FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE

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Seventeenth Year. No. 27 | VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1925 | Eight Pages | 5c A COPY

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Alberta Police Shoot Striking Coal Miner

Efforts Made To Trick Miners Into Mob Action

(Special to the Advocate)

CALGARY.—With one coal miner shot through the back by a provincial policeman, capitalist repression is once more stalking abroad in the Red Deer Valley, Alberta. The whole Valley is tied up with a strike, and a solidarity, such as is rare even among miners, exists among the men. The strikers have offered to meet the operators on the basis of a committee composed of one man from each local, but so far without results.

Baffled by the solidarity of the strikers, and their refusal to be tricked into mob action at the moment chosen by the police, the thugs and hoodlums known as the provincial police are acting like a gang of provocateurs in their efforts to break the strike.

On Thursday, June 25th, a group of young lads sat around a small brush fire on one of the hills near the A. B. C.mine. They were not on the mine property, nor in hiding, but were in clear view of everybody by the light of their fire, and there were only six of them.

Suddenly 14 or 15 provincial police swooped down upon them. Circling around, so as to get on the far side, a dozen of the police charged the boys, whooping it up like a bunch of Indian braves, and driving them down the hill.

At the bottom of the hill stood another group of uniformed scabs. The boys, startled by the charge of the first group, had scarcely started running when Bang, Bang came two revolver shots, followed by an order to halt. The order was scarcely necessary as most of them were down trying to duck the shots.

Of course the "gallant police" captured the whole mob—all six of them. One of them was seriously wounded when picked up. He was shot through the back, the bullet having entered by the spine and passed through the abdomen. He was left lying, by the police, upon the office floor, handcuffed, his moans for water ignored, and his life blood ebbing away for want of attention. Among the miners there is little doubt as to the cause of the shooting. The wounded boy is about the same size and dressed exactly like Kid Burns, who is feared and hated by every operator in District 18.

On the morning after the shooting affray the "Calgary Albertan" carried a bloodthirsty tale of an ugly mob, fifty of whom tried to get on company property, and one of whom a policeman shot in self defence. Nothing was said that the boy was shot in the back. The only charge against the boys is that of trespassing.

On Monday 29th, tear bombs, and charges were the order of the day, for no apparent reason except practise.

Doubtless the intent of the actions of the police is to goad the miners into doing something that will give an excuse for mass arrests. The miners, knowing that they could clean up every uniformed scab in the valley in an hours fighting, are compelled to stand facing these "snickering hoodlums," and stand for their insulting sneers, such as "Bohunk," and "Hunkey," simply because their first violence will mean a victory for the operators.

French Miners Win Struggle To Raise Pay As Profits Rise

PARIS, France.—French coal miners are winning their struggle to compel mine owners to resort to other methods than wage reductions to reduce production costs.

The mine workers are also determined that they will compel the mine owners to raise wages as often and as much as profiteers boost the cost of living.

Some time ago the mine owners expressed a determination to reduce production costs during 1925. But the cost of living went up, and because of the thorough organization of the mine workers, wage increases have been granted instead of wage reductions being imposed.

Coal mine owners now realize their inability to force down wages to reduce production costs or to prevent wage increases when living costs rise. They are therefore resorting to other methods to meet the emergency. For this purpose there is a tendency to construct more coke ovens at the mines. Several large companies have also installed equipment for the manufacture of Synthetic ammonia by utilizing the gas from the coke ovens. It is thought that the better utilization of the coal will bring about economies to offset rising labor cost.

Ex-G.W.V.A. President Aids Canadian Bosses

(Special to the Advocate)

OTTAWA.—Major W. D. Sharpe, retiring president of the G.W.V.A., told the British Empire Service League, assembled here, that he could promise all British ex-service men, who were willing to take up farming in Canada, that they could make a living, and in so doing he proved himself to be the willing vassal of Big Business.

The voluble Major made no mention of the fact that hundreds upon hundreds of Canadian farmers have been forced to leave their farms because they were unable to make a living. Neither did he mention the mortgage ridden condition of the prairie farmers, nor the barefaced robbery of the Nash Fruit Combine.

In spite of his vehement protests to the contrary what the Major really desired was to induce British workers to come to Canada in order to swell the ranks of the unemployed, and thus afford the manufacturers another opportunity to cut wages. The farming promise was simply a bait.

So this is the paper you have been wanting? Prove it by supporting it with your subscription and those of your neighbors and friends.

Canadian Textile Co. Makes Huge Profits

(By Federated Press)

MONTREAL.— The Dominion Textile Co., clamoring for a high tariff, has raised its dividend on common stock from 4 to 5 per cent. Originally it issued $5,000,000 of common stock— some to the promoters and most of the rest as bonus to purchasers of preferred stock. During the war boom some of these textile companies paid over 200 per cent. dividends. The Dominion Textile Co., tripled its common stock without cost to anybody. This company is paying dividends of 5 per cent on nearly $18,000,000 water.

Canadian Farmers In Desperate Plight

SASKATOON.—Some idea of the desperate plight which Canadian farmers are in can be gathered from a letter from a farmer appearing in the June 25th issue of The Western Producer, a farmer's paper published here. This letter says in part:

"I am sorry to have to give up The Producer—but, since we have not the money to buy the necessities of the home, we have to allow our subscription to run out withtut renewing."

The subscription rate to The Western Producer is $2.00 per year.

The advertiser is always interested in knowing where you saw his advertisement. Just mention the Advocate and you'll see.

WORKERS SEIZE POST OFFICE IN FRENCH STRIKE

PARIS.—Striking postal clerks recently seized the central post office in Paris and, barricading themselves within the building, refused entrance to the postal authorities. The postmaster called upon police reserves to disperse the strikers and reopen the building.

Without warning telephone service throughout Paris ceased functioning when 1800 operators stopped work out of sympathy for the mail clerks, who are striking for higher pay.

Highlights on This Week's News

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Canadian Government Aids Political Pets

(Special to the Advocate)

OTTAWA.— That the Canadian Government, for obvious reasons, does not consider it advisable to let the public know how much is paid out to officials and employees of the C. N. R. is evident by recent replies in the House of Commons regarding this.

Several questions have been asked as to how many C. N. R. officials were receiving salaries in excess of $10,000 per annum, to which the Minister of Railways has replied that it was not in the public interest to give out this information.

Another question sought to ascertain the salary of a certain conductor in Nova Scotia who had been made an inspector of trains and stations, but the government refused to state the salary paid.

A Dominion election is drawing near, and evidently political pets must be looked after.

When asked how many private cars had been used to carry officers of the company to Portland on the occasion of S. J. Smith's departure for Enland, and who used these cars, the Minister replied that should he answer that question someone would be asking who were in the car and how much they ate.

Durham Miners Idle

LONDON.—It is stated by Peter Lee, an agent of the Durham Miners' Association, that there are nearly 40,000 miners unemployed in the country, and that by September the number will be increased to 50,000.

Imperialists Use Sikhs to Beat Chinese Coolies In Shanghai

SHANGHAI.—British imperialism in one of its latent forms, the Shanghai municipal council, employs Indian sikhs to do the policing of the settlement. Time and time again acts of brutal beating and mauling of the Chinese coolies are perpetrated.

The Indian sikh is brought from his exploited land, is paid a trifle more than a coolie and a club is placed in his hand. "Keep the slaves down at any cost and champion the cause of the foreigner," are his orders and as a result we have primitive savagery with the blameless Chinese coolie as the victim.

Beat Chinese Coolies

There hasn't been a day that in passing along the street the writer has not been witness to several atrocious punisnments inflicted on Chinese by these sikh policemen.

I have seen a coolie at the head of a group of human horses who were straining and sweating in the vain attempt at pulling what would be a motor truck load of wooden boards over Chapoo Road bridge, beaten into insensibility by a sikh.

Paid for Violence

Another time I have seen a wheel-barrow coolie who had his ear half twisted off and his bare foot broken by the hand and heel of the sikh who is the very embodiment of British imperialism in one of its more concrete forms.

The sikh, a member of an exploited race himself, is taken from his native land, and is paid a little more than a coolie to beat that coolie.

Saskatchewan Farmers Plan New Labor Party

SASKATOON.—An attempt is being made here to launch a new political party, to be known as The Farmers' Political Party of Saskatchewan.

At a convention held here recently it was decided that for the present individual members would not be permitted in the new organization. Although not specifically set forth, it is generally understool that the new party will be comprised of labor unions and farmers' associations. What organizations may join is not yet known. The Farmers' Union of Canada eschews all political parties, and the Grain Growers' Association takes no part in provincial politics.

Our great need is for a thoroughly good working-class education, so that the workers cannot be stampeded with scares and plots as they were at the last election.—A. J. Cook.

A Page for the Man on the Land

Notes and Comment Of Interest to Farmers

(By TIMOTHY HAY.)

