

Workers
of the World
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THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IN THE NORTHWEST

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Join the
United Farmers
League

Price Five Cents

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Hunger March Will Reach Washington Dec. 6

On to Washington With
Farmer-Worker National
Hunger March DelegatesLetters From Northwest Delegates Show Solidarity of
Workers and Farmers in Demand For Relief.

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Minneapolis, Minn., (Friday forenoon) — Left Grand Forks Wednesday afternoon at 6:00 o'clock, where we had picked up Bill Duluth. Now we are four. Drove all night towards Minneapolis. The snow disappeared and it is not quite so cold. Our generator went haywire and refused to operate in the middle of the night with nothing but snow and Christmas trees in sight. Hurray, for that young Finlander from Belden, firing generators in the dark is what he enjoys. All he asked for was a broken match and off we go again. Now he is at the wheel and Jim is driving from the hind seat.

Arrived at Minneapolis Thursday morning at seven—its Thanksgiving day—we are thankful we got here. Found headquarters and set up camp. Bunch from Seattle had left for Milwaukee. We are waiting for the school bus from Duluth. They feed us on Mulligan stew, and it's good.

Speaks At St. Paul Meeting

Big meetings at Minneapolis and St. Paul Thursday evening. I was sent to the St. Paul meeting to speak. Some said I did well—some knew myself. Told them about the farmers' troubles and how they organized and boosted the Producers News and I think it is going to bring results. Many good workers will help to push the paper along.

Its getting towards noon Friday. We are still waiting for the truck from Duluth. It is reported to be here at two. Had coffee and more muligan for breakfast, slept in private house last night. Meeting at Milwaukee tonight, but we can't make it. Will try our damndest to be at meeting in Chicago tomorrow evening.

Run out of gas in the middle of the night and middle of town last night, had to walk miles to find a place where we could buy a gallon and had a time finding the car after we did get it. A'n't we going to tell Hoover something after we get there.

Snowed a little last night, but not very cold.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Left Minneapolis at 3:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, truck from Duluth had not yet arrived. Had trouble finding our car. Jim had parked car a few blocks from meeting place, did not know in what direction. The four of us hunted in all directions, when car was finally located we had a fine time finding one another.

Greeted By Chicago Workers

Prove all night, and arrived in Chicago about seven Saturday morning—found the Peoples Auditorium had coffee. Were taken in truck to Jewish Club and had swell dinner later. All glad to see us and we meet a lot of interesting people. Had supper at the Auditorium. The truck from Duluth has just arrived with eleven delegates from Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. They started out at ten last night from Minneapolis, having been all night and all day on road. It is 25 above, damp and cloudy, feels nasty cold, no snow.

Had to go through a doctor's examination to see if we were physically fit to stand the trip. Looks very much like we are all fit. Doctor and nurse going along. Tonight big meeting in big hall, Coliseum, at eight.

Bells Try Provocation At Meeting

Meeting is over, four to five thousand people there. Delegates marched in with banners showing what state they represented, all (Continued on Page Two)

By SULO MAJALA

Farm Youth Delegate

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 28, 1931. — Here we are and we've had fair luck so far. This trip sure is going to be a real experience with the cops and thugs.

We had good meetings in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. In Chicago we had one of the biggest hall full of people—more than I had ever seen—full of revolutionary spirit. Half a dozen cops came in there, but when the speaker called them Hoover delegates, everybody got up and started booing at them and I never saw anybody beat it out as fast as they did.

When we started from Chicago and came to Hammond, Indiana, there was an army of cops but in spite of them we had a good meeting also they broke it up. There I got a blow from their blackjack and lost my cap in the fight. Also they smashed two or three truck windows and shot a couple of tires down and on top of that split us up. They turned part of the "Marchers" on one highway and another part on another highway.

Reports are that those separated from us are now coming with other trucks. So police terror is not going to stop us and our speakers tell it to them too.

About a mile from Kalamazoo, the police force met us and led us to the hall. The idea was that no demonstration would be held but it was so late that we could not have held one anyway.

That will be all for this time. FORWARD TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pound Sterling Falls to New Low Point, British Capitalism Weakens

The British pound sterling has fallen to the record low of \$3.30. This is the lowest the pound has been in ten years. At the present price the pound is only 12c above the all-time record low of \$3.18 which it reached in the worst days immediately after the world war.

The capitalist press reports from London that "London bankers in the meantime say they are not worried." This fall of the pound indicates the rapid weakening of the entire British credit system which has been weakening since the suspension of the gold standard in September.

The slump in the price of the pound is the result on the one hand of the rapidly worsening position of British capitalism. It is on the other hand the result of the continued attacks by the French and the United States imperialists on the pound in order to force Great Britain into a secondary position in the world imperialist struggle.

The fall of the pound is one evidence of the rapid weakening not only of the British capitalist system but of world capitalism.

New Laboratory for Professor Pavlov

The Soviet authorities have built a new and modern laboratory in Koltush, near Leningrad, for the world-famous authority on conditional reflexes, Professor Pavlov. Professor Pavlov's results and experiments are followed closely by authorities on human and animal nervous system all over the world. In the Soviet Union the progress of scientific investigation is not dependent on private charity as for the most part it is in the countries of capitalism.

ORGANIZE TO PREVENT SEIZURE AND SALES FOR TAXES.

Jail 2 in England on
Charge of Provoking
Mutiny in the Navy

London, Nov. 27.—William Shephard, 25 year old woodworker and George Allison, 36, trade union organizer, were declared guilty of "provoking" a mutiny in the navy. The case grew out of the fact that tens of thousands of British sailors went on strike against pay cuts in the British navy and refused to carry out any of the war maneuvers.

Allison was sentenced to three years and Shephard to twenty months of hard labor. Shephard is a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, Great Britain.

Five Communists in Cardiff were sentenced to terms ranging from three to eight months on the charge of "rioting" in connection with an unemployment demonstration.

SUGAR COMPANY
CHECKS COVER
EXPLOITATIONFARMERS USED AS SLAVE
DRIVERS OF MEXICAN
WORKERS AND FAMILIES.

The big beet corporations are flooding the northwest with press releases telling of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been paid out for the crop this year to the farmers. The capitalist papers print this vicious and lying material verbatim. The following is taken from the Sidney (Montana) Herald.

"Checks were mailed out by the Holly Sugar Co. office here yesterday to beet growers of this factory territory in a total amount of \$697,641.64. This is the November payment and there yet remains a small payment to scattered growers in the territory whose deliveries were late which will be made in December. On October 15 the company made the initial payment to the growers in the amount of \$66,887.88. This makes a total received by the growers in the two payments of \$764,529.42, which will be increased to the amount of the December payment."

"The total then which the growers will receive for their gross crop this year will be \$833,229.42 plus the small payment in December for the late deliveries."

Behind these figures lies as wretched exploitation as can be seen in an agrarian section of the United States. The beet growers are farmers who are used by the sugar companies to exploit the Mexican agricultural workers in the fields. Out of these wonderful checks that the sugar companies are sending out the farmers have to pay for their water rights and have to pay the work of the Mexican workers. After everything is paid for he is left with practically nothing.

During the year he has acted as the slave driver of the sugar companies to exploit the Mexican workers in the fields. These Mexican field workers are paid by the acre for the entire season. So terribly low is the contract price for the work that the entire family has to slave at the back-breaking tortures of sugar beet raising. In the sugar beet fields, children of five and six years of age and older can be seen slaving so that the family can get enough to exist on.

The season in the fields lasts from May until November. The Mexican families live in adobe huts, crowded with a number of families in the hut. Absolutely no provisions for sanitation are made for the Mexican workers.

Sugar Factory Inferno

In the sugar factories the workers are mostly young American farm boys. The factories have been working twenty-four hours a day, with two shifts of twelve hours each. The heat in the factories is so intense that the workers wear only overalls so that they can manage to work in the intense heat. For this twelve hour inferno slavery the profit-hungry sugar corporations were paying 32c an hour.

This is the terror and horrible exploitation behind those checks that the sugar company is sending out.

CHILDREN HAVE NO SHOES

In Chicago, Ill.—Lack of shoes keep over 100 children away from Coleman school at 4655 Dearborn St. These workers' children not only can't attend the school for classes but they also are unable to get the free lunches served at the school.

JAPANESE INTENSIFY ATTACK
ON CHINESE PEASANT MASSES

U. S. and Other Imperialist Powers Join Japanese In Attempt to Crush Mass Rising of Peasants.

The Japanese have called back additional troops and airplanes in order to strengthen their attack in the vicinity of Hailun, Manchuria. While this shifting of the Japanese forces is going on the Japanese diplomats are demanding that the other imperialist powers in the League of Nations agree to the advance of their troops in the attack on the military and Chinese peasant masses.

They are preparing to intensify their attacks on "bandits and other lawless masses." These "bandits and lawless masses" are the exploited Chinese masses who are rising in masses against the imperialist attack of the Japanese.

In the meantime, under the direction of the United States, the Nanking traitors have carried out the complete betrayal of the Chinese masses. Nanking accepted the resolution of the League Council for an investigation of the situation throughout China. The resolution was offered by Japan with the backing of U. S. Ambassador Dawes. It aims at furthering the plans of the imperialists for a redivision of all China. Nanking also accepted the Japanese demand for a withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Chingchow area, and for the setting up of a neutral zone in that area, along the Peiping-Mukden Railway between Mukden and Shanghai.

The latter town is in the Gulf of Chihli, at the foot of the Great Wall. Nanking offers troops against Chinese masses. At the same time, Nanking offered the use of its troops to cooperate with the Japanese in suppressing the growing movement of protest and resistance against the Japanese invaders of Manchuria. A Peiping dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"Marshal Chang is understood to have proposed that Chinese cavalry patrols should assist local authorities in maintaining order and coping with bandits after the evacuation." (To the imperialist robbers and their tools, all fighters against imperialism are bandits).

The Nanking traitors are alarmed.

A Tokyo dispatch reports that 200 soldiers and peasants last night occupied several villages on the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, north of Chiaocho.

The house of the Japanese naval attache in Peiping was bombed last night.

MICHIGAN FARMERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE
RELIEF FROM COUNTY SUPERVISORS

MUNISING, Mich., Nov. 23.—A sharp increase in the militancy of the poor farmers here, has caused the appearance of front page articles and editorials seeking to work up an attack on the leaders of the Unemployed Councils and United Farmers League.

The state promised \$22,000,000 to Alger county, for road work, of which only \$5,000,000 could be spent for wages. There are hundreds of poor farmers and unemployed who were looking forward for road work this winter and who were shut off by this provision. They were further angered by the discrimination practiced in hiring men—the county officials as usual seeking to build their political fences with public money.

The desperate farmers began to come in and talk it over with the Unemployed Council. On Nov. 17, when the Alger county "unemployment commission" was in session, farmers of Alger gathered in their Committee of Action and aided by the Unemployment Council went before the commission and demanded relief or work. The county officials threatened to jail some of them and to "make life miserable" for the others.

The farmers and the unemployed workers in the city, now pretty well united, pledge to go on organizing and bring some real pressure on the county officials next time.

Delegates DEMAND Relief

When the delegation of unemployed workers and of farmers appeared at the meeting of the Alger County Board of Supervisors the first time, the mayor, C. G. Kemp, who is a member of the board, tried to refuse the demands of the delegates with the excuse that the workers and farmers should "request" and not "demand" relief. This agent of the capitalist class wanted the hungry workers and farmers to get down on their bellies before him and his fellow fakers and "request" enough food to get them and their families thru the winter without starving.

The tolling farmers and the unemployed workers of the entire country are, in the local hunger marches and in the National Hunger March, DEMANDING not requesting, immediate relief. They are DEMANDING adequate immediate relief in million masses and will not take no for an answer.

Resolution Presented.

