

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

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SOMETHING MISSING.

At the Imperial Press Conference, recently held at the Capital, it would appear at first glance that every section of the publicity end of general news had its attendant drawn from all quarters of the British Empire.

The omission may have been in the nature of oversight and no other motive may gain credence. True, there was direct Labor press representation from overseas, front rankers in the trade union movement, but this only accentuates the right of the Canadian Labor press to have similar consideration.

The next conference may see this oversight remedied, finding the workers' voice of Canada in conference with the Empire's news purveyors, to which there may be no question of right from any section or objection from any individuals who attend a gathering of such importance as the Imperial Press Conference.

AROUND THE CLOCK.

With the present situation of the Labor movement looming large on the political horizon of having its representatives elected to the legislative houses in strength, through being the standard bearers of the popular party and platform, along with their co-partners the Farmers' party, an interesting period of its history is at hand.

All signs are showing that this is the growing period of the workers' party, and, although no barriers against converts may be erected, a thought in season would be in seeing that as few opportunists as possible are among the recruits, and especially should positions of responsibility in the party be in the hands of associates proven by time.

An incident such as this will not be lost sight of, and that the firing element will find little encouragement from the Dominion workers' party of today is a safe prediction. Not only will the political sporting-chance individual find a chilled reception but the Soviet-red advocate will be placed in the same ineffectual category, as neither may be allied with the party when false steps mean disaster, and the period shows that straight candidates and correct movements are signals of success.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

MT. HAMILTON WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY.

At the last meeting of the Mount Hamilton Women's Labor Party, held in the Mission Hall, there was a large attendance of members, marked interest now being centred in the forthcoming bazaar.

UNITED WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETS AT HAMILTON.

At the home of Mrs. J. Inman, Gibbon avenue, the Hamilton representatives of the recently organized Ontario United Women's Federation assembled to consider matters in connection with the organization.

GOMPERTS' WAGE STAND STIRS LOW WAGERS

No Recent Statement Has Caused Such Comment.

No recent statement by President Gomperts has caused such comment as his declaration that the trade union movement will meet the needs of the people.

WHY THE MINERS STRUCK

The failure of the United States bituminous coal commission to adjust wages of certain classes of mine workers is the cause for the miners' strike in Illinois and Indiana, said President Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

REPORTS FROM TORONTO SUBURBAN RAILWAY'S BOARD

An increase in wages of 15 per cent to electrical workers employed by the Toronto Suburban Railway is recommended by a majority report of the board of conciliation.

UNION'S PEACE PLANS GRATIFY MEXICO

International Trade Union Leaders Welcomed in Mexico.

Mexican officials appreciate the efforts of the A. F. of L. to keep peace between the United States and Mexico, says Organizer Ibar, writing to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison.

In a lengthy review of conditions along the Rio Grande River, the southwestern unionist says: "Mexican officials speak very highly of the many things that the American labor movement has done to keep the people of Mexico and the United States from going to war."

"The consuls of Mexico in the state of Arizona has specific instructions to safeguard the welfare of Mexican laborers by all possible means. The officials of the A. F. of L. as well as any and all kinds of representatives of our labor movement are cordially welcomed by the officials of the Mexican Government."

"We were welcomed in a magnificent manner," reports Organizer Ibar, "at the border town of El Paso, Texas, with the request that we discuss with the unionists any and all labor problems that may be brought to my attention. One of the first acts of my Government is to help in the laboring masses of my country."

General Obregon gave the trade unionists a letter of introduction to the general secretary of the A. F. of L. and then said this: The A. F. of L. and then said this: The (Mexican) presidential election takes place on the fifth day of September of this year. If I am elected president of Mexico I shall be very glad to welcome a delegation of Mexican and American labor representatives to my office.

METAL TRADES DULL IN CANADA—BUSY IN U.S.

"Business Agent 'Dick' Riley, International Association of Machinists, returned to his office on Friday after a tour of the many I.A.M. district branches. To the C.I.P. representative he mentioned that already on this side of the border there was a slump in the metal trades, particularly in Toronto, the result being much unemployment."

BAN ON LABOR OFFICIALS AT CHIPPAWA AND WELAND?

"Yes, it's quite true, international trades union organizers, business agents and officials have not only been barred from the Chippawa development works but forbidden to work on the job."

MOTHERS' PENSION BOARD APPOINTED.

The three members of the Mothers' Pension Board, established at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, were appointed on Tuesday.

DEBENTURE BYLAWS.