A REPORT issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on the result of testing samples of feed, shows once again how we farmers are being farmed by the big milling interests. The report states that some 150 samples of feed were tested, the samples having been sent in by farmers who were suspicious that they were not what the milling people represented them to be. The tests revealed that not only were weed seeds used, but also the "poisonous fungus Ergot." Barley meal, which was selling at an outrageously high price, was found to contain no barley at all, but a mixture of various cheap stuffs, including a large percentage of pulverized oat hulls. A feed flour selling at $4.50 per hundred contained ground corn, sorghum, soy bean meal, bran and ground rice hulls. A stock food was found to be composed of an indigestible, non-nutritious combination of ground peanut skins, bran and oat hulls. The farmers who sent in the stuff knew they were being done, and they appealed to their department for relief, but apparently none of these robbers were brought to justice and the robbery still goes on. When will we farmers wake up and demand action?

* * *

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among farmers because they have not received the true market price and the correct weight for the products they have shipped to town. They find it is impossible to satisfy the requirements of the trade. The products they ship are always either over quality or under quality, resulting in a big cut in price, and in nine cases out of ten they receive short weight. This fact was brought out in the Duncan investigation, on the reading of a letter which was written by a member of the famous Nash Fruit Combine. This letter stated that the farmers were just naturally turning red, and no wonder, when we see Big Business putting millions of dollars into new buildings while we farmers are bled white. If this condition is not changed something is going to blow up.

* * *

In my last notes I mentioned thatt he federal government had placed a 10 per cent. premium on select bacon hogs, and pointed out that B.C. farmers were penalized if they shipped such a type. I now notice by press reports that P. Burns & Co. are going to pay the 10 per cent. premium.

* * *

The other day I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of an old "hayseed" who appeared very much interested in the welfare of the "toilers on the land." During our conversation he informed me of some interviews he had had with leaders of Big Business and banks. During the interviews the farmer had put this question to them: "What, in your opinion, is British Columbia's greatest need at the present time?" In next issue I shall give some of the answers received. they are interesting and show that others besides farmers and labor are reading the handwriting on the wall.

* * *

According to reports in the daily press a private company desires to establish a cold storage plant on the Vancouver waterfront, but before doing so requests a guarantee from the Federal Government that it will not enter the cold storage business in Vancouver for seven years. It is also reported that the Federal minister for public works has stated, on behalf of the government, he is williny to give this guarantee. Publicly owned cold storage plants are the key to successful marketing of farm products, and before any such agreement is entered into, us farmers should be consulted.

Southern Farmers Robbed By Landlords

IN THE south from Texas to Mississippi, the land is owned by the big land owners, who rent the land out to the small working farmers. There are three ways that the land is rented out. First, the share cropper, who rents the land on the halves. That is the landlord furnishes the land, livestock and farm implements, the farmer pays half the cost of the necessary hired help and the landlord pays the rest. When he produces a crop, he hauls it to town and markets it and the landlord is always right there to get his share, so that the farmer will not cheat him out of a penny.

Second. The working farmer who rents land on the third and fourth plan. He furnishes his own livestock, implements and pays his hired help expenses, giving the landlord one third of the grain, hay, and one fourth of the cotton.

Third. The more independent farmer who pays cash rent by the year or leases for as long a period as possible.

When the farmer rents or leases the land, he has a hard time trying to get a crop, due to the climatic conditions. When he is successful in getting a crop he has to sell it to the highest bidder. Not getting enough for it to properly keep and maintain his family, he has to mortgage what little property he has in order to support his family through the winter months. The result is that he starts the crop the second year head over heels in debt to the banker, and is forced to take his children out of school and put them to work at the age of six or seven.

Children of all ages may be seen ragged, dirty and hungry out in the hot southern sun, working from day light to dark. Even infants lay on the ground or in a baby buggy crying for attention and food, while their mothers are working long hours, for a mere pittance.

When the farmer produces his second crop, the banker gets all of it except the landlord's share. Then the landlord tells the farmer that he is not capable of working the land properly and that he will have to move.

The result is that the farmer has to quit the farming business and go to work in the textile industry, as a wage worker.

The farmers and their wives work so hard that they very often get sunstroke from the immense heat and die leaving a large family of six or seven children orphans. Then a capitalist court will take the children and send them to an orphanage, where they must work and slave until they are grown up or else adopted by some other farmer. Of course farmers who adopt them are supposed to raise educate and give them a good home. But instead of having good homes they are equal with the chattel slaves of the olden days. They are kept out of school and made to work from daylight till dark. They don't know what it means to play, swim, and have fun. They don't know what toys are. The only place they are allowed to go is church, sunday school and to work. They kill themselves while still in their infancy and when they grow up, they are hump-backed, knock-kneed, pigeon-toed or consumptive.

THERE IS NEWS HAPPENING WHERE YOU ARE, WHETHER IT BE IN THE MILL, MINE, FACTORY OR ON THE LAND. MAKE YOURSELF THE CORRESPONDENT AND SENT IT IN TODAY. BE CONCISE, ACCURATE AND MILITANT!

WAKE UP!

The ruling classes succeeded in maintaining themselves in power by the strength of their own political energy and with the assistance of numerous elements essentially foreign to themselves, but which they can turn to their own advantage by suggestive influences. Most commonly, however, we find that the classes representing a past economic order continue to maintain their social predominance only because the classes representing the present or future economy have as yet failed to become aware of their strength, of their political and economic importance, and of the wrongs they suffer at the hands of society.—Robert Michels.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

The proper study of the wise man is not how to die, but how to live. There is no subject on which the sage will think less than death.—Spinoza.

Russian Prisoners Get Annual Holiday To Garner Harvest

(By CARL BRANNIN, Federated Press Correspondent.)

MOSCOW.—A decree by the director of prisons for the Soviet Union provides for the release of peasant prisoners for three months to go home and cultivate their fields. A special board certifies those for parole whose behaviour has been good. The fact that a man may be serving a long sentence for murder does not necessarily bar him from this privilege. Prisoners return home without guards and simply register with the local authorities at intervals. Time on parole is considered as time served and reduces the period in prison materially.

Two Weeks' Vacation

Besides this relief for peasant prisoners, all soviet prisons grant a vacation of two weeks each year to inmates with clear records who are not likely to abuse this privilege. Political prisoners can receive this as well as ordinary prisoners. The individual can go home or, if he has none, to one of the sanitariums in the Crimea maintained by the government.

Like Free Workers

My visit recently to the Sokolianky prison in Moscow was more like going through a factory of free workers than a jail. In the carpenter shop, the soap plant, the dye works, the sewing factory, the machine shop, or the oat mill, the attitude of the inmates was that of workers and not of culprits. There were few guards in evidence and these had no visible arms. One of the three plants in Russia for making photographic plates is located in this prison. It has a large production and the workers are the best paid of any in this prison.

Eight-Hour Day, Union Wages

All prisoners work eight hours and are paid trade union wages. Thus there is no competition with free labor. Part of his wages goes to the family of the prisoner and he is allowed to use a part for special food and articles at the prison store.

There is a Lenin corner decorated by the prisoners, a library, a theater, a study room and a sport field. The hospital is under a competent doctor who makes an examination of each new arrival to determine what work will best suit him.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE

Workers on the land are invited to make themselves correspondents of THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE and send in news items of interest. Write plain every-day English and be sure of your facts. Send news to the Editor, 1129 Howe Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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Russian Wheat Crop 600,000,000 Bushels More Than U.S. Cro

MOSCOW. — By the offic rough estimate the harvest is e pected to yield 3,200,000,000 poo Since out of the 1923 harve Russia was able to export 200,00 which was 2,800,000,000 poo 000 poods, the harvest authorit calculate to export from this yea harvest not less than 300,000, poods.

Estimating the amount of gra needed for the victualization of t town populations and the R Army at 600,000,000 poods, for t state fund at 100,000,000 poods a for export 300,000,000 poods, t government economic organs a confronted with the greatest di ficulty in trying to figure out t state's distribution of 1,000,000,0 poods of grain.

Figuring a pood at one-half bu shel (it is actually six pounds excess of a bushel) the Russia harvest of 3,200,000,000 poods 1,600,000,000 bushels or more tha 600,000,000 bushels over the la gest wheat crop ever raised in th United States.

Farmers and Workers Must Fight Togethe

AMARILLO, Texas.—Preside W. W. Fitzwater of the Farm L bor Union of America, addressin the Texas State Federation of La bor convention here, urged farme and wage earners to act togeth and said he hoped farm worke might be able to support a trad unionist for governor in the ne state campaign. He said the "tw end men," farmers and city wor ers, should get together for bo economic and political action.

LONG-DISTANCE IS CHEAPEST AT NIGHT

NEW night rates are now in force for long-distance conversations between 8:30 p.m. and 7 a.m.

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RELIABLE TESTIMONY

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes: "I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly 10 years and have had some of the very best medical advice, together with other expensive ear instruments, all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box today, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for $1.00. There is nothing better at any price. Address orders to Manager "LARMALENE" Co., Deal, Kent, England.

