STEERAGE ON ATLANTIC LINERS DEVELOPS INTO 'A SOCIAL MELTING POT'

High Cost of Passage Compels People of All Classes To "Travel Third"-Former Officers, Workmen and Fortune Hunters Make Trip Together.

"third" on an Atlantic liner today one finds gentlemen and peasants, former officers, self-made American millionaires with foreign accent, shy, pretty girls descendants of Central European nobility, workingmen with grimy hands and peasant girls with coarse features and fine broad shoulders.
The steerage has become a social
"melting pot." The high cost of ocean
travel has sent many worthy people to

I was able to study the "third" on the America, a United States passen-ger ship, which carries on each voyage a strange medley of emigrants from all parts of Europe. Up in the first class they were reading Main Street, but down in the third a youth perched pre-cariously on a rail was reading Goethe,

cariously on a rail was reading Goethe, a small group was arguing Einstein, and in the social hall somebody was playing Beethoven from memory.

There was a German flying corps officer, a handsome, well-made youth with a superfluous manner. Stories went about concerning his high descent and his exploits. He was going over with two high spirited police dogs that made life precariously interesting for the steward trying to control them. He had heard that the Americans pay a had heard that the Americans pay a high price for everything—even dogs. Had \$2,000,000 in Bank.

There was a German-born American, with a large farm in the west and \$2,000,000 in the bank. The inspector told me that men of his class often travel third class, because they do not have to dress for dinner or bother about matters of etiquette. On one voyage there were two men in the third who there were two men in the third who could have bought and sold anybody in the first. On the other hand, said the inspector, there are people who will spend their last cent for a first-class ticket because of their social pride.

A typical New York newsboy, born the second of the country back to the

Jugo-Slav, was escorting back to the United States a man and two small children, none of whom spoke English.
The boy spoke perfect German and children, none of whom spoke English.
The boy spoke perfect German and American. Some of the men tried to

Say, I ain't Charlie Chaplin," he in-

down on the musicians, who were playing a sentimental German ballad. "Say," he shouted indignantly, "you ought to be playing American songs We're in American

A young Pole, whom the "third" had nicknamed "the professor," mystified everybody. He had perfect manners, dressed well, spoke many languages, and danced the one-step like an Ameri-

dents were on board; one of them seren-aded the ship every evening with songs in a beautiful tenor, accompanied by his mandolin, on which hung his univer-

sity corps colors.

Stycorps colors.

Sought Rich Husband.

A pretty Bohemian girl was on tour with the avowed purpose of getting a rich American husband. Her fellow countrymen tried to squelch the idea by ridicule, but in a resultant flow of language, she told them that America is the level of correctivity, and that girls. with and of opportunity and that girls
with half her looks have married well.
An old woman with a marked accent

ened to her disapprovingly. Hum! Does foreigners all think dey pick up gold in the streets," she re-marked. "It is not so easy."

I was told that every vessel carries among its third-class passengers, a quota of husband-hunting girls. The war is to blame, of course, for it brought good-looking and fortune-favored Yanks where the poor and amtries had an opportunity to inspect their merits first hand.

The romances that occurred during

the war and occupation stimulated the imagination, and even the tragic stories of the girls who came weeping back across the ocean when they learned that their husbands were not million-aires have failed to dampen the en-thusiasm.

I heard in the "third" of a pretty little Irish dressmaker who had married an American theatre magnate; of a Polish beauty who had won a Jewish millionaire, and of a Czech factory girl who had gone to America and married a big rancher, almost at once.

Many dreams engage the westbound foreigners in the "third," but the dream is more persistent and hopeful than that of the shabby little foreign Cinderella who expects to find for hersel

Put America First. Some of the passengers showed par tial effects of Americanization. The



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clothes, their shoes and their tastes YORK, Nov. 18.—Traveling were Yankee but they still retained the Europe. It was with something of a shock that one heard the Chicago or New York accent come forth from faces

distinctly European.
There were American-born children of alien-born parents, and pride of birth is not often more strongly exemplified than in the manner in which they in-formed you that little Maxie or Vladimir was a native-born Yank.

The "third" had an entertainment and dance before the ship docked. There was some dramatic speech-making, ending with a speech in German by an American who was born in Ger-many.

the emigrants. "You are coming to American aliens and must learn to put America first. Our hopes are ahead of Our eyes are now on the west.

The dancing was lively and the music good, but the inspector said there is a great deal of difference between those coming from Europe to America and the third-class passengers to Europe. Everybody from Europe is so hard up that there is little money to spend for lager and other luxuries. The Europeans are quieter and sadder and do not expect so much as the American not expect so much as the Americans.

Find New World Best.
Probably the best way to cure any Probably the best way to cure any disaffection among our alien-born citi-zens would be to send them back for a visit to "the old country." I saw its successful effect on several who had gone back to Central Europe after the war. One middle-aged woman who had been to Germany danced across the deck when she saw New York harbor, and wept for joy as she pointed out to me where her home was in Brooklyn. She said she would never go back to Europe again.

The poorest emigrants on the northern lines are those from Poland and Central Europe. Physically, however, I was surprised at the splendid develop-ment of emigrants from half-starved countries like Poland; and some of the

I was impressed by the kind and pleasant manner which the American officers on the ship showed to the emiformed them.

His conversation turned mainly to the movies, and he informed me that he 'just loved Tom Mix."

