

Workers
of the World
Unite!

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Chiang Gov't Ousted By Chinese Mass Revolt

Workers Greet Hunger March Delegates at Huge Mass Meetings

By HANS RASMUSSEN
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 8.—The big day is over and the City of Washington is breathing easier. Trouble was what they expected and did not get it.

The demands to the House and Senate were a case of leave or take it. When the report came that our committee had not been admitted, they expected us to capture the capitol, although nothing of the kind was intended. All motor cops started their motors ready for action or ready to beat it.

Some might think we lost out, but it was the best planned and most effective demonstration ever made by the laboring class. Orders were issued for us to leave the city today. To order us out was not hard when they know we are not going to stay another day.

Before we left the dump in which we have slept, we had to open our bundles to show them we had not stolen any of the army blankets. We left without any breakfast. Had to go and buy it as best we could—coffee and 5c. Mission Discriminates Against Negroes

In a Mission where some asked if they could wash themselves, they would not let any Negro in. Most of us left our great capitol more dirty than we came.

It was about noon before we got ready to leave. Some one gave us a whole bunch of bananas. In Baltimore they throw them in the sea by the shipload.

A few motor cops escorted us to the city limits. We are now on the way home, over the same roads we came. We stopped and picked up some more apples. Stopped and built a bonfire, boiled coffee and had lunch from the supply trucks.

Arrived in Cumberland after dark, motor cops meeting us outside of town, lined us all up and took us to the same skating rink where we spent one cold night before. Stew and coffee was waiting for us. Now all are singing: "Solidarity forever" and someone playing an old accordion. In this town they do not allow us to hold a meeting.

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Share Croppers In South Starving to Death, Writer Finds

KNOXVILLE, Ky.—Share croppers of southern Alabama are starving to death, reports Melvin Levy, member of the Dreiser committee which recently investigated terrorism in Harlan county, Ky. Levy motored down to Atlanta after the Harlan inspection.

"Why, these poor fellows are bought and sold like slaves," said Levy. "They recently went on strike in the Camp Hill section, southwest of Birmingham, and during the past few weeks there have been several killings. None of the atrocities has been made public."

"The Negroes have been working for almost nothing, must buy their supplies from the plantation owner, and until recently were not even allowed to raise their own vegetables in the ground around their little miserable huts."

Levy related that he had passed a black farm on the road. He stopped and investigated. It was that of a Negro, foodless for days, who later explained he had "just laid down to die." He was taken to a hospital.

Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 11.—The rain is pouring down as we walk back to our eating place in Youngstown, where they even treated us to pie for breakfast.

The rain stops and the sun comes out as we travel on the slippery road towards Cleveland, where the city had treated us so well on our first visit. This time we have to find our way through the town as best we can.

The local organization is taking care of us. We arrived before expected, in the middle of the afternoon. Hot meal was not ready but we were given a couple sandwiches with coffee for a start.

About 30 of us stay at the Ukrainian Hall. These good people are doing everything for us. We are their guests to the fullest extent. They arranged for a bath for us, cut our hair free of charge, gave us a swell supper and wanted us to eat and eat. Now they are spreading mattresses on the floor for us to sleep on. Going to Washington and face machine guns for people like these is worth while.

Hoover's Message to the Hunger Congress

The day after the Hunger March delegates were prevented from presenting the demands of the millions of unemployed to Congress or to Hoover this agent of the capitalist class delivered his annual message to the Hunger Congress. This message is, in addition to its vicious lying about the situation in which the toiling masses find themselves, a brazen rejection of every demand of the masses for immediate relief and for social insurance and is a declaration by Wall Street that the masses must bear the cost of the crisis.

"If we lift our vision beyond these immediate emergencies we find fundamental national gains even amid depression." Beyond the immediate emergency of 12,000,000 unemployed this bloodhound of Wall Street "finds fundamental national gain" for the capitalist class, in that they have not yet been forced to grant immediate relief to these millions and the tens of millions of dependents.

