NEXT GOVERNMENT TO BE FARMER-LABOR ONE.

A. A. Powers, organizer for the U. F. O., in an address to the Independent Labor Party, at Toronto, on Sunday, predicted greater hardships for this country than any Canada had yet known, and he also predicted a Dominion general election in the near future, which would result in a U. F. O.-Labor Government being in power. Mr. Powers suggested that a direct tax should be placed on all unearned increment, on excess profits, on large salaries, and on inheritances, in order to lessen the anticipated hardships.

The reason why the farmers were flocking to the cities, Mr. Powers said, was because farming did not pay. The middleman was getting the profits, not the farmers. The U. F. O., with its agricultural council, had been organized to overcome [illegible] and the federation of farmer associations throughout the Dominion, according to Mr. Powers, would help to prevent the bankruptcy of the nation.

Imprison the profiteers, and tax those people who were burdened with too much wealth, was the cure, Mr. Powers said he would apply for the reduction of the cost of living. Commissions inquiring into prices, he said, merely showed up the profiteers, and the matter was then allowed to drop.

WHY SHORTER WORK-DAY IS NECESSARY.

In the old times when the minimum hours of labor were ten per day and in many callings as high as fourteen and sixteen, and the workers lacked the opportunity they more largely enjoy at the present time, because organized labor has forced a material reduction in the length of the workday, says a writer in the monthly Trade Report of the Provincial Council of Carpenters, there was some excuse for the ignorance of the classes as a result of their lack of education, due to the fact that they were compelled to spend their lives in factories, workshops, mines, on the railroads or at other callings, wherever the means of life, values and profits [illegible] produced. They had no opportunity to educate themselves, for, as a fact, large numbers of the toilers had little if any chance to attend school in childhood, and the drudgery of incessant toil left no desire for improvement when exhausted after a long day's toil, all the workers thought or desired was to secure as much rest as possible to prepare for the drudgery of the following day.

The higher standard of intelligence and citizenship, which prevails today, has been the direct result of shortening the hours of labor and the adoption of the Saturday half-holiday, which has created a larger opportunity for the producers to indulge in recreation and helpful pastimes and to read entertaining and instructive literature, thus ensuring rest for the body, development for the mind, and the upbuilding of both health, intellect and body. Therefore, the agitation for the eight-hour day work-week, is a step necessary to the proper development of the worker and unquestionably must result in materially advancing the standard of citizenship of the mass.

In the new age upon the threshold of which we stand, humanity is destined to count for more than property, and the welfare of the race than the accumulation of profits. Long hours always have and always will stand for a low level of intelligence, while shorter hours [illegible] uplift of the entire army of workers, upon whose contentment and intelligence the stability of the state must necessarily depend. Therefore, organized labor stands on firm ground when it declares and agitates that the hours of labor shall be reduced to keep pace with the ever increasing power of production, until every producer, by hand or brain, shall be guaranteed to earn a livelihood free from the fear of unemployment and with ample time for improvement, recreation and pleasure, when none shall be doomed as in the past to compete with their fellows for the chance to work, but where one and all shall at least be guaranteed permanent employment, a living wage and the opportunity to properly live and develop both their mental and physical qualities as intelligent, self-respecting human beings.

THE LABELITE.

There's a moral in this poem
You can find it if you try.
If at first you fail to see it
You will find it by and by.

You're a union man, I take it,
For you pay your union dues;
But, my friend, is there a label
Of the union in your shoes?

Do you see the union label
On tobacco that you buy?
Or upon your daily paper?
You can get one if you try.

Is the label in the pocket
Of the suit upon your back?
Is the label on the collar—
Or a Chinese spider track?

Do you find the union label
In the sweat band of your hat?
Look and see if you can find it,
Did you ever think of that?

There's a moral in this poem,
You can find it if you try;
If at first you fail to see it—
Ask yourself the reason why.

SOLDIERS NOT TO BLAME FOR INCREASE IN DRUG HABIT.

Emphatic refutation of the charge that returned soldiers were to any large extent responsible for the deplorable increase in the use of opium and other habit-forming drugs was made today by the Federal Health Department, which body is conducting a thorough probe into the drug business in Canada.