The resolution presented to the Alger County Board of Supervisors was as follows:

DAKOTA FARMERS
PROTEST ATTACK
ON MARCHERS

The United Farmers League of North and South Dakota have telegraphed protests to the respective congressmen and senators demanding that they protest the brutal attack of the police cossacks on the hunger marchers to President Hoover. The protests point out that the delegates are fully within their constitutional rights to petition congress and insist on the protection due to all citizens of the country. The tolling farmers in the Dakotas are aroused over the approaching war against the Soviet Union.

SENDER GARLIN
TELLS OF USSRLECTURE WILL CONTRAST
FARMERS' CONDITIONS.

Sender Garlin has just returned from a four months tour of the Soviet Russia and of Germany. While in Soviet Russia (USSR) he visited the principal cities under the direction of the



International Red Aid, of which the International Labor Defense is the American section, and spoke in behalf of the Scottsboro defendants.

Garlin has brought back with him the latest pictures showing the Five Year Plan in all its phases, including industry, collective farming and the Soviet institutions, which he will show in contrast to the American scene.

The tour of Sender Garlin is a nation-wide success. He has already spoken at successful meetings held in New York City, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and many other cities. You should attend this lecture on the Five Year Plan in Soviet Russia and what it will mean to the Russian workers and peasants and contrasted to the Hoover Plan in United States and what it will mean to the American worker and toiling farmer. Pictures will be shown of workers in Soviet Union and of workers in United States.

Garlin will speak at fifteen meetings thru the Dakotas and in Montana. The dates for his lecture are as follows: Frederick, S. D.—Tuesday, Dec. 8. Bismarck, —Wednesday, Dec. 9. Jamestown—Thursday, Dec. 10. Grand Forks—Saturday, Dec. 12. Max—Sunday, Dec. 13. Minot—Monday, Dec. 14. Bismarck—Wednesday, Dec. 16. Stanley—Thursday, Dec. 17. Belden—Friday, Dec. 18. Parshall—Saturday, Dec. 19. Williston—Sunday, Dec. 20. Epping—Tuesday, Dec. 22. Powers Lake—Wednesday, Dec. 23. Columbus—Thursday, Dec. 24. Plentywood, Mont.—Sat., Dec. 26.

INDICT FARMERS
TO KILL CATTLE

BIG DAIRY OWNERS CONTINUE ATTACK ON SMALL FARMERS.

Fairfield, Ia., Nov. 29.—The big dairy owners are following up their use of state militia to kill the cows of the small farmers under the notoriously unfair tuberculosis test law. Four of the farmers who were active in organizing opposition to the cow killing program have just been indicted for conspiracy.

They are Jake Eyerman, president of the Des Moines County Farmers Protective Association, C. L. McKinnon, vice president of the association, S. T. Vaughn and Henry Cormick. It is admitted that though attacked by the militia on several occasions, these men committed no act of violence. So they will try to get them for conspiracy.

The Iowa farmers need a bigger, stronger organization. The United Farmers League will probably gain recruits in Des Moines County.

"Signed: URHO MAKI

"Secretary: Gene Isaki."

SMASH ATTEMPT OF
POLICE TO PROVOKE
FIGHT IN INDIANA

Brutal Police Thugs Slug Young Girls In Vicious Attack on Marchers and Workers.

The entire capitalist class and its press realize the importance of the National Hunger March. They realize that in this Hunger March is the determination of the masses thruout the United States to wrest immediate relief and unemployment insurance from the exploiters.

In this Hunger March is being fused the unity of the millions of exploited against the capitalist oppressors. The reports of two of the farm delegates which we have on this page tell of that solidarity simply and eloquently. In St. Paul and Chicago the mass meetings have shown

FARMERS UNION
GETS 'GENEROUS'CANCELS UNCOLLECTABLE
NOTES OF FARMERS.

The Farmers Union in the goodness of its heart is cancelling and passing back to the farmers the notes which the farmers gave them. With each cancelled note returned is a letter pointing out the terrible crisis we are in and giving the reason for the cancellation of the notes as the big heartedness of the Farmers Union.

The real reason for the cancellation of the notes at this time is that they can't be collected and that the Farmers Union wants to use this hypocritical maneuver in order to get the farmers to sell their grain thru the Farmers Union elevators.

Couldn't Collect Thru Check-off. The Farmers Union officials first tried to collect on these notes thru the check-off on the dividends of the members in the oil stations and in the elevators. When this attempt at hijacking failed they had a change of heart and are now cancelling the notes.

One and one-half cents a bushel is the take-off for the Farmers Union officials on each bushel of wheat sold thru them. Actually the income of the Farmers Union is used almost exclusively for the benefit of these self-perpetuating king pin "leaders" who have found in the cooperative racket a most fruitful occupation.

While the farmers in the Farmers Union are misled by these high priced grafters it is the farmers themselves who lead the United Farmers League, the militant fighting organization of the toiling farmers.

Pay Slashes Handed to St. Louis Workers In Swift Packing House

St. Louis, Mo.—The Swift Packing Company of St. Louis, Mo., cut the wages of the workers from 8 to 10 per cent. In the beef department where they used to pay 42 1/2 cents per hour they now pay 37 cents per hour. Rumors are widespread that this was only a beginning and that the company is preparing for a still bigger cut in wages.

The workers of Swift and Co. in order to defeat the plans of the bosses in cutting wages and continuing lowering the standard of living of the workers of Swift and Co., should organize in the Food & Packing House Industrial Union, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

IRON AND STEEL.

In carrying out the general line of the Bolshevik Party the Soviet country is catching up and surpassing the advanced capitalist countries. Here are some figures.

In 1913 Russia occupied the fifth place in the world output of iron and steel. In 1931 the USSR is surpassing Great Britain and Germany, and in 1932 it will surpass France and occupy second place—next to the USA. Tsarist Russia produced in 1912 3,500,000 tons of iron and 3,400,000 tons of steel. The Soviet Union produced in 1931, 8,000,000 tons of iron and 8,000,000 tons of steel. In 1932 it will produce 17 million tons of steel and an equal amount of iron.

COAL.

In the output of coal Russia occupied in 1913 fifth place in the world. In 1930 the USSR excelled France, in 1931 it reaches the level of Germany, and in 1932 it will occupy third place after the United States and Great Britain.

The Soviet Five Year
Plan Goes on to Victory

OIL
In 1912 tsarist Russia produced 9,100,000 tons of oil. In 1931 the USSR output is 27,600,000 tons. The Soviet Union has carried out its five-year program of oil production in 2 1/2 years and is now occupying second place after the United States. Soviet output of oil is still increasing and nearing the first place in the world.

ELECTRICITY
In 1912 Russia produced 1,945 million kilowatt hours. In 1931 the USSR produces 12,740 million kilowatt hours and is about to occupy one of the leading positions in the world.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
The USSR will occupy in 1932 the first place in the world in the production of agricultural machinery, leaving the USA, Canada, France and Germany way behind.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, December 4, 1931

RUSTLING CHARITY FUNDS

"On the eve of Thanksgiving," Governor Bryan of Nebraska, sent out an "appeal" for aid for 4,000 persons in the seven northeastern drought-stricken counties of the state. "The situation is desperate," Bryan said, "and our own people should rise to the occasion without any further delay."

No promise that the capitalist state of which he is governor would do anything for the starving farmers. Only charity sops. What Bryan promises the toiling farmers is that IF any charity is collected from the bankers and the rich business men, the farmers MAY get something out of it—IF the "administration" of this charity fund leaves anything over for them.

The capitalist paper, which carried the story of Bryan's appeal, had the almost appropriate title of "Governor Bryan Rustling for Poor." What actually takes place is that Bryan and the rest of the politicians and administrators of charity funds are out rustling these funds at the expense of the toiling farmers and the unemployed workers.

GOOD FARMING REWARDED

Under this hypocritical title the "Helena Independent" prints an editorial mocking the toiling farmers of the entire country. The story is summarized in the "Helena" editorial reads as follows:

"Good farming is rewarded, in the case of the farm youth, Glen Farrow, from the Ozarks of Arkansas, who won the title for 1931 of 'Star American Farmer,' and was formally presented with the title and a check for \$1,000 by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde at Kansas City. Farrow won among 2,000 contestants, entered in the contest, the 'Star American Farmer' paper, from many states in the union. Whether or not a Montana farmer took part was not made known in the press dispatches."

Then follows the comment of the "Helena Independent," mocking the hunger and the misery of the tens of thousands of farmers who are today as dire want because they have been good farmers.

"It was a great honor that young Farrow, manager of the 240-acre farm of his father, won, the honor that goes to efficiency. Efficiency in any field is rewarded, because it is the most highly prized quality of service. The efficient succeed, and Farrow made a profit with the farm, notwithstanding low prices and drought, and supports himself, wife and child, and helps his mother, sister and brother."

"Good farming, good work of any kind, the sort that rests on efficiency, goes far to meet economic requirements. It is one of the most powerful and fruitful factors in the life of man. There are other powerful factors also, such as opportunity, capital, favorable industrial and economic conditions, yet efficiency goes far with little, and whether the rewards are great or small, it is never denied some recognition."

"EFFICIENCY IN ANY FIELD IS REWARDED BECAUSE IT IS THE MOST HIGHLY PRIZED QUALITY OF SERVICE. THE EFFICIENT SUCCEED . . ." The industrial workers in the United States have been the most efficient in any of the capitalist countries. Today twelve millions are without jobs. Today twelve millions and their dependents face starvation because efficiency under capitalism means decay.

The farmers in the United States have been the most efficient in any capitalist country. Today in the drought stricken areas they go hungry under the charitable radiance of the Red (Double) Cross.

Today in the areas where there was a crop the toiling farmers face mass evictions from their land for non-payment of taxes, face foreclosures for non-payment of interest and principal on their mortgages. This land from which the capitalist class wants to drive them is the land they have tilled so EFFICIENTLY, so strenuously, for decades. This toll of years on end means that today the toiling farmers go hungry and in rage—either their own or those furnished by the Red (Double) Cross.

"THE EFFICIENT SUCCEED." This is the brazen insolence of the prostitute scribbles of the capitalist class to the farmers who have put their very life blood into the ground they have tilled so efficiently.

"GOOD FARMING, GOOD WORK OF ANY KIND, THE SORT THAT RESTS ON EFFICIENCY, GOES FAR TO MEET ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL AND FRUITFUL FACTORS IN THE LIFE OF MAN." The typewriter, white collar slave who wrote the above didn't have an inkling of how true—HOW TERRIBLY TRUE—was what he wrote. He didn't write it because it was true but because he thought it would serve his bosses.

Efficiency in manufacturing, mining or farming means under the insane capitalist system not only meeting economic requirements but always surpassing them over a period of years. Greater

efficiency under capitalism means sharper crises, greater over production—GREATER MISERY FOR THOSE VERY MASSES THAT HAVE PRODUCED SO EFFICIENTLY.

The great grain crops, the great crops of raw materials for textiles, the tremendous output of manufactured articles mean that those who have produced them go hungry, ragged and in need.

It is only under a workers and farmers government that greater efficiency in production means greater profits for the masses and not greater misery. It is in the Soviet Union that increased production means raising the wages of the workers. From December 1, the hours of work in the Soviet Union will be cut from six and one-half to six, while wages rise. Increased efficiency in production in the Soviet Union means better homes, hospitals, rest homes, vacation camps, nurseries, libraries, parks—for those who produce, for the workers and farmers.

UNDER CAPITALISM, EFFICIENCY MEANS DECAY. UNDER CAPITALISM, EFFICIENCY MEANS DEATH THRU HUNGER, DISEASE AND WAR. UNDER A WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT, IN THE SOVIET LAND, EFFICIENCY MEANS LIFE, PLENTY, AND PROGRESS.

CAPITALIST BLACK HUNDREDS

The following is from the Manufacturer and Industrial News Bureau of Portland, Oregon, under the title of "Skill With Guns."

"Frequently bandits are brought to grief by armed civilians, notably the organized Vigilantes in many mid-western states.