"We have witnessed a remarkable development of the sense of cooperation in the community." This "remarkable sense of cooperation" was the wage cut attack by the capitalist class on the working class. This "cooperation" was the machine guns, sawed off shot guns, tear gas, and rifles that the Hunger Government had prepared for the Hunger March Delegates in Washington. Cooperation has developed—working class cooperation, the solidarity of the million masses, Negro and white, employed and unemployed, youth and adult, small and middle farmers and city proletariat—the proletarian solidarity of the toiling millions in the Hunger March against the horrible misery that the capitalist class thru its cooperation is attempting to force in even greater degree on the toiling masses.

"For the first time in the history of our major economic depressions there has been a notable absence of public disorders and industrial conflict." This hunger agent of the robbers wants to prevent the workers and farmers from knowing that in this crisis the toiling masses have fought and will continue to fight against oppression and misery. 45,000 miners were on strike in the western Pennsylvania coal fields. 23,000 textile workers struck in Lawrence while tens of thousands have fought militantly in other textile centers. Thousands of Kentucky miners are preparing for struggle at the present time. The mass demonstrations of the workers on May Day, on August first, and on November 7 as well as the local demonstrations on other occasions have been on a broader scale, have rallied new hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers in the struggle against exploitation and imperialist war.

THE FIRST MAJOR ITEM THAT HOOVER READ IN HIS HUNGER MESSAGE WAS ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPERIALIST WAR, FOR THE ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION. Under the title of National Defense he stated:

"Both our Army and Navy have been maintained in a high state of efficiency. The ability and devotion of both officers and men stand at the highest traditions of the service. Reductions and postponements in expenditure of these departments to meet the present emergency are being made without reducing existing personnel or impairing the morale of either establishment."

He boasts that while there have been reductions in the budgetary appropriations for the armed imperialist forces, which do not mean any ACTUAL reductions, there have been no reductions in the "existing personnel" or impairment of the "morale" of either the army or the navy. The capitalist class of the United States is INCREASING its military preparations, is spending hundreds of millions to speed up the preparation for the attack on the Soviet Union.

"We are at peace with the world. We have cooperated with other nations to preserve peace. The rights of our citizens abroad have been protected." Yes, bloody Hoover. Our capitalist class keeps the masses in Nicaragua, of Haiti, of the Philippines oppressed by armed forces. "Our" gunboats patrol the Yangtze river, our marines are in China, ready for the command to attack the workers and peasants of China who have risen valiantly against the imperialist oppression of the capitalist class. "Our" capitalist class has reached secret agreements with the French imperialists for the crushing of the revolt of the oppressed German masses. "We" have "cooperated with other nations" in sanctioning the invasion of Manchuria and the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union by the Japanese imperialists.

U. S. Workers Visit Huge Tractor Plant In Soviet Union

STALINGRAD, Dec. 8.—After a tour of Stalingrad Tractorstroi by the American workers' delegation now visiting the Soviet Union, they found two shifts operating, producing 110 tractors daily and smashing the lies of the capitalists who stated that the enterprise was a failure. The American workers' delegation met with the presidium of the factory committee and presented the greetings of the American workers and the statue of a worker by Adolph Wolf, as an expression of international solidarity and revolutionary greetings. Thanks were sent to the American workers and the American workers in this city which has tripled its population in the past ten years.

The delegation found a shortage of labor in the new enterprise now being built. Over 100 American workers recently elected delegates to the local Soviet. The delegation was also greeted in the lumber mills on October 25th by thousands of workers, but could find no trace of forced labor.

DOAK PLANS MORE DEPORTATIONS

LABOR DEFENSE WILL AID FOREIGN BORN STRUGGLE.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Answer to the demand of Secretary of Labor William D. Doak that deportation of militant foreign-born workers be speeded, and aided by the courts will be made at mass protest meetings in large American cities under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Society for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. The first of these will be in New York, in the Manhattan Lyceum on December 20th.

Doak reported that the deportation of militant foreign-born workers "requires greater effort than in the case of any other class," because his deportation raids are "hampered by every possible resort to the courts and by persistent propaganda on the part of un-American organizations of American citizens."

In defiance of Doak, the International Labor Defense has fought the labor department's wholesale deportation program. It has won by mass pressure and court action the unconditional right of workers from fascist countries to go voluntarily to Russia, rather than be delivered by Doak to prisons or the execution block in their native lands. The ILD has also helped defeat the Michigan "alien registration" bill, whereby militant workers would be fingerprinted and checked for radical activities by the police. The ILD announces that it will continue to fight all deportations, demanding the right of political asylum for all workers regardless of their political opinions.