Some astounding facts have been brought to light by the Department since it took over the operation of the act on opium and habit-forming drugs some two months ago. Less than 50 per cent. of the drugs used in Canada are necessary.

Another and still more astonishing fact is that children on the streets of at least one large Canadian city have been given drugs with the object of leading them to become drug fiends.

"We have direct evidence of the [illegible] treated," said a department official today.

Reverting ot the returned soldier question, this official said the charge had been made that the men had got into the drug habit while overseas and had carried it back with them. "This has been clearly shown to be entirely false," he said. Asked if the strict enforcement of the Harrison Act across the line had driven many drug fiends to Canada he said undoubtedly it had. "But the department is making conditions such that they will soon go back home," he added.

"There is, however, no doubt that the drug-using habit has been on the increase in Canada during the past year or two it was said. "But we believe the limit has been reached, and with the strict watch we have instituted over every ounce of drugs that comes into the country the evil will soon be on a rapid decline," the official said. The legitimate trade and the medical profession have nothing to fear from the department but with more than half the present usage of drugs unnecessary the department must see that the letter of the law was lived up to.

YOUR PROMISED LAND.

Mebbe we ain't all in clover,
Be we're goin' to play our part;
Got so much for to say grace over,
Dunno where to start!
It's a fine old world
Where the blessings fall,
Till you can't get round 'em all
To count 'em all!
—From the Atlanta Constitution.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

George (affectionately)—"Helen, dear, I've had something hesitating on my lips for some time now and—"
Helen (interrupting)—"Oh, George, how I do hate those little mustaches."
—Lehigh Burr.

MOULDERS' ONTARIO CONFERENCE BOARD TO MEET AT TORONTO IN MARCH.

Hamilton—On March 5 and 6 in the Toronto Labor Temple, the Molders' Ontario Conference Board will convene. In previous years the annual affair has been held in September. President Alec Madigan and Corresponding Secretary Harry Bourne, of Hamilton Local No. 26, at last Wednesday's meeting were elected delegates. There were three nominations. Business Agent William J. Lucas, another Hamiltonian, will attend the conference. In all probability the delegates assembled will decide to appoint an organizer. There's much scope for organizing the molding craft throughout Ontario. During the last year energetic "Bill" Lucas has been a much-overburdened business agent. The question of increasing the per capita tax for affiliated local unions will affords lots of discussion. The Hamilton delegates are given a "loose leg" respecting the matter. A welcome visitor to the new Molders' Hall, 19 1-2 North Macnab street, was President John McKinnon, Local No. 249, Dundas Molders' Union. "Mac" during his discourse congratulated the striking "sandrats" on the magnificent stand they were making. He assured them unstinting financial and moral support from their brothers toiling in the Valley town. President Madigan, in behalf of the membership, expressed the heartfelt appreciation for the splendid assistance rendered them by the Dundas members.

LABOR ORGANIZED TO CONSTRUCT.

Grain Growers' Guide.

That labor is organized not to destroy, but to construct, is the keynote of the article which Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has written fro the Industrial Number. The wage earners would be the first to suffer from the effects of any retarding or destruction of the development of industry. Therefore, as Mr. Moore points out, they have every reason to "co-operate to the full in all measures leading, not only to increasing production, but also to a more equitable distribution of the results of their labor and the establishing of a continually-rising standard of civilization."

Democracy in successful action means wise, foreseeing leadership arising out of the ranks and securing the response which alone can make it effective. This fundamental fact is strikingly in evidence today, on a survey of world conditions, the conditions in lands where such leadership has been lacking serving to emphasize it. Nowhere is this more strikingly true than in the development of organized labor.

BRITISH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

The British Labor Party News Service says that the membership figures of trade unions for the year 1918 have now been announced. At the end of that year 1,220 British trade unions had a membership of 6,624,000 as compared with 5,547,000 at the end of 1917, being an increase of 19 per cent. Of this total perhaps the most significant features were:—

(a) The women membership, which increased by a third and now stands at a million and a quarter roughly.

(b) The agricultural laborers, whose numbers were more than doubled. Hodge has now joined up with the rest of Labor.