Notice is hereby given that the following bylaws of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa were passed by the said Council on the 28th day of August, 1920, and that same were registered in the Registry Office of the said City on the 5th day of the said month.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

STARVING THE D.S.O.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition of work by disabled ex-soldiers, at Westminster, England, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice instanced several cases of distress which had recently come before the Officers' Association. One officer, he declared, commanded by the King to go to the Palace to receive his D.S.O., had to pawn his silver watch in order to buy material to get his clothes cleaned.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INTERESTS BEING PROTECTED.

"The interests of returned soldiers and the interests of the Soldiers' Settlement Board are inseparable," declared W. J. Black, chairman of the board, during an interview last week.

LETTER CARRIERS TO MEET AT PETERBORO.

The 18th annual convention of Letter Carriers will be held in Peterboro on Sept. 24 when 20 resolutions will be proposed, one of which will ask the Government for an appeal board.

Character and Beauty of design. Excellence of workmanship. 'HEIRLOOM' PLATE made by CANADIAN W.M.A. ROGERS Limited. Made in Canada by Canadian workmen.

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SCHOOL AGE IN ONTARIO TO BE COMPULSORY UP TO 16 YEARS.

In some quarters the coming into effect of the Adolescents' School Act, as announced by Hon. R. H. Grant on Monday is not thought to have the wide application that a reading of the bill indicates. After September 1, 1921, the act requires every child, except those specially provided for, to continue at school until he or she reaches the age of sixteen.

WILL RALLY WINNIPEG PAINTERS TO INTERNATIONAL.

Joseph Hunter, International Painters' organizer, is in Winnipeg, where he will start an organization campaign. Since the general strike last year, a noticeable slackness among painters to affiliate with any labor organization has been apparent.

Canadian Shoes Limited Manufacturers of Women's High Grade Welt Shoes Toronto, Canada. Trade Mark: Nadia, Adian. DEMAND THIS LABEL.

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Keep the Machinery Going The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fall. Belts that make the longest run with the least repair and adjustment are the workman's best friend. No lost time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER LIMITED (P.M.S.) PAPER MILL SPECIAL TORONTO-CANADA BELTS Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd. Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

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The Electric Steel & Metal Co., Ltd. WELLAND, ONT. High-Grade Steel Castings—Carbon—Manganese—Chroms.

ANGELO APRILE 198 MAIN STREET EAST TORONTO. The Leading Fruit Market of East Toronto. Beach 1521.

SILVER Over 20,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Quebec Mining Corporation NORTH TEMISKAMING, P.Q. Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I hereby subscribe for _____ Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION" at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to _____ Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment. Please issue my Shares Certificate and send it to my name and address. Witness _____ Signature _____ WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.

Legal Protection For Agricultural Workers.

(By Dr. di Palma Castiglione, International Labor Office.)

In the course of the sitting of the International Labor Legislation Commission of the Peace Conference, the wish was repeatedly expressed that the Permanent Organization of Labor should extend its action so as to embrace agricultural laborers. One of the strongest arguments in favor of making two the number of the Government delegates to the conference was that in this way the governments of the adherent states could nominate as one of their direct delegates either an agriculturist or some person with special competence on the questions of the protection of agricultural laborers.

Moreover, the commission approved a declaration that the general principles of labor legislation enunciated in the second part of its proposals (Article 437 of the Peace Treaty) should be made to apply equally to agricultural laborers. This declaration could not be included in the general principles above-mentioned because it did not gain two-thirds of the vote cast. But even the delegates who voted against it stated that they were not opposed to the principle of the declaration, only they considered it to be couched in too general terms to be included in the principles of labor legislation adopted by the commission.

In the course of its sitting of the 25th November, 1919, the International Labor Conference, then meeting at Washington, discussed the following motion:

"It is determined that the draft of an international labor convention for the protection of agricultural wage-earners shall be submitted to the International Labor Conference of 1920."

Forty-one delegates voted in favor of this motion, and fourteen against, but it could not be adopted since the number of delegates present was below that prescribed for a quorum in the standing orders.

At last, at the Paris sitting of January 25, 1920, of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, the Italian Government delegate, Baron Mayor de Pisanche, introduced that the question of the protection of agricultural laborers should be included in the agenda for the next meeting of the conference.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNING BODY. The governing body has now to decide:

(a) If the question is to appear on the agenda for the meeting of 1921.

(b) In what shape and with what scope it shall be brought up for discussion.