DECEMBER ISSUE OF NEW PIONEER OUT—READ IT

NEW YORK.—The New Pioneer gives Santa Claus a big wallop on the front cover of its December issue and in a story called "Santa Claus at Home" destroys the myth of a kind old man bearing gifts.

An article by Anna Rochester, called "Buried Treasure," gives the story of coal and the lives of the workers who dig for it so vividly that grown-ups as well as children will want to read it. No one will want to miss the letter from a Kentucky miner's little girl, either, who says: "We are thankful to you people for coming down here and help us struggle for life."

War on Imperialists Demanded by 80,000 Students In Nanking

Remaining Agents of Wall Street Government Attempt to Crush Toiling Masses By Bloody Slaughter

The revolt of the masses has forced the resignation of the Chiang Kai Shek government, the agents of the imperialist exploiters in oppressing the Chinese masses. The government offices were cleaned out by 80,000 students who defied the decree of martial law which the National government had issued. Chiang Kai Shek and his entire government have been forced to resign by the mass revolt.

The remaining forces of the government under the leadership of General Chen are attempting to crush the revolt by the bloody slaughter methods that have made the Kuomintang government a symbol of blood and terror.

The present actions of the students began Monday when thousands of them paraded in the streets of Nanking in defiance of the machine guns which the Nanking government had planted there. The students demonstrated, singing communist songs and waving red flags. The students demanded that the Japanese invaders of Manchuria be cleaned out of the country.

The capitalist press calls this a "bloodless revolution." This revolt has already been paid for by the blood of thousands and thousands of the militant peasant, worker and student revolutionists in the past five years. Because it is only the blood of the Chinese toiling masses that has been shed and not that of the imperialist generals and officials it is "bloodless" as far as the exploiters are concerned.

The government which has been ousted has been the agent of the foreign imperialists in their exploitation of the Chinese people. It has been the direct agent of the United States capitalist class in its struggles with the British and Japanese imperialists. While the masses have demanded that the Japanese imperialists be thrown out of Manchuria this Nanking Kuomintang government, under the direct orders of U. S. Secretary of State Stimson, has refused to lead the struggle. They knew that the struggle the Chinese masses demanded was not only the struggle against the Japanese imperialists but against all of the imperialists.

In central China over sixty million workers and peasants are living under Chinese Soviet government. In Manchuria the Japanese invaders had been defeated in battle after battle by the poorly armed partisan detachments of the Chinese masses.

Japanese Off Gold Standard
The suspension of the gold standard by Japan on Dec. 12 indicates clearly the rapid crumbling of the entire financial structure of world imperialism. The Japanese imperialists attempted after the suspension of the British gold standard in September to maintain their own standard as a means for winning from the British the markets in the Far East.

ALL OUT TO THE YOUNG COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

The Young Communist League Training School which is being held at Plentywood, Montana will close with a bang on Saturday, December 19th, 8 p. m. sharp!

Our Commencement Program will consist of a variety of attractions. Speakers representing the Young Communist League, Communist Party, United Farmers League and the Students, musical numbers, vocal and instrumental

selections, athletic numbers, pantomimes and play. The main feature will be the two-act play made up by the students themselves called "Conditions and Charity." This pictures the actual conditions among the poverty stricken farmers and concludes in a mock trial of the Red Cross and Federal relief.

A dance will be held after the program to the refrains of good music. Everybody welcome!

Farmer's Daughter In Montana, Points to Need for Struggle

Roberts, Mont., Dec. 12.—The conditions of the farmers around here are quite desperate. The farmers are getting 45c a bushel for wheat at the market, 3 1/2c a pound for pork, 8-10c a pound for spring chickens. The turkey raisers just shipped their turkeys to market without knowing what price they will get for them.

How is it possible for the farmers to make a living with such prices for their products? Its about time the farmers in this vicinity as well as others begin to organize and fight for their rights. The farmers should have the right to set a price for his produce as well as the merchant sets prices for the products they sell.

We, the farmers, must organize and demand from the capitalist our rights. On with the struggle of the toiling farmers for their immediate demands.