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IT PAYS

- - POLITICS - -

Federated Labor Party Notes

Members of the Greater Vancouver District branches of the F.L.P. had a pleasant time at their picnic at Old Orchard on Sunday last. A large number took the boat, leaving Vancouver at 10 a.m., others, who are fortunate enough to own automobiles, motored to the grounds.

The day was ideal for a picnic, and the location was good, although the cost to members who have large families was a little high, a fact which should be borne in mind when planning a future event.

The culinary abilities and the generosity of the lady members were well exemplified in the tables well laden with delicious food, and if anyone went away hungry they must have kept out of sight for the day.

Ice cream was provided free for everybody. Sports were engaged in and everybody enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

* * *

The Vancouver Branch did not holds its usual meeting this week on account of the meeting night falling on the holiday. The next meeting will be on July 15th.

* * *

THE FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE invites short notes from branches of their activities and intended events.

WINNIPEG LABOR PARTY FIGHTS CADET TRAINING

WINNIPEG.—The Centre Winnipeg branch of the Independent Labor party passed a resolution at its last meeting, endorsing the stand taken by Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., against the vote for training of cadets.

The executive of the branch was instructed to arrange a meeting with the South Winnipeg executive to go into the matter of nomination for the federal seat of South Centre. It is probable that a joint convention will be called at an early date.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS TAKE

Of their peoples' net income, the government of Germany took in taxes during 1923-24, 26 per cent; Britain 22.1 per cent; Japan 21.8 per cent; Canada 19.8 per cent; Australia 18.4 per cent; France 17.8 per cent; United States 10.5 per cent.

These figures are given by the Royal Statistical Society of England.

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Military Charges Drop, Education Costs Rise, In Workers' Republic

The final sessions of the Third Congress of Soviets were, among other things, devoted to the reports on Finance and the Army.

Sokolnikoff, the Commissar for Finance, alluded to the successful currency reform, whereby in one year the stable currency on a gold basis had in creased from 390 million to 780 million roubles.

Army Allotment Falls

In three years the State Budget increased from 1,300 million roubles to 2½ milliard roubles. Whereas in Tsarist days 27 per cent. of budget expenditure went for the army, now only 17 per cent. is allotted for defence. The Soviet Government devotes 11 per cent. of the expenditure to social and cultural needs, as against 6 per cent. spent by the Tsarist government.

The Capitalist Menace

Frunze reported that the Red Army had been reduced from 5¼ million to 562,000 men. Further reductions were impossible while we see the Rumanian army increased by 25 per cent., and Poland and the Balkan States feverishly ordering submarines and destroyers.

The Red Army men are better paid than soldiers in capitalist countries, but the commanding staff receive 30 per cent. less than in Tsarist days.

Cultural work, which is one of the main branches of army activities, had attained great proportions. Over 150,000 illiterates had been educated during the last two years.

Australian Fascisti Get Castor Oil Diet

MELBOURNE.—Fascist immigrants in Australia are finding that their fellow countrymen already established in the Southern Commonwealth are not at all inclined to put up with the sort of overbearing brutality that distinguishes blackshirts in their native land.

One of the fraternity who made himself particularly obnoxious in a town in Northern Queensland was rapidly made more docile by a dose of his own medicine—a bottle of castor oil.

The trouble arose out of the pretensions of the Facist gang as strikebreakers, a role which cannot be comfortably sustained in a State where the workers are so solidly organized as in Queensland.

FARMERS' UNION OPPOSES THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

CANORA, Sask.—A resolution branding the boy scout and cadet movements as "agencies of the present ruling class" was endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the delegates of the Mackenzie district of the Farmers' Union of Canada, assembled in convention here.

The resolution was sponsored by the militant Sturgis lodge, which also presented a resolution calling upon the union to affiliate with the International Council of Peasants at Moscow. This was adopted with only one dissenting vote.

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SOUTH AFRICA

A drastic measure for dealing with industrial troubles has been introduced by the South African Government. It gives the Governor-General power to declare a state of emergency for a period of one month, renewable month by month in the event of any strike or lockout threatening essential services. The Minister of Labor is empowered to set up a conciliation board to effect a settlement of the dispute, whose award he may declare to be binding for a period of six months. He is authorized also to call for a ballot, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a two-thirds majority desire to resume work on the terms proposed by the board, and if so the settlement becomes binding, and the minister can order a resumption of work.

POLAND

Former Czarist officers in Poland are excited by a report that Grand Duke Nicholas has issued an appeal and a call for mobilization of all the Russian monarchist army officers and supporters, and is preparing for a new attack on Soviet Russia, being backed up by cash and other material aid from the United States. Anti-Soviet military intervention is expected in the coming spring. Agents representing Nicholas have arrived in Poland well supplied with funds to organize the anti-Soviet armies in Poland and in the Balkans. All the officers of the old regime have been handed mobilization cards giving the numbers of their regiments, and the names of the towns in the Balkans where the remnants of Wrangel's armies can be picked up when the mobilization is announced.

CZECHO SLOVAKIA

All Czecho-Slovakia is excited over sudden arrests and searches of households, and over the "military plot" which is offered as the excuse for these police actions. It develops that fascist provocateaurs planned a "high treason" scheme to be laid at the door of the Communists, and that the persons arrested have been individuals who refused to join in this plot. In their search for literature the police found a pamphlet on the Einstein theory, which they seized, but found nothing more "dangerous".

ESTHONIA

The various parties represented in the Esthonian parliament are as follows: Total number of members 100; Bourgeois and Agrarian parties, 70; Socialists 22; Communists 4; Independents 4. The strongest party is the Peasant (Agrarian' party which has 25 representatives in parliament. Of the 22 socialist members 14 are social democrats, and 8 independents.

ITALY

The Executive of the Italian Confederation of Labor has charged the Fascisti government with destruction of the offices of the trades councils of Bologna and Reggio, and the premises of the Railwaymen's Union; the dissolution of trade union organizations in Bologna, Brescia, Modena, Trieste, Palmero, and Cattania; the closing of the offices of the Woodworkers' Union; raids on the premises of other organizations; and threats of comrades engaged in trade union work.

So this is the paper you have been wanting? Prove it by supporting it with your subscription and those of your neighbors and friends.

- - INDUSTRY - -

Girls Forced To Work For $6.00 Per Week By Wage Commissioners

BOSON.—Women and girls millinery workers must contrive to live on $13 a week in Boston, the minimum wage commission has decided. The ruling takes effect July 1 and affects girls who are 19 and have been employed at least four seasons of 16 weeks each, including two spring and two fall seasons. Learners and apprentices get special minimum rates of $6 to $12 a week, according to age. The minimum wage commission made out a budget showing how girl workers can live (if they can) on $13 a week, but no budget has yet been contrived to show how girls can live on $6 a week—without other assistance.

Children in Shanghai Paid 5 Cents An Hour

(By British Labor Press Service)

SHANGHAI.—People who think that nothing but base ingratitude can account for the dissatisfaction of Chinese workers with their foreign employers should study the figures given in the "Report of the Child Labor Commission" appointed by the Shanghai Muncipal Council, which was published last July.

The average wage of workers, according to this document, varies from $4.00 to $7.50 a month, and there is no insurance, no compensation, no old age pensions. Women get 5 cents to 12 cents a day, and men, women and children alike work from 12 to 13 ½ hours a day.

The children are the worst sufferers. They are practically bought from their parents by contractors, and farmed out to the employers, and are frequently most miserably housed and fed.

Ontario Workers Demand Withdrawal of Troops From N. S.

LONDON, Ont.—Last meeting of the London Labor Party passed a unanimous resolution demanding the withdrawal of troops from Nova Scotia. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Premier King and to the premier of Nova Scotia. The London Trades and Labor Council has issued an appeal to its affiliated members asking that a relief fund be started in this city for the striking miners.

DELEGATES MUST WEAR UNION MADE CLOTHES

NEW YORK.—Delegates to the New York Federation of Labor convention, opening in Syracuse, August 25, are expected to appear in clothing bearing the labels of five different unions, president James P. Holland states. This 62nd annual convention will be one of the most important held in years Holland declares.

Trainmen Will Ask For Wage Increase

CLEVELAND.—Chairmen's associations of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors will hold joint divisional meetings in November to consider the proposition of seeking a wage increase from approximately 200 railroads in the United States for trainmen and conductors, W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, has announced.

The amount of the increase to be asked was not announced, but Mr. Lee said the wage reduction to railroad men in 1921 amounted to about 12 per cent., approximately 64 cents a day, that an increase last year amounted to approximately 5 per cent., and that the request for an increase would probably be at least enough to make up the 1921 reduction.

Communal Kitchens Increasing Rapidly in the Soviet Republic

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The development of the communal kitchen institutions the special importance of which consists in the fact that they set working women free from household drudgery, is making great strides forward. According to statistics compiled by the Metal Workers' Union, there are communal kitchens in factories in 13 districts where the number of workers is 195,000. In March 1925 there were 109 kitchens in the Ukraine which supplied over a million dinners. 10 per cent of Ukranian workers get served by communal kitchens.

