

GOV'T FORMAL REPLY TO LABOR

Last week we made brief mention of the fact that the Dominion Government had made a formal reply to Labor's request. In a letter to Secretary P. M. Draper of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, the Acting Prime Minister, Sir George Foster says: "The subjects presented to the Government by a delegation representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a short time ago, have been carefully reviewed. It is not usual to make an official reply to submissions of this nature, further than to promise consideration of the questions submitted. Without establishing any precedent I am in this case briefly expressing the Government's views on the subjects you have submitted for its consideration. The permanent military force have not been increased from five to ten thousand as you intimate. Parliament authorized an increase to ten thousand, should necessity require, which I think was a wise precaution. The present establishment is less than five thousand men, the authorized pre-war basis. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is not up to its authorized strength of 2,500 men, even including the Dominion Police, which have been absorbed into it, and both forces have been brought under one administrative head, which will promote both efficiency and economy in this service. Estimates for the maintenance of these forces will necessarily show some increase because of the increased rates of pay. The Order in Council to which you allude were purely war measures to restrain aliens and others from conduct, the effect of which would have tended to curtail and retard Canada's war effort. No loyal citizen had anything to fear from them and a number of these orders were distinctly favorable to labor interests. Your observations regarding possible misinterpretations or misapplication of the amended criminal code are noted. The law, in my opinion, is not susceptible of the interpretation complained of nor has it been so judicially interpreted. With regard to immigration, the Government has already adopted the principle of careful selection of all immigrants, and the number of rejections and deportations reported for the current year is a clear indication of the care being exercised in carrying out this policy. Your suggestion for representation on a Central Empire Board to deal with problems of immigration will not be lost sight of should such Board be created. Your further suggestion respecting oriental immigration and certain deportation provisions of the existing Immigration Act will be carefully considered with a view to determining what action, if any, should be taken.

Death hovers so near

that the beating of his wings can almost be heard.

THERE'S an aspect of Maternity Hospital work among "unfortunates" that is worth remembering.

WHILE loving hands and brave hearts often fight desperately—though not always successfully—to bring mother and babe through the valley of the shadow, the cry of the newly born often awakens the god-planted mother love and softens hearts that before had been hardened to every gracious influence.

I NDEED the Maternity Hospital Work of the Salvation Army is one of the most blessed and encouraging of all.

The Salvation Army

308 Citadels and Institutions in this Territory.—use them!

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Baird & Botterell Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

OWN MANY ACRES OF OIL PRODUCING COUNTRY.

The Canada Petroleum and Refining Corporation, Ltd., set on foot this year a campaign to acquire the Peace River district, recognized as one of the best oil producing districts in Canada. Evidently this they own leases in other rich producing districts, six in all, representing approximately 50,000 acres of land. It is not surprising that the corporation will be very successful and if all prove good the reader can understand the shares in the company will be worth.

FACTS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

The International Labor Office will shortly publish the periodical bulletin provided for in the Treaty. It undertakes also to supply employers and workmen's organizations with as much technical information as possible in order to keep in touch with the organizations from which it evolved, and to make clear its initial activities. It is anticipated that the office will give an account of its daily labors to the members of the governing body, the delegates at the Washington Conference, and to those who are in sympathy with its work. The International Labor Office is already in operation. Its offices at the temporary seat of the League of Nations, in London. Correspondence should be addressed to it at 7, Seagram-Place, Curzon Street, W. 1. Its Director, Mr. Albert Thomas, is assisted in the work of general organization by Mr. J. H. L. Brown, Deputy-Director, and by M. Lemerle, who is acting as private secretary. Mr. Phelan and Mr. Pons are responsible for correspondence with the Governments as well as for the executive work and preliminary organization of conferences. The study of agricultural problems for the next conference has been undertaken by M. di Lima Cagnicelli. Questions relating to seamen are in charge of Commander Crispin of the British Mercantile Marine. Mr. Fardo is in charge of the preparations for the inquiry into Bolshevism, and the preliminary questions connected with it. Finally, an Intelligence Section, under Mr. William Martin, is at the service of all individuals and associations desiring information about the work of the International Labor Office. The first duty of the International Labor Office is to bring into force Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, to be communicated officially to all the Governments, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the text of the conventions and resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference. By the same article of the Peace Treaty the Governments must of course bring the conventions before their competent authorities within a year, or, in special cases, within eighteen months, with a view to their ratification. It will be the duty of the International Labor Office to see that the Governments really take these steps. Further, this office has sent out invitations for the Seamen's Conference to take place at Genoa on the 15th June next, and has communicated to the following agenda of the meeting as adopted by the governing body: Agenda for Seamen's Conference. 1. Application to seamen of the convention drafted at Washington last November, limiting the hours of work in all industrial undertakings, including transport by sea, and, under conditions to be determined, transport by inland waterways, to 8 hours in the day, and 48 in the week. Consequential effects as regards manning and the regulations relating to accommodation and health on board ship. 2. Supervision of articles of agreement. Provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen. Application to seamen of the convention and recommendations adopted at Washington in November last in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance. 3. Application to seamen of the convention adopted at Washington prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age. 4. Consideration of the possibility of drawing up an International Seamen's Code.