(A) 1. It hardly seems doubtful that the adoption of protective laws with regard to agricultural laborers will be an effectual means of bringing to an end, or at any rate of decreasing, the exodus of the country-people from the country to the towns, a tendency which has become alarmingly pronounced, especially during the war.

Moreover, legislative measures in favor of the agricultural worker should tend to increase production.

2. The protection of agricultural laborers concerns both industrial workers and land-owners: the former because it tends to diminish the competition arising out of the continual migration from the country to the towns; the latter because it allows them to make sure of having the necessary labour. In almost every country today there are complaints as to the ever-increasing difficulty of finding agricultural laborers. The most effectual remedy is to raise the economic and social status of the agricultural-laborer as much as possible to the level of that of the industrial worker. To the land-owners the cost of the protection of the laborers who work their land stands for a premium of insurance against the risk of finding themselves without the necessary labor.

3. Finally, the fact must not be lost sight of that in several countries an interesting trade union movement has grown up amongst agricultural laborers, and has already brought

establish a sanitary inspection service, devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the dwellings and work places of agricultural laborers in a hygienic condition.

(b) In the respect of protection against accidents, illness, disability and old age, the condition of the agricultural laborer is identical with that of the industrial worker. The conference might be asked to consider:

(a) A draft-convention by which the members who have already a system of insurance against accidents, illness, disability and old age with regard to industrial workers should undertake to extend the benefit of these measures to agricultural wage-earners; and

(b) A recommendation to the effect that such members should be called upon to extend the scope of this insurance system to embrace small-holders, farmers and "metayers" who work their own land without hiring laborers, or who hire no more than two laborers at the maximum.

Special measures which could be taken in favor of agricultural wage-earners.

1. A guarantee to agricultural laborers of the right to form unions and to strike, and the right of personal liberty.

In many countries up to quite recently the agricultural workers had not the right to form unions. In Germany the Prussian law of 1854 by which agricultural laborers who formed a union with a view to strike could be condemned to a year's imprisonment, was only repealed on January 30, 1919; similar laws existed in other states of the German Empire.

In other countries there is no law limiting the insertion of clauses in agricultural laborers in their contracts of employment. Thus in cases where agricultural laborers are brought to the employer's expense from their homes to their place of employment their contracts may contain clauses limiting the personal liberty of the laborers until they have repaid their travelling expenses to their employers.

In England there are wide-spread complaints that the entire lack of regulations concerning the "tied cottage" system limits the liberty of the wage-earner. At the present time the employer gives his employees the use of dwellings belonging to him, sometimes rent-free, sometimes in return for rent, and he is entirely free to turn them out when he chooses—save in certain cases when he is bound to give them a mere week's notice. The employers have often made use of this power when their laborers have gone on strike.

The English Unions of agricultural workers demand a law by which every time an employer wishes to recover the use of a dwelling occupied by one of his laborers he shall be bound to give the latter three months' notice to quit.

From the above it seems desirable that the conference should propose to the members in the form of a draft-convention that they should formally undertake to guarantee full and entire personal liberty, liberty to form unions and the right to strike, to the agricultural wage-earners, by repealing or altering all the provisions in law tending at the present time to hinder this.

A decision of this nature would explicitly strengthen the second general principle set forth in Article 437 of the Peace Treaty.

2. Regulation of Working Hours for Agricultural Wage-earners. For some time the unions of agricultural wage-earners have been carrying on an active propaganda to obtain such regulations. Many countries (the Czechoslovak republic, Germany, and Italy) have already taken steps in this matter.

In consideration of the special exigencies of agricultural work (and the peculiar natural conditions which govern it, and in consideration also of the variety of work it comprises (ploughing, stock-rearing, etc.) it does not seem wise to propose a measure to the Council that would fix a definite working period for agriculture which could never be exceeded.

On the other hand it appears

MINERS PLAN STEPS TO PREVENT WARS

International Congress of Miners Meets at Geneva.

The twenty-fifth International Congress of miners' delegates from America, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland and Czechoslovakia was held at Geneva, Switzerland, last week.

Mr. Smille, of the British Miners' Federation, presided, and, in his address, said he hoped that the press of some countries which expected the congress to break up without having accomplished much would be disappointed. He trusted that the congress would be one of reconciliation and not of rearmament.

The miners' twenty-fourth congress was held in 1913 at Karlsruhe and during those 24 years of work, the miners of Europe and America had been eliminating bitterness and uniting in comradeship. Their ideals were not satisfied merely with a shortening of hours and the securing of minimum wages, for decent living and legislation for the safety of miners. The federation had discovered that more was necessary and it aimed at freedom from papal influence and work for nations—not for individuals. This will become an international aim as it is already in separate nations.