"Citizens of Menomonee, Wisconsin, recently furnished a striking example of what can be accomplished by armed preparedness. The incident inspired the following comment in the Minneapolis, Minnesota Journal: 'Skill with guns on the part of the citizenry made dead bandits out of two of the four members of the gang that staged the Menomonee, Wisconsin, bank robbery.'

"Skill with guns on the part of the citizenry wrecked the formidable Jesse James gang at Northfield, Minnesota, more than half a century ago.

"Skill with guns on the part of the citizenry wiped out the equally notorious Dalto gang forty years ago.

"And yet there are plenty of reformers, and they are forever pestering legislatures, who think that honest citizens should be permitted neither to possess guns, nor to know how to use them."

The capitalist press talks of bandits and the need for preparing for them. WHAT THE CAPITALIST PRESS MEANS BEHIND THIS TALK OF BANDITS IS VIGILANTES.

Yeggs, stickup men, Al Capones, and such similar riff raff of capitalist society are bred in the image of the capitalists themselves, the mass plunderers, the thieves of billions. With these the capitalists have no real issue at stake, except as the small fry try to grab off some of the loot.

It is against the exploited that the capitalists intend to make the final use of their Vigilantes. It is with the exploited that the capitalist class has the issue of exploitation. It is with the exploited that the decision lies as to how long the system of exploitation and plunder shall continue.

It is against the militant masses who fight capitalist exploitation—and consequently rock the very foundations of the system—that this class of robbers and brutal gangsters really intend to use their Vigilantes.

THE VOICE OF THE LIBERAL

Glenn Frank, who has a name as a liberal and who functions as head of the University of Wisconsin, has given the farmers the hopeless prospect of being exterminated.

"Consider your problem apart from the six great revolutions now in progress—political, industrial, financial, scientific, psychological and social—and you are doomed, Mr. Farmer." That was the advice given members of the National Creamery and Buttermilk Association, Glenn Frank.

"The agricultural part of America in this corporate age must organize or the farmer will be permanently lost in the shuffle. We are at the point in economic evolution where the old individualism is doomed, and in the future American life is going to act in terms of highly organized groups," he said.

"Agriculture, the most stubborn stronghold of the dying individualism, must adopt the combination form of business. The farmer must hang together or he will hang separately. The one thing left to us is to decide the question of the type of control that is going to be exercised over this group action. Shall it be feudal or federalized?"

"Agriculture must adopt the combination form of business." "It must act as a highly organized group." This liberal tells the farmers that they can expect something by joining cooperative marketing outfits. This is the advice given by the bankers, and by their agents in the national and state government. The bankers want centralized marketing so that the robbery of the farmers can be centralized.

"The agricultural part of America in this corporate age must organize or the farmer will be permanently lost in the shuffle." The toiling farmers must organize for immediate demands against the capitalist class which exploits them. But it is in militant mass organization that their demands must be made known not in the racketeering cooperatives controlled by the bankers or their capitalist state.

As a long time proposition the capitalist system offers the toiling farmers a worse degree of misery and horror than they have even now. As a long time proposition agriculture under the capitalist system is in a state of decay and the toiling farmers must bear the burden of it thru physical extermination of farmers.

It is only under a workers' and farmers' government that life is assured the toiling masses of country and city. It is only under a workers' and farmers' government that the misery forced on the tens of millions of exploited will be abolished.

It is to prevent the farmers from realizing this that the Mr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin gives his deceptive advice.



Pictures of the St. Louis County, Minnesota, Hunger March on September 20, in which over one thousand farmers of St. Louis County, under the leadership of the United Farmers League placed their demands for relief before the County Commissioners.

No. 1. Part of the Hunger March Parade on the Miller Trunk highway.
No. 2. The Hunger March arrives in Duluth.
No. 3. Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Truck, which led the parade, arrives before the Court House.
No. 4. Another small section of the March.

No. 5. A part of the huge crowd of Workers and Farmers demonstrating at Court House Square.
No. 6. Hunger March Parade on the Duluth City Streets.
No. 7. A scene from the other side of the Demonstration at Court House Square.

FINK SHOWN AS MANUFACTURER OF RED PLOTS

Handing Craft Collector Used By Fish Committee In Attack On Workers

NEW YORK.—Graft collector for President Harding, later accused of murder, admitted crook and under-cover-man for any capitalist who pays him, Gaston B. Means, one of the many slimy sleuths of the bosses, is now revealed as a manufacturer of bomb plots at the rate of \$2,000 per week, working with Matthew Woll and Ralph M. Easley of the Civic Federation.

The latest exposure of Gaston B. Means comes through the New York "Daily Mirror" in connection with the manufactured "threat" against Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, millionaire angel who supplied the money for the Civic Federation and a whole pack of red-baiting blood-hounds gathered by Means.

In order to prepare for raids against the militant workers' organizations, and to bring in greater donations for "protection against the Reds," Means, according to the "Mirror," engineered the sending of "threats" to Mrs. Shepard who is an officer in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Shepard, who has a fortune of over \$85,000,000 has been donating heavily to the Civic Federation and to Gaston B. Means. Means wanted to get more money and decided to push the "Red Scare." The "Mirror" explains the receipt of a "death threat letter" by Mrs. Shepard as follows:

"All because Gaston B. Means, stormy petrel of political intrigue, jail-bird, and about the most plausible and unreliable conspirator who ever wore a false beard, happened to be out of work and wanted to stir up something hot."

The "Mirror" says that it appears no accident that Gaston B. Means' scheme seemed to work so well with the appearance in the press of several stories of alleged "Red bomb plots," as well as the Means-inspired "threat" against Mrs. Shepard.

"A suspicion that Means has played on society fears of the Red menace and that Mrs. Shepard is covering before nothing more dreadful than a word-picture of a blood-thirsty Muscovite painted by the talented Mr. Means seems at present allowable," says the "Mirror."

Means, it appears, when he got out of jail after an unusually riotous spree of grafting, frame-ups and robberies, was hard up and got Mrs. Shepard to kick in by working up "Red threats" for her benefit. Lately, Mrs. Shepard has not been shelling out so handsomely and Means found it necessary to stir up his imaginative Red threat—with the help, of course, of the Civic Federation.

Means, likewise, helped the Fish Committee to manufacture some

of its evidence. It is with the help of such crooks as Means that the Civic Federation, the Fish Commission, the American Legion, and all other patriotic societies "gather" their material with which to persecute militant workers and prepare for raids against the Communist Party.

O'Neal, Head of Farm Bureau, Tries Muscle Shoals Propaganda

The leader of the American Farm Bureau federation, Edward A. O'Neal, is trying to get the farmers interested in the Muscle Shoals power project again by the proposal that not the federal government but a farmers organization should run the plant.

"Farmers are opposed," O'Neal said, "to government operation of Muscle Shoals. We feel that the plant should be developed for the benefit of agriculture through the manufacture of low cost fertilizer. The American Farm Bureau federation will probably throw its support behind the report of the joint federal-state Muscle Shoals commission which favors operation of the shoals by a farmers organization."

This is another attempt to create material for the election campaign by which the agents of the capitalist parties will try to prevent the farmers from thinking about immediate relief about foreclosures and tax reduction, and to thinking about Muscle Shoals.

The struggle of the toiling farmers must be for their immediate demands. The struggle for these immediate demands is led by the United Farmers League.

ON TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Front Page)

with arm bands, on which it said: NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH TO WASHINGTON DECEMBER 7, 1931

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Very interesting meeting, and how they applauded. Looking at that crowd we forgot about the trouble we had in the snow drifts from each state spoke. I covered the Dakotas and Montana and this big crowd of city workers are sending greetings back to the farmers and workers in the three states we represent. Detectives present at meeting: crowd ready to jump at them at the word "go" but leaders told them to be quiet and there was no trouble. Three Negroes were murdered here not long ago and I could see it had not been forgotten.

Just had our midnight lunch. We'll all stay here in Auditorium over night as best we can. How many there are of us now, I do not know, but we are many. At seven in the morning we start—first stop is Gary, Indiana.

Hard to get time to write, so many want to get acquainted and talk.

Chicago, Sunday morning, Nov. 29.—Slept on floor last night. We are up at 5:00. All had breakfast together. We are getting our instructions, signals and what to do in case of trouble. Booze not al-

ON WITH THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MISERY

Comrades. During the past several months, many new township committees of the United Farmers League have been organized. This is the result of the terrible situation in which the toiling farmers find themselves, the realization by them that only a militant organization can win anything for them, and also the leadership that has been given to these farmers by the United Farmers League.

There is a danger in some township committees of waiting for the appearance of leading comrades in the work of the UFL before pushing the program of the United Farmers League militantly to the fore as the toiling farmers demand of us.

There is the danger of not leading the masses of toiling farmers NOW in the struggle for that relief which will enable them to live as human beings—not exist like the miserable cattle in the coming months of yet sharper crisis.

These struggles CAN and MUST be led by the township committees.

We ask you comrades in the leadership of the various UFL committees. Are you spreading the UFL in your territory? How many new members have you recruited in the past month, in the past two months? Are you leading the struggle for the immediate demands of the toiling farmers in your territory, or have you let down a bit in your activity, feeling that it would be better to wait until some leading comrade comes down into your neck of the woods to push along the work? Are you comrades in the drought stricken areas

keeping close check up on the Red (Double) Cross so that there is no child without proper clothes, or farmer or his wife. It is pretty damn sure that this is not the case, for the racketeers of the Red Cross will give only what you fight for and force them to give.

Are you getting your feed loans? If you don't get them now the head of stock that the farmers still have left will have to be butchered for lack of food this winter. They can't get anything off of the barren prairies when the snow comes.

Has one single farmer been foreclosed on in your township, has one single farm of a poor farmer been sold for taxes by the sheriff? In Sheridan County, Montana, it has not happened. We must see to it that not one single poor or middle class farmer is evicted thru sale for taxes or foreclosure. We CAN and MUST beat back the attack of this robber gang who would coin the lives of the toiling farmers and their families into interest and into taxes.

This is the responsibility of the township committees. You are the leaders of the UFL in your township in the struggle against the attack of the bankers and their sheriffs and tax collectors. THIS IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO YOUR CLASS, TO ALL OF THE EXPLOITED FARMERS IN YOUR TOWNSHIP, WHETHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE OR NOT. YOU ARE THE LEADERS IN THE STRUGGLE.

PRODUCERS NEWS BUILDERS

Dr. Robert Kahle, formerly of Sheridan County, Montana, where he has a host of friends, but now of Billings, Mont., upon reading the good news about the Producers News being designated as the official organ of the United Farmers League, shot a hot note at Hans like this:

Billings, Mont. Nov. 23, 1931.

Friend Hans: See by last issue, Producers News that you are going to expand. Good for you! Make it a red hot poker, for if there ever was a time to put it over, this is it.

Enclosed find a ten spot to help along good work.

Sincerely,

ROBERT R. KAHLE, D.C.

And now, who will be the next to hit us in the same spot—a few more wallops like this in the same place will sure make us Red and hot. I dare somebody else to do this.—Hans.

And who comes next: no other than the Frederick (South Dakota) Co-operative store, with a bundle order for 50 per week—which there were other co-operatives like that.

Arva Hussa of Relden sends in a ponderous looking check for 100 copies for United Farmers League anti-war meeting next week. That's the system! Nothing like the News to build the U. F. L.

And the Tyomies, the Finnish Communist daily published at Superior with National circulation, printed the story about the Producers News being designated as the official organ of the U. F. L. in the Northwest, and Comrade Bert, the editor. Since there have been bundle orders for subscriptions from New York to California and Europe resulting. Do it again, Tyomies. We need your help and sure appreciate it.