BOLSHEVISM SCORED BY PRODUCING

Continued From Page One. Even in Russia the real producers of Russian wealth have fled from Bolshevism and accept its presence only because of compulsion. Russia's production has been and is in the products of her land. Russian city industry has never bothered the world. But Russia's wealth is in her land. Russia is an export commodity of vast proportions. Russian industry could not provide for the needs of Russia. Russia's agriculture could provide for the needs of Russia and overflow all Europe in a great stream of abundance. And the Russian peasant, the Soviet productive agent in Russia, has not accepted Bolshevism. Lenin himself complains bitterly of that fact. In November, 1917, three months ago—Lenin spoke before the "First All-Russian Conference on the Work in the Villages." In this conference he questioned Lenin's lament over the obstinacy of the peasant, a lament which Lenin has uttered a hundred times in his dictatorial career. Said he then: "Here we have the most complicated and important problem of Socialist reconstruction on the subject of representation on National Boards of Railway Directors, which, I think, constitutes a satisfactory answer to your representations. Yours very truly, GEORGE E. FOSTER, Acting Prime Minister."

passant is a different kind of entity, more in the nature of a tool. He makes it clear, however, that without peasant support Bolshevism is doomed to fail. His continued: "The victory over Denikin... be the final destruction of capitalism... They will make more than one attempt yet to throw the noose about the throat of Soviet Russia. The peasant, however, has no alternative. He will either accept Bolshevism—or then we shall conquer capitalism—or the least little wavering will bring again the shackles of capitalism." Lenin, here and elsewhere, makes it clear that peasant support and co-operation are something which he has not been able to get either by cajolery or to compel by force and atrocity. And without this "the least little wavering" will bring down his house. In addition to all this, there is the recent utterance of Minister of Economy, Krasin, in the New Europe. Krasin is quoted as having said in the course of a characteristically published in Le Temps, of Paris, and republished in the New Europe. Krasin is quoted as having said: "I still believe in socialism in Russia. Anyhow, neither I nor Lenin." Krasin has held four ministerial positions under Lenin and the Temps writer describes his efforts in each as having been to restore "good bourgeois practices."

There is the situation. It is not blockade and outside opposition that bring soreness and apprehension to the heart of Lenin; it is the failure of the great producing masses within his own realm to rally to the support of his fantastic structure. Throughout the world the actual producing forces of society have not been swayed by the exotic chorals of Bolshevist propaganda. Their hands are too close to the machinery of society to be caught pulling the wrong lever. But that semi-detached body of men and women whose minds are spent in theorizing about the evolution of society and the future welfare of Labor, has been misled by the mad dream of the Bolshevist chair and has fallen in about as was to have been expected. It is a fair measure of Bolshevism—a scheme set forth as the salvation of Labor, yet discredited the world over by the great producing masses of enlightened society. There are some working people who believe Bolshevism is a good. This can not be denied, because they proclaim themselves. There have been some who believed in the L.W.W. There always is a small minority in any national population that will do the erratic thing, that will set itself against the overwhelming majority, but that can not be denied. Bolshevism is a thing conceived by the producing masses. It is a child of abstraction—perhaps partly also a freak and a scourge, the destruction of which is ardently desired by all those millions of people who are close to the roots and beginnings of things and who see clearly because they are close to fundamentals where clouds can not form. Thus it is becoming more and more difficult for the propagandists of Bolshevism to make a case for it, more and more simple for others to record the exact facts against it, and more and more certain that this movement of fanaticism is going to be a menace anywhere outside of Russia, where it was planted in an hour of great misfortune under such circumstances as men had never witnessed.