—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

HUNDREDS OF FARMERS HEAR GARLIN TELL OF SOVIET FIVE YEAR PLAN

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR
(State Organizer, United Farmers League)

Minot, North Dakota, Dec. 14.—The Sender Garlin meetings (speaking and showing pictures of the "Soviet 5-Year Plan, the Hoover Plan and the Farmers") and held under the auspices of the United Farmers League and the International Labor Defense in North Dakota are stirring the minds of the workers and farmers to a large degree.

In Bismarck the large Patterson Hall was filled. All the old timers crept out of their shells—the railroad workers thrown out of their jobs with their "priority" all shot to pieces, listened with open minds and looked with eager eyes, as the vivid contrast between the living conditions of the workers and farmers under the Hoover system and those of the happy workers of the Soviet Union was made.

The picture of the Hoover Plan of Starvation are a smashing in (Continued on Page Five)

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, December 18, 1931.

CONFIDENCE IN CAPITALIST DECAY

Some person called Frank Parker Stockbridge, writing in the Meeker County (Minnesota) News on December 10 unburended himself of the following remarks in order to prove to the farmers of Minnesota that they were not so badly off:

"Beyond doubt one of the powerful reasons behind the reluctance of capital to embark in new enterprises or furnish additional money for established industries in the past two years has been the fear of Communism.

"I am convinced that the overwhelming overthrow of the Labor Party in England, and the recent revelations from Russia of the failure of the Soviet program at a dozen different points, have had more to do with restoring confidence among capitalists and industrial leaders than almost anything else which has happened.

"No intelligent person will contend that our capitalist system of government and industry is perfect, but no intelligent person can deny that it works better than any other system which has ever been tried on a large scale."

The most "powerful reason behind the reluctance of capital to embark in new enterprises or furnish additional money for established industries" to quote the National City Bank Monthly Letter for December, is that "the reaction from the advance in commodity prices, and the failure of the bond market to show any sustained firmness, are warnings against any deductions that recovery is just around the corner."

The capitalist class realizes that the crisis is entering a more severe phase than hitherto and it will be hard for them to increase their profits.

This indicates also the degree of the restoration of "confidence among capitalists and industrial leaders" about which this person drives.

This "restoration of confidence" was due, ac-

cording to him, to the "failure of the Soviet Program at a dozen different points."

In order to show how much confidence the capitalist class can draw from the "failure" of the Soviet five year plan, we reprint a few figures from our issue of two weeks ago which cover several of the basic industries in the Soviet Union:

IRON AND STEEL

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 produces in 1931, 8,000,000 tons of iron and 8,800,000 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.

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 2½ 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 kilowatts hours. In 1931 the USSR produces 12,700 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.

Twelve million unemployed, starvation wages for millions of employed, machine guns and tear gas for the Hunger March delegates, miserable slops unfit for dogs handed out on the slop lines in the industrial centers, Red Cross aid to the farmers in the drought stricken areas that is designed to keep the families of the toiling farmers hungry, cattle starving because the federal government refused relief to the farmers in the drought stricken area, feverish preparations for war for markets to dump the goods that the exploited masses in the United States have produced, need, and which are denied them.

"No intelligent person can deny that our capitalist system works better than any other system, which has ever been tried on a large scale."

The Soviet Union covers on sixth of the earth's surface. In one sixth of the world there is no unemployment, standards of living are rising weekly for the masses who produce, Socialism is being built. In one-sixth of the world there is progress.

In five-sixths of the world there is unemployment on a scale never before witnessed even under capitalist exploitation and misery, standards of living of the vast mass of the population are falling to the point of destruction of the lives of millions. Capitalism is crumbling. In five-sixths of the world there is capitalist decay.

HOOVER'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Front Page)

robber crew of "leading citizens" have deprived the millions of any but the most wretched slops in the way of "relief." Last winter hundreds of workers starved with the aid of your committees. This winter thousands are doomed to starvation.

"To meet the emergencies in agriculture the loans authorized by Congress for rehabilitation in the drought areas have enabled farmers to produce abundant crops in those districts. The Red Cross undertook and magnificently administered relief for over 2,500,000 drought sufferers last winter. It has undertaken this year to administer relief to 100,000 sufferers in the new drought area of certain Northwest States.

