

Cons. Coast.

An Official National Labor Paper.

VOL. 2

\$1.00 Per Year.

National and Rational.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

Live News and Views.

Single Copy 5 Cents.

7

CARPENTERS' GREENS BEING SIGNED

Windsor Local Union... Largest in Province... Membership of 548.

Joint Industrial Council Formed At London, Ont.

At a meeting of the London builders... representatives from the building trades unions...

PLACES WOMEN ON EQUALITY WITH MEN

New Municipal Franchise Bill Before Ontario House.

TORONTO, Ont., March 25.—One of the most important franchise measures since the Hester Government extended the provincial franchise to women...



"If I Were Sure He Had Dowed All His Wild Oats."—Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DEMAND 8-HOUR WORKDAY

Montreal Trades and Labor Council, Representing 50,000 Workers, Calls On Government To Carry Out Peace Treaty Obligations.

While some politicians would have the people of Canada believe the workers of the Province of Quebec...

BAKERS WANT NIGHT WORK ABOLISHED

Hon. Walter Rollo Calls Conference to Discuss Question.

Abolition of night work in bake shops is being sought in all English speaking countries...

Good Advice to All Canadians

At a recent meeting of the Kingston Branch of the National Council of Women...

I. L. P. TARIFF POLICY TO BE FORMULATED

Annual Convention Will Be Held at London on April 2 and 3.

Delegates are being elected by the local branches of the I.L.P. in all parts of Ontario...

NEW WAGE SCALE FOR METAL WORKERS

Affects 400,000 Workers in Marine Engineering Firms.

MONTREAL, March 23.—The new wage schedule and terms of working conditions of men employed in the metal industry...

TO DECIDE LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Congress Will Issue Statement Re Winnipeg at Proper Time.

At the last meeting of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association...

FAMILY BUDGET IS UP, ALL EXPENSES HIGHER

Labor Department Summary Shows Steep Upward Trend.

The movement in prices was appreciably upward as shown by both the retail price food budget and the index number of wages...

UTICA MAYOR APPROVES FIRE FIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION

After a thorough investigation, Mayor O'Connor, of Utica, N.Y., has approved the Fire Fighters' International Association...

LABOR PROBLEM TODAY NOT ONE OF WAGES, BUT OF REAL WAGES

More power to the consumer was urged by several speakers at the American national conference...

ALPHETSU MATHIEU OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN MONTREAL

Labor Candidate For St. James' Division Outlines Platform.

Alphetsu Mathieu, the Labor candidate in St. James' division, Montreal, opened his campaign...

ONTARIO CIVIL SERVANTS GRANTED INCREASES

Every provision in the employ of the Ontario Provincial Government...

G. T. R. OFFICE MEN ARE GIVEN A BOARD

Brotherhood of Railway Employees Seeks Increase.

Office and station employees of the Grand Trunk Railway who are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees...

BIG INCREASE IN BRITISH LABOR VOTE

Discussing the recent by-elections, the Herald, London, Eng., publishes the following figures...

Table with election results: General election, 177,854; By-elections, 158,873; etc.

CARPENTERS RATIFYING UNIFORM AGREEMENT

According to information from the headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters...

DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN CAR BUILDING IN U.S.A.

Figure compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics...

TYPHO OFFICERS ELECTED IN VARIOUS CANADIAN LOCALS

(Typographical Journal.) St. Catharines: President, J. C. Schmidt...

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ONT. COMPENSATION ACT

The executive of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions...

MACHINISTS ADOPT PROPOSAL TO BUILD HUGE STRIKE FUND

By a referendum vote, the membership of the International Association of Machinists...

ORGANIZED BANK CLERKS HAVE SUBMITTED DEMANDS TO EMPLOYERS

Bank clerks at Toronto some few months ago organized themselves into a labor union...

AMERICAN LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMMENCES

Whenever candidates for re-election have been friendly to labor's interests they should be loyally supported...

LABOR PROBLEM TODAY NOT ONE OF WAGES, BUT OF REAL WAGES

More power to the consumer was urged by several speakers at the American national conference...

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ONT. COMPENSATION ACT

The executive of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions...

MACHINISTS ADOPT PROPOSAL TO BUILD HUGE STRIKE FUND

By a referendum vote, the membership of the International Association of Machinists...

ORGANIZED BANK CLERKS HAVE SUBMITTED DEMANDS TO EMPLOYERS

Bank clerks at Toronto some few months ago organized themselves into a labor union...

ORGANIZED BANK CLERKS HAVE SUBMITTED DEMANDS TO EMPLOYERS

Bank clerks at Toronto some few months ago organized themselves into a labor union...

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage. The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3993

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

UNIQUE GATHERING

ON Friday and Saturday of the coming week a gathering of the Ontario workers' representatives, politically, will hold their convention at London.

It is just the annual gathering, similarly called for a number of years past, but having a distinctiveness that makes it an epoch in Canadian workers' provincial assemblies.

Coming into the arena also was the ways and means by which the workers would secure direct representation to avoid the indirect system of the presentation of legislation requests.

At all times serving the common interests was the objective, yet the workers' party of Ontario had knowledge that only through direct touch with making of laws could this be obtained.