5,000 papers were printed in this issue—not so bad for the first jump. Now every man in his place—send a subscriber or two, on a dozen, and Hans may put your picture or your name in this little column of fame. Hans does things like that. Just try and see. If you can't send in a year's sub, send in one for six months, or three months—if 2 bits is all you have send it along and your name will be put on the list for 1 weeks just to see how you will like it. That's fair enough to start with. Every little bit helps, as the feller says. This proposition is open only for those who act quick. Try to get 10 of your neighbors to join with you and save postage. See how quick we can get 10,000 readers.

Standing bundle orders for about 1000 copies are already in hurry years along.

Enemy of Wild Ducks Is Discovered By Scientists

Another enemy of wild ducks has been discovered. It is a so-called organism known as Leucocytozoon anatis Wickware, and is the cause of a widely prevalent disease from which large numbers of young ducks die, according to Dr. Earl C. O'Roke, scientist of the school of forestry and conservation of the University of Michigan, who has been studying the disease for two years.

Dr. O'Roke reported finding the disease among wild mallards, black ducks, pintails, wigwags and other species. It is transmitted by the bites of black flies or buffalo gnats. Adult ducks are apparently little affected, but ducklings succumb in large numbers, with their blood "almost literally turned to water."

BENEFIT FOR MARCHERS

WEST WYOMING, Pa. Nov. 28. A hundred and sixty unemployed workers of all languages groups assembled here in a mass meeting for the benefit of the National Hunger March a few days ago.

The miles around here are about down. Dr. Antonio addressed the meeting.

WORKERS FIRED WHO REFUSE TO AID RED CROSS

THIS IS WHAT BOSSES CALL "VOLUNTARY" CONTRIBUTIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two workers on the new Red Cross building, one of them a Negro, were fired on Nov. 15th, because they refused to contribute part of their wages to the annual Red Cross roll call.

A notice has been posted over the pay window, calling for Red Cross contributions. Unskilled workers were supposed to give \$1.00 and skilled workers \$5.00 from their weekly pay. Those who gave said they did so in order to keep their jobs. A stone mason quit his job rather than contribute the five dollars. Two other workers who refused to contribute to the graft fund were fired at once, the boss, McCloskey, stating that the men had no right to a job if they refused to contribute.

The Negro worker was the first one to be fired. He was paid \$16.00 for the five day week. When he told the paymaster that he had a large family and could not afford to give part of his pay he was told, "You haven't got a job here."

Although it was reported that the workers were rehired after a considerable protest was made throughout Washington, this method of bull-dozing workers and robbing part of their wages to create a bundle fund for the Red Cross to pay high salaries to officials, while they refused to feed starving miners in Pennsylvania and Kentucky because "they were not starving through an act of god," is being practiced nearly in every industry in the country.

FARMERS!

You need your own paper now more than ever before. Pay up your subscription to The Producers News.

Detroit, Mich., Monday evening. —Left Kalamazoo early this morning, cops on motorcycles, escorting us to city limits. From there-

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE SHOWING A PHENOMENAL GROWTH IN SO. DAKOTA

Frederick Committee Has Nearly 100 Members—Organization Develops As Result of U.F.L. Drouth Relief Caravan. Chas. E. Taylor, State Organizer, Holds Many Successful Meetings. Several Committees Organized. Headquarters at Frederick.

Farmers Bankrupted—Bankers Foreclose

The United Farmers League is growing rapidly in South Dakota. The big work started from the U. F. L. Drouth Relief Caravan which carried coal from the farmers of North Dakota to the farmers of South Dakota and brought home wheat from the drouth stricken farmers of North Dakota.

Of course there had been considerable preliminary work done in the vicinity of Frederick by Mother Bloor, state organizer of the U. F. L. of North Dakota, who had made several trips there and held meetings, and by George Maki of Minnesota as local organizer, however, the work actually started in earnest with the arrival of the U. F. L. drouth relief caravan, loaded with coal at the mine on Louis Wainne near Van Hook, No. Dak., at Frederick in August. The coal was given to destitute farmers and the trucks were reloaded by the farmers, gratis, with wheat and other grains to be taken back to northwestern North Dakota.

The caravan And maybe it would be interesting here to tell about this caravan of trucks driven by farmers on this real farmers relief demonstration. Of course very little relief could be accomplished in this manner, but the demonstration was planned to call attention to the world to the dreadful condition in Northeastern Montana and Northwestern North Dakota and that it accomplished.

The coal loaded trucks left Van Hook going east and south thru Garrison, Wilton, Bismarck, Jamestown, Edgely and Ellendale, North Dakota, and then to Frederick, South Dakota, a town of 500 population, 7 miles south of the North Dakota line in South Dakota, 26 miles north of Aberdeen. The caravan was accompanied by speakers, namely Arva Husa, his cousin, Mabel Husa, of Belden, North Dakota, representing the U.F.L. of North Dakota, and Charles E. Taylor, state organizer of Montana, editor of the farmers paper of Sheridan county, the Producers News of Plentywood. These comrades spoke to the throngs in the different towns which came out to see the caravan and to read the slogans on the trucks such as: "Moratorium No! Cancellation. Yes!" "Free medical attention to all poor farmers' children." "No Evictions." "The Farmers Own Relief Trucks." "Join the U. F. L." "Not One Cent for Imperialist War." "Defend the Soviet Union." etc.

Huge Mass Meeting At Frederick The trucks were received when they arrived at Frederick by the local U. F. L. committee which had arranged a huge mass meeting. Arva Husa explained, as he had at all mass meetings along the way, the purpose of the caravan: to call attention to the destitute condition of the farmers in Northwestern North Dakota and Northeastern Montana, the results of many years of capitalistic exploitation aggravated by three years of crop failure due to a drouth of record breaking duration. Comrade Taylor analyzed the causes behind farm bankruptcy and prescribed the remedy. He urged the necessity for the organization of the farmers in a militant organization for their protection and to enforce immediate demands. This meeting was on Saturday night on the grounds of the Fredrick Co-operative Oil Station. A bunch of hoodlums were going to mob this meeting, but the farmers were organized so they changed their plans. The next day, Sunday, both comrades spoke at a HUGE MASS MEETING at the Wm. Lutio farm near Frederick, in protest to the eviction of Lutio from his farm, the home of his father, the home, instead on which he had been born, to which he had brought his wife and where his several children had been born, by a skinflint money lender who had foreclosed on a defaulted mortgage in the measly sum of \$4,000, the farm would have been considered dirt cheap at \$15,000 a couple of years ago. Many farmers joined the United Farmers League at this meeting when they realized that the U. F. L. was an organization actually fighting the daily battles of the farmers and the need for such an organization, and many more joined subsequently.

Meeting Stopped At Jamestown The caravan held meetings also on the return trip. At Jamestown the police stopped the meeting at the behest of the loan sharks and farmer skinners when Taylor started to tell the audience about the growing prosperity of the farmers in Soviet Russia. The cops asked the speaker why he did not go to Russia, to which he replied that he would be glad if he had the money. A lot of Jamestown workers and farmers were pretty sore at the police whose excuse for stopping the meeting was that the farmers had not secured a permit.

Wide Publicity The caravan created wide interest and was given considerable notice in the capitalist press, putting the facts of the deplorable conditions of the farmers in the drouth stricken area on the front pages. The Hoover supporting Farmers Union immediately followed suit with a well-knowning farm relief program, promising a lot but actually producing very little farm relief.

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However, as the direct result of the U. F. L. demonstration, the capitalistic Red Cross racketeers put on a drive for potatoes, vegetables, and old worn-out and sinking old clothes, in the gathering of which they mobilized the boys and girl scouts, the American Legion, the Commercial clubs and other system-serving organizations of the big boy exploiters, which the railroads finally agreed to haul free. This was the first time in its history that the Red Cross was ever known to accept anything other than money for relief activities. Last winter it will be remembered that it refused a carload of beans and dried fruit offered by Idaho farmers to feed the starving Arkansas farmers.

Taylor Called to South Dakota After the return of the caravan, the Frederick U. F. L. committee asked the organization to send Taylor to South Dakota as organizer, that committee undertaking to finance an organization campaign under his direction. Taylor arrived at Frederick on Saturday, September 19th, where he again spoke to a mass meeting at the Co-operative Oil Station, where two weeks before the hoodlums had tried to break up Mother Bloor's meeting, which resulted in a free-for-all fight in which the town hoodlums were whipped by the irate farmers. The "professional patriots," the they had announced their intentions, did not show up, and a very successful meeting was held, after which a number of new U. F. L. members were secured.

Two Months' Campaign There followed a two months' organization campaign for the U. S. L. which resulted in the building of several committees in the eastern half of the state and creating much interest in the organization. Committees were organized at Forbes, North Dakota, the old home of Charlie Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, at Menno, and at Palmyra. Basis for organizations were laid at Crooks, Viborg, Roslyn, Pierpont, Columbia, and several other places. Besides many contacts have been made which will result in eventual organizations. In this work, State Organizer Taylor has been very substantially assisted by Comrade Clarence Tucker, who is developing into a splendid organizer. Also as a result of the work already done, requests for organization meetings have come from widely separated parts of the state as the significance of the U. S. L. is understood by the farmers.

Producers News Official Organ November 15th, Taylor and Tucker returned to Plentywood after two months work in South Dakota, to assist in the details of converting the Producers News, owned co-operatively by six hundred Sheridan county, Montana, farmers, from a local paper into a national publication, the paper having been designated as the official organ of the United Farmers League in the Northwest to continue the United Farmer, which the National Committee has merged with the Producers News, and which paper will be sent to all the subscribers of the United Farmer.

State Organizer Taylor will speak next week in Mountrail county, North Dakota, in support of the National Hunger March, sponsored by the Unemployed Councils in solidarity with the United Farmers League, and preparatory to a county hunger march, after which he will return to Plentywood for a few days to assist on the Producers News until Manager Hans Rasmussen, who is representing the farmers of Montana in the National Hunger D. C., when he will return to Frederick to continue his work in South Dakota with headquarters at Frederick from where he will tour the state in answer to the numerous requests from organizations.

Headquarter At Frederick The committee at Frederick is growing rapidly, now having a membership of nearly a hundred and holding regular monthly meetings at Savo hall, and every meeting is packed by members and sympathizers to hear the splendid programs, which get better with every meeting, proving what farmers old and young can do when they get down to business in earnest. The committee is developing a fine brass band of many pieces which will be used to great advantage in U. F. L. activities in that state. The committee has also rented a residence for county and state headquarters where Organizers Taylor and Tucker will reside, and serve as

an office. The building will also house the boards of directors of several left wing co-operatives, which are operating very successfully at Frederick, such as the Frederick Co-operative store, the Frederick Co-operative Oil station, and the Frederick Co-operative Shipping Association, sharing the rent and expenses of the building with the U. F. L. committee. Other organizations will make use of the big living room of the residence for meeting purposes.

Co-operatives Grow One of the results of the U. F. L. work about Frederick is the definite strengthening of the co-operatives. The co-operatives there have put themselves definitely behind the organization of the farmers into the United Farmers League. They are entitled to a lot of credit for the powerful organization there. And on the other hand as a result, the farmers are drawing closer and closer to the co-operatives as they realize that the co-operatives are something more than mere business institutions, but are militant factors participating in their daily struggles as well as taking their money for daily necessities. The co-operatives are thus assuming a definite leadership among their patrons, as the confidence of the farmers increase. This fact proves that a class co-operative, supporting the class struggle, leading the farmers and workers in their daily fights, are what the farmers and workers want and support, rather than neutral business institutions, called co-operatives, which cater to business and avoid the struggle. The Frederick co-operatives are the headquarters of the toiling farmers and workers, the place where they lounge when in town. In regard to this work should be mentioned the names of Comrades John Nummivouri, former manager of the co-operative store, who is now on his way to Russia to take an important position in the Soviet Commercial Trust and also the new manager, Comrade O. E. Saari, who came out from the east to take Comrade Nummivouri's place, who immediately, upon the Producers News being designated as the official organ of the United Farmers League, entered a bundle order of fifty papers a week; and also Comrade Oscar Lutio, manager of the Co-operative Oil Station, who is never too busy to help the farmers in their daily struggles, nor to take a leading part in their organization; and Comrade Helge Tangen, manager of the Co-operative Shipping Association which does a tremendous annual business, who also helps and instructs the farmers in his daily contacts with them, telling them why and how to organize.