The loans authorized by congress for the drought stricken areas. WHEN THEY ARE GRANTED IN FULL AND NOT OUTRIGHTLY REFUSED OR CUT, are sufficient to keep the stock at about the same levels or slightly better than the farmers' families are maintained by the "magnificent" relief of the Red (Double) Cross of which you, Hoover, are Honorary Chairman. In the areas where the farmers have produced "abundant crops" the crisis prices which have been manipulated with the aid of YOUR Farm Board, Hoover, did not allow them enough to live in other than misery during the coming winter. These farmers in the drought stricken areas who are being aided by the "magnificent" relief of the Red Cross know the humiliation that this relief means handed out by those to whom you are a tin god. This Red Cross which feels that a member of a farmer's family can be kept more cheaply than the Feed Loan Committee figures is necessary to keep one head of stock.

"The banks in the south have cooperated with the Farm Board in creation of a pool for the better marketing of accumulated cotton. Growers have been materially assisted by this action."

Yes, you have cooperated with the bankers and the plantation owners of the cotton South. You have cooperated in the exploitation of the Negro and white croppers and small land owners. The small farmers and croppers of the South who have produced so abundantly now face starvation thru your cooperation with the land owners, the bankers and the speculators.

"Constant effort has been made to reduce over-production in relief of agriculture." IN RELIEF OF THE BANKERS AND SPECULATORS. For the more intense exploitation of the toiling farmers.

"I am opposed to any direct or indirect Government dole." Hoover brutally refuses immediate relief to the 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States. They and their dependents may starve as far as this agent of the bankers is concerned so long as the bloody millions they have taken from the masses may be secure.

While he brazenly refuses relief to the millions of un-

employed he proposes a Reconstruction Credit Corporation which is to give millions to the capitalists—to the railroads, to the bankers, to the factory owners, so that they may continue to pay out millions in interest and dividends to their stockholders and bondholders.

THE HOOVER MESSAGE IS A MESSAGE OF HUNGER. IT BRUTALLY INSISTS THAT THE TOILING MASSES PAY FOR THIS CRISIS THRU YET GREATER MISERY, THRU GREATER SUFFERING. THE ANSWER OF THE TOILING MASSES MUST BE THE SMASHING DEMAND OF THE PROLETARIAN FIST OF THE TOILING MILLIONS THAT WILL POUND IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM THIS HUNGER BAND.

CHINESE REVOLT WORKERS GREET

(Continued from Front Page)

has the economic crisis in Japan developed, however, during this time that these shipments of gold have been of no avail in preventing the suspension of the gold standard.

The suspension of the gold standard means a further intensification of the imperialists struggle for the world markets and the strengthening of the determination of the Japanese and other imperialist powers to solve the crisis by the attack on the Soviet Union. The Japanese capitalists feel that if only war is declared their orders will increase rapidly for material to slaughter the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet area of central China.

The deeper the crisis in which the capitalists find themselves the more determined they are to find a "solution" to the crisis by the destruction of the only country in the world where there is no crisis—the Soviet Union.

Omaha, Neb.—Because he criticized the coffee at the Salvation Army when he appeared with a committee before Mayor Metcalf to petition for adequate unemployment relief, James MacDonald, jobless for more than a year, was sentenced to 20 days in jail by Judge Noble.

(Continued from Front Page)

we are overloading ourselves with good food. The more we eat, the better they like it. They give us sandwiches along to eat on the road. Now we have a broken spring.

Some had stopped at Jewish hall, others at the Finnish, and all are bragging about the treatment they have received by the workers in Cleveland.

Plowing with Horses
It is a lovely day, nice and warm. The farmers are plowing with two horses and walking plows along the road on which we go.

We had car trouble and got away from the caravan and had a time finding it again after arriving in Toledo—a city of 200,000 with only four banks left.

Where the city feed their poor on bread and beans, we were taken and given a real good meal. If you are thankful for being handed out bread and beans day after day, bread and beans are all you will get. The city of Toledo knew we were organized and demanded more, and more is what we got.

A big meeting was held in the Auditorium. We slept there all night nice and warm.

Detroit, Mich., Sunday, Dec. 10. —It is hard to keep track of the

days. Today is Sunday and I have not shaved. It is raining so we leave Toledo but cleared up during the day.