At the forthcoming sessions a member of the Provincial Cabinet, the Hon. W. Rollo, will be in the presiding position over the London gathering.

Another item worthy to recall is that during the interval of the last sessions a link has been formed with the rural representatives, making for co-operative effort of the factory and the farm, from which the future holds much in store, adopters of the Browning text that "Progress is the law of life."

Resultant from these annual gatherings, the end of the long trail has been reached. It is simply by the dogged persistency of the educational work performed that such a satisfactory situation has been attained, and if attendance in the past was worth while, when the furrow was in the making, there is now every incentive for the workers to be represented at the forthcoming conference.

MAKING HAY

FORWARD movements of every conceivable nature are much in evidence at the present time, and amidst the many one is apt to lose sight of the immense advanced strides that are taking place in the International Trade Union organizations.

With a negligible number of exceptions, the craft unions are adding to their financial sinews of preparedness, and in the addition of new members the gains are rightly classed as phenomenal.

Referendum returns from every angle speak plainly of the faith of the membership in the trade union movement, carrying with it the vote of confidence in its elected officials and their policy.

It may be instanced the proposal of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, that an assessment of \$1 per month, per member, be levied for a fund of approximately \$2,000,000 for the defence of its membership.

The units of the international trade union cause never in its history showed more willingness to subscribe to the tenet, and forward movement is pronounced in every direction to the discomfiture of its enemies within and an assurance of greater respect from those without, who are called upon to deal with the organized workers.

FAILURE IN EVIDENCE.

AT a recent gathering in Winnipeg of the reactionary element, it was proposed to travel further afield, some of the cities of the neighboring republic having been suggested as fertile land for the Midgleyites to try their hand.

Wages and the Cost of Living

In submitting their claim for a 25 per cent increase in wages, the employees quoted statistics compiled by H. G. Dunn. According to this statement the price of 200 standard commodities have advanced from January 1, 1914, to December 1, 1919, in the proportion of 198 to 303, thus reducing the purchasing power of the dollar to practically 60 cents.

The increase in the cost of living in the principal Allied countries was the subject of a question by Captain Bagley in the British House of Commons recently.

The following statement shows the rise since 1912 in the average level of wholesale prices in the countries specified. In the middle of 1919 the average level of prices differed little from that of the previous year.

Table with columns: Commodity, 1912, 1919, % Increase. Includes items like 1 cord light wood, 1 pair men's boots, 1 pair ladies' boots, etc.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

RESERVE LAND FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS. Canadian soldier-farmers will soon be able to settle in a large area of western reserve land, which has been thrown open through cancellation by the Crown, according to announcement by the Soldier Settlement Board.

DITOR RECEIVES MILITARY CROSS. While serving with the 42nd Bn. R.I.C. (Montreal), J. A. P. Haydon, the editor of the Canadian Labor Press, was awarded the Military Cross.

KAPUSKASING SETTLERS' COMMISSION REPORTS. "Give each settler the privilege of electing to remain in the colony," is the recommendation of the commission composed of W. F. Niekie, K.C., Lieut.-Col. John L. McLaren and Prof. John Sharp, which reported on the settlement of Kapuskasing settlers' settlement. The report was tabled in the Legislature on Thursday last.

CONFERENCE OF LABOR AND SOLDIERS ON UNEMPLOYMENT. At the invitation of the Minister of Labor a conference was held recently under his chairmanship between representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress and of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers, Comrades of the Great War, and the National Association of Sailors and Soldiers, to consider the best means of facilitating the re-employment of ex-service men.

"LIARS" An evangelist who was conducting nightly meetings at the present time, was the subject of the following evening he would speak on the subject of "Liars." He advised his hearers to read in advance the seventeenth chapter of Mark.

BRITISH TEACHERS AND EQUAL PAY. Vernon Hartshorn is a member of a joint committee of British M. P.'s and members of the National Federation of Women Teachers which has been formed to press through Parliament for equal pay for men and women. Lady Astor is among the other members of the committee.

LACE CURTAIN WORKERS' NEW SCHEDULE. Negotiations were concluded recently between the employers' and employees' organization in the lace curtain industry, and wages of the operatives have been "definitely standardized."

VEHICLE BUILDERS' NEW SCHEDULE. The British National Union of Vehicle Builders has succeeded in establishing the following new rates of pay:

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE. An International Secretariat for the land workers of Europe is mooted, and a conference will probably be held in Amsterdam in August next. The Dutch Union has sent an invitation to the English organization, the Agricultural Workers' Union, which will in all probability be represented at the conference.

UNREST AMONG FRENCH MINERS. A great effort is being made to settle the disastrous coal-mining strike which is now on both the French and Belgian coasts.

NATIONAL WAGE BOARD TO TAKE UP WAGE INCREASES. As a result of the negotiations last week with the British Transport Ministry, the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, of Great Britain, has decided to refer its demands for increased wages to the Central and National Wage Board, a body which is to be set up immediately.