Mr. Smille said that the time will come when some definite steps must be taken to prevent a threatened world war. He trusted that the congress should meet and decide that all workers in different nations should cease work until the nations agreed to settle their quarrels by arbitration.

Mr. Smille and Mr. Ashton in Brussels in 1914 tried to call such a congress, but their telegrams failed to reach their destinations. It was Mr. Smille's intention to give the International Socialist Congress, now meeting, a lesson in solidarity. He announced that Mr. Ashton resigns as the international secretary. The delegates then asked that Mr. Ashton remain associated with the congress for consultation.

Mr. Smille asked the meeting to propose Frank Hodges as secretary to succeed Mr. Ashton. Otto Hues applauded the proposal and moved that Mr. Ashton resign as secretary. The fact that the union now had a membership of 200,000 showed that they had removed the sleep from their eyes and that they were determined not to return to those horrible days of 1913, when agricultural workers were only getting about 12c a week.

They did not want a wage that meant a mere hand-to-mouth existence, but a wage that would enable them to give their children a good education in order that they might grow up to be useful citizens, and not merely the wage-slaves of an idle and parasitic class.

On Tuesday the subject of the nationalization of mines was dealt with and following the resolution unanimously passed: "This congress is of the opinion that each country should definitely strive for the nationalization of its mines, for the overthrow of capitalist ownership and the establishment of the control and administration of the industry, jointly with representatives of the consuming public."

Frank Hodges, introduced the subject, and representatives of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria spoke. Reports of salaries, hours and conditions of working in different countries were also submitted.

BRITISH FARM LABORERS REMOVE SLEEP FROM THEIR EYES. F. E. FAULKNER, organizer for Gloucestershire of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, of Great Britain, in the course of an address, said that in the past the agricultural laborer was always looked upon as the bottom dog, but when they remembered that it was they who were the first to organize in Marlborough and district, they ought to feel proud of the local branch of the union.

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BRITISH LABOR PARTY HAS BECOME A GREAT POWER. During the course of an address before the Canadian Labor Press on Saturday last, Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the Yorkshire Observer and one of the leading delegates to the Imperial Peace Conference, said that in addition to all the problems of Empire the British Government is now faced with more than a share of the legacy of the war. In Britain itself the Labor party has become a great power and the view of many of its most brilliant men was that the Government had attempted to do too much. Britain should have left Russia alone. The most advanced labor leaders had gone there and had returned denouncing Bolshevism as more autocratic than czarism. The situation in Europe was more serious than before the war and there was a race and class hatred in the European nations which threatened grave trouble. The war had resulted in the abolition of Austria-Hungary and had set up in its place four or five nations which had practically gone mad with their new independence. In most cases they would be more or less in the hands of the majority of the people were officials and others had no opportunity of working.

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A WORD TO THE PUBLIC. Give your custom to those who solicit it—who tell you they want it; who tell you what they are doing in your interests. Encourage those who serve you best and most.

Shop Where You are Invited to Shop

Advertisement for Oldsmobile Eight cars, featuring an image of the car and text describing its features and availability at Oldsmobile Motor Works of Canada, Limited in Oshawa, Ontario.

Advertisement for Old Chum Pipe Tobacco, featuring an image of a pipe and a pack of tobacco, and text describing the product as "Canada's Favorite Pipe Tobacco."

Advertisement for The Friendly Smoke, featuring an image of a pipe and a pack of tobacco, and text describing the product as "The Friendly Smoke."

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class securities which we can particu-
larly recommend at this time.

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colonist cars of latest design. Through Service.
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Wholesale Shoes

THE FARMER AND THE MINER.

A farmer rose with the meadow lark,
And hastening to his barn,
He milked his cows, cleaned out the
stalls,
And threw his hogs some corn.
And he drew great draughts of the
perfumed air
Into his mighty chest;
And he whistled a gay and rollicking
air,
For life seemed at its best.

Besides, he knew that his wheat,
transformed
Into flakey biscuits, lay
On his table spread and the butter
there
Was as sweet as the new-mown
hay.

There was ham and eggs and peach
preserves
And a bowl of yellow cream,
And the farmer yawned as he ate
his meal,
Which was only fair, it seems.

Then his eye caught sight of a flock
of fries,
As they strutted through the yard;
And he knew upstairs in containers
cool
Lay gallons of pure fresh lard.