Good Foundation Laid A substantial foundation has been laid already in South Dakota for a powerful section of the United Farmers League, which work will develop much more rapidly from now on because of the arrival of the official organ, the want of which has been a great handicap in the past. The farmers are getting behind the Producers News with zeal and subscriptions are already coming in.

Condition in South Dakota The conditions of the farmers in South Dakota are the same as everywhere else. The prices of corn, of pigs and of cattle sink daily, until they have reached the level where the gross returns will hardly pay taxes. Interest is being defaulted, notes at the banks cannot be paid, banks are failing all over the state, and the farmers are coming to realize that the jig is up, that they cannot and never will be able again to pay interests on the mortgages given on high land values, not to speak of ever paying the mortgages themselves. One man reported: "I came to South Dakota ten years ago with \$40,000 cash and \$11,000 worth of farm machinery and personal property, money that I had made in Iowa, and bought a large farm in this, the finest part of south Dakota. I consider myself a good farmer. I will be foreclosed out soon on a \$12,000 mortgage because I cannot realize a thousand dollars on all my property and this year's crop. I will then not have a thing in the world and I am past middle age with several dependents. Nobody can beat this system and I am for the overthrow of capitalism, tho I have always opposed all radical ideas all of my life, and it can't be done too quickly, either, to suit me." He joined the League. Foreclosures are the order of the day and thousands of those who that they were fixed for life are being turned off from their farms. The chattel sales are called off by the bankers because the farmers under the leadership of the U. F. L. are boycotting the sales. In many places in the state, if they buy at all, they bid way down and give the things back to their unfortunate neighbors.

COMERTOWN and DOOLEY

H. E. Steinke, Helen and Henry Steinke came back from North Dakota Monday night. They brought back Ernest.

Rev. and Mrs. Kothe of Niagara, N. D., are the proud parents of a baby boy born Friday, November 20th. Mrs. Kothe will be remembered as Martha Steinke.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Heppner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Art Rheimer and son Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heppner were Thanksgiving guests at their parents home, H. O. Heppner's.

The west school of District No. 31 held a Thanksgiving program Thursday, November 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Toedte and family were Thanksgiving guests at the Henry Anderson home.

We all hope Comrade Hans Rasmussen will be able to find that prosperity that Hoover has hidden

SAY IT WITH COAL If you are short of money and have not paid your subscription, do it by bringing us coal in exchange. We can use 20 tons now.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS.

A. L. Venison Feed "Capt." Berglinger of the immigration service at Raymond received a choice section of venison from a former patrolman, Merle Nelson, now stationed at Rexford, Mont. The Captain decided this would be the time to put on a feed for his American Legion friends, so Tuesday night, December 8th, the members will gather at Raymond and feast to their heart's content.

around a corner and bring it back to Montana. It may not be the prosperity we are thinking of. It may be some wild animal Hoover has given that name to. If that is the case, here's hoping he will bring it out where we "Are blessed with Abundant Harvests, and we'll see if it will live on Russian thistles."

N. RAYMOND

Mr. and Mrs. John Bucklin and Helen Bucklin from Redstone were visitors at the W. G. McCrady home at Raymond on Thanksgiving day.

"Bill" Corkery spent Thanksgiving day with his family at Outlook.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ross and children spent Wednesday at Plentywood.

Nita Robinson, teacher at the Collins school, left for Plentywood Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with her folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stadstad and children were guests at the Carl Stadstad home on Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Budke and children were entertained at the Harry Holland home on Thursday.

Mrs. Dave Hardy from Midale, Sask., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. O. Wilson and family.

Irvin Nelson, Leland and Adeline Evenson are among those that are attending the Young Communist League Training School at Plentywood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCrady and Mrs. Carlsted were Redstone callers Sunday.

DANIELS COUNTY GUTTER

The Daniels County Gutter Leader has seen fit to fill his editorial this week with an attack on the Soviet Union, on the editor of The Producers News, on Charles Taylor and on Mother Bloor. The garbage that the editor has thrown into his editorial this week is worthy of very little comment.

His attack on the Soviet Union is answered conclusively by the bare facts of the giant forward steps taken by the workers and farmers government. We print only a small part of these facts in our current issue. The capitalist big brother panderers of the Daniels County Leader no longer use such inconceivable lies in their attacks on the Soviet Union. The Daniels County Leader, editor might read the New York Times some day in his miserable existence and be struck apopleptic by what the big capitalist press is forced to admit about the progress of the Five Year Plan.

He follows his masters in praise of the traitor Emma Goldman and uses her, as they do, in his attack on the Soviet Union.

His attack on Mother Bloor will be answered by the toiling farmers in masses when she speaks at Navajo on Friday, December 24.

His information about the "learnedness" of the present editor was gained directly or otherwise from the plug uglies of the Border Patrol.

We do not question the inability of the editor of the Daniels County Leader to understand "The Communist," the theoretical organ

of the Communist Party. Gray matter is not one of his long suits.

We leave the editor of the Daniels County Gutter to his puke, as Charles Taylor would say.

CHURCH NOTES

LUTHERAN CHURCH O. M. Simundson, Pastor.

Sunday, December 6 Services at Plentywood at 11 A. M. and at Outlook at 2:30 P. M.

The Antelope Aid will meet on Thursday, December 10th, at Berg's restaurant in Antelope. Everyone is welcome.

Sunday, December 13 Communion services at Dooley at 11 A. M. Communicants will kindly meet before the service for registration. Services in Antelope at 2:30 P. M.

Plentywood Leaguers will kindly remember that we will have League meetings every Sunday evening at 7:00 P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Sunday Church School, 9:45 a. m. Morning Worship service, 11:00 a. m.

Four Square service, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday Intermediate Young People meet at 7:00 p. m.

Trustee meeting, 8:00 p. m. Thursday Character Builder meet, 4:15 p. m.

Intermediate Choir Practice, 7:00 p. m. High School Choir Practice, 7:30 p. m.

Senior Choir Practice, 8:00 p. m. GALE A. ANDERSON, Pastor.

Joe Burgess, Westby Section Hand, Dies from Exposure Following a Fit of Insanity

Joe Burgess of Westby, was found dead on Monday evening, Nov. 03, in a shack in Westby. He had a homestead there and had been working on the section until recently. He was found by section foreman, Mr. Gunderson, who called the coroner, who with Bob Smith, deputy sheriff, county attorney, and attorney stenographer went immediately for the inquest. The inquest was postponed until Tuesday at 2 o'clock. In the meantime Dr. Storkan examined him for bruises that might have caused his death.

The many bruises on his body indicated that he must have gone insane and had bruised himself in the hands and legs terribly. No marks were revealed which would have caused death, however. The coroner's inquest showed that he had fallen to the floor exhausted, practically naked, and had frozen to death. He had \$200 in his trousers' pockets which lay close to him. He also had a check of about \$30 in the depot waiting for him.

The room showed the results of his struggles. The mattress was torn to pieces and the contents were strewn all over the place. The door opened to the inside and a lot of stuff was piled against it. The officials had a hard time in

entering. The windows were nailed from the inside. He had not been seen up town since Sunday, Nov. 22nd. When found he had been frozen for several days.

He was well known in Westby where he had homesteaded in 1910 and was well liked in the community. He was relief foreman at Raymond and was financially independent for a bachelor. He was about 50 years of age, with a brother and sister in Eau Claire, Wis., and a brother in Seattle, Wash.

The body was brought to the Fulkerson-Nelson Mortuary Monday evening and is now lying in the slumber rooms, waiting directions from his relatives. He belonged to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in which he had insurance.

LOCAL MARKETS

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1931

D. Northern	56
Winter wheat	37
Amber Durum	42
Rye	23
Oats	13
Barley	21
Flax	118
D. Butter	26
C. Butter	25
Eggs	35

Announcing a NEW  CHEVROLET SIX

THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE FOR 1932

- Silent Syncro-Mesh shift
- Faster, quieter getaway
- Simplified Free Wheeling
- Smoother operation
- Improved six-cylinder engine
- Smarter Fisher Bodies
- 60 horsepower (20% increase)
- Greater comfort and vision
- 65 to 70 miles an hour
- Unequalled economy

THE new Chevrolet Six comes out tomorrow! Its appearance strikes a smart new note in motor car styling. Its performance combines the greatest thrills of modern motoring. Its new features include many of the important developments in engineering and craftsmanship. It actually looks, feels, controls and performs like nothing you have ever associated with low price before. To develop such an automobile at such low prices, Chevrolet has utilized every advantage of its present position as the world's largest builder of automobiles. And Chevrolet presents this new car—proud in the knowledge that it represents the Great American Value for 1932.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan. Division of General Motors

PRICED AS LOW AS **\$475** F.O.B. FLINT, MICH.

On display tomorrow, Saturday, December 5th

SEE YOUR DEALER BELOW

Peterson Company
Plentywood

ORGANIZED FARMERS PREVENT SHERIFF'S SALE IN MICHIGAN

United Farmers League Leaders Expose Tax Oppression Forced On Toiling Farmers.

Ontonagon, Mich., Nov. 24.—Two hundred farmers under the leadership of the United Farmers League demonstrated in front of the Ontonagon County courthouse, protesting against the sheriff's sale of Emil Hofstrom's farm of 110 acres, which was to be sold on the 24th of November. The large crowd of farmers stood over an hour and cheered the speakers as they exposed the county officials and the sheriff in their attempt to rob the mortgage ridden farmer of his farm and home.

Ontonagon county sheriff, Joseph J. Schon read the notice of the sale at 1 o'clock. As he began to read the "legal document" on the sale, our speaker interrupted him by asking "Can you do anything to prevent the sale?" He answered "It is my official duty." "Are you afraid of losing your job as sheriff if you refuse to execute the sale?" The answer was "Possibly, yes." This answer fully exposed to the big crowd of farmers that Mr. Schon, the sheriff, was carrying out the instructions of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn., instead of the interests of the poor farmers.

Speakers Expose Tax Robbery According to "law," a sheriff's sale must be open for bidders for an hour. During the hour, four speakers explained to the farmers why the officials of the county are not representing the poor farmers and workers who always pay the biggest taxes while the lumber companies, paper mills, banks and all the rich owners of land go almost tax free in comparison to the farmers.

The mass pressure of the farmers turned out to be a complete victory against the forced sale. When the hour was over the sheriff announced that the "sale was called off, there was no bidders." Yes, there were no bidders, and why? The militant mass of farmers, led by the UFL committee of action, scared the officials to such a degree that they did not dare to put the sale on, although several armed state police stood in the next building taking it "all in" apparently at the disposal of the sheriff if necessary.

Resolution Adopted by Farmers The following resolution was adopted at the meeting by the farmers present.

Whereas, the situation of the farmers through the County has become such that they are unable to pay their taxes and mortgage payments due to the severe crisis the country is in at the present.

Whereas, the county Sheriff is carrying thru sheriff sales even where farmers have done their utmost to keep their payments up-to-date, as in the case of Mr. Hofstrom who had the money he was able to get together returned by the Federal Land Bank because it was not sufficient to cover the whole sum of the payments.

Therefore, be it resolved that: We, gathered at this meeting to-day in protest against the foreclosure sale of Mr. Hofstrom's

Red Cross Charity Slops Given to Toiling Farmers As Though Beggars

A glaring example of the "efficiency" of the Red (Double) Cross was shown last week when this racketeering organization handed out some of its dirty clothes in Plentywood. One farmer's wife sent for clothes for a ten year old lad.