By the autumn 400 more kitchens for 300 to 350 thousands people are to be opened in the Soviet Union.

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- WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT -

Women Workers in Chile Are Members Of Trade Unions

One of the interesting delegates at the recent convention of the International Women's Council was Senorita Amanda Labarca, president of the National Council of Women in Chili. She declared that about 40,000 women are now working in the larger cities in her country. They are employed mostly in the cloth-making factories and frequently as tramway and bus operators.

Trade Unions Flourish

Trade unions flourish in Chili, according to Miss Labarca, and the women join on equal basis with the men in organization. So far, however, they have not attempted to strike by themselves, except in one shoe factory and once or twice on the busses, always successfully. There is a well-enforced eight-hour law for women, and night work is generally prohibited.

"Formerly women of means who married," she said, "settled down to a life of idleness, but they are beginning now to think it is an insult to their husbands to depend entirely on them. Many of these women come under what you would call 'white collar workers'—we say 'private employes.' They are splendidly organized and have won many demands—a pension for all, insurance, an eight-hour day and good wages."

Education

Education in Chili, up through the "popular universities," is entirely free. The workers' education movement, the senorita said, was quite as old as that in the United States. She herself teaches in a night school for workers, giving her time after her day's work as the only woman professor in the University of Chili.

The law of Chili requires children under 14 to attend a school. Women, though they haven't yet the franchise, nevertheless take great interest in politics, and the senorita declared that the women workers, standing as they should, shoulder to shoulder with the men, will be an increasingly important factor in the progress of Chilean politics and industry.

Manitoba Government Forgets Child Welfare

WINNIPEG.—A reduction of 5 per cent. in individual allowances to mothers has been made by the Child Welfare Aid of Manitoba. The reason given by the provincial government for the reduction was that a sufficient appropriation had not been made. Indigent mothers and children are thus compelled to go short of necessary food because the government "happened to forget" about them.

Women and Capitalism

[By Lucy L. Woodsworth]

"SHE looked around at us so helplessly. Any woman with a heart at all would feel like striving to do something. She turned around and said: 'What is wrong? What is the matter? We used to be able to work and have very good times.' She was a miner's wife and had been born and raised in a mining town. She knew absolutely nothing else, but compared with were going through she considered terrible."

Profits the Incentive

This pathetic picture was given to the House of Commons by Miss McPhail, in speaking of the miners' situation in Cape Breton. What is wrong? The question is fundamental; the answer is no less so. Besco runs the mines of Cape Breton to make profits for the Company. To make profits, a Company must produce at the lowest figure and sell at the highest. This means getting the labor costs down to the bare subsistence level. It would seem however, that this time they have ventured a little too far, hence this undesirable and much-to-be-dreaded publicity.

Miners' Plight Not Isolated

This is the time then when it is most worth while to point out what is wrong. Let no one imagine that the miners' plight is an isolated case in Canada. From Alberta, where the greatest coal fields of the world are situated, piteous letters have been received for months now, pointing out that in many of the mining districts, the women and children are destitute and starving. These accounts state that they have averaged 125 days work per year for the past three yeare, with the average earnings just one-half of what a family needs for decent living.

Turning to the farming industry let me give a few excerpts from a letter in the "Western Producer," written by the wife of a farmer:

"Do you mean to say that we should sit still and be satisfied to let the other fellow skin us down to the last dollar? Why should we let the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, cattle buyers and other speculators make millions of dollars from what we produce in order that they they haven't earned? Since the deflation came, the farmer of Western Canada has not made running expenseses; how then can might live in luxury off the money he be expected to pay anything on his debts?"

The Farmers' Standpoint

"Don't you think the farmer is more entitled to the little comfort of life than the man who has made his money grafting from the farmers?"

"But, should I go ahead and scrub my rough board floors until they are white for the rest of my life while the other fellow grafts enough from the wheat raised on my husband's land to pay for a bit of paint or linoleum so that my work would be a little easier, and say nothing?"

Farmers Go Hungry

"Under the present system of things, this is not a free country. How can it be free when we farmers have to knuckle down and work like slaves for a mere existence"

"How many families in Saskatchewan are hungry? I am pretty safe in saying there are about 90 per cent hungry every day for a little bit of something good to eat that they can't afford to buy. Did you ever sit down to the table and fill up on potatoes and perhaps a little bit of bread. You couldn't have all the bread you wanted because bread is made from flour and flour costs money. Such are the conditions in our household and a good many others whom I know. We are not actually starving but nevertheless we are hungry—hungry for things our system craves and requires in order to keep in good physical condition."

But Are Horses Different

If a man keeps a horse, the law compels him to feed it and treat it decently but, strangely enough there is no law which makes the employer sufficiently responsible for the human beings without whose aid he could not carry on his vast business concerns. Fresh relays of human beings are being worn out or broken in the process The only concern of the employer is to see that sufficient supplies are available in sufficient quantities to enable him to carry on and keep the labor costs low.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER IS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE FIRMS WHICH ADVERTISE IN IT. WHEN MAKING PURCHASES PATRONIZE THEM AND TELL THEM WHY.

THE HOME CORNER

[By Jane McNutt]

Our health depends a great deal on what, how, and how much we eat. It is much easier to so live as to keep well than it is to keep well after we become sick.

At this season of the year we should build up strength in reserve for the more wearing weather of the winter. There is no better way of doing this than by cutting down on our eating of the heavier articles of food, such as meats and bread, and eat moderately of fresh fruits and vegetables.

A large combination salad should be a major part of every dinner. Lettuce tomatoes, and cucumbers dressed with olive oil, lemon juice, and salt makes a dish that is not only palatable but wholesome.

Mock Salmon Salad

Mix grated raw carrots and dried cucumbers with thick sour cream, and serve on a bed of head lettuce.

Milk is another article of food which is cheaper at this season of the year. Most people like buttermilk, but they do not know that buttermilk can be home made without making butter. Allow the milk to stand until it becomes thick, then beat it well with an egg beater. Use the whole milk and if you can get it unpasteuried so much the better, as it will clabber more quickly.

CATHOLIC UNIONS LOSE 5,000 OF MEMBERSSHIP

MONTREAL.—The National and Catholic Unions of Canada numbered 94 in 1924, a loss of 12 from the previous year, according to a report of the Dominion Department of Labor. Their membership in 1924 was 25,000, a decline of 5,000. These unions have their principal stronghold in Quebec, which has the lowest wage rates of any Canadian city.

GIRL AND MOTHER FORCED TO WORK IN MINES

PITTSBURG.—A 23 year old girl and her mother worked for years in the mines of the father and husband it was discovered when Anna Smoley died after being crushed by a fall of slate in Thomas Smoley's mine. The girl and her mother wore men's clothes and did a regular miner's work.

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A STEP toward Solidarity and Freedom is when the workers support their Press and the supporters of the great Cause of Labor.
Dr. W. J. CURRY, Dentist
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OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCES ON MONDAY THE 6th AND CONTINUES UNTIL SATURDAY THE 18th

—This is always the greatest event of the Summer season—greatest in point of selection, variety and value-giving. It will be more so than ever this year, because, owing to the backwardness of the Spring season, stocks in every department are exceptionally large. These must be reduced. Because the time is short, the reductions will be extra generous.

—You will be well advised to participate in this sale to the fullest extent possible.

—Fuller details of the sale will appear in the Daily Press of Saturday, July 4th.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
VANCOUVER

URGEOIS FREEDOM IN ACTION

y American Civil Liberties Union.)

KLAHOMA.—Ray Pierson and . Munroe, alleged Klansmen, convicted in the state dis- court at Okemah on May on a charge of riot in con- on wTith the flogging of S. lewellin, a farmer, on May

* * *

UISIANA.—Five men of Ce- Grove were convicted on May on a charge of "conspiracy ommit assault" growing out of mob attack on John Barker in , and were sentenced to sev- months in the Parish Farm.

* * *

RTH CAROLINA.—A. Grif- a barber, leaderr of the mob h took Joseph Needleman the jail at Williamston in and seriously mutilated him, sentenced on May 23 to 30 s in the penitentiary by Judge . Sinclair. Other members of mob were given shorter sen- es, except five who turned 's evidence. The jury which icted the mob virtually clear- Needleman of the charge of for which he had been ar- d. The Ku-Klux-Klan is held nsible for the attack upon leman, who is a Jew.

* * *

W YORK.—A meeting of the ers' Party at Buffalo on May vas interrupted by the police Jacob Dworkin addressed udience in Yiddish. Dworkin Thomas Sullivan, the chair- were arrested.

* * *

LIFORNIA.—The third trial m Connors, former secretary e California Branch of the al Defense Committee, be- at Sacramento on May 27th e Judge Chas. O. Busick, au- of the Busick injunction. Mo- y the defense for change of on grounds of prejudice denied.