BRITISH WORKING WOMEN TO MEET IN LONDON. The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

FRENCH TRAINED NURSES LINGERING UP WITH LABOR. The trained nurses, perhaps the most educated and most articulate of all women workers, is now joining up with the international trade union movement in Great Britain.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

It is not often that Government-owned services show a profit, but I am very happy to say that although we have only had 19 weeks, and some of them in commission but a short time, our earnings come out on the right side.

The total loss of shipping due to the war was approximately 15,000,000 tons, and of this Great Britain had suffered to the extent of 7,750,000 tons. The total payments for the war had made a desirable for Canada to own and operate her own merchant fleet and that the acquisition of a trans-continental system of railways by the Dominion made it essential.

The above statement was one of the features of a lengthy speech by Hon. C. B. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and the Naval Service, on the progress of Canada's merchant ship building programme in the House of Commons yesterday.

The agreement affects every district in the kingdom with the exception of Sandiaca, described by the Lace Operatives' Association as the one black spot.

The British National Union of Vehicle Builders has succeeded in establishing the following new rates of pay:

Unhappily, even while these negotiations are proceeding, other miners in the Loire district have voted in favor of a general strike. The Prefect of St. Etienne is endeavoring to bring about arbitration. The railway men are also agitated once more and a new strike is threatened if the arrested men who are accused of offences during the recent strike are not released.

It is true that some hospitals have doubted the rates of pay, but that does not make the nurse any better off in view of the increased cost of living. In fact, she is just a little worse off than in 1914.

As a result of the negotiations last week with the British Transport Ministry, the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, of Great Britain, has decided to refer its demands for increased wages to the Central and National Wage Board, a body which is to be set up immediately.

The trained nurses, perhaps the most educated and most articulate of all women workers, is now joining up with the international trade union movement in Great Britain.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

The British Labor Party is making a new move, with the object of stimulating the activities of working women in labor politics and focusing public attention on some of their most urgent needs.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

ed that the Government had contracted for fifty thousand tons per year, with the option of increasing this quantity to seventy-five thousand tons during the war. The price under the contract had been \$4.75 per hundred pounds, but following the conclusion of the armistice, it had been decreased to \$3.85. The price for steel plates in the United Kingdom was much higher.

Mr. Ballantyne reviewed the various routes which Canadian vessels were now sailing to British South American, Cuban, Australian and New Zealand ports, and stated that the Government was considering additional routes. He emphasized the value of the service, not only in the importation of sugar.

Complete demobilization of the entire Canadian naval organization has been ordered by Hon. C. B. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, and demobilization is now in process of being carried out. As well as the one at Halifax, is to be demobilized, the Niobe and Rainbow are to be sold, and all naval officers in charge of them, including staff at Ottawa, comprising about six permanent officers, and including a great deal of reserve, are to be demobilized. Everything, in fact, is to go, with the exception of the Naval College, and also its men, including officers and men and employees, are affected.

organization of the conference, said to a Press representative, "We believe it will be a thoroughly representative national conference of Labor women, and the largest and most important assembly of the kind that has been held. Representation is to be allowed on a very generous basis. We hope to have at least 100 delegates present, and probably more."

Miss Mary MacArthur, who will be in the chair, and Miss Margaret Goodfield will report on the Washington International Labor Conference, at which they were both advisers to the British delegation.

"We are making a very definite call to every Labor woman to work only within her own political organization. One of the resolutions declares that the time has now come for a great effort to secure full political power for Labor, and therefore urges all women in industrial organizations to become members of the political Labor movement, and to avoid dissipating their energies in non-party political organizations."

"Another matter to be discussed at the Conference is housing, and there is a proposal that if there is much more delay in providing houses a temporary scheme for the rationing of rooms should be put forward. This is a very unpleasant method of relieving the housing shortage, but a much better one than letting working people overcrowd work-class dwellings."

"The conference will also discuss the milk supply."

"The essence of friendship is generosity, a total magnanimity and trust."—Emerson.

If it is so very nice in Russia, why are so many Russians here?

Here's To Woman. Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

SILVER advertisement for Quebec Mining Corporation. Text: "Over 30,000,000 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.



# TORONTO'S OAKOAL PLANT NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

## BRIQUETTING MACHINERY FOR ITS EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND SHIPPED 20 DAYS AGO

The plant now under construction on the two acres acquired from the Toronto Harbor Commission will be the most complete briquetting plant in America, and perhaps the most interesting on the two continents—since it will not only produce the very best coal substitute that has yet been discovered, but will stand a monument to conservation principles, that will solve for cities throughout the world the disposal problem of garbage and wastes that under many of the present methods is the source of epidemics of disease that are sweeping the countries and causing loss in millions of dollars annually in incinerators and destructors.

This plant will have an output capacity of 200 tons daily, and is being erected with the view to doubling this capacity. The main, or briquetting building, is 54 x 80 feet, of brick and steel construction—the garbage building, in which the sorting, sterilization, shredding, grinding and drying processes are operated, will be 30 x 80 feet—the storage bins will be 24 x 60 x 40 feet—all operated by electric power.

Boilers will be installed for drying the ground garbage, and coal dust, and for melting the ingredients used for weather and water-proofing the product.