She sent for gloves and got a pair of Jersey gloves full of holes. Instead of two suits of underwear she asked for, she got a man's undershirt three sizes too large. The Red Cross gave her a pair of shoes which were so worn that they had to be half-soled, when she asked for a pair of decent shoes. Despite the fact that they knew that these clothes were for the same boy they gave her a pair of overshoes that were too small for the worn-out shoes they had given.

And lastly when she asked for a pair of overalls she got a pair of overalls—man's size for a ten year old boy—with the brilliant slogan "Oldsmobile" blazoned across the back.

This stupidity would be ridiculous were it not so tragic. These are the rags handed out as charity according to the ignorant system that is a part of the Red Cross. This is the humiliation, these are the slops handed out to the toiling farmers in the richest capitalist country in the world.

REFUSE RELIEF TO CHILDREN IN DANIELS COUNTY

RED CROSS WANTS SCHOOL TEACHERS TO DECIDE IF CHILDREN NEED CLOTHES.

The following vicious notice was published in the Daniels County Leader on THANKSGIVING DAY. It is the answer of the Red (Double) Cross to the starving and ragged farmers of the drought areas where the "charity" of the Red Cross is being dispensed.

NOTICE
To the Red Cross Benefactors
The Relief Committee has decided that it cannot furnish new clothes or overshoes to adults. We will continue the purchasing of new articles of wearing apparel for school children when request for same is recommended by their school teachers.

Regarding overshoes for men, we suggest that a curtailment of automobile and truck operation will be more in line with Red Cross activities and the saving made thereby will more than provide overshoes.

DANIELS COUNTY CHAPTER RELIEF COMMITTEE
By Sid Bennett
The Red Cross addresses the toiling farmers who need these clothes as "Benefactors" — AS BEGGARS.

The Red Cross refuses absolutely to give any clothes to the farmers and to their wives and adult children. Children will get clothes only if "recommended by their school teachers." This is being done in order to prevent the farmers' children from getting any relief. The teachers and not the parents are to be the ones to decide whether the children need clothes or not. This is being done by the Red Cross in order to prevent the parents from demanding relief from the Red (Double) Cross. The Red Cross is using the teachers as its tools in order to do this dirty work of preventing the children from getting the clothes they need to keep them from freezing. The teachers will be told not to approve the demands for relief.

Tell Farmers to Walk
They are trying to force the farmers not to drive their cars. This, when hundreds of farmers cannot run their cars because they have no gas. They want the farmers to walk into town to get the miserable rags for their children. "THIS WILL BE MORE IN LINE WITH RED CROSS ACTIVITIES."

Farmers of Daniels County. Protest against this vicious activity of the Red Cross. Force them to revoke this decree. Demand clothes for the impoverished farmers and their entire families. Smash this attack of the Red Cross on your very existence and that of your children, by organized protest and mass pressure.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

THE PRODUCERS NEWS,
Official Organ of the United Farmers League in the Northwest,
Plentywood, Montana.

Please enter my name as a subscriber to The Producers News, the fighting organ of the toiling farmers. I want to subscribe for _____ year(s) _____ month(s) and enclose \$_____ in payment of my subscription.

I want, further to get into the circulation campaign of The Producers News, to build the United Farmers League, and ask that you send me _____ subscription book(s), containing 25 subscription blanks each. In view of the growing radicalization of the toiling farmers I can probably get a large number of subscriptions in the near future.

(Write plainly) Name _____ Address _____

Subscription rates to National Edition:
One year \$2 Six Months \$1 Three Months 50c

Farmers to Meet Feed Loan Committee Tuesday, Dec. 8

The County Executive Committee of the United Farmers League in tracking down the responsibility for the refusal of feed loans to many farmers in Sheridan County has already met with the County Feed Loan Committee. The Feed Loan Committee has agreed to meet the United Farmers League Committee with all of those farmers who have not yet received their feed loans and those whose applications have been cut.

The United Farmers League calls on all such farmers to appear in Plentywood on Tuesday at 1:00 P. M., where the responsibility for the rejections and cuts in the feed loan applications will be threshed out with the Feed Loan Committee.

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE
Rodney Salisbury, State Organizer for Montana.

Build Your Fighting Organ--Write for the Producers News Now

Since we have become editor (that's why we're using the editorial "we") we have met quite a number of the farmers who have dropped in to see how the paper and the editor were getting along. We have talked about the Red Cross racketeers, the feed loan discrimination, about the various other ways in which the agents of the bankers and of their government are persecuting the farmers and also of the ways in which the toiling farmers are organizing to resist this attack.

This is the material on which our paper, the organ of the militant United Farmers League, must be built. BUT A GOOD MANY OF THE FARMERS DON'T REALIZE THAT IT IS THEIR DUTY TO SEND THIS NEWS IN TO THE PRODUCERS NEWS.

FARM BOARD IN REPORT SHOWS HUGE LOSSES

LEADERS OF GRANGE, FARMERS UNION AND FARM BUREAU IN LEAGUE WITH BANKERS.

The operations of the Farm Board revealed in the inquiry being conducted by the agricultural committee of the senate show clearly that the fake scheme of the capitalist class and its agents not only has not prevented the steady worsening of the crisis for the farmers but has resulted in a loss of \$177,000,000 by the Board, which has been squeezed out of the toiling masses of the country thru taxes on the wheat operation. The Farm Board has lost \$102,000,000 and has lost \$75,000,000 in its cotton operations. The Farm Board still controls about 190,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,800,000 bales of cotton which it will use to the best interests of the speculators and in preparation for the attack on the Soviet Union.

Board Favors "Cooperation"
The board stated, in its report, that the "development of cooperative marketing is its long time undertaking," and is, they state, "the best approach yet offered to bring about permanent improvement of American agriculture."

The bankers' agents at the head of the Farm Board know that if they can mislead the farmers into following the wild goose chase of cooperative marketing they can prevent them from organizing a real struggle against exploitation and against the system that it represents.

They are trying to mislead the struggle of the toiling farmers against sales for taxes and against foreclosures.

At the hearings Senator Brookhart, "progressive" demagog criticized the farm board for having confined its operations principally to wheat and cotton and for not having gone into corn, oats and livestock. This faker wants the farmers of the northwest to believe that if the Farm Board had gone into these other commodities the crisis could have been staved off.

The capitalist press reports that "Stone said the board, by returning to the market, had saved the country from a possible collapse of its credit structure, and that it had continued stabilization activities long enough to let the farmer adjust his acreage."

Try to Save U. S. Credit Structure
The head of the Board admits here that the aim of the Farm Board operations was to save the bankers from a possible collapse of the credit structure. This is one of the chief fears of the capitalist class at the present time. They fear that the rapid weakening of the credit structure, which can be seen in the continued failure of banks throughout the country and which is undermining the entire credit system will result in the collapse of the entire structure.

Stone brazenly states that the aim of the Farm Board has not been helping the toiling farmers masses to gain a decent living in this present crisis but forcing them to reduce their acreage. The farmers know that reduced acreage will mean cutting their miserable income even more.

Farmers Form United Front
With the worsening of the crisis

For the press of the bankers and of the exploiters this is not "news." For them every sign of the class struggle is something to be suppressed, something to be lied about and mutilated so that it will not, robbing other masses to struggle. For the press of the toiling masses this is the basic news, this news of their daily struggle.

This news will build our movement, this news will build the United Farmers League, this news will organize and strengthen the struggle of the toiling farmers against the robber gang for a decent living.

BUILD THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE. SPREAD THE PRODUCERS NEWS. WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER. ON WITH THE STRUGGLE.

The various fakers are forming a united front to further their hypocritical attempts to mislead the farmers. The capitalist press reports from Washington that:

"Farm leaders forgot their differences as they mixed old remedies with new and demanded strengthening of the law by adding the export duty, the equalization fee, or something else to take care of surplus crops."

These "farm leaders" included Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation; John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union, and Ralph Snyder of the national committee of farm organizations.

Taber spoke for the export devaluation plan, O'Neal for the equalization fee, while Simpson urged an up-to-date equalization fee. O'Neal put forward the slogan of a united front of all of the fake plans that were being handed out to the farmers. He said that the Farm Bureau Federation was willing to "merge its position" with the other misleaders.

O'Neal had the gall to say that the activities of the Farm Board were "an earnest endeavor to do something for the farmer" and added that the millions of dollars of taxes which had been spent by the Farm Board to help the speculators, "was lost in a good cause."

Farmers "Attack" Money System
Both Taber and Simpson are dangling the money question before the farmers in preparation for the election. Taber said that the farmer "was the greatest sufferer from a dishonest money system."

His remedy was an "international monetary conference to stabilize the value of gold and silver." This blatant demagog tries to fool the farmers into believing that they can expect anything from an international conference, for the purpose of stabilizing prices, by the same gang of exploiters who have been robbing them for decades.

TO THE FORMER SUBSCRIBERS of the UNITED FARMER:

Your subscription to the United Farmer expired some time ago and has not yet been renewed. The United Farmer has been amalgamated with the Producers News which is now the official organ of the United Farmers League in the northwest. In order that you who have been subscribers to the United Farmer can get acquainted with the Producers News we are furnishing you with a sample copy.

THIS MEANS IMMEDIATE ACTION ON YOUR PART. In the first place fill out the subscription blank which you will find elsewhere in this issue and mail it in immediately. Then indicate on the subscription blank how many subscription books you can use in your territory. Do this and do it now so that our fighting paper will become the fighting organ of the farmers throughout the Northwest.

TEAR OUT THE SUBSCRIPTION BLANK AND SEND IT IN NOW!

NEWS FROM THE SOVIET LAND

Labor of Former Dakota Farmers Helping to Build a New World in Soviet Karelia.

Below we reproduce a letter of a girl who left South Dakota to go with her parents to Soviet Karelia in the latter part of September of this year. It gives her personal reaction to the new life in the Soviet Union and presents a picture which could not be gained from dry statistical material.

She writes of the new world that is being built in Karelia and of the achievements that have already been accomplished. She tells of the great tasks ahead before they have achieved that which they have planned, and of the possible disillusionment for those who would find Socialism thereby established.

But more important for us is the fact that she would not want to come back to the capitalist United States. For, in the Soviet Union there are hope, confidence and giant steps of progress while in the United States despair of the future, and the decay of the system, have naught to oppose but the determination of the masses to clean out this vile system of misery as their brother workers and farmers in the Soviet Union have done.

Hillimo Gov't Farm Nov. 1, 1931.

Dear Elma, Wendie and all:
Received your very sweet but altogether too brief letter yesterday. Will follow your example and make it a point to see that a letter by some of our crew leaves the S. U. each week addressed to one of you.

We have been living in our own apartment for three days and in spite of the fact that there is but one large room, a clothes closet, a kitchen, a bathroom, a porch and a porch it feels mighty good to be at home. Really we have a very cozy, light and well ventilated home with a perfectly grand view from this hillside location of birch and evergreen trees with a large potato field in the foreground.

The item of food—We, meaning all of us comrades in the Soviet Union, have our respective national eating places or restaurants, location depending on where one works or stays (on the farm here there is just one large "kolkhosa"). One buys his meal tickets at his designated eating place and these tickets are good only at this one place. If you are from "Hillimo" you eat at "Hillimo," you cannot go to any eating place in town or elsewhere and get your meals unless you get special privilege as a guest or change your place of employment to that special concern. Money does not help in this case. The food is simple, good and wholesome. It is served in fairly good proportion as to the different food elements and there is always PLENTY of it.

