Some living in Sudbury were purchasing, or had purchased, a home when caught in the unemployment wave. These people, it is considered, will make good citizens, and are permitted to remain. Others, however, have no such ties. They are absolutely destitute.

Continuing its reference The Sudbury Star says—"Though times are hard in Canada, some of the deportees object to being returned to Europe, where they evidently feel they will fare less fortunately than here. If they will not consent to be deported the city cuts off their relief, and they must exist some other way. So far only one has maintained his objection to such action, and he left Sudbury with his family. Certain factions, however, are attempting to have deportation proceedings stopped and posters have been stuck up around the city calling on "workers to unite against the wholesale deportation" of their countrymen.

Section 40 of the immigration act provides that any person who "has become a professional beggar or a public charge" may be deported. Formal court proceedings are not required, though proof that the deportee is actually a public charge must be submitted to the department. This proof is usually obtained by the investigator.

The first procedure is to fill out a form giving the name of the person, his residence, the complaint, in this case that "being on relief in the city of Sudbury, he is a public charge," his birthplace, date of birth, baptized at and by, date of baptism, citizenship, port of arrival, date, name of vessel or railroad, name and address of nearest relative or friend in Canada, name of father, mother's maiden name, and history since coming to Canada. These forms are sent in duplicate to Ottawa, and as soon as possible after, an investigator comes to Sudbury. Here he questions the person to be deported. If the person consents to be deported he may remain at home until an escort is provided to take him to Quebec or Halifax, where he is put on a boat for Europe. Procedure in the case of single men has differed somewhat in the past. Most of those deported have either volunteered to return home or have been guilty of some criminal offence. Voluntary deportees are formally charged with vagrancy. They plead guilty in police court and are sentenced to a month in jail. During their term in jail the necessary arrangements are made for their deportation. Their conviction on a vagrancy charge is accepted as evidence that they are public charges."

Sudbury Star:—The difficulties in following a set schedule in penalties for offences against the law, as proposed by a speaker recently at the police magistrates' convention, is demonstrated by the case of a Toronto man, who was convicted of fraud and theft and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. His offence was rendered more grave and deserving of increased penalty by the fact that he swindled aged women.

FANCIFUL FABLES



THE SHIP-BUILDER CHRISTENS HIS BABY

Buying Job Costly to Kirkland Miner

Tried to Buy Job with \$100.00. The Fine was \$50.00 and Costs. Wright-Hargreaves Shows Jobs Not for Sale.

Last week The Advance noted the case of a Kirkland Lake Jugo-Slav who was fined at Kirkland Lake for trying to buy a job. In the reference special attention was given to the remarkable statement of a lawyer in the case who left the impression that the buying and selling of jobs was a common practice in the district. If such a practice is general, as suggested, then it is directly contrary to the desires of the people in general who fully realize the fact that the buying and selling of jobs in any general way means that Canadian and other British people will be out of luck. The British worker is temperamentally opposed to buying his right to work that he gets hot under the collar just to think about it. Further, any organization or individuals in the game of selling jobs are not likely to approach any of the ordinary people of this country. The only one to profit from the selling of jobs is the foreigner. The ordinary worker has not the money to buy a job, nor the type of mind to see a way to get his money back, like the foreigners are supposed to do. The Northern News, of Kirkland Lake, in reporting the case featured some points of special interest. So many of the readers of The Advance are interested in all features of the question that the report of the case as given by The Northern News will be of particular interest. The Northern News says:—"Buying jobs is a practice frowned upon by Canadian laws, and buying jobs in a Kirkland mine—such as John Crenesky, a local miner, admitted trying to do—likewise met with disapproval when Crenesky was assessed a fine of \$50 and costs in Kirkland Lake police court.

"Crenesky, a Jugo-Slovakian, walked into a trap of his own making. Magistrate S. Atkinson observed during a discussion of the case last Thursday, when it was apparent that the miner—who recently had returned to Kirkland from a trip abroad—made so many attempts to pay over \$100 for a job that he was finally accommodated. That is to say he got rid of his \$100. But he didn't get a job on the strength of the "bribe" because the Wright-Hargreaves mine doesn't encourage that sort of thing and Crenesky, instead, was arrested and finally convicted after pleading not guilty.

"The chief witness against the man was George A. Hull, chief accountant of the mine, who accepted Crenesky's money and straightway informed police of the incident when it took place on September 8 at the Wright-Hargreaves mine. The mine company official recalled the occurrence under questioning by Crown Attorney F. L. Smiley, K.C.

"Crenesky was in the office at the mine when I got back from lunch," he told the court. "He said he wanted a job, and that he'd make me a nice present if I got him one. Then he proceeded to hand me a handful of bills I didn't take it right away, but first attracted the attention of one of the office employees. When he offered the money again I took it. He said if it wasn't enough he'd get more."

"The accountant reflected that Crenesky both talked English and understood English, during the transaction. In reply to questions from Albert Serre, counsel for Crenesky, he explained that a notice was posted at the gate at the mine, in English, warning job seekers against trying to buy jobs. To the lawyer's suggestion that it was a trap, laid for Crenesky, the accountant denied this saying that, "The mining company does not make a practice of taking money for jobs," and he inferred that two gamblers had been let out at the Wright-Hargreaves because of violating the rule.