"Say, wife, I'm getting tired of
ham,"
Which seems to us quite strange.
"Suppose I kill for midday lunch
Two chickens for a change."

So he killed the fries and the good
wife brought
From the garden quite a store
Of crisp new beans and golden beans,
And vegetable galore.

At noon when the farmer sauntered
in,
And saw the bounteous fare,
He gazed on the flakey cherry pie.
And said, "Well, I declare."

"I'm not so hungry as I thought,
But I'll eat a bite I guess,
And I'll take a nap in the hammock,
While the horses take their rest."

But his eye fell on a paper, and
This headline met his gaze:
"The miners have returned to work,
Receiving another raise."

"Well, will those pesky fellows
Ever be content?
They only have to work eight hours.
It seems their natural bent

"Is just to raise a constant howl.
Why are they getting more
Than any common laborer
Has ever got before.

"They're just a senseless, shiftless
lot,
And follow with delight
Some hairbrained, lawless leader,
Who's spilling for a fight."

And saying this he flung himself
Into the hammock bed,
And slept, why not, the day was
warm,
And he had been well fed.

Meanwhile a miner took his gall,
And sitting on the ground,
With grimy hands, he delved inside,
And there a sandwich found.

Was it the same old country ham
As the farmer ate that morn?
No, this was an embalmed rem-
nant of
A hog which knew not corn.

Ah, now he's found the dairy part.
But it is only cheese.
"The good old cottage kind?" you
ask.
No, Limburger, if you please.

"But he has fruit." Ah, to be sure,
An apple and a pear.
I'll venture that he paid six-bits
For the lunch he's eating there.

But look, my friend, the sunshine
Isn't streaming in his face,
Ah, no, the sun would blush to
pause
In such a cheerless place.

And then you know a sunny spot
Is very seldom found
In dirty, grimy hole five hundred
feet
Or more, down in the ground.

At last the miner's lunch is o'er,
He doesn't take a nap,
He labors on just as before,
But hark, he hears a tap.

A roaring sound, an awful pause,
Alas! It is too late,
He's buried beneath an avalanche
Of rock and dirt and slate.

Oh, Farmer, did you dare to say
He was a worthless lot?
He is a martyr and a man,
There are farmers who are not.

He strove to gain a foothold
On the ladder of Success;
He strove, in spite of obstacles,
His cottage to possess.

He toiled and sent his babes to
school,
And tried to raise them right,
He has left them, but God grant
That they shall carry on his fight.

And though there's black sheep
amongst us,
You'll find them everywhere,
In pulpit and in church pew,
As well as amongst us here.

I've lived a farmer's daughter,
The best years of my life,
But I'm content the rest be spent
As just a miner's wife.

And with God's help, I'll raise my
babes,
That all the world may see
There are no youngsters brighter
Than the ones he gave to me.

They will never be ashamed
Of the humble home they've had,
And may they hold in reverence
One miner, he's their Dad.
—Bessie Estelle Carlock in the
Mine Workers' Journal.

CANADIAN PRINTERS AHEAD OF BRITISH

T. E. Naylor, General Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, London, England, who was in Ottawa attending the Imperial Press Conference, paid a friendly call to The Evening Journal chapel of Local 192 of the International Typographical Union.

Time was called for a few minutes, and Mr. Naylor addressed the chapel. He brought cordial greetings to the local printers from the members of the London Society, and spoke in appreciation of the treatment he had received since his arrival in Canada. Dealing with trade union

matters, Mr. Naylor said he was more than interested in the work of the Typographical Union, as he had seen it so far. He was very pleased to observe that Canadian "types" were far ahead of Old Country printers, and was particularly impressed with the fact that the I.T.U. had admitted women to membership and given them the same standing in the union as the men. This was a reform which had yet to come in the Old Country.

Mr. Naylor added that conditions of English printers were, however, improving very much. Talking about the work in printing offices, Mr. Naylor stated that conditions and wages should be such that they would be beneficial both to the employers and employees.

ANOTHER LABORITE ELECTED TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The result of the South Norfolk election in England, consequent on the succession of Coxens Hardy, the late member to the peerage, resulted as follows:—
Edwards, Labor, 5,594; Batty, Coalition-Liberal, 4,476; Roberts, Independent Liberal, 2,118.

Fifty-seven per cent of the electorate voted. Mr. Edwards was largely identified with the agricultural laborers' organization which is very strong in the constituency. He previously represented Lincoln in Parliament.