* * *

ST VIRGINIA.—One hun- and twenty-seven men and women, striking miners ing the New England Fuel Transportation Co. mine at Town, were arrested on 3th for violation of a recent order forbidding more than persons on a picket line. May 16th eleven others arrested on the same charge, ing U. A. Knapp, attorney e United Mine Workers, and ter Coleman, a newspaper- of New York. Coleman and were released on $1000

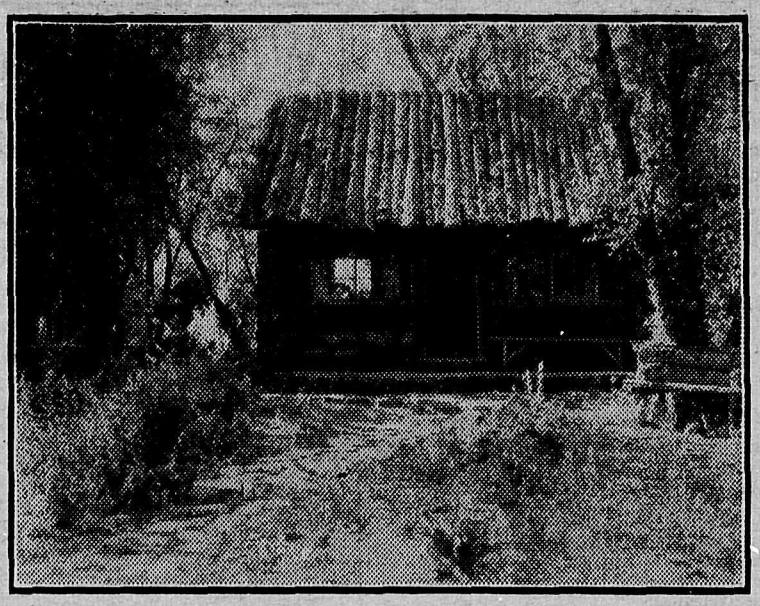
aceful persuasion" to join ion was upheld by a deci- f Federal Judge W. E. Baker eeling on May 8th and de- not in violation of the in- n granted two years ago to rginia-Pittsburgh Coal Co. owing Judge Baker's deci- application was entered by mpany in the federal court eeling on May 11th for a injunction restraining the Mine Workers from engag- organizing activities in the idle district.

* * *

NESSEE. — John Thomas a teacher of biology in Central High School at Day- nn., was arrested on May a charge of violating the which forbids the teaching lution in the schools sup- in whole or in part by inds.

N GUARDS MURDER NEGRO CONVICT

KY MOUNT, N. C.—Joe ong, Negro convict lies dead . C. Gulley and R. V. Tyler, gang guards are charged is murder after a whipping dministered. To the Feder- Press a witness stated that nvict's back was cut to rib- y the lash of the guards.



The Log Cabin, at West Summerland, B.C., where the Summer School of Social Science will be held this year. Labor men and women from all parts of Western Canada and the U.S. will be present at the sessions.

Summer School of Social Science

PLANS NOW UNDER WAY

(By Sydney Warren.)

WEST SUMMERLAND, B. C.—Plans for the third annual Summer school of Social Science to be held here during the last week in August under the auspices of Summerland Local of the Federated Labor Party, are now being perfected and this year's school promises to excel that of the previous years.

The school sessions will be held at The Log Cabin on the beautiful Okanagan Lake at West Summerland, and during the week's meetings subjects of interest to labor men and women will be dealt with. The object of the Summer School is to bring together students and workers of all shades of labor and progressive thought for a mutual interchange of ideas and instruction.

Speakers announced for this year's encampment are Rose Henderson, Dr. W. J. Curry, George W. Weaver, R. H. Neelands, George F. Stirling and others.

Tents and camp beds will be provided for sleeping purposes, but visitors must bring their own blankets. Meals will be served in a common dining room, the expenses being shared on a communal basis. There are also hotel accommodations nearby for those preferring.

Anyone planning on attending this year's Summer School should write to the manager, Jack Logie, West Summerland, so that reservations can be made.

Russian Trade Unions Are in Flourishing Condition

At the last sixth U.S.S.R. Trade Union Congress it was found that the proportion of Workers organized in trade unions is 92 per cent. A certain percentage of the Workers were shown to be still outside the trade union movement.

On an average among the different provinces the unorganized Workers number up to 8 per cent., as for instance, in the Leningrad province 7 per cent., Odessa province 8 per cent., Chitinsk province 6 percent., etc.

Land and Forest Workers

The two unions with the smallest proportion of members are the All-Russian Land and Forest Workers' Union and the State and Trade Employees' Union.

In the All-Russian Land and Forest Workers' Union the number of unorganized Workers in various localities reaches up to 36 per cent. In certain provincial branches of the State and Trade Employees' Union the number of unorganized amounts to 15 per cent.

Cause of Backwardness

In both cases the causes of there being many unorganized Workers who ought to be in these unions are quite different.

The active land and forest unionists have to deal with a scattered mass of individual Workers spread throughout the whole of the vast agricultural territory of the U. S. S. R.

To this difficulty there must be added the great cultural backwardness of the land workers. In the case of the State and Trade Employees' Union, groups are necessarily left ouside the union because according to constitution they are ineligible for membership, even although working in various organiations and undertakings. This applies particularly to the members of the artels or responsible labor.

Among the other unions the casual and seasonal Workers are generally the unorganized. The Woodworkers' and Builders' Unions are characteristic examples.

In the case of these two unions there is to be found in the category of the unorganized workers chiefly peasants working on short seasonal jobs, such as felling and barking trees, lumber work on the rivers, building activities, and so on. These semi-peasant, semi-proletarian workers have not yet broken with their peasant holdings, and only work for a brief period on these seasonal jobs. But of those engaged on work for a more or less lengthy period (even although only for the season) the most join up in the union.

6,500,000 Members

This is the picture for the end of April and the beginning of May of the whole of the working masses belonging to the U. S. S. R. trade unions. The vast majority of the workers permanently engaged in the factories, workshops and other undertakings are organized in the unions, their number being at present 6,500,000. Outside the unions are only to be found small groups of individuals. seasonal and casual workers, among which, however, energetic work is being carried on to get them drawn into the trade union organizations.

Police May Organize, Montreal Judge Says

MONTREAL, Que.—Justice Coderre of Montreal has permanently enjoined the Montreal city council against the dismissal of policemen in that city for membership in the Policemen's Union affiliated with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, according to a report sent to the Fire Fighters' headquarters in Washington. Policemen already dismissed are to bring damage suits againstt he council.

The right arm of Labor is a strong press. Add power to this arm by subscribing to THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE.

Gives College Cash For Dollar Sanctity

(By Federated Press.)

CLEVELAND. — Babbittry took unabashed possession of Western Reserve University at commencement, when a conditional gift of $200,000 for a chair in finance and banking was announced by Pres. Robert E. Vinson. The condition set up by the donor, a Cleveland manufacturer, is that the department of finance "shall teach as a fundamental principle the inviolability of human and property rights—that even-handed justice holds invested capital sacred and honorably and righteously entitled to a fair return based upon amount of risk involved."

It is understood that the donor will have final power in the selection of the orthodox professor who is to enjoy the $12,000 a year chair in finance.

Lynching Decreases In U. S.; Now Murder Only 537 in 10 Years

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.— Lynching has steadily decreased, decade by decade, since the organized fight against this characteristically American crime began in 1885, says a report issued by the federal council of churches through Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, secretary of its committee on race relations.

During the past 40 years 1038 whites and 3165 negroes have been lynched in the United States —an average of 105 a year. In the decade 1905-14 the total was 701, as against 1726 in 1885-94, and 1239 in 1895-04. But in the years 1915-24 the total was only 537. White victims numbered 643 in 1885-94, 270 in 1895-04, 62 in 1905-15 and 53 in 1915-24.

Women Protest Against Sham Air Battle

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Protest to president Coolidge is made by the Working Committee, Women's Peace Union against the sham air battle scheduled for June 20, over Staten Island. The women write:

"We strongly urge you as Commander in Chief of the army and navy to cancel all arrangements for the sham battle in the air scheduled to be held over Staten Island on June 20th. It is especially offensive that a stimulation of war should be holiday entertainment. Moreover it is grossly misleading since such manoeuvers display only the adventure and glamor of war without dramatizing the wholesale murder which would be the result of a real air battle. We oppose war and the preparation for war at all times, but it seems especially unfortunate that we should flaunt our militarism at this time in view of the situation in Mexico and Humiliation Day in Japan."

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Fitters Get Increase

LONDON—The Industrial Court has granted a claim put forward by the N.U.R. on behalf of certain fitters on the Southern Railway for 1s. a day in view of the dirty and dangerous character of their work.

UNION DIRECTORY

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL —Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands. P. O. Box 66.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY—Room 111, 319 Pender St. West. Business meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings. R. H. Neelands, Chairman; E. H. Morrison, Sec.-Treas.; Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward Street, Vancouver, B.C., Corresponding Secretary.

Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Telephone Seymour 1382, or Bayview 5520.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371— Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929 11th Avenue East.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month at 445 Richards street. President, David Cuthill, 2852 Albert street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker street.

ENGINEERS — THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING —Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 806, Holden Building. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.— Meets in Cotillion Hall, corner of Davie and Granville streets, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson street; secretary, J. W. Allen, 991 Nelson street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson street at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson street; business agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226— President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, C. F. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings E.

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 413—President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P.O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

THE CANADIAN

Farmer-Labor Advocate

With Which Is Incorporated

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

By the Labor Publishing Co.

Business and Editorial Office, 1129 Howe St.

The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate is a non-factional weekly newspaper, giving news of the farmer-labor movement in action.

Subscription Rates: United States and foreign, $2.50 per year; Canada, $2 per year, $1 for six months; to unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Member The Federated Press and The British Labor Press

"Highball" Logging At Cowichan Lake

A new record for "highball" logging has been set by Murphy & McDonald at Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island. During the month of May this outfit logged over five and a half million feet with a one-side camp.

The "British Columbia Lumberman," official organ of the boss loggers, quotes A. E. Munn, M.L.A., who really owns the concern, as saying that the accomplishment is the result of good timber and a contented crew.

The reporter who wrote the story for the "Lumberman" states that no "highball" exists at the camp, and no "haywire." Doubtless the "haywire" was absent, but 5,575,979 board feet of fir logs didn't roll into Cowichan Lake in one month without the crew being speeded up to the limit. But then, the ignoramuses who write logging stories for newspapers couldn't tell a "highball" camp when they saw one, and if they did happen to know they wouldn't mention it in a news story. It might prevent the story from selling, and they would have to go without supper.

STATE POLICE CLUB STRIKING SILK WORKERS

SCRANTON, Pa.—State police and sheriffs' deputies were called to Blakely to disperse a crowd of striking silk workers, mostly women and girls, who had marched from Dickson City mills to the Amalgamated Silk Co. endeavoring to get more silk workers to join their ranks for a $3 weekly increase, bringing their wages to $15. Three strikers were injured when state police broke up their ranks.

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Well--What About It?

This is the fourth issue of this paper.

Everyone who has read it say they like it. Some have become enthusiastic in their praise.

All of this is gratifying to the editor, but it requires more than approbation to publish a paper such as this.

The CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE is not a profit-making venture—it needs the support of every one of its readers.

If you like its policy of featuring labor news in action, get behind it now. We need and expect your support today.

It's up to you—what about it?

(Cut out and send in today.)

The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate,
1129 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Enclosed find $....., for which send me THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE. $2 a year —$1 six months.

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OUR ECONOMIC SURVEY

OWNERS' SWAG 5 TIMES LABOR'S REWARD

(By LELAND OLDS.)

Normalcy pours wealth into millionaire pockets out of all proportion to the slight gains handed to wage earners and salaried classes. This is shown in the report of the United States commissioner of internal revenue covering personal incomes in 1923. Through rents, royalties and interest the owning class collected $8,235,004,648 in 1923, compared with $5,919,665,492 in 1922.

This represents a gain of $2,315,339,156, or 39 per cent. The corresponding increase in wages and salaries was $1,082,814,665, or 8 per cent.

The income received from business, including profits on sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., jumped from $5,258,250,071 in 1922 to $8,095,614,926 in 1923, an increase of 54 per cent. Taking business income and property income together, we discover a combined increase of $5,212,704,011, approximately five times the increase in salaries and wages reported.

The proportion of income from property to income from salaries and wages increased from 43 per cent. to 56 per cent., while the proportion of income from business and property to salaries and wages increased from 81 per cent. to 110 per cent.

The changes in income from salaries, wages, business and property since 1918, when reports first covered all net incomes over $1000 ,are shown as follows:

Income	Wages, etc.	Business	Property
1918	$8,267,391,550	$4,630,455,322	$4,847,914,601
1919	10,755,692,651	6,708,344,984	4,973,648,190
1920	15,270,373,354	5,927,327,538	5,492,568,961
1921	13,813,169,165	4,170,363,591	5,345,249,176
1922	13,393,992,791	5,258,250,071	5,919,665,492
1923	14,776,807,456	8,095,614,926	8,235,004,648

The amounts collected in dividents, interest, rents and royalties in 1923 were the highest ever recorded. Dividends amounted to $3,559,924,264, compared with $2,664,219,081 in 1922, $2,735,845,795 in 1920, and $2,448,749,244 in 1918, an increase of 44 per cent. in five years. Interest amounted to $2,762,866,525, compared with $2,030,517,413 in 1922 and $1,403,485,691 in 1918, an increase of 97 per cent. Rents and royalties totaled $1,912,213,859, compared with $1,224,928,998 in 1922 and $975,679,666 in 1918, an increase of 96 per cent.

Rents, royalties, interest, dividends and profits from the sale of stocks and bonds are the chief items in the incomes of multimillionaires. The enormous growth in income from these sources accounts for the increase in the number of large incomes. It shows the increasing toll the upper classes are collecting at the expense of the poor.

GARY SAYS HE EATS TOO MUCH BUT PAYS HANDS 44c AN HOUR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"We business men eat too much and we eat too much food to please the palate," Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, said here as he left for New York, following a two-weeks' diet. Gary was recovering from an attack of indigestion, caused by overeating.

Gary's steel trust employees, paid only 44 cents an hour, are in no danger from suffering from the same malady.

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With the Marine Worker

(Conducted by W. H. Donaldson, Secretary Federated Seafare of Canada.)

SEAMEN'S ACTIVITIES

(Deepsea and Coastal.)

The organization was successful in placing a union crew aboard the Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic vessel, S.S. Baychimo. Negotiations are now being planned with the Kingsley Navigation Company and the Coastwise Steamship and Barge Company regarding conditions, and particularly with reference to securing a day off for seamen aboard vessels owned by the above-named concerns. It is likely that the C.P.R. will take part in the negotiations.

* * *

Many applications for membership in the Federated Seafarers' Union of B.C. have been received and will be passed on at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, July 7. Meeting will be held in headquarters, Rooms 5, 6 and 7, Flack Building, 163 Hastings street west, at 8 o'clock. All members are asked to be present.

* * *

The members of Vancouver headquarters of the Federated Seafarers' Union are planning on new furnishings for the rooms and a billiard and pool table are among the articles of furniture listed. The Victoria branch at 11 Green Block, Broad street, is also going to be refitted.

* * *

Some activity was shown on the waterfront during the past month, several changes taking place on the vessels of the C.P.R. and other companies. Members of the organization aboard the North Vancouver Ferries are now having their annual fortnight's holiday, taking them turn about.

Members in hospital in Van ver are: Brother T. Bauldie, W 6, General Hospital, doing ni Brother James Scott, late of Canadian Importer, and Br D. Gosse, are at St. Paul's pital. Fruit, papers and sup are taken to these men we and they are visited by the gates three times a week.

HAROLD BENDEROLDZ DIES OF INJURIES

VICTORIA, B. C.—Harold Benderoldz, member of the Canadian Seafarers' Union, who met with an accident at Stewart, B.C., while a member of the crew of the S.S. Griffco, died of the injuries at Stewart on June 23rd. The body of the late brother was brought from Stewart to Victoria, where the funeral took place June 29th.

"Benny," as he was popularly known on the waterfront, will be missed by many members of the union with whom he had been shipmates.

The secretary of the Canadian Seafarers' Union sent condolences to Mrs. Benderoldz, his widowed mother, on behalf of the members and the executive.

Soviet Sailor Men En Good Working Conditions

LIVERPOOL, England.— Soviet steamer, Bordienny, w visited Liverpool recently, attr ed much attention among Bri sailors not only because of its cial halls elaborately furnished all members of the crews, but because of the long rest pe provided for the men. On all viet Russian ships the sea work four hours with eight h off, while the stokers do f hour shifts with a 12-hour b between their turns of duty.

It was explained to the Br visitors that Russian seamen never without a job or a ship their vessels are tied up, or in for repairs, the pay goes on r larly until they go to sea a whether in the same or ano vessel. One month's, leave full pay, is granted annually the seamen either visit their h or bring their families to the of their arrival, the expens travel being borne by the stat

Most Soviet vessels carry a phan boy, to whose upkeep al crew contributes. This mone cumulates until the young ma comes of age, when it is for to decide what trade or profe he will follow. Most of these come from the Ukraine and d jobs about the ship.

For live readable news o farmer-labor movement, read CANADIAN FARMER-LA ADVOCATE.

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Old Country Labor News

olice Bantered By Communist Women at Glasgow Conference

GLASGOW.—Forty plain-clothes n and police sought to force eir way into the hall in Glasgow hen forty Communist women re in conference.

As a concession they detailed r of their number to enter the l and make a search for aliens. Told that each would have to e their names to the officers the men replied by singing the "Inernational," and flatly refused e information.

The police retorted that they ust hear each woman speak in rn. And then the fun began.