There are nurseries for miles along the road—acre after acre, with evergreen and other trees. Speculators have laid out townsites along the roads years ago and sold lots to the workers. Some water hydrants are sticking up here and there, but homes were never built.

About one o'clock we arrived in Detroit—the city of Henry Ford—where the local papers state that over 370,000 workers do not know from; where 75,000 children are only getting one meal a day; where 80,000 people lost their homes last year.

Greeted By Workers
Outside of the city we were met by a lot of people who cheered and greeted us and took us to Workers Home, where we were treated to coffee and sandwiches. Then for the big parade. We Hanger Marchers lined up first. Then came the Young Pioneers—some of them with very little clothes on, but how them youngsters could sing. After the Pioneers came the Unemployed Council and half a dozen other organizations, all carrying banners and all singing. We marched to the big Auditorium, where delegates and others spoke to a packed house of about 5,000 people. The more radical the speakers were the louder the big crowd applauded.

After another long march we arrived at the Finnish Hall, where a very good supper was waiting for us—soup, several kinds of meat, potatoes, beans, sauerkraut, coffee and cake, and this is what is called a hunger march, but we appreciate the treatment they give us.

We all sleep in the gymnasium where it is warm and each one has a mattress to sleep on.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE DAIRY FARMERS

All dairy farming is divided into two types, one is market milk production (milk for sale in cities and consumed as liquid fresh milk) the other type is butter fat production (for butter, cheese and other manufactured products.) This report will concern itself with the market milk farmer who is closer to the city proletariat, (except the proletariat which works on the "kulak" dairy farms) both geographically and in economic interests, than perhaps any other group of small or middle farmers. This group is always found clustered around a big city, the radius of their area depends on the size of the city. The milk shed (area of the radius) is usually about 70 miles. New York, of course, is much larger.

The farmer who sells market milk has the usual problems of mortgages, rents, taxes, prices and sanitary inspections. He also has some weapons of struggle as the co-operative and the milk strike. Both have been used to win victories in the past.

The problems of rents, mortgages, and taxes do not vary from those of other farmers so I will not write about them, but prices and sanitary inspections bring in new factors with possibilities for organized struggle.

The farmer takes his milk to the state highway and places his marked cans in a milk platform, as his neighbors also do. A truck comes, collects the milk of the many farmers along the road and hauls it to the local milk station. The station is owned by one of the large corporations—Borden, Sheffield, etc. Here the farmer's milk is weighed and tested for butterfat. The company pays for the milk in two weeks according to the weight and percentage of butterfat, but the company men do the weighing and testing.

The dairy farmer has no option about the place he sells his milk; he must sell to the nearest station. He must have an outlet that will take his milk every day in the year; price he is receiving, go off to another locality and find another outlet, another market for his labor (in the form of milk). Milk cannot be stored. It must move to the city fast. The owner of the local milk station is in position to dictate prices and conditions just like the local telephone and electric light companies.

There is no need for the corporations to own the farms. They can fully exploit the farmers by just owning the stations.

STRUGGLE

The struggle that has always gone on between the poor and middle farmers and the dealers who control the city milk market continues today. Thirty years ago the New York milk shed was mainly Sussex county, New Jersey and Orange county, New Jersey. The farmers demanded higher prices and were refused. They then instituted the first milk strike. The strikers refused to sell their milk, posted pickets on the roads and prevented any milk from leaving the region. So some victories were won mainly because the territory was small. As the city grew the milk shed area expanded. In 1915 another milk strike took place, this time over a wide area taking in New York state, parts of Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. The Dairymen's League was a militant organization of poor and middle farmers.

Take note—we say it "was." Then came the war and costs of everything the farmers bought rose in price. The farmers demanded a higher price. The dealers refused. The Dairymen's League prepared for a strike. Suddenly Herbert Hoover, then food administrator became chief strikebreaker. He arrested all the leaders of the Dairymen's League and used the old reliable strikebreaking weapon, the injunction, to smash the strike.

After the war the Dairymen's League led a strike and won a partial victory. Borden's gave in and recognized the Dairymen's League and commenced to buy only thru that organization. Sheffield's held out and organized farmers who sold to them on the lines of "a company union" and called it the Sheffield Producers Association.

Since then Borden's and the misleaders who have gained control of the Dairymen's League have been able, to make, the Dairymen's League a class collaboration organization like the A. F. of L.