"Ronald McEachren, gateman at the mine, testified that Crenesky approached him several times and asked for work, and had offered money for a job. "He said he'd give me \$100," McEachren recalled. "But I said I could not take it. On several occasions he made the same offer. Finally I sent him up to the office."

"McEachren recalled that Crenesky seemed to understand English well enough. To the accused's lawyer he said that on the final occasion when Crenesky had pressed his case, he wrote his name on a slip of paper with the added information that "this is the man who offered me money" and gave it to the accused when he directed him to the mine company's office.

"Miss Emily Michiel, telephone switchboard operator at the Wright-

pressed on the accountant by Crenesky. "Crenesky, taking the stand, showed he understood English by simple questions addressed him by the magistrate, but later stumbled a bit orally, and the services of an interpreter were used. He readily admitted trying to buy himself a job, and recalled handing over the money. It was to properly support his family, he said, that he wanted work.

"A plea on his behalf was voiced by his counsel who urged that a fine would be sufficient punishment if his client was convicted. The lawyer went on to say that Crenesky knew, as many others did, that other people had got jobs in Kirkland by paying secret commissions and by making presents, and he felt that his client was simply following a practice that, in some respects, was cracked upon as a general one. But it was a trap laid for him by the Wright-Hargreaves mine, the lawyer pleaded, in this case.

"Magistrate Atkinson differed with the attorney.

"It wasn't a trap in the usual sense of the word," the court said. "He treated his own predicament. He didn't walk into it. He was determined to buy a job, and that's how he got into trouble."

"Magistrate Atkinson agreed that there was an impression abroad that 'this sort of thing had been going on,' and he voiced the view if higher-ups were caught taking money for jobs they should be punished as well as the man who hands over money. But it was difficult to get at the higher-ups, the court observed, because the man who got his job that way was afraid to make a complaint for fear he would lose his job by doing so. A case in point, at Timmins, was cited by the magistrate in this connection.

"This is apparently Crenesky's first offence," the court said, "and I will impose a fine of \$50 and costs. He was so anxious to get rid of his money he'll give him a chance right here."

WOMAN ROBBED IN SUDBURY THOUGH CROWD NOT FAR AWAY

Miss O. Chatrand, a maid in Sudbury, was recently held up and robbed at the point of a gun one evening about 0.45. The crime occurred within a hundred yards of the brilliantly lighted C.P.R. station platform crowded at the time with people waiting for the train from the West. Miss Chatrand says she was walking home when a man stepped up to her and asked her something about the name of a street. As she went to reply he stuck a gun against her ribs and ordered her to hand over her purse. Too frightened to make any outcry or resistance the young lady did as she was told. The purse contained \$1.75 in cash and some insurance papers. The robber took the whole lot. Police searched the yards and looked around the city for the culprit who was described as tall and dressed in dark clothes, but were not lucky enough to find anyone to hold as the highwayman.

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Young Men on Trip with Girls Scored by Court

In the Neighbourhood News last week in The New Liskeard Speaker there was the following reference to what may well be termed an unsavoury case: "The trip from Cobalt to Kirkland Lake in August, in which five men and two girls participated, had another sequel in Cobalt police court last Saturday morning, when Clarence Pearce, one member of the party, was fined \$100 and costs on a charge of having liquor in his possession illegally. His four male companions, George Cole, A. Fennah, Jr., Gil Blais and E. Donaldson, were discharged on counts of drinking in a public place, but that against Pearce was amended by Magistrate Atkinson after hearing the evidence given, which included that of accused's mother, Mrs. Mary Pearce. An appeal is likely, W. C. Inch, for the defence, hinted. According to the testimony, Pearce had bought a bottle of cheap grade wine at the Englehart liquor store, and while the girls said this had been partaken of during the rest of the trip, Donaldson and Blais swore the carton had come home intact, while Mrs. Pearce said she had found it unopened in the car when it returned after the journey. The younger girl declared there had been drinking in the car, but her companion said it had taken place only at Swastika. Mr. Inch suggested that the younger girl's evidence should be discredited on the ground that what one witness called a "series of parties" had affected her to a considerable extent. In announcing his conclusion, the magistrate used some caustic phrases, telling the quintet that "if any of you leave this court thinking you are men, you are greatly mistaken." He referred to the case as "a dirty, disgusting situation," told accused they had "not even the decency to take your medicine after dragging these girls all over the country," and said that, while there might be a lack of legal evidence, there was considerable moral evidence of guilt.

Kingston Whig-Standard:—In connection with Miss Agnes Macphail's advocacy of a moratorium on farmers' taxes, it is interesting to note that in 1930 farm taxes for all Canada were at the rate of 43 cents per acre of unoccupied land and 80 cents per acre of improved land. The highest taxes per acre for all farm land were in Ontario, amounting to 88 cents per acre; the lowest in Prince Edward Island at 27 cents.



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