The garbage will be received from the city wagons in pits, from which it is elevated onto a picker belt, from which all non-combustibles are removed by pickers, after which it will pass into vats of boiling water, thence into specially designed beaters or shredders, thence through heated rolls into a disintegrator, passing from this machine into a huge rotary dryer—40 ft. by 5 ft.

In the briquetting building (while the garbage is going through above process) the coal dust is being dried in another huge dryer, 70 x 5 feet, and being mixed with the chemicals.

These all assemble in an upright mixer or fluxer, from which they pass into a pug mill and are delivered to the gigantic briquetting press, from which the finished product, in the form of 6-ounce briquettes, pour into the carriers, to be delivered into the storage bins, or into bags ready for delivery.

The 600-foot siding laid by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners the entire length of the property will receive several car loads of coal dust at one time. Two pits are being constructed under this siding, into which the coal dust will be delivered, so to be elevated to the long armed spouts forty feet above, which are adjustable, pouring the coal dust into a pile, under which other pits are being placed to elevate this dust into the hoppers in the plant, ready for the dryers.

The construction of the entire plant is such that the whole process is automatic and continuous, and to insure Oakoal being manufactured at the minimum cost, that the public may be enabled to buy their winter's supply as cheaply as possible.

The Company faces the future with the greatest pride and confidence, pride in that they have, after two years' experiments, succeeded in producing a fuel that is superior to any fuel mined or manufactured; Oakoal being absolutely clinkerless, sootless, odorless and nearly smokeless, and burning longer and with more heat efficiency. Confidence in that the public will appreciate the value of this wonderful process and industry that will save hundreds of families large annual amounts in their fuel bills, which means a saving of tens of thousands of dollars in each city where Oakoal plants will be located; the result being a balance of trade in Canada's favor of millions of dollars annually—these millions now going into a foreign country for fuel.

The Governments of Canada and the several provinces have been advising the public for some time past of the seriousness of the fuel situation in Canada, and advising them that the solution lies only in coal substitutes—but the public are slow to seize the gravity of the situation. However, as prices of anthracite advance the warning will be appreciated, and since there is another advance in sight this month and still further advances due before snow flies this fall, the public will have cause to regret not having given earlier attention to the Government's warning.

Many people continually ask: "If your product is all you represent it to be, why does the Government not advise its use?" The public, that portion of it that is not keen on Government policies, must understand that the Government does not endorse private or corporation enterprises. They have, however, admonished the people time and time again that briquettes are a solution to the extent that they are available, but no Government will publicly disclose itself on the announcement of any particular individual's or Company's product.

The Governments and Corporations have spent millions in trying to make a success of a peat fuel, but thus far their efforts have been in vain. No one plant has yet been able to show a commercial possibility, and since peat is low in B.T.U.'s, its fuel value is naturally low, and can never become a popular substitute for anthracite coal.

The Government, however, maintains a Fuel Testing Laboratory at Ottawa, and on three occasions Oakoal has been analyzed and tested in that Laboratory. The first analysis showed a B.T.U. content of 11,960; the second a 12,160 B.T.U. content, and the third a 12,571 B.T.U. content. Each test proved Oakoal to be non-coking, high in carbon; the desired product in volatile content, exceedingly low in sulphur content; much lower in ash than coal, and in comparison with the best coals a superior product.

Hundreds of homes used our first crude product, many preferring it then to Anthracite. The improved product showed wonderful superiority—the still further improved product, such as the new plant will produce, surpassing our most sanguine expectations, and causing surprise to fuel experts in many cities.

The outlook is, therefore, most encouraging, and to Canadians Oakoal will be a national asset—one with which every man and woman should lose no time in getting familiar.

The Company has worked under considerable difficulty for some time, because other briquetting processes had been exploited, and hundreds of people had been "stung," and because we claimed so much for our process and product a skeptical public hesitated to accept our statements.

Big men regarded the project as simply a stock-selling proposition. The city withheld its contract for the same reason, thus between undertaking to build and equip a plant without the assurance of securing a contract from the city on the one hand and fighting against the various difficulties that presented our efforts were supremely taxed; but, appreciating that many other big industrials fought a bitter struggle for recognition and success, we "stuck to our guns." We gave demonstration after demonstration of the value of our product, and succeeded in placing sufficient stock to ensure the erection and equipment of our Toronto plant, limiting our sales to \$1,000, to prevent a cornering of the stock by big interests, who could have, and likely would have, throttled its success, since Oakoal will be a gigantic factor in supplying Canadians' needs in fuel—and in a few weeks our product will fill many fuel bins in this city, at a saving of many dollars—a saving that will equal a 20 to 30% dividend on a hundred-dollar investment in our industry. This, in addition to a dividend on the profits earned by the operation of only one plant, makes Oakoal stock a most attractive investment for every man or woman—an investment in which the par value of the stock must multiply.

We know of briquetting plants that are today paying dividends that make the value of the stock forty times its original value. We also know of briquetting plants whose operating expenses and lack of good management prevent a dividend; and we know that in spite of the best management there are briquetting plants now in their infancy that will fail, as scores have failed, because their process does not include a satisfactory binder—or because their coal dust is too high in ash content.