The Borden organization itself has expanded into a gigantic trust owning plants from coast to coast. Sheffield's have been absorbed by the National Dairy Products Co., also a coast to coast trust. Both Borden's and National Dairy Products are controlled by the Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wall Street interests.

Against a united front like the above, the farmers must organize as broadly as possible to meet the monopoly, which will tap reserves, in the case of New York, as far as

the midwest and local milk strikes must be spread as far and as fast as possible, although they are not "hopeless" as some comrades may think.

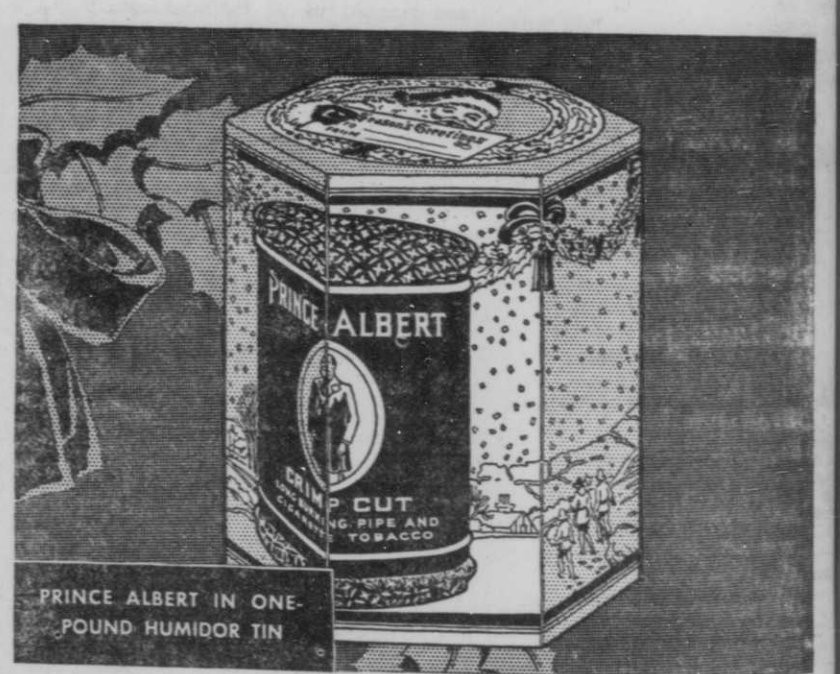
The milk strike needs close study. In many respects it is similar to a worker's strike except that when a milk strike is on farmers must continue to produce milk due to the fact that to stop milking cows suddenly will stop the natural flow for a year. A milk strike is not a stoppage of labor, it is a continuance of labor without compensation in the midst of struggle.

The Dairymen's League is now a poor and middle farmers mass organization led by a bunch of lawyers and politicians. We must build, upon the rank and file, discontent, a militant movement, linked up nationally with the United Farmers League, of committees of action under whatever name the farmers themselves propose, but in any event a rank and file organ of struggle totally different in structure than the Dairymen's League which neither in form nor in policy any longer serves the farmers but does serve the robbers of the farmers. The demand for their own weighers and testers to check robbery by the companies, is just as logical as miners' demand for check weighmen. And such demands serve as the point around which to organize committees of struggle.

While it does not eliminate the absolute necessity of farmers struggling against all the capitalist robbers, it would help them if with the assistance of the city workers, these workers would build their own consumers' co-operative organizations and thus by co-operation with the small and middle dairy farmers provide for mutual beneficial relations. But it must always be kept in mind that just as such co-operatives of city workers are by no means a substitute for their strike struggles for higher wages, so farmers' co-operation of a real kind with workers' and consumers' co-operatives of the cities does not solve all the problems of capitalist robbery of all toilers. So long as this is understood, such co-operation is, however, a helpful auxiliary to the common struggle to overthrow capitalism.

Every large city has some dairy farmers' organization similar to the Dairymen's league, and similar policies generally apply to them.

A friendly Christmas suggestion
from Winston-Salem



IT IS NOT the cost of the gift, but the thought that lies behind the giving that warms the cockles of the heart on Christmas morning.

Then, instead of some short-lived trinket, how much nicer to give something that will bring solace and delight for many days after the Christmas tree is gone; until the New Year is on its way.