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Don't Be a Slave To Poverty Poverty Is No Disgrace, But It Is Mighty Unpleasant

NO man or woman with a spark of self-respect, ambition and thrift need worry about the future if they will awaken to the fact that this world has enough wealth in it for every one. The Reason the few have it is because the many—who are the poor—take no chances. They hold on tight to what bit of money they save, and never succeed, but are always bewailing because the few—who are not afraid to trust the other fellow—get rich quick, and enjoy the luxuries of life.

WHY ARE MEN RICH?

Do you think that if the Rockefellers, Harrimans, Sages, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Fields, Westinghouses, Posts, and such men had been afraid to trust their money in industrials that they would ever have been any better off than the majority of their schoolmates? Listen to their own evidence:

"It is the keen-brained man who invests at the start of an enterprise who makes all the money. The stragglers who come in later are the men who help him make it."—E. H. Harriman.

"Five thousand men are millionaires because they invested in new things."—George Westinghouse.

"The foundation of wealth is the first \$100 well invested."—J. P. Morgan

"Other men's brains have made me money—'tis said I have more money than some. If so, 'tis because I have more courage than some."—Andrew Carnegie.

"Don't delay, get in while you can."—John D. Rockefeller.

Now you can have wealth, too, but you have to disabuse your mind of the idea that the Bank, or that Real Estate, is the best place to put your money. The wealth of a nation is created by Industry—the wealth of Individuals is the result of Industrials.

A hundred dollars has started thousands on the road to prosperity, and a hundred dollars will start you on the same road—if placed in the proper Industrial.

\$100 invested in the original Gillette Safety Razor Co. is now worth	\$52,000	\$100 invested in Prestolite is worth	\$100,000
(Providing an annual income of over \$3,000).		\$100 invested in Diamond Tires is worth	\$16,700
\$100 invested in Goodyear Tire Co. is now worth	\$25,000	\$100 invested in Burroughs' Adding Machine Co. is worth	\$41,340
\$100 invested in Bell Telephone Stock has returned ..	\$54,000	\$100 invested in Morgan and Wright Tires is worth ...	\$24,000
\$100 invested in Goodrich Tires is worth	\$69,600	\$100 invested in National Cash Register Stock is worth \$42,870	
\$100 invested in Cream of Wheat is worth	\$10,000	\$100 invested in Welsbach Mantles is worth	\$50,000
\$100 invested in Dunlop Tires is worth	\$31,000	Taken from Poor & Moody's Manuals.	

Now, do not stand in the path of your own prosperity, and hinder the multiplication of your money.

One hundred dollars invested in OAKOAL stands the same chance today that one hundred dollars did in any of the above stocks in their infancy. Not one of the above discoveries was of so much importance to the life and prosperity of the people as fuel. "Fuel is king," says Hugo Staines, the richest and most powerful man in the world today. "Without coal you can do nothing. With coal you can make iron and steel and with them ships and locomotives, and go on to all the various industries, but fuel is basic and fuel is king," and OAKOAL is the "King of fuels."

OAKOAL must not be confounded with other coal substitutes, because no other coal substitute has stood the test, independent, scientific and domestic, that OAKOAL has stood. No other substitute has shown anything like the lasting, economical and efficient results that OAKOAL has shown, and no coal has ever shown better results.

These facts, plus Ontario's dependence on foreign fields, and the prices fixed by foreign magnates, plus freight rates and wholesale and middlemen and retailers' profits, make an unpleasant aspect of the fuel situation for citizens of this province. As OAKOAL will supply 25 to 35 per cent. of the domestic needs from the wastes of Ontario Cities, and keep 25 to 30 per cent. of the money now going out of the province into foreign fields, surely none are so blind they cannot see that it is folly to delay another day in laying the foundation now for multiplied returns on a few hundred dollars.

There are gold and oil stocks, but no one knows when they may become exhausted. Oakoal raw material increases with increased populations, and likewise the demand. OAKOAL wealth will rival any of the best industrials of today—and you, Sir or Madam, are surely making a mistake if you do not now—today—get in on this wonderful fuel industry. Take timely advice and secure as much of this stock as you can today, remembering that history repeats itself. You who hesitate will look back and say with regret: "I might have shared in its wealth, but I had not the courage to take the chance." Take it now, today, go to our nearest agency or come direct to us, or write or wire for reservation—shares \$5.00 each. If you have any doubt about the magnitude of one of these plants, see the equipment and mountain of raw material at foot of Booth Avenue.

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