A briquette that lacks a good binder cannot meet the demand, and for this reason good briquettes are sometimes disregarded by the public, if coal is available. We have no apology to make for Oakoal briquettes. Hundreds and thousands of people have seen Oakoal briquettes burn, and we have no hesitation in stating that if every city in Canada had an Oakoal plant, and if each such Oakoal plant would produce 500 tons of fuel daily, the demand could not be met, even if the price of Oakoal equalled that of anthracite. The fact that Oakoal will be sold 15% below the price of anthracite, and the further fact that it is better than anthracite, assures a ready market. Could any investment be more promising!

The Company has opened offices and salesrooms in Montreal and Ottawa, with the hope of establishing plants in both those cities and in Hamilton this and

next year. If the sale of stock progresses as favorably there as it did in Toronto, there is no doubt but Oakoal factories will be operating in one of those cities this year, and in all three next year. The Company will erect plants in every city in Ontario and Quebec as rapidly as capital is subscribed, because Oakoal plants not only produce dividends, but an essential product, that means a Better and Safer Canada, and since Bank Managers, Wholesale Men, Manufacturers, Coal Dealers, Professional and Scientific Men, as well as those in the various other callings of life, have, after investigating the Company, its process and product, invested—in many cases to the limit of allotment, those who are today in a position to invest should accept their judgment as a safeguard in deciding to become a shareholder in Oakoal stock.

We have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that Oakoal will become one of the world's outstanding industrials and greatest assets, since in converting millions of dollars' worth of wastes into multiplied millions of dollars' worth of superior fuel, it must and will command supremacy among the world's industrials, and when it is considered that the telephone, the steam engine, the automobile and other essentials fought a bitter struggle in their early days—and have since made millions and scores of millions for their shareholders, Oakoal offers to the public just such another opportunity, and blind, indeed, is the man or woman of today who, offered the opportunity, hesitates to secure his or her limit of stock.

Oakoal is a certainty, an investment—not a speculation.

Despite the fact that the majority of people are able to read and think for themselves, we are frequently asked why our stock is being offered in the newspapers for 55c, 60c, 70c, 85c and \$1.00 per share. This Company's stock has never been offered below its par value—\$5.00 per share, and if those who read will think, they can easily discern the difference between the stocks offered and ours.

The Oakoal Co. (Canada), Limited, owns the rights, licenses and patents for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In these Provinces there are some thirty cities with populations large enough to sustain, with their garbage collections, plants whose outputs will aggregate, with coal dust proportions, an annual output of approximately 3,000,000 tons—which would mean a turnover of some thirty millions of dollars annually. A capitalization of three million dollars will finance these plants, thus the prospective investor can readily appreciate that at \$1.00 per ton profit the stock will pay approximately 100 per cent.

Now, when you appreciate what the value of a hundred per cent. stock is worth, are you going to wait longer before you secure a reservation? If you do not know the value of a hundred per cent. dividend stock, try to buy one. Our advice is that you buy all you can, and get your friends in with you NOW. The day is not far distant when you will not be able to buy it at any price. Then it will be too late.

Many of Toronto's keenest and most discerning investors are in Oakoal, and many more would be if we would sell big blocks to an individual; but there is a limit, for the reason that Oakoal is for the masses, not the classes. The big fellows have always been able to get in the good things and keep the small investor out. In Oakoal it's different—we want numbers, not a few capitalists. Numbers ensure the markets and it is time for the small investor to get his or her chance. As already stated, many

Bank Managers,	Ministers,
Manufacturers,	Students,
Wholesale Men,	Engineers,
Merchants,	Architects,
Doctors,	Journalists,
Lawyers,	Brokers,
Coal Dealers,	Farmers,
University Professors,	Workmen,
Heads of Detective Bureaus,	Housewives,
Railway Officials,	Military Officers and
Government Officials,	Court Officials
Proprietors of large Hotels,	

are among Oakoal shareholders, not one of whom had any inducement offered, any more than you have. No special inducements, bribes, premiums, promises or statements, other than embodied herein, excepting that shareholders will be the first to be supplied with fuel, have been made, hence you are getting in now as every other shareholder got in—on the ground floor. That Oakoal stock will advance immediately the Toronto plant is in operation goes without saying. That advance is certain.

Investigate promptly.  
The Company will stand investigation.  
The product will stand investigation.

Oakoal announcements are being carried in the best publications in America: "Pacific Ports," "Montreal Star," "Nor' West Farmer," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," "Montreal Standard," "Financial Times," "Bradstreets." It has been written up in such publications as the "Manufacturers' Record," "Popular Science," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," "Financial Times," "Bradstreets," Toronto papers, and is the only product whose analyses and tests, made by the Dominion Government, have been published.

If any further evidence of the merit of the Company and its product necessary to convince you that it is the Company and product for you to invest \$100 to \$1,000 in today!

We own and offer a block of the Company's stock and urge you to act promptly. Shares are \$5 each. You can buy for cash or 25% cash, balance in 30 and 60 days.

**H. J. BIRKETT & CO., - - - 502 C. P. R. BLDG., - - - TORONTO, ONT.**

References: Bradstreets, Standard Bank of Canada, Market Branch, Toronto; Bank of Nova Scotia.

TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF BOLSHEVIST REGIME IN RUSSIA COMPLETE FAILURE

In the Agricultural Districts, Constituting 85 Per Cent. of Population, Bolshevists Have Failed to Realize Smallest Part of Their Ideals.

The two and a half years of Bolshvism in Russia are being reviewed in the Agricultural Districts, which constitute 85 per cent. of the population. The review shows a complete failure to realize the smallest part of their ideals. The following data are taken from the "Pravda," "Izvestia," and the "Economic Journal" (Ekonomiche Zhurnal), which owns up to the failure in a manner which may be worth pondering by those "advanced" newspapers in Canada which seem to be of the opinion that everything emanating from Russia must be worthy of praise. As regards the agrarian question, it is only necessary to consider the agrarian question, a matter of vital importance in a country with 85 per cent. peasant population. Here, despite all endeavors to the contrary, the Bolshevists have failed to realize even the smallest part of their ideals. Under the former regime there was a hard and fast line drawn between the sweating landlord and the small farmer. The latter, up to his ears in debt, was forced to sell his crops down to the last ear of wheat, to buy back sufficient food and fodder from the very same user at exorbitant prices. Paradoxical, but true, the producer saw in the revolution the opportunity of enriching himself at the expense of the landlord. Land was divided up, and buildings and machinery sacked and ruined. The peasants' efforts to win a victory for the Social Revolutionists over the petty personal interests of the peasant proprietor. When the Bolshevists came into power in October, 1917, chaos was already reigning. Their efforts to "Commune" the land, partly on account of the lack of agricultural machinery, necessary for working the communistic fields, meadows and pastures, and partly because even the most primitive implements and tools were lacking owing to the blockade of the country. German prisoners certainly attempted to manufacture what they could out of scrap iron and cast-off war material and other rubbish in several districts, among others Tombolek, but such isolated endeavor was of course nothing more than a drop in the ocean. As a further consequence of Russia's exclusion from the world's markets the peasants received no equivalent for the goods they produced, and finding themselves able to buy next to nothing for the paper trouble of nothing, they began to grow restless. They were growing sufficient food for their own needs. Thus the revolution, through which it was hoped to abolish private property, has been the indirect means of furthering the economic disintegration of the country. Co-operative societies and Labor unions were reduced to sending armed detachments into the country to get supplies for their members. The peasants, armed likewise, defended their buried treasure, and encounters were as often as not the result. When Leon Trotsky, in the autumn of last year, demanded horses for the Indian front, whole villages departed for the woods and encamped there with their property. When one remembers the long war, and the lack of food in Russia, the behavior, perhaps unparliamentary, can be understood. The "Izvestia" treats at length the questions arising from the state monopoly of the grain. The last Bolshevist economic congress decided to abolish the conditions prevailing everywhere in the food market have led to the establishment of a regular "exchange," which exists even under the auspices of soviet officials. Many organizations and factories may therefore be in goods rather than money, and quantities that exceed individual needs are bartered for other necessities of life. Corruption is rife there as ever it was, and even the "leather-jackets," and the "commissionaires" for the control of anti-revolutionary tendencies, are rife and speculation, number a great many members whose methods would not bear inquiring into. The depopulation of the towns is due to no small extent to the return of the workmen to the country from whence in the majority of cases they came, enticed at the beginning of the war by the high wages in the war industries. These men took the places of the skilled men who entered the service of the Government and official organizations after the crash came. They still feel more or less that they are members of the village community at home, and know that their place still reserved for them, when matters are no longer bearable in the towns. Petrograd, which had a population of 2,300,000 in 1917, numbers only 750,000 today. Owing to transport difficulties the supply of food in the towns has given out. In the suburbs the wooden houses have been pulled

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE OF INTERNATIONALS IN MONTREAL.

An active organization campaign on behalf of the International Trade Union movement is being conducted in Montreal at the present time. Many organizers are in the Canadian metropolis, and factory progress is being made. Among the organizers at Montreal at present are: Arthur Martell, Carpenters, and executive member of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress; Vincent de Falco, fifth vice-president of the International Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Union; J. Kennedy, general organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union; and John W. Bruce of the International Union of Plumbers and Steam Fitters. Daily sessions are held at St. Joseph Hall, and many members are being added to the various local unions in Montreal and district.