(c) The general laborers. The increase is only the last of a series of annual increments which together show that general labor has more than trebled since the beginning of the war.

(d) The black-coated proletariat. There are now 200,000 teachers organized in bodies with trade unionist activities; the Civil Servants are organizing, and the general clerk is at last beginning to look after his own interests and those of his fellows.

(e) The Irish unionists. The exact particulars of their increase is not obtainable from the statistics of the Labor Ministry.

STAY HOME, GERMANS TOLD.

German trade union officials are warning their members against hasty emigration, according to the Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics, which summarizes an article printed by the official organ of the German Free (Social-Democratic) Trade Unions.

The German publication states that the country is suffering so much from lack of materials and an unfavorable exchange that emigration agents can impose on the credulous with offers of membership in fictitious colonizing companies in Mexico, South America, etc.

"Trade unions," it is declared, "should warn their members against hasty emigration. An emigration of peasants will assuredly not be necessary. People possessing from 5,000 to 20,000 marks (the amounts demanded by the emigration swindlers) need not leave Germany, for there is land at their disposal here. German soil offers them much more in the way of a return on their small capital than a wilderness could do. It should also be kept in mind that improvements are being rapidly made in the condition of the agricultural worker here. Abroad the German will be unpopular and will have to fight for his existence.

"Intending emigrants must be warned that they have to except hate and hard labor."

LABOR COST OF SHOES.

Claims that the high cost of labor is responsible for the high retail cost of shoes are answered by Editor Haine of the Shoe Workers' Journal, who says:—

"From authentic information which we have before us we know that the increase in the actual cost of labor in making the better grades of men's shoes has been not to exceed 35 to 40 cents per pair.

"It is true that most of this actual increase in labor cost has come in the last five years, or during the war period, and these are the extreme advances in actual increase of labor cost.

"How many other expenses may be figured as labor cost as a matter of figuring, we are unable to say. We only know our own end of the industry.

"That an advance of not over 40 cents per pair on labor cost does not account for the present price of shoes is obvious. In the case of shoes, labor is not the goat, and is not willing to have the appearance of being the goat.

"Speaking of goats reminds us that goat skin leather is selling at an advance of 500 per cent. over pre-war prices, with calf skin leather approximately the same." Sole leather and side upper leathers are approximately 300 per cent. higher."

Double murder and suicide but---

. . . . . but for the Grace of God.

NOT long ago a shamefully wronged husband started out to do away with his wife and the destroyer of his home.

HE was intercepted, reasoned with, pleaded with. After two days and two nights spent in prayer and meditation through the manifestation of the Holy Spirit he was turned from his intense and terrible passion to a magnificent attitude of forgiveness.

THE instrument through which husband and wife were reconciled—and a ghastly tragedy prevented,—was a Salvation Army Officer.

SUCH a change of heart wrought by the Spirit is not rare in the world-wide experience of the Salvation Army.

308 Service Posts in this Territory. Use them!

SPECIAL SESSION OF BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

On March 11 the British trade union movement will be given a definite opportunity to decide the momentous question as to whether constitutional action or "direct action"—the use of a general strike as a political weapon against the policy of the Government—shall be resorted to in order to compel the Government to nationalize the coal mines.

The date for holding the adjourned special Trade Union Congress in London was decided upon last week at a joint meeting of the House of Commons, of the Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee, and the executive of the Miners' Federation, also the method to be adopted in accordance with the previous resolution of the congress to compel the Government to give legislative effect to the Sankey majority reports.

The Miners' Federation is calling a national delegate conference shortly to decide the policy they will advocate at the congress, and it is expected that other unions will take a similar course. A strong division of opinion upon the alternatives of direct action and constitutional procedure is expected, and several big organizations are understood already to have voted against the strike policy.

President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is in England at the present time awaiting the reopening of the governing body of the International Labor Office, which met at Paris in January and adjourned to meet again at London on March 22. No doubt he will be an interested visitor at the convention and will have important information to impart upon his return to Canada as to the work and progress of the Trade Union movement in the Old Land.

DOMINION POSTAL CLERKS' CONVENTION.