Here on the farm they serve hot breakfast food (it may be one of oatmeal, rice, barley meal gruel (darned good), whole wheat with 1/4 a liter of whole milk and all the bread you can carry. Breakfast at 6:30 A. M. Dinner—two or more kinds of food (potatoes, either peeled or not, boiled; brown gravy, fish or meat, some kind of vegetables, beefs, macaroni with cabbage, rice with cabbage or mixture of beefs, carrots and onions—vegetables served twice a day in some form or other—and tea and brown bread (bread is always real dark, usually at 6:30 A. M. Dinner—two or more kinds of food (potatoes, either peeled or not, boiled; brown gravy, fish or meat, some kind of vegetables, beefs, macaroni with cabbage, rice with cabbage or mixture of beefs, carrots and onions—vegetables served twice a day in some form or other—and tea and brown bread (bread is always real dark, usually at 6:30 A. M. 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Triumph of Socialist Agriculture

By R. SERGEEV

Editor of "Machine Tractor Stations."

The Soviet village meets the fourteenth anniversary with unparalleled success on the front of socialist construction. The masses of poor and middle peasant have definitely taken the socialist path and no amount of effort of the class enemy will change their course. In spite of all the predictions of the right wing opportunists that in one way or another we shall have to "bow before the kulak," and that the organization of state and collective farms will not succeed, the Party registers victory after victory in the socialist reorganization of agriculture. The growing number of state and collective farms, their economic consolidation, speaks of the absolute victory of the general line of the Party, and of the shattered hopes of our class enemies that the socialist offensive will be broken.

Three years ago, the Party undertook the task of organizing large scale state grain farms. Now even the blind can see that the line then adopted by the Party was correct. Last spring the state farms sowed over 8 million hectares as compared with 3 million the preceding year. The state farms opened the way for modern technique in Soviet agriculture and the collective farms follow their example. The state farms are for this reason, to repeat the words of Comrade Stalin's, the economic backbone of the whole socialist transformation of the countryside. Having solved the problem of organization of huge grain farms, the Party is proceeding with the development of big socialist farms for the production of meat and dairy products crops. With the aid of extensive state and collective farm development we shall in the very near future fully cover the requirements of the country in all farm products.

All these facts combined indicate that from the standpoint of class relationship at home, the question of Socialism in the Soviet Union has been decided for good. And how contemptible do the howls of panic of the opportunists sound in the light of these facts! How hopelessly discredited are the learned wreckers professors, who dream of the return of capitalism in Russia, with the aid of intervention. The Party has pitilessly thrown aside all those who stood in the way of the victorious onslaught and, by the fourteenth anniversary of the October revolution, it has brought about achievements in state and collective farm development such as we could not even have dreamed of in the past.

The language of facts and figures cannot be refuted. Though the bourgeois and social fascist press of the world is trying to conceal the true state of affairs in the Soviet Union the truth can not be suppressed. The successes of the Soviet Union are particularly glaring in view of the general decay of the capitalist world. In 1928-29 the Soviet cultivated 120 million hectares (one hectare equals two and one-half acres), in 1929-1930 as a result of the state and collective farm development 127 million hectares, and in 1930-31 138 million hectares. The year of 1928-29 was the first year of mass collectivization and the big increases in the cultivated areas which followed were the direct outcome of state and collective farm development.

The Soviet Union enlarged its cultivated area about 18 million hectares in a period of 2 years; before the war it took tsarist Rus-

sin 10 years to increase the cultivated area by 15 million hectares. Wherein lies the secret of this Bolshevik tempo? It does not take long to find the secret. It is to be found in the very system of Soviet economy, organized according to a uniform plan, in the fact that in collective and state farms the most simple implements are used much more rationally than on small private farms. "The simple collection of ordinary peasant implements inside collective farms," says Stalin, "has given results such as our farm experts could not even dream of."

While some four-five years ago, the kulaks gave a considerable part of their farm products for the market, the share of kulak products on the market today has 4 per cent.

The state and collective farms are now the chief producers of farm products consumed by the population and industry. In other words, the collective farmer has already become the central figure in agriculture. The socialist branch of agriculture has taken the upper hand in the Soviet Union.

What does this mean? It means that the collective farmer constitutes now the true support of the Party and the Soviet government in the village. He fully supports the Party and its measures, having learned by his own experience and seen with his own eyes that the road to the further development of our national economy as a whole, of our material and cultural well being, through state and collective farming.

Socialist industry, which is becoming more powerful every day, forms a strong base for the socialist transformation of agriculture in this country. Tsarist Russia practically knew nothing of agricultural machinery. But the Soviet Union today is about to occupy first place in the world in the production of such machinery. The tractor plants of Stalingrad and Kharkov, the agricultural machine factories of Rostov, the combine factory in Zaporozhe, all these products of the Soviet regime are most reliable levers in the consolidation of the state and collective farms. While the tractor and combine in capitalist countries is accessible only to an insignificant number of big land owners, in the Soviet Union they can be acquired by the poorest of peasants organized in collective farms.

This is strikingly illustrated by the work of the machine and tractor station which ploughed up last spring about 20 million hectares of collective farm land, being 2 million hectares above their program. The important organizing power of the machine and tractor stations is borne out by the fact that the collective farms in districts where machine and tractor stations exist have better organization of labor and a better system of work than those of other districts. The machine and tractor stations bring to the collective farms the most modern technique and the poor peasant of yesterday, who could at best use the horse plough, is now driving a tractor.

Of course this does not mean that the horse and the implements that go along with it are no longer needed in those areas. But the very fact that the horse is now used together with the tractor shows that the productive forces of the Soviet Union have enormously risen.

The year since the 13th anniversary has been a year of continuous growth and consolidation of the state and collective farms of the Union. But no less complicated and no less serious problems stand ahead, and the Party is mobilizing the attention of all

workers of the country towards their solution. Our main problem is to introduce extensively into the state and collective farms the latest technical and agricultural achievements and thereby bring about a better yield of crops, milk, meat, etc. In other words, the Party proposes in the sphere of agriculture to concentrate primarily on improving the work of the state and collective farms.

While in capitalist countries, the "saviors" of capitalism are crusading against improved technique and insurmountable obstacles arise to the development of scientific technical thought, in the Soviet Union, the Communist is storming the very summits of the science of technology. The collective and state farms, equipped with the agronomic and modern machine technique, will stubbornly battle the very elements, fight drought, produce better crops, and bringing together with affiliated studies, having to do with general education, classes of which will be organized on the opening days. Any resident of Montana who is 17 years of age and who has a reading and writing knowledge of the English language is eligible for registration.

"Courses for young men . . . in diversified farming, livestock production and tractor grain farming" will free them from the misery they are now in. They want the farmers and especially the young farmers to believe that the important issues now are not taxes, and interest robbery but one crop farming.

While thousands of tractors lie idle for lack of fuel the State College wants to teach "tractor grain farming." While farmers are forced to do their plowing with horses because the decaying capitalist system makes impossible the use of the very tractors which are one of its great achievements, the state college teaches how tractors should be run.

This is the horrible irony of agriculture under the capitalist system—that its greatest technical advances must rust and decay because the system itself is decaying.

They are trying to get the young farmers to take these courses in order to prevent them from realizing that there is no possibility of sane farming under the capitalist system, no possibility of a decent living for the agrarian masses. They want the young farmers to enter the path of submissive exploitation instead of realizing that they must join the United Farmers League in the struggle of all the farm masses with the city workers against the exploiters.

MAKE THE RICH PAY THE TAXES.

The incident was brought up for discussion in parliament and when Minister of the Interior Starbryn arose to defend the action of the police, communists rushed the platform and pulled him down. The session was suspended.

TEACH HOW TO FARM IN MONT.

DECAY OF SYSTEM MEANS END OF PROGRESS.

The following publicity has been sent out from Bozeman, Mont., by the state college:

"The agricultural short courses for young men from Montana farms who are unable to take the regular four-year course offered at the State College will open January 4, registration day and close March 25, according to J. O. Trevison, principal of the short courses.

"This year courses will be offered in diversified farming, livestock production and tractor grain farming, together with affiliated studies, having to do with general education, classes of which will be organized on the opening days. Any resident of Montana who is 17 years of age and who has a reading and writing knowledge of the English language is eligible for registration."

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MAKE THE RICH PAY THE TAXES.

Tobacco Growers Refuse Wretched Prices Offered By Buyers of Trust

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 2.—Sales were stopped at warehouses Tuesday when farmers shouted, jeered, threatened to wreck the warehouses, and refused to sell their leaf at the prices bid.

The prices which have been offered by the tobacco trust buyers in the Owensboro auction floors are so low that the farmers will be unable to live thru the coming winter on the returns of their entire crop.

GOV. MURRAY EXPOSES SELF

ASKS UNEMPLOYED DIG FISH PONDS ON FARMS AT \$4 PER WEEK

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Just what the "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's fake promise to open public works after his election means, can be seen from a recent speech of his. In an address at Shermers Auditorium, Gov. Murray offered a brilliant solution to the problem of unemployment. He advocated the digging of fish ponds on the idle land of the farmers here. He came out in favor of paying the workers less than the union scale for such work, daring the workers to get a better job if they could.

Other points in his insane plan called for the building of roads from the farms to the markets supposedly for the better transportation of the fish after they had been caught.

The farmers here are anxious to know what good the road will do them when they can't get enough to pay for the cost of transportation.

Murray further proposed a wage of \$4 a week, citing in defense of his wage scale the example of a family man, who found that the savings from a weekly salary of \$9 proved to be a curse.

Although he was very definite in his promise to open the state Capitol for the use as sleeping quarters for the unemployed, Gov. Murray has not turned his hand to stop the daily evictions of unemployed workers and their families. There were 27 such evictions during the course of one week recently.

The workers of Oklahoma City and farmers in the surrounding country have already learned what the promises of "Alfalfa Bill" amount to. They no longer depend upon him for relief but are organizing into the Farmers Committee of the Southwest and the Unemployed Council, in order to demand and win relief.

BANKERS PUSH LEGION DRIVE

WANT AMERICAN LEGION AS WEAPON AGAINST MASSES

The Scooby, Montana Unit of the American Legion Auxiliary has started a membership drive. This membership drive is a definite attempt on the part of the bankers of the country and the big corporations to form a group which will protect their interests. In the American Legion the bankers and the other exploiters are trying to mobilize elements which they can use for the attack on the militant toiling farmers and workers.

The Daniels County Leader writes that "it should be considered an honor to belong to this large patriotic organization." The reasons are as follows:

"It is purely a service organization—service to others not self."

"America today stands in great need of the type of patriotic service which the Auxiliary is organized to render. Enrolling in the Auxiliary for 1932 means enlisting for active service in a struggle for the maintenance of American ideals and institutions."

Service for the Exploiters

It is a "service organization" for the bankers. "America today stands in great need of the type of patriotic service which the Auxiliary is organized to render . . . for active service in a struggle for the maintenance of American ideals and institutions."

What are these institutions? These institutions which the capitalist class wants supported thru its American Legion are capitalist hunger and misery for the exploited masses. These institutions are war and mass unemployment. These institutions are lynching and terror against workers on strike. These institutions are the dungeons where Tom Mooney, the Harlan miners, the Scottsboro boys and hundreds of other political prisoners are held. These institutions include the miserable Red (Double) Cross which treats the farmers of the drought stricken areas as the they were dogs.

"This patriotic service which the American Legion is organized to render" is the oppression and persecution of the masses of the toilers in the interests of the bankers and the bosses and for the continuation of their system of horror and misery.

TOILERS OF THE CITY AND FARM, UNITE.

MISERABLE CONDITIONS OF FARMERS IN WASHINGTON

A Survey By William Ferguson.

I have been busy during the last several months distributing literature, the greater part of my time among the farmers. I have been a farmer myself most of my life and I understand the farmers' problems pretty thoroughly.

find that the farmers are more anxious to read and to study, more anxious to organize than the city slaves. This condition is more prevalent among the foreign-born men and women on the farms than it is among the American-born.

Conditions are simply rotten; the farmers, as a rule, are absolutely without money. Eggs and butter are down in price to such an extent that the farmers cannot pay interest or taxes on their farms. While the farmers in the grain belt (Eastern Washington) had the grain in their own possession it was real cheap. But as soon as they sold it in order to pay their debts (taxes, mortgages, etc.) then the price of grain started to increase; and the chicken farmers and dairymen had to pay a lot more for necessary feed, grain and hay.