prevail among the shipping, which is fated to absolute ruin unless Mr. Krasin's genius finds a means of remedying it. On the Volga, in April, 1917, not less than 645 river steamers passed Krasin, while in the same month of the same year the number was reduced to 41. The greater number of the wooden boats on the Volga were burnt by the same month. The Bolshevists prevent their falling into the hands of the Red guards by their retreat. The electric tramways in Moscow possessed in August, 1917, about 1,000 cars, of which in January, 1919, about 300 were in working order, while in October of the same year there were only 10. They then ceased to run altogether as the supply of electricity could not be kept up owing to the lack of fuel. The number of horses was reduced from 125,000 to 8,000. The results of Mr. Krasin's energetic methods have been already mentioned. It is interesting to note that his Workmen's Battalions were instrumental in helping to bring in the harvest of 1917, which was the best harvest for 30 years. A large part of it would have rotted on the ground if Mr. Krasin had not gathered it together within a few weeks 20,000 men who brought it in. This fact was of all the more importance as the country supplying the north communitarian was either occupied by the enemy or in danger of becoming the base of military operations. The best organization is the Red Army which is supplied with weapons and clothes and military accoutrements in spite of all difficulties in the way. But communistic ideas have been banished here, too, and Leon Trotsky himself has said that the discipline would compare favorably with that of the former regime. He did not hesitate to employ not only subaltern officers but even generals of past days, and the Red Army today is composed of elements that prove Bolshevism to be an absolutely national affair, and not merely a party that gains members through the pressure of hunger. This is all the more worthy of comment inasmuch as at the beginning of the Bolshevist Government resistance was met with on all sides excepting where Jewish intelligence was predominant. These intelligent Jews were useful to the revolutionaries, and gained for some of the Jews leading positions in the party. The corruption among soviet officials became identified with the Jewish question in the minds of the mind and pogroms followed which rivaled those of monarchial days in intensity. It remains to be seen whether national Bolshevism will succeed in doing what Communism failed to do and build up a settled state and a satisfactory Russian political and domestic economy.

UNIONISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Repetition is good for the soul. Hungary had a fighting trade union movement. This trade union movement drove out a Bolshevist dictatorship led by Bela Kun. Russia had no trade union movement capable of such energetic action. Russia is swamped in Bolshevist tyranny. Some people in America talk of the labor movement as a democratic movement. They talk of the tyranny of labor. What rot. Trade unionism is as truly democratic as any human society knows anything about. Trade unions cannot live, except in a perverted and smothered shape, unless there is a democratic Government. Trade unionism is the healthiest thing democracy can have within it. It is the greatest purifying agent. It is the agent of progress and development and improvement. If you should ever come across a trade unionist who is wabbling towards the tragic foolishness called Bolshevism, tell him for the love of Bolshevism, tell him for his soul. Garment Worker.

I. L. P. TARIFF POLICY TO BE

Continued From Page One. regarding investment, purchases, sales, production, wages, salaries, and bonuses, profits, dividends, commissions, etc., and other matters showing the results of associated labor of both brain and muscle, shall not be legally recognized as the common property of the whole working democracy engaged permanently in such industry, without regard to class distinction as between employers and employees, who jointly create the product. Principle (2) That true copies of all reports of production, sales and distribution of profits or losses, as made by the accounting department to the directors or management executive, shall be placed on files available for the information and guidance of the whole working democracy; and it shall be legally recognized to be the right of every permanent worker in an industry to receive and examine such records of information without regard to class distinction as between employers and employees. Principle (3) That all the executive powers of the state, civil or military, shall be expected to enforce the equitable rights of the working class democracy against any minority which obstructs its demands for light and records containing information in regard to its own productivity, as set forth in principles 1 and 2. Further, it is declared that no legal right to use the executive powers, either civil or military, shall be recognized in law granted to representatives of the employers class as against the neutral rights herein set forth of the working class industrial democracy. We see and learn the truth about its own earnings.

ONT. COMPENSATION BOARD DEFENDED

Chairman Price Takes Out Bar Association to Task.

Samuel Price, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, takes the Ontario Bar Association to task for a letter which he has written its secretary, in reference to statements made at the last bar convention in Toronto, criticizing the administration and constitution of the Act. Mr. Price expresses his own criticism by quoting from the Labor representative who collaborated in the framing of the Act. The Labor man is credited with having said that the purpose of the Act was to "avoid litigation and to have swift justice meted out to the great body of injured workmen."

Prior to the existence of the Compensation Act, says Mr. Price, the abuses and expensiveness of securing compensation were such that the workmen barely received 25 per cent of the award. The present Act is also framed with the view to anti-litigating agreements between certain employers and their workers whereby the latter waive the right to compensation for injuries sustained. The letter deals with the charges made by lawyers as follows: "The amounts involved are usually small, most accidents involving only temporary disability, and the payments are almost invariably so, being on the installment or pension plan. To deal with these through a legal practitioner could not be regarded as a very wasteful practice, entailing either an undue percentage of expense to the workmen or unremunerative work for the solicitor. "The rule adopted by the board that dealings should, as far as possible, be directly with the claimant, is a matter of administrative policy, and I believe the same general rule prevails in at least most of the other provinces having similar laws, and in one province the act makes express provision in that behalf. No reflection upon the bar is intended; but it must be remembered that the act is a workmen's compensation act and not an act for the benefit of the legal or other professions."

To the charge made by the former president of the Ontario Bar Association, contained in a letter addressed to the Compensation Board to the effect that the manufacturers were freed of responsibility and that the Government raised a fund, only a small portion of which was distributed to injured workmen. Mr. Price makes the following answer: "Might it not be well for the Ontario Bar Association to consider whether the purpose of the chairman of your committee was to make improvement in the law or to make mischief, and whether members of the bar of the province have reason to feel that the member who has undertaken to speak in their behalf has done them a creditable service?"

"A MAN FOR A MAN FOR A THAT."

Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of War, has oftentimes stated that Labor is not fit to govern the country. However, Baron Morris, the former Premier of Newfoundland, speaking as the guest of the London Commercial Club, is reported to have said: "I am quite satisfied that among the great producing masses of this country, there could be found as well able to govern as in any other class. Some day the labor and industrial classes will find with what little wisdom the world is governed."

WHY NOT BUY "MADE IN CANADA" GOODS?

One Way of Reducing the High Rate of Exchange. Now that the value of the Canadian dollar is down to eighty-five cents in the United States it ought to be worth while for the people of Canada to spend their money at home in buying goods that are every bit as good, and in some cases better than those imported from across the line. The rate of exchange is charged against the Dominion because it has given many millions of dollars in credits to Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece and Rumania. During the war the people of Canada financed their own war expenses and contributed as a free gift millions of dollars worth of clothing and food supplies to the starving peoples of Europe. Canada has resources that when developed will equal those of the United States itself, and has a great future ahead of it, and what is more it can produce goods that involve the expenditure of millions of dollars every year to buy from our southern neighbors. Some people today buy goods just because they come from the States, not because they are cheaper or better, as in many instances they cost more. The better way would be to buy made in Canada goods, thus giving employment to Canadian workers, which would also mean that the money would remain and circulate in avenues of trade among our own people, thus stimulating industry and contribute direct to the upbuilding of the country. These are facts Canadians should bear in mind. The best spent dollar is the dollar spent at home, and it neither shows intelligence or good, ordinary common sense to play a game against yourself. Hereafter spend your money on Canadian made goods, give your own people the first chance in your business deals. The other fellow knows enough to look out for himself and put it over on you every time he gets the chance. "The very true beginning of wisdom is the desire of discipline." Solomon.

mer president of the Ontario Bar Association, contained in a letter addressed to the Compensation Board to the effect that the manufacturers were freed of responsibility and that the Government raised a fund, only a small portion of which was distributed to injured workmen. Mr. Price makes the following answer: "Might it not be well for the Ontario Bar Association to consider whether the purpose of the chairman of your committee was to make improvement in the law or to make mischief, and whether members of the bar of the province have reason to feel that the member who has undertaken to speak in their behalf has done them a creditable service?"

WHY MEN GO WRONG. A certain rector just before the service was called to the vestibule to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then. "But," said he, "if you will be seated, I will give you an opportunity at the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony." The couple agreed, the clergyman said, "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony please come forward?" Whereupon 13 women and one man proceeded to the altar. "The Argument."

"Unless the world comes to its senses and for the sake of humanity bans hate and builds bridges of sympathy and mercy, I believe the whole white race is marching with a step of tragic fatality towards universal ruin." Von Gwinner.

What an Independent Investigator Said Under Date of Wednesday, March 17

Two Canadian gentlemen, Mr. Willard and Mr. Denault, who became sufficiently interested in this company's proposition to consider investing in it, took the precaution to go to Texas and see the oil field and the company's holdings with their own eyes. We herewith reproduce the telegram they sent to Mr. Denyes, General Manager of Canadian-American Resources, Ltd.

L. E. DENYES, Manager, Canadian-American Resources, Limited, 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto: We met Judge Stephens and toured Burk Burnett oil field, around your property. Mr. Willard and I find more than double the number of wells adjacent to this property than is shown in blue print. A man must see this field to realize its magnitude. It is most wonderful. Leaving tonight.

Grandfield, Oklahoma, March 17, 1920. "It is only by trying to understand others that we can get our own hearts understood; and in matters of human feeling the eloquent judgment is the most successful pleader." R. L. S.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—Alexander Alexander, New York City, President National Gum and Mica Company. President and Director of other companies. Vice-President and General Manager—L. E. Denyes, Toronto, Canada, Vice-President H. A. Wood Mfg. Company, Limited. President and Director of other companies. Treasurer and Director—George B. 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.

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, 1921 acres of land in the Province of Ontario, in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 and 1,499,956 shares of the Common Stock of the Company. 750,000 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.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000. Common Stock, \$35,000,000. Preferred Stock, \$15,000,000. We offer for sale, Treasury Stock. Proceeds to be used for development of Oil Wells on our Texas Leases \$500,000.00 (50,000 Shares) 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares (Par Value, \$10 each), with 100% Bonus of Common Stock. Dividends on Preferred Stock accrue from date of issue, and are payable quarterly. Literature and Full Information Furnished on Request.

Canadian-American Resources, Limited

Head Offices: 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.



OLD CHUM TOBACCO is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"

The great need of the Labor movement is toleration within, so say all of us—Justice. Character is what you are, reputation is what your testimonial calls you.

The Way to the West WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Sta.) 5.45 p.m. Lvs. TORONTO (Union Sta.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY

Canadian National Railways Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

Canadian-American Resources, Limited. Head Offices: 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto. CAPITALIZATION: Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000. Common Stock, \$35,000,000. Preferred Stock, \$15,000,000. We offer for sale, Treasury Stock. Proceeds to be used for development of Oil Wells on our Texas Leases \$500,000.00 (50,000 Shares) 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares (Par Value, \$10 each), with 100% Bonus of Common Stock. Dividends on Preferred Stock accrue from date of issue, and are payable quarterly. Literature and Full Information Furnished on Request.