Reasons Why This Company Deserves The Confidence of Investors

This Company has two aims—first to make money, and, second, to make itself useful in the production of those natural resources which are so urgently needed in every branch of industry.

Why We Took Up Oil First

There are two reasons why—The first reason, we frankly confess, is because Oil offers the quickest and surest way of amassing big profits. There is no honest way known among men that turns a moderate investment into such tremendously rich dividends so rapidly and with such certainty as real oil wells. The other reason is because a remarkable opportunity came to us. By a fortunate chance we got into touch with parties who had gathered together one of the most valuable strips of oil and leases to be found in one holding in the Burkburnett oil field. These leases control 4,818 acres of land in a strip right through the proven oil producing area. There is scarcely any of this land that will not produce oil. An eminent geologist pronounces that he considers only 3 per cent of this land likely to be unproductive. We secured 1 per cent of this acreage for \$250,000 cash.

What Are These Leases Worth?

Not far from us 36 acres sold for \$1,000,000 cash, and right adjoining one of our lots one acre sold for \$25,000. Our leases could be sold right now for several million dollars profit. Why don't we sell? Because there is more money in operating oil wells than there is in quick turns on leases, and besides, there is not another chance in the world of securing such a location and such a large acreage as we now hold in the wonderful Burkburnett Field. We are extremely satisfied with what we have, and expect a series of wells will be drilling in a very short time.

It Takes Money to Make Oil Wells Profitable

Some have asked why we sell our stock. "If it's good, why don't you keep it?" For the same reasons that, at this very moment, the Standard Oil constituent companies are seeking more capital; the Royal Dutch Co. is seeking more capital; the Texas Company, the Sinclair Consolidated and, in fact, scores of big prosperous oil concerns are seeking more capital. It takes big capital to make big profits. No one who has offered at par, but at a considerable premium, which emphasizes the value of being shareholders before the price advance. No individuals with business sense have idle money enough to finance these demands, and, if a person were to sell securities to provide cash for these enterprises it would hurt the security market. No, the only feasible way to have public support and to give the public a chance to help finance the project and share in the profit.

Will You Join Us in This Attractive Enterprise?

We want Canadians to have a chance to get some portion of the millions and millions of money that are being made every month in the Texas Oil Fields. We have a dominating acreage in the choicest locality with a cash value in excess of the entire capitalization of the operating company yet to be formed with a capital of \$5,000,000. Shares in Canadian-American Resources, Limited, participate in this company 60 per cent. Holdings in the subsidiary companies, which will give an immediate valuable asset to all outstanding shares.

We Will Soon Start Drilling, and When the Oil Flows the Shares Will Advance in Price

Arrangements are now being considered for a prompt start at drilling. Our Superintendent, Mr. Scarborough, who has spent his life in Texas, and has been in the oil fields from the beginning, and who is interested in our Company, will soon have deliveries of materials on the ground for erecting derricks and putting down holes. He expects to strike oil in nine out of ten holes, and at a depth of not more than 2,200 feet. This makes economical drilling, and reduces the first cost and increases the margin of profit.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RESOURCES, LIMITED

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000 Preference Stock \$15,000,000 Common Stock \$5,000,000

OFFICERS: President—Alexander Alexander, New York City; Vice-President—National Trust and Savings Company, President and Director of other companies; Vice-President and General Manager—L. E. Debye, Toronto, Canada; Vice-President—H. A. Wood, Toronto, Canada; Treasurer and Director—George E. Leighton, New York City; President Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, President and Director of other companies; Secretary and Director—Dr. L. Gordon Bogart, Kingston, Ontario, President Wood Air-Tight Valve Company, Limited, President and Director of other companies.

Directors—Colonel Jacob Ruppert, New York City; President, Ruppert Brewery Company, President and Director of other companies; George B. Gifford, New York City, For thirty years with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Manager of Refining operations; S. W. Jencks, Sherbrooke, Quebec, President Canadian Engineering and Machine Company, Limited, President and Director of other companies; Solicitor—Melvin G. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, 1007 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada; Offices—Toronto, Canada, and New York, N.Y.