The convention of Dominion Postal Clerks, which opens at the Chateau Laurier on March 22nd, and remains in session for one week, will be attended by over 100 visiting delegates, representing all the principal cities and towns of Canada. The Ottawa branch will be represented by R. E. Hall, F. R. Sparks and E. Littlefield, who were chosen at the last regular meeting.

Among interesting subjects for discussion will be some of vital importance to that branch of the civil service, and the strong probabilities are that resolutions will be passed dealing with issues that are subject to discussion among all civil servants at the present time.

The reception of the visiting delegates is in the hands of Mr. R. E. Hall, chairman, and W. E. Munn, secretary-treasurer.

AGENTS WANTED.

"New Heat Without Coal or Wood." Price $15. Agencies open, 225 West Notre Dame street, Montreal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

An established manufacturing company wants a capable man in every town to open branch office and manage salesmen, $300 to $1,500 necessary. Handle own money, should make $5,000 yearly; prospective sales in every home. Expenses to Montreal allowed when you qualify. Sales Manager Walker, 225 West Notre Dame street, Montreal.

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More Money Made in Profits in Oil Securities Than Any Other Investment in the World

WHEN we say that big profits are made quicker in Oil than in any other industry, probably a majority of statisticians and financial authorities will agree. Not only is the petroleum industry when properly managed, probably the most profitable in percentages, but its volume is amazing, and those fortunate enough to put money into a good oil field and with honorable, aggressive, and experienced associates, make astounding profits in a short time. In offering the public shares in this enterprise, we are bringing to them the largest single holding of Oil well land in the producing area of one of the world's richest oil fields.

The State of Oklahoma owns the strip of river bottom clear to the south bank of the Red River, where the edge of the Texas derricks line up. This strip was withheld from lease by the State until a special Act of the Legislature some months ago placed it (including the 4,818.67 acres held by this company) in private hands for the sinking of wells. The documents giving possession of these leases are held at the head office of the company. It is to the interest of all concerned to start drilling at the earliest possible moment. It takes a month or a month and a half to drill a well, and this quick action means that these wells should be producing oil for sale within two or three months. With this early production, dividends should be paid at an early date. It is the purpose and intention of the managers and directors of this company to pay out in dividends to shareholders all sums that are not needed for re-investment and for new development. No person or persons in any way secures any perquisite commission or advantage other than is stated in the prospectus, all shareholders sharing alike. It is a great advantage to invest in large companies in preference to investing in small companies, as large companies can produce on such a big scale that the amounts needed for extension and further development still leave large sums available for dividends.

THE STORY OF THE BURKBURNETT OIL FIELD

Extracts from the Official Publication of the Fort Worth, Texas, Chamber of Commerce.

"In the latter part of July, 1912, a well on the S. L. Fowler farm on the northern edge of 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 can be drilled at a cost of $8,000 to $12,000. Derricks went up like magic. Small companies capitalized at from $12,000 to $100,000 flourished in the Burkburnett field. In the most part, stock in these companies was bought by the small investors, many of whom reaped a rich harvest. During the last year, companies operating in the Burkburnett field and its extension have paid dividends of $9,880,660, an average of 274% on the entire amount of their capitalization. In several instances, investors received from $10 to $33 for every $1.00 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 $2,500 per share in three days. Immediately afterwards, two wells in the Red River Bottom, northwest of the Northwest Burkburnett field, were brought in, proving exclusively 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, showing that the North Texas field has outdistanced them all, in the quantity of its production and the confidence of capitalists. "It has been conservatively estimated that $1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars) has been invested in 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, five more under construction and seven more projected, which, when completed, will give a daily capacity of 106,500 bbls. The price of crude oil is rising. In November, it was $2.50 per bbl. Since November, crude oil rose to $2.75, then $3, and Feb. 1st, 1920, was bringing $3.50. Reliable authorities predict $4 per bbl. in a very short time. This means that at the time these figures were collected, Nov., 1919, the value of the oil production in the new Texas fields was more than $250,000,000 per year. Of all the pools in Texas, the largest producing field is Burkburnett, with a monthly production of 26,865,757 bbls.

(We do not guarantee the above information, but we obtained it from official sources which we believe to be reliable.)