Mrs. Helen Crawford, who was esiding, led off: "An comerachdu! It's a braw, bricht, muneht nicht, the nicht, Hooch Aye-" her Scottish women gravely told e police to "Go pipe-clay yeer m!" An Irish woman from verpool greeted them in Esperto and Nannie Stewart (daughof the Communist candidate for ndee) greeted them in Russian.

Questioned afterwards, Nan alged that she had told them she idn't know what they meant, and dn't care."

But it sounded a lot worse than t. Much worse.

Anyway, the police left—and the men are still laughing.

xpenditures on Military Increase Rapidly in Great Britain

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—An interesting comrison between the British Govments national expenditure of s year and that of 1914 is conned in a White Paper issued ently.

Amongst the increases are the owing:

National Debt Services from ¼ million to £355 million.

rmy from £28¾ million to ½ million.

avy from £51½ million to ½ million.

ir Force from nil to £15½ mil-

ld Age Pensions from £10 mil- to £26¾ million.

ducation Grants from £16¾ lion to £47 million.

ealth and Unemployment Inance from £6½ million to £20 lion.

ousing Subsidies nil to £9 mil-

ar Pensions nil to £66 million.

he total Budget estimate for 4-15 were £205 million, as comed with £799½ million for the ent year.

bor Olympic Games Planned in Europe

(British Labor Press Service)

ONDON.—More than 100,000 kers from various countries will icipate in the First Workers' mpic Games, which will take e at Frankfort-on Main, from 24-28, under the auspices of International Workers' Sports ciation.

e Workers' Sports Internaal which forms the basis of the ciation, has 18 national ches, comprising about 1,500,affiliated members. These figs are exclusive of workers' s associations of Holland, nark, Sweden, Norway and the an States, which are affiliated e Communist Red Sports Inational in Moscow.

A.E.U. Big Benefit Bill

nefits amounting to £6,000,have been paid by the Amalated Engineering Union to its bers since 1920. This reable disclosure was made by . Brownlie in his presidential ess at the annual conference he A.E.U. at Southport last .

"Bare - Foot" Economics Of British Labor

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON. — While unemployed men, their wives and their children are walking the streets without any boots to their feet, boot operatives are finding the factory doors closed in their faces.

According to the Shoe and Leather Record, the falling off in the home trade has been very marked at Kettering, whilst at Stafford orders have not been received in sufficient quantities to keep the factories running for consecutive weeks, and at Leicester the Record's correspondent says:

> Business people here are, of course, resigned to the fact that it is useless to expect any substantial revival in the shoe trade while conditions in the iron and coal trades remain so depressed.

Which means, in plain terms, that the miners and ironworkers are not earning enough to keep themselves in shoe leather.

Britain Has Huge Army of Parasites

(British Labor Press Service.)

LONDON.—Out of a total population in England and Wales of 37,886,000 in 1921, no fewer than 20,712,000 people (including 9,500,000 children under 14 years of age) are classified as non-workers. There are 17,174,000 people returned as "occupied," or 45 per cent. of the population.

These figures are given in the census of occupations recently issued by the census office.

Tables show that the number of people engaged in work connected with local and national government has increased from 701,000 in 1911 to 1,043,000 in 1921; the latter figure represents a percentage of 6.1 per cent. of all the occupied people.

Pass this copy to your shopmate and get him to subscribe.

Gastronomic Orgies For Rich and Longer Hours For Workers

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—Even though our High Society may not know what is good for itself, it certainly knows what is best for the lower orders.

And so we get Sir G. B. Hunter, stating in the Daily Courier, that his firm "is not likely to get more orders till the people learn to work harder and longer hours."

In another column of the same day's paper appears an argument in support of the "longer hours" theory.

This is how it runs:

"The parties people are giving these days are becoming increasingly romantic. Mrs. Van den Bergh entertained her guests with staged tableaux, and Mrs. Corrigan gave an Oriental dinner in a Persian silken tent, while Eastern singers and beauties performed. Then there was Lady Gibbon's dance, that ended at four in the morning with eggs and bacon."

When the workers are next asked to surrender their eight-hour day, let them think of the strenuous twenty-hour day of the Society leader, and shed a tear on her behalf.

The right arm of Labor is a strong press. Add power to this arm by subscribing to THE CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR ADVOCATE.

Clydebank Tenants Repudiate Arrears In New Rent War

GLASGOW—A new development in the Clydebank rent war took place recently when the factors of property in the burgh were inundated with registered letters from their tenants repudiating liability for any arrears shown on the rent books. The majority of the letters in uniform formality stated—"I hereby repudiate all liability for any arrears that you may have against me."

Paid too Much Already

This action, adopted by the tenants on an extensive scale, is stated to be the sequel to a decision of Sheriff Menzies at Dumbarton Sheriff Court, and more particularly on account of remarks which he made in pronouncing judgment.

A few letters stated that, instead of arrears being due, as shown by the rent book, the amounts paid were in excess of the legal rent, and that henceforth current rent would be retained until the arrears claim had been deleted from the rent book.

Sheriff's Decision

Interviewing the officials of Clydebank Labor Housing Asso., on whose advice the tenants have adopted this step, they explained that tenants pled at Dumbarton Sheriff Court that their arrears were overstated in the rent books. Sheriff Menzies held that the rent book was a statement of the position of the tenant in relation to the rent owing to the factor. If tenants were careless enough, he said to allow factors to insert large sums of money representing arrears in the rent books which the tenants refused to admit, then unless they could produce evidence to satisfy him that they had repudiated the arrears they must be held to be responsible for them.

Got What They Asked

The officials stated that they warned the tenants to take the first opportunity of repudiating any arrears for which they held that they were not liable for verbal statement in the presence of witnesses, by handing a letter of repudiation to the factor in the presence of witnesses, or by the sending of a registered letter.

Don't forget! Mention the Advocate when buying.

Chinese Strikers Appeal to British Trade Unionists

THE following cable was recently received by the British labor movement, from the Chinese strikers in Shanghai:

TO THE BRITISH WORKERS

Comrades! The Workers in Great Britain! We are striking in China, but we are under the British bayonets.

The death roll has been increasing every hour.

We are engaged in a life and death struggle.

Any possible action you can take to stop your Government representatives from using brutal forces and to bring them back to reason is a great step towards humanity and international brotherhood.

Noble Comrades! Think of your lofty ideals. Think of our international bonds as Workers!

THE CHINESE STRIKERS' ASSOCIATION
Shanghai, June 2.

The Strenuous Life Of British Royalty

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.— "How many people" demands the Daily Express, "have worked harder, or as hard as the King and Queen since their return from their Mediterranean tour?"

To this idiotic question the Daily Express does not attempt an answer, going on instead to furnish a perfectly senseless account of the "strenuous life" of the royal couple.

Samples of the "work" done by the King are as follows:

April 28. The King left for Newmarket.

May 1. The King returned from Newmarket.

We are not told exactly what this "strenuous" achievement amounts to in the way of services rendered, nor that for these four days His Majesty received over £6,600 The rest of the schedule is a long list of receptions, Courts, dinners, shows, theatres and other entertainments.

Titled Sycophants Get Enormous Doles

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—Mr. Chamberlain's friends in High Society, unlike the widows and the aged, get their pensions without contributing a single penny.

There is, for instance, the noble lord upon whom descends the title of Earl Nelson. This lucky individual gets £5,000 a year for ever.

Likewise, the fortunate person upon whom descends the title of Lord Rodney gets £2,000 a year for ever.

The heirs of the Duke of Schomberg get £450 a year in perpetuity.

Yet the nation cannot afford 10s a week to the widow, when doles like those quoted above are paid without a murmur of protest.

Farm Laborers Seek 48-Hour Work Week

LONDON.—A demand for a minimum wage of at least 1s. an hour for a 48-hour week, and the undertaking of large scale State farming wherever possible are the outstanding feautres of a resolution on agricultural policy, passed by the Executive of the Labor Party, for the endorsation of the National Convention.

The special clause of the resolution are aimed directly against the selfish exploitation of land for purposes of "sport" and the undercultivation of large areas by inefficient occupiers.

Trade Union Tendencies

The trade union movement o the various industrial countries have always been marked by strong national characteristics. The French, with their passion for local autonomy and group initiative and their marked anti-political tendency; the Germans, with their orderly arrangement and strong centralization and internal discipline; the Belgians, with their close union of political, industrial and co-operative organization; the Americans, with their exclusiveness and hostility to Socialism; the British—pioneers in the trade union field—with their strength in defence combined with weakness in attack, and their elasticity of structure combined with lack of effective co-ordination; all bear the stamps of their distinctive national histories.—The New Statesman.

Pass this copy on to your shopmate and get him to subscribe.

Trade Union Unity Greatest Move Ever Made, Says Purcell

(British Labor Press Service)

LONDON.—"One of the main aims of the move towards International Unity is to do something to strengthen the Trade Union movement on the Continent," declared Mr. A. A. Purcell, Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, in his address to the Summer School of the National Council of Labor Colleges.