The Burkburnett Oil Field

Extracts from the Official Publication of the Fort Worth, Texas, Chamber of Commerce: "On the latter part of July, 1912, a well on the S. L. Fowler farm in the northern part of Wichita County, in the Burkburnett town in Wichita County, was brought in. It had been drilled by a stock company organized by Fowler and his neighbors and capitalized for only \$12,000.00. A production rivaling that of some of the biggest wells was carried at a depth of 1,744 feet. A wild stampede for acreage followed the bringing in of the Fowler well. A well on the Fowler farm, a cost of \$12,000.00, drilled to 1,744 feet, produced 121,000 barrels of oil in the Burkburnett field. In the first part of the year 1913, these companies were bought by the small investors, many of whom respected a rich harvest. During the last year, companies operating in the Burkburnett field and its extension have paid dividends of \$9,880,689, an average of 27 1/2% on the entire amount of their capitalization. In several instances investors received from \$10 to \$25 for every \$100 invested. Wichita County, in which the Burkburnett, Electra and Iowa Park fields are located, produced a new sensation about Nov. 1st, 1919, when a well said to be good for 500 to 1,000 bbls. was brought in, about 20 miles southwest of Burkburnett. Stock in this company rose from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per share in three days. Immediately afterwards, two wells in the Red River Bottom, northwest of the Northwest Burkburnett field, were brought in, proving conclusively that the limit of this field has not yet been found. The magnitude of the operations and of the ocean of oil underneath in the North Texas Oil Field is indicated by the fact that on Nov. 1st, 1919, there were 2,259 drilling wells in the new North Texas field. This number exceeds the wells in the Oklahoma fields and in the Kansas fields. The billion dollars has been invested in the oil leases in Texas." "In the quantity of its production and the confidence of capitalists, it has been conservatively estimated that 1,000,000 barrels of oil per day has been produced in the oil leases in Texas." "Scarcely a week has passed since the first discovery without one or another of the fields being extended or a new pool being discovered. There are eight refineries in Fort Worth City alone. There were under construction and seven more projected which when completed, will give a daily capacity of 165,500 bbls. The price of crude oil is rising. In November of 1919, it was \$1.50 per bbl. Since November, crude oil rose to \$2.15 then \$2. and Feb. 1st, 1920, was bringing \$2.35. Reliable authorities predict \$4 per bbl. in a very short time. This means that at the time these figures were collected, November, 1919, the value of the oil production in the New Texas fields was more than \$280,000,000 per year. Of all the pools in Texas, the largest producing field is Burkburnett, with a monthly production of 24,867,37 bbls.

Statutory Information

The Bylaws of the Company provide that the qualifications of each Director shall be the holding of at least ten shares of the stock of the Company. The Directors who are not salaried officers are allowed a fee of Twenty Dollars for each attendance at any meeting of the Board of Directors. The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten shares and the amount payable on application and allotment is Ten Dollars per share. The Company purchased from Eastern Marshall Ansley, of the City of Toronto, County of York, 1,011 acres of land in the Province of Ontario in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 and 3,499,850 shares of the Common Stock of the Company, of which 50,000 shares were placed in trust to be used for the best interest of the Company as the Directors may direct. An agreement providing for the said purchase was made, dated the Eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1919, and may be seen at the Company's Head Office in the City of Toronto during Business hours. The Company has acquired from Frank Patton, L. H. Spikes, G. H. Beavers, James A. Stephens and C. L. Devereaux of the State of Texas, one of the United States of America, a sixty per cent. (60%) interest in 4,818 acres of oil lands in the Counties of Tarrant and Tarrant, in the State of Oklahoma, for the price of \$220,000.00 cash. The Company has agreed to pay a commission not exceeding Ten per cent. (10%) to persons for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for the shares offered to the public or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares of the company. The estimate of the amount of the preliminary expenses of incorporation of the Company is Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00). The Head Office of the Company is situated at 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Copy of the Bylaws and a list of the Provincial Secretary on the Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1919.

A Large Number of Shares Have Been Sold The Bonus Will be Continued Until Further Notice.

Your subscription right now will be filled on the most advantageous terms. There is no desire on the part of this company to flood the market with shares. We only wish to sell enough to supply us with plenty of working capital. That the public's money is to be used legitimately and wisely can be proved by writing or calling for information at our office. Our Board of Directors stand as a guarantee not only of efficient business methods, but that everything will be straight, fair and above board.

Ask any questions you like about this proposition. When you have our answers, then decide. If your decision is in favor of an investment with us, we will issue shares to you on the following terms:

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES, \$10 EACH. BONUS—ONE SHARE OF COMMON STOCK IS GIVEN FREE. This Bonus Offer may be reduced at any time.

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Dear Sirs:—

Please send me by mail, without any obligation on my part, your Booklet and Illustrated Folder giving full information and cuts from photographs of the Burkburnett Oil Field where your property is located.

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