The farmer on the coast cannot even make a living cutting wood, but those east of the mountains (Eastern Washington) must pay \$10 a cord or more for an inferior grade of wood. Post cutters here get 2 or 3 cents a post for cutting, the owner gets 4 or 5 cents, while the farmer in Eastern Washington must pay 20 to 30 cents for small posts.

Bread Fed to Hogs While Children Starve

The Dexter Horton Bank of Seattle owns a hog ranch near Richmond, Wash., about five miles from Seattle. They keep 5-ton trucks hauling bread from Seattle to the hog ranch to feed the hogs, while great numbers of the farmers cannot even buy bread for their children. Farmers have paid excessively high prices for uncleaned land, and now that they have all the stumps cleared off, good buildings up, they cannot borrow half the original price that the land cost them and in many instances have been evicted from their homes for non-payment of taxes, in this way increasing the army of starving and unemployed.

Many of the small farmers try to exist by getting work in the small country saw mills, which are, however, owned by big mill and timber companies. In two such cases, namely, the Preston Mill, is running on an average of about three days a week with a partial crew and pays \$2 a day. The Preston Mill, however, has paid its employees since August of

this year, and the Monahan Mill is working half day shifts at 50 cents a shift. Many of the farmers have to come a good many miles to get this lousy 90 cents and have to catch fish in the creeks and get illicit deer to help out on their living.

In one district east of the mountains 150 grain farmers have been compelled to leave their farms and machinery is still left in the fields and their horses are roaming the range.

In spite of all these rotten conditions the farmers are anxious to organize, to read and study, and they want organizers to go among them to speak to them and especially to sell and distribute literature.

There is a great need of sincere and patient work among the farmers and in the small towns in which most of the farmers do their buying.

Then, too, a large number of small storekeepers, barber shops, gas stations and small garages are fruitful places to do a lot of good work. The greatest sacrifice literature agents have to put up with is a lot of walking during the day, but most of the farmers are willing to feed a literature agent and give him a bed and help him with useful information and any other means in their power.

To sum up the whole thing, I think that we must show more spirit of willingness to sacrifice for the good of the revolutionary movement. It is absolutely necessary that we help the farmers to organize.

Auto Workers Starving

Thousands of unemployed workers who used to work at Ford and Briggs are now facing starvation, those few workers still holding part-time jobs at Briggs receive extremely low wages. A number of workers have reported where they have received \$2 or \$3 for two weeks work, yet these same workers were forced to contribute to the Community Fund. The Briggs Motor Co. made a promise that they would give \$5 a week to every one of their unemployed, but very few got it.

Alfred Smith and John Ward flow to Plentwood Thursday of this week in the plane which was made in Plentwood last winter by the former, assisted by his Uncle Louis Smith of this city. The trip took one hour and 25 minutes from Flaxton. Many Plentwood citizens have been out to look at the locally constructed plane which is a fine ship and a credit to the genius of its makers.

Red Vinages



The FIVE YEAR PLAN in SOVIET AGRICULTURE



by Y. A. Yakovlev

People's Commissar of Agriculture

Translated by Anna Louise Strong

(Continued from last week)

The decrease in the purchasing power of the farmer and the stabilization of his income go hand in hand with a tremendous growth in taxes on farm property. From the data of the Department of Agriculture during the period, 1914-1928, we find that farm taxes increased two and a half times (262 per cent). This tax rise continues without break. The Yearbook records that in recent years taxes have consumed from one to two-thirds of the farmer's income, in some cases, as in that of certain Michigan counties, reaching as high as 90 per cent. The exact quotation follows:

Figures recently compiled for a number of rented farms in several Michigan counties show that for the last seven years taxes have taken about 90 per cent of what otherwise would have been the net returns to the owners of these farms. It is believed that this is an exceptionally bad condition, but other studies in various sections indicate that in recent years a tax burden which takes from one-third to two-thirds of the return is by no means unusual.

This has resulted in a tremendous growth of farm debts. The total mortgage indebtedness of American farmers in 1928 reached almost ten billion dollars. This means that the farmer pays annually \$800,000,000 in interest on their mortgage debts alone. This exceeds by many times the total receipts from farm taxation in the U.S.S.R.

According to data of the Hoover Commission, 17.5 per cent of the total farm income in 1927

went for payments on mortgages and loans. It is not surprising that under such conditions the number of tenant farmers has greatly increased, reaching, in 1929, 40 per cent of the total. Two-fifths of all American farmers are tenants.

It is, finally, not surprising that the resulting degree of instability of the farm population may be gauged by the fact that during the past four years, 27 out of every thousand farms were sold "voluntarily," i.e., as a result of the impossibility of continuing operations; and 22 out of each thousand were sold at sheriff's sales—bankruptcy as a result of the impossibility of meeting mortgage payments.

Such are the "achievements" of American agriculture as a result of the revolution in technique: a static sown area, an insignificant increase in agricultural production, a static level of consumption of farm products, and, simultaneously, a decrease in the farmer's purchasing power, a lack of stimulus to increased production, an increase in the farmer's taxes and in the number of tenant farmers, mass bankruptcy, the sale of mortgaged farms, etc.

To all this the average farmer, unable to wring from his farm an income sufficient for necessary capital re-equipment, answers only by abandoning his farm and fleeing to town. (In the past 20 years the farm population has decreased by more than four millions.) The farmer could, perhaps, solve his problem in this manner during a period of prosperity.

But where shall he flee now that in the cities the ranks of the unemployed already number eight

millions and are increasing every day?

What causes all this? Every Party member, every worker, every member of a collective farm, every peasant, will rightly raise the question. Isn't perhaps the tractor to blame? Aren't we making a mistake by letting these tractors and combines into our fields? Why, instead of progress, instead of an increase in the well-being of the masses, has the widespread introduction of modern technique into agricultural production in the United States of America led to the deterioration of agriculture and the accentuation of the agricultural crisis?

There can be only one answer. The cause is inherent in the capitalist system, in the private ownership of land. The fact is that under capitalism the tractor and the combine are unattainable for the great mass of the farmers, while the small minority of rich farmers who are able to re-equip their farms do so at the cost of the ever-greater oppression, and ruin of the greatness of the farm population. With a million tractors, four-fifths of all the farmers in the United States have none. Moreover, of those farms which have tractors, the overwhelming majority are unable to use them to full capacity. It is an indisputable fact that those large farms which, during the past century, were the pioneers of technical progress (if one may call them that) are now too small for the tractor.

The Americans themselves usually consider that tractors and combines can be used to advantage only on farms of more than

500 acres. We know that they can be fully utilized only on farms of more than 2500 acres. But let us agree with the Americans for a moment. How many 500 acre farms are there in the United States? The fact is that they make up less than 2.5 per cent of the total number.

Let us make a further concession to our opponents. Let us agree to add to the number of farms on which tractors can be used successfully, all those over 175 acres; this, moreover, to be the full size of the farm and not merely of the sown area. Even in that case only 18 per cent of the farms in the United States would be included. That means that on four-fifths of the farms, tractors are altogether impracticable; and on the greater part of the remaining fifth they cannot be used to full advantage.

We often look for examples of the waste in the capitalist system in its present stage of decay. A million tractors are predestined by the system of capitalist ownership to an effectiveness little greater than that of so many horses utilized, as we shall see later, only to about one-fourth their full capacity.

In this respect the United States is no exception. Let us take, for example, Georgia.

Here, farms of less than 50 acres, i.e., which in no case can use tractors, make up 95.7 per cent of the total. Only .01 per cent of them use tractors or steam plows. Farms larger than 250 acres form only 0.4 per cent of the total, tractor and steam plows

being used on 19 per cent of these. It is then surprising that among hitherto German economists and agronomists there is a widespread acceptance of the theory that the tractor is generally unprofitable, and that the horse is superior? Here the German economists are in the position of the fox in Aesop's fable who called the grapes sour because they were out of his reach. To this we may only say: it is amusing to read that in serious economic institutions in Germany the question is raised as to whether these small peasant holdings cannot be united into producers' co-operatives so as to enable them to obtain a tractor. But for this they do not have in Germany the most important prerequisite—a Soviet government; the situation which exists there testifies to the inevitable decay of farming where the tractor remains the property of an insignificant group of the upper strata and can force its way to the land only over the bodies of small scale farmers.

What general conclusions follow?

The greatest technical revolution in the methods of farming in the history of mankind calls forth under capitalist conditions, instead of the prosperity of agriculture, its decay!

The tractor and the combine, concentrated in the hands of the capitalist upper strata of farmers, and even by them used to little advantage, are unattainable by the overwhelming majority. The tractor is stopped at the gates of four-fifths of the farmers by the

barrier of private property in land. Large scale farming hews a path thru the ruin and destruction of the great mass of farmers, a ruin which proceeds at an even greater pace than did that of the handicraft workers in the first stages of large scale industry.

The attempts by the bourgeoisie to improve the situation by such useless measures as the purchase of wheat by government organs in the United States and Canada or by the fixing of tariffs on imported farm products in Germany, Italy and other countries, can only cause an objective observer to smile. They do not greatly differ from attempting to empty the Mississippi with a bucket, and lead in the end only to the narrowing of the market for farm products, and thus to a greater intensification of the crisis.

In the general system of decaying capitalism, the farm crisis plays no small role, and certainly intensifies its decay. The words of Stalin are fully substantiated: "The industrial crisis will intensify the agricultural, and the agricultural crisis will protract the industrial, which cannot but lead to a deepening of the economic crisis as a whole."

And, finally, can any one challenge the statement that the technical revolution developing in the agriculture of capitalist countries may be symbolized by a small farmer, crushed under the weight of a heavy caterpillar tractor?

CHAPTER II

The Soviet Method of Organizing Large-Scale Farming

Such are the basic facts in the United States. They must be compared with what we are doing here. Every one of us knows that technically we are infinitely weaker than the United States in the million tractors; we have 70,000. (In 1931 the Soviet tractor industry will produce 56,000 tractors, as against 16,400 in 1930 and 4,500 in 1929—Ed.) They have hundreds of thousands of motor trucks; we have only a few scattered here and there in our farming. When we had to help the Grain Trust to utilize its combines, we had literally to mobilize the auto trucks of the entire country. They have tens of thousands of combines; we have one and a half thousand. Such is the comparison between us in the matter of technical equipment, and it would appear that the results should correspond. (In the spring of 1931, the program calls for 6,000 combines on state farms alone, and for 7,000 auto trucks and cars.—Ed.)

In order to arrive at the actual results we shall use the following data. Together with the Statistical Bureau of the Gosplan (State Planning Commission) and the Collective Farm Center, we carried out a census of all collective farms on certain basic questions. Replies were received from almost all the collectives. The Statistical Bureau of the Gos-

plan compiled the data, and we are therefore able to establish the chief factors in the growth of our large-scale farming on the basis of data analogous to that we have just used in considering the situation in the United States of America.

1. Rapid Growth of Large-Scale Farming in the U.S.S.R.

The basic fact in the U.S.S.R. fields of which we have been speaking. In America there are is that large-scale farm production—built not by ruining the small farmers but by uniting them, not by means of state gifts to the upper capitalist strata of farmers but by the organization of large state farms—is growing at a speed unprecedented in the history of mankind, at a rate unattainable under capitalism. This fact is of considerable importance. In 1929, for the first time since the war, the number of peasant farms ceased to increase, thereby refuting the assumptions of one of the learned committees of the State Planning Commission which drafted the general plan, to the effect that the number of peasant farms would grow with each year and would reach by 1941 30,984,888. In 1930 at least four million in the number of peasant farms, as a result of the uniting of several million peasants into 82,000 collective farms. (Early in May, 1931, the number of peasant farms decreased further by more than 6,000,000, as a result of the great growth of collectivization.—Ed.)

(Continued next week.)