"The reason why the British Trades Union Congress is beginning with the Russian Trade Union Movement is because it is the only large Continental Trade Union organiaztion that is not suffering from internal disputes.

"Some people think that the problem can be settled simply by the Russian Trade Union Movement affiliating to Amsterdam. This is a fundamental error, as, apart from other objections, it would leave out the many dissident Unions on the Continent, which it is vital should be brought into the folds of an International Trade Union organization.

"Moreover, it would be a fundamental mistake to overlook the rapid development of Trade Unionism in the East—in India, China, Japan. In Egypt, for example, there is one Union with 12,000 members which publishes a paper in Arabic edited by a woman cigarette-maker.

"I am convinced that the action of the British General Council was the greatest move made by the present generation of Trade Unionists, and that, despite all difficulties, it will ultimately be crowned with success."

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COMMENTS

[By Yorke]

IS IT not about time that some of the representations published so freely by the capitalist press, in Canada (as well as elsewhere) about Russia, be now corrected, and let a little truth appear? Even the Tory Sunday paper, the (London "Observer" has had to correct the lying accounts of the destruction of art treasures by the Bolsheviks. Sir Martin Conway, Tory M.P. for the English Universities has spent several months in Russia collecting materials for a book,, recently published on "Art Treasures in Soviet Russia".

It is rich to read what the old Tory paper says in review:

"It is comforting to learn from a source so authoritative as Sir Martin Conway the result of his thorough personal investigation of the surprising condition of the museums and art galleries of Soviet Russia—SURPRISING, INDEED, AFTER THE ACCOUNTS OF WANTON WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION AND PILLAGE WHICH REACHED WESTERN EUROPE AT THE TIME OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Sir Martin has recently inspected the Hermitage, the Imperial Palaces, the Kremlin, the Crown jewels, and the numerous museums and galleries of Moscow and Leningrad (or Petersburg), and he reports that NOTHING HAS BEEN LOST, NOTHING DESTROYED, NOTHING STOLEN; that important additions have been made to the old museums, and that numerous new museums have been opened.

* * *

"That the confiscated private art treasures are being sorted and catalogued; that private residences taken from their wealthy owners are kept intact as museums and looked after by their former owners; that all the museums are administered by competent and enthusiastic scholars; that the Soviet Government has taken in hand the careful restoration of ancient paintings, and brought back to its original condition many a precious work of art hidden under coat upon coat of later paint; that the rising generation is brought up to a proper appreciation of art in every form.

* * *

"IN BRIEF, THAT ART IS RESPECTED AND FLOURISHES UNDER SOVIET RULE AS IT HAS NEVER FLOURISHED UNDER TSARISM!

* * *

"No one can accuse Sir Martin Conway of Bolshevik sympathies. He went to Russia with an open mind, and he relates his experience in a frank and open manner, as an impartial observer and as an art-lover dazzled by the incredible splendour and wealth of the treasures inspected by him."

QUESTIONS

J. R. S., North Vancouver—Thanks for apreciation of paper in its new form. Your letter is typical of several we have received. Shall be glad of letter for publication on the lines you refer to; anything bearing on the farming question will be welcomed.

* * *

W. H.,Nanaimo.—Carlyle said: "A widow is gathering nettles for her children's supper. A perfumed landlord. . . has an alchemy by which he will extract from her every third nettle, and call it Rent and Law."

THE ANNUAL SATURNALIA of forest destruction, caused by the devastating methods of modern logging, has commenced. On the Capilano watershed, which supplies Vancouver with the major portion of its water, ten thousand acres have been burned over, and according to the city watershed ranger it will take from twenty to one hundred years to repair the damage. The fire was not an accident, any more than a mouse getting into a trap that has been set for it is an accident. Those who are responsible for permitting modern logging methods are as much guilty of incendiarism as if they had deliberately placed a lighted match to it. Littering the ground to a depth of several feet with smashed-down young growth, dry brush and unsalable logs is creating a condition that must inevitably result in a forest fire. Not a timber claim has been logged on the B.C. coast during the past ten years but is a firetrap, and those responsible for this condition are the profit-hungry lumbermen and the subservient, office-seeking, loot-minded political quacks, in whose control the forests have been placed, and who are mentally and morally hog-tied with all the ideological strings that accompany a vested interest in capitalism.

* * * * *

FIREBUGS, we are informed by the daily press, probably started one of the forest fires on Vancouver Island. The same lumber company that gave out this choice piece of propaganda sang a similar song two years ago. At that time a watchman was present when the fire started, and there was neither sufficient water nor fire-fighting facilities for him to extinguish the blaze. When the fire got going good, and the countryside was a seething mass of flame, the company stated that in their opinion the fire was of incendiary origin. If any firebugs exist it is the lumbermen; they create the condition which causes forest fires, just as they connived with the scabby-minded Liberal government of B.C. to bear the cost of fire-fighting, pay those so employed twenty-five cents an hour, and if they refused to work for that starvation wage send them to jail for a term. Truly, in British Columbia lumber is king.

* * * * *

DESTRUCTION OF A MORAL KIND can only be avoided by building up an aristocracy, is the opinion of a scribe in the Vancouver Province. We are informed that this aristocracy is necessary that they may become "the exemplification of all that is best in the race, and the admiration of the common man." Probably the hack who gave birth to this idea is suffering from an "inferiority complex," and requires an aristocratic model after whose image he can recreate himself. But it is unlikely that anyone possessing even the faintest knowledge of the degeneracy of all aristocrats will desire to follow in their footsteps. That certainly would be "destruction of a moral kind." A glance through history should convince anyone of that fact. What the working class of this continent require is not the creation of an aristocracy, but the sweeping into oblivion of all those who prey upon them, and that includes our wouldbe aristocrats as well as certain newspaper writers.

* * * * *

THINKING IS ALMOST A LOST ART, is the opinion of Arnold Bennett. Apparently he forgot to add that it never was very widely known or practiced. Certainly there are but few signs of "sustained thinking" in the present age, and for that there is a reason. Lashed with the fear of unemployment and want, the great mass of the population—the working class—are forced to spend their lives toiling at tasks frequently uncongenial and repulsive; tasks which sap the vitality and render mental effort an impossibility. Those who do not work, who live by preying on labor—the master class—are either too inert and sodden from trying to spend the fruits of labor's energy, or else are too much concerned with increasing their wealth to think of anything more inspiring than 10 per cent. more on common stock. But, deplorable as their mental plight may be, the only creative mental effort existing today comes from the working class. They, and they alone, are capable of smashing the capitalist-begotten mental chains of today and ushering in an era in which men and women can think without the trammels of ignorant prejudice and naked poverty. That is our historic task.

HOW IMPERIALISM CRUSHED CHINA

1820-1830. British East India Company netted over $7,500,000 per annum from the import of opium to China, despite repeated protests from Chinese government.

1839. Chinese government sent an envoy to Canton. who confiscated and sank 20,000 boxes of opium.

1840-1842. Britain declared war on China, defeated her, made her pay costs of the war, and secured a "lease" of Hong Kong, now the biggest port in China. Opium question left out of the peace treaty.

1850-1864. Peasant revolt in China against the Emperor, who was in the hands of the British. Revolt known as Taiping rebellion, and finally crushed by troops organized by General Gordon.

1865. Chinese seied a British ship laden with opium. British declared war which lasted off and on until 1860. As a result of the war:

(a) Import of opium to China was legalized.

(b) British received territory on mainland opposite Hong Kong.

(c) Tientsin declared a free port, i.e., not under Chinese Customs.

(d) Customs placed under foreign control.

(e) Special tarriffs established for foreign merchants.

1860-1900. China lost a number of territories by "lease," "concession," or simple robbery, to all the great powers—Burma, Annam, Tonkin, Korea, Formosa, Kio-Chau, Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, etc., besides all kinds of special privileges in regard to mining, customs, etc.

1900-1901. A second peasant rising against the foreign imperialists (the so-called "Boxer Rebellion") was crushed by international troops. China was forced to pay $300,000,000. indemnity, admit foreign troops into Pekin, etc.

1900. Japan sciezd Eastern Mongolia.

1914. Japan took over Shantung from Germany.

The owner of the means of life today partakes of the nature of a highwayman; he stands with his gun before societies' temple; it depends upon him whether the million mass may work, earn, eat and live. The capitalist system of production and exchange must be supplanted if progress is to continue.—Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, D.D.

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CAPITALIST PEA

IT'S a world of violence w in. Nature is violent, and more violent still. Compared the human animal, the car ous beasts of the jungle are tle creatures.

At the end of a war in ten millions were slaughtere thirty millions mutilated, the for blood is unappeased. A preparations are being mad another saturnalia of hom fury.

America is mobilizing her for the practice of "war ga

Japan is feverishly incre her naval and aerial strength

Great Britain is building cruisers and spending £20,0 on a naval base.

France has the biggest ar Europe and the greatest air and, not satisfied with th ganization of terror, is subs armies in Poland, Czecho-Sl and Rumania.—Australian er.

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