As the ship neared New York he As the ship neared New York he United States and their protocols to United States and their protocols to Johnny Appleseed, and music every day by a band composed of waiters from the first class

> Many Languages Heard. The medley of languages in the steerage makes is resemble a miniature League of Nations. On one side a mother is singing her child to sleep in Polish, and on the other a pair of Bo-hemians are trying to settle the Silesian question, while a little further down a Republican Irishman has become locked in deadly verbal struggle with a loyal

supporter of the crown. The inspector, Italian-born, German-reared American citizen, is a snave and experienced diplomat. I watched him soothe a heated youth who was protest-ing in voluble German that he was a citizen of France; settle an argument that arose over national superiority; cheer up frightened Polish girls, and jest with easy-going German ones; give advice on American laws, customs and prospects for making money and get everybody to dancing and enjoying

Very few emigrants, especially from Central Europe, go without having money sent from America. It is almost impossible in countries where there is a greatly depreciated currency for a working man or woman to save the money required for the passage.

Analysis of Prices Shows Business Depression Improving.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 —Prices in Japan, after falling steadily for 18 months, are now soaring again. The advance is at a rate of about five per

ent a month. Economists are wondering if this s an indication that world business onditions are definitely on the mend. Japan was the first country to have a break in prices. That was in March, 1920. The Japanese price peak,

when it toppled, was 121 per cent higher than in 1913. Starting in Japan, price crashing pread around the world. It reached taly, France and England in April, 920. A month later, American prices

egan falling. mists have reasoned that Japan, first country to have business depression, reflected in falling prices, logically would be the first country where world business improvement would show up, in rising prices.

Wholesale prices in the United States now average about 52 per cent higher than in July, 1914. This is shown by the Department of Labor's latest statistics. It is four points

statistics. It is four points higher than in June.

Consumer's cost of living is 64 per cent higher than in July, 1914, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a rise of two points since June.

The majority of price experts believe

The majority of price experts believe that the upward tendency is only temporary, that the long-range trend of prices is downward. That has been the history of prices since 1790—up 20 years, then down 30 years, irregularly, like the teeth of a saw. Prices are rising in France and

Germany. They are falling in Eng-

Even the Roots of Superfluous Hair Varnish (Entirely New Method; Works Wonders.)

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Are you willing to risk a small amount that may enable you to reach that position?

(Extract from Editorial Appearing in Texas Oil Ledger.)

The investor can ask nothing more when a small-capitalized syndicate takes his money and uses it in an honest effort to get oil. There is a certain element of risk attached to that, of course, but no investor who is worthy the name of man is going to fight shy of oil just because there is some risk attached to it.

The late Jake Hamon took risks when he started in the oil business, but at the time of his death was the largest independent oil operator in the world. Dr. Busey took a risk when he bought out the now famous Busey Well at El Dorado, but he has been offered two million for his haldings. Bill Rowe took a risk when he quit earning good money as a driller and started drilling for himself, but he made millions. The men who bought

Experts Say One of the World'sLargestOilFields 60 Miles From Toronto

(Extracts From Reports.)

H. P. BOSTAPH, OF DETROIT, oil expert, says: "You have one of the best-lying fields I have ever seen; the formation is ideal for pro-

H. W. SHERRICK, OF LANCASTER, OHIO, says: "Any man who considers himself an oil man who will go over your field and will not pick it for a heavy producer does not know his

THOS. HEYS AND SON, ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, TORONTO, say that the oil found in our sands is an amber-colored mineral oil.

FRED BERESFORD, driller of wide experience, working on our No. 1 well, said: "It compares favorably with the best wells I have ever drilled."

P. F. NEWHOUSE, EXPERT FORMERLY WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT in Rouwith the Dutch Government in Rou-mania, says in his report of Oct. 27th: "From the standpoint of my experience, the location of your No. 2 well, and conditions generally, lead me to the conclusion that production of oil in large quantities is practically a certainty.

"I believe this field should produce more oil in any other oil territory of which I have

"The formation has every indication of containing an immense reservoir of oil.

"I would advise any person who has experience in oil development to go and see it for himself."



NUMBER 2 WELL AT SHELBURNE, ONT., NOW DOWN TO A DEPTH OF 2,550 FT.

1. A major anticline 1,460 feet above lake level, 47 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles wide.

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5. Our field is in the basin on top of this anticline.

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Every oil expert who has investigated our development has IN-VARIABLY endorsed our field.

Mr. P. F. Newhouse Says: "Production Practically a Certainty"

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Gentlemen:—I have tested the last sample of sands you sent me, taken from your well at Shelburne at a depth of about 2,530 ft.

These sands tested 55% amber oil. The quality of this oil is equal to best I have ever tested from sands before production is reached.

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Prospectus

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Hundred Thousand Shares of one dollar each.

Directors:—Leslie G. Finch, Oil Engineer, Brantford, President and General Manager; Melvin A. Gough, 43 Victoria St., Toronto, Vice-President; C. D. Secord, Special Representative Canada Steamship Lines, Toronto, Director; S. M. Julian, Toronto, Director; D. C. MacKenzie, Auditor, Canada Steamship Lines, Toronto, Director.

The By-laws of the Company provide that the Directors may produce to allotment from time to time of any subscriptions received, even

The shares subscribed are to be paid for at the time of the subscrip-

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This Company has now 15,000 acres of leasehold on our survey in the Counties of Grey and Dufferin on which to extend our operations.

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Up to date there has been allotted 436,477 shares, of which 200,000

were allotted for the assets of the Mohawk Oil and Gas Company. Auditor:—N. L. Martin, chartered accountant, Toronto, Ont. Dated Nov. 18, 1921.

or agreeing to procure subscriptions for shares.

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1st, 2,050 ft.-38.4% amber oil.

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from sands before actual production is reached."

\$150 Invested (A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Provincial Secretary Now May Mean CANADIAN OIL FIELDS, LIMITED. Incorporated Under the Ontario Companies Act.

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