Canadian-American Resources, Limited

Incorporated Under the Ontario Companies Act; Authorized Capital $50,000,000.00, Divided into 5,000,000 Shares of $10 Each, of Which $1,500,000.00 are 7% Cumulative, Non-Voting Preference Shares, and 3,500,000 Shares are Common Shares.

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What We Are Offering Canadian Investors

We ask the intelligent and conservative investors of Canada to join us in the development of oil wells on our leases in the heart of the producing area in the Burkburnett oil fields. This field is continually blowing in new wells that produce 500 bbls. to 3,000 bbls. of oil a day. Petroleum production of the Burkburnett field (Dec. 1st, 1919), was 93,000 bbls. daily. Since then, scores of new wells have been blown in with enormous production. Recently the enormous production. Recently one of the greatest wells of the Burkburnett pool was blown in on the General Oil Company's "Sparks No. 1" well, which is only a few hundred yards from our propelty. The Wichita Daily Times, the leading daily in Wichita County, where the Burkburnett oil field is located, states in an issue in Jan. 1920, "In the eight distinct oil pools now classified in the Burkburnett district, there have been over 2,000 wells completed since the Fowler discovery in July, 1918. A list of these wells is published, giving the name, date of completion, depth and initial production of each one. Already the production from the wells drilled has paid TWICE OVER the actual cost of drilling, though most of the completed wells have been producing only a few months." Our leases are held direct from the State and are good for five years and are renewable at the end of that period. We secured these leases on very favorable terms. Their present cash value, according to bids for similar leases at public auction, is about $6,000,000.00 or more. That you may know with whom you are dealing, the Canadian-American Resources, Limited, herewith reproduce the statutory information of their company as filed with the Ontario Government, and a list of the board of directors. The Canadian-American Resources, Limited, are only at the beginning of a gigantic plan of commercial development with a charter which enables them to operate in any of the natural resources of Canada and the United States should they offer sufficiently large profits to attract their activities. This Company is not organized for a brief exploitation of oil fields, but has definite plans for wide, comprehensive and thoroughly business-like development of rich [illegible] period. That no inside stock selling can take place is proved by the fact that the common stock held by directors is pooled for 25 years. Shares in this company are expected to have an increasing value as time goes on, and the scope of its operations enlarges. Shares in Canadian Resources, Ltd., should prove a very satisfactory and profitable investment.

[illegible] in Canadian-American Resources, Limited, offer an opportunity to become interested in a well-organized and enterprising company, headed by men of international reputation, of unquestionable integrity and exceptional records of success. These men are putting their energies and their cash into the work. It is through arrangements made by the general manager that the head office of the company is situated in Toronto, and Canadians are given first chance to subscribe in this remarkably attractive offering of shares.

Your application for shares should be sent immediately, accompanied by remittance. Certificates will be sent by return mail.

As a Preliminary, We Give a Bonus of One Share of Common With Every Preferred Share. This Bonus Offer is Temporary, Only a Limited Number of Shares Will Be Offered for Sale, and the Bonus May Be Reduced at Any Time.

Statutory Information

The by-laws 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 Easton Marshall Ansley, of the City of Toronto, County of York, 1,031 acres of land in the Province of Ontario in consideration of the sum of $500 and 3,499,950 shares of the Common Stock of the Company, of which 1,750,000 shares was 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, I. H. Spikes, G. H. Beavers, James A. Stephens, and Clay Donovan, of the State of Texas, one of the United States of America, a sixty per cent. (60%) interest in 4,818.67 acres of oil lands in the Counties of Cotton and Tillman in the State of Oklahoma for the price of $290,000 in 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.

The Head Office of the Company is situated at 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Copy of the prospectus was filed with the Provincial Secretary on the Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1919.

Fill in this Coupon and mail it with your remittance. Certificate will be forwarded by return mail.

Literature giving further information on request.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RESOURCES, LIMITED,
1006 ROYAL BANK BUILDING,
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Dear Sirs:—As the number of shares to be sold is limited, please reserve for me . . . . shares at $10 per share, with an equal number of shares of Common Stock as a bonus, fully paid and non-assessable. Enclosed find my cheque (draft or money order) for $ . . . . . in full payment.

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