For the cigarette smoker, man or woman, of course give Camels. A blend of choice Turkish and mild, sun-ripened Domestic tobaccos, they are kept fresh and prime by the Camel Humidor Pack, with their natural moisture unimpaired by parching or toasting.

In appropriate holiday wrapping, Camels

come both in attractive Christmas cartons containing ten packages of twenty and in cartons containing four boxes of fifty each.

For the man who smokes a pipe, we suggest either a pound tin or one of those crystal glass humidors of good old PRINCE ALBERT. Here is a present that goes straight as a Christmas carol to a man's heart; P.A., the best loved pipe tobacco in the world, all dressed for the occasion in bright Christmas costume.

What gift can you think of that will be more welcome or give more genuine pleasure and satisfaction?

Don't you hope someone will think of such a friendly gift for you?

We wish you Merry Christmas!

"Are you Listenin'?"
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY'S
COAST-TO-COAST RADIO PROGRAMS
CAMEL QUARTER HOUR, Morton Downey, Tony
Wons, and Camel Orchestra, direction Jacques
Renard, every night except Sunday, Columbia
Broadcasting System
PRINCE ALBERT QUARTER HOUR, Alice Joy,
"Old Hunch," and Prince Albert Orchestra,
direction Paul Van Loan, every night except
Sunday, N.B.C. Red Network
See radio page of local newspaper for time

**GIVE
CAMELS
AND
PRINCE
ALBERT**

© 1931, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Pete Stoyanoff Railroad- ed In Kangaroo Court

L. S. Olson and Judge Belanski Hand Pick Jury—First Panel So Raw Even Framers Hooted Bakewell—Wouldn't Take Chance on Sen. Fishbeck—Olson Picked Himself But Admitted He Was Marked Card.

Granger Punches Kid in Snoot

Pete Stoyanoff, international character, pursued persistently by uniformed government thugs and gunmen, mild-mannered man who lives with Rodney Salisbury, was brought to trial Monday afternoon before a kangaroo court, presided over by the Mainstreet tool, Judge Belanski, whose name itself might indicate himself as a stool-pigeon in Bolsheviki play.

A jury hand-picked by the judge and L. S. Olson, famous in this section of the country as a petty embezzler and the alleged editor of the local Main Street rag, Monday afternoon at one o'clock. The farce resulted in Pete's conviction as per arrangement, and as everyone expected Tuesday evening, after the jury had been out about a quarter of an hour. Judge Belanski then fined Pete 10 bucks or 5 days in the county jail. The case will be appealed to the district court, where it is expected County Attorney Bakewell will demand a special term, as this case is what he considers a very important one.

The court house was packed from the moment the case opened until it closed, some even taking their lunches, so as not to miss a word of the farce—it was so good. The sentiment of the audience was overwhelmingly in the favor of Stoyanoff and many times burst out in applause when he made a point or the school marm made a blunder in their already rehearsed testimony. A couple of times Bakewell was actually booed by the throng that packed the court room. However, as soon as the jury was sworn in and looked over, several gamblers offered to bet \$100 to 1 on conviction with no takers. They were betting on the jury and not on the evidence—it was evident that no evidence could make any impression on that aggregation, composed of Ed Peterson, a bankrupt Plentywood merchant operating under the generosity of his creditors, and getting his bread out of the profits of Red (Double) Cross charity, one who can be depended on when dirty work needs to be done; Wm. Hanisch, a false alarm tailor or fixer of old clothes, a faithful Mainstreet lickspittle who always does as he is told; H. O. Stenehjem, a sort of Mainstreet hanger-on, who looks for a chance to be one of the boys and is never so happy as when he can serve as a pot boy for some Mainstreet yokels, now the charity deputy of County Assessor George Bolster; Anton Solberg, the only man in overalls in the bunch, who voted for acquittal; Joe Redmond, joke-smith, mainstreet and local hot tire fence, who hated to sail, but just had to stick with Mainstreet and our sacred institutions for fear of incurring the animosity of the County Attorney and the school board; and finally, Frank Smith, barber, bootlegger, ruse, stoolpigeon and gambler, now running the poker game at the Mint, who is always for the respectables, and who, tho it is said did not want to serve, did so at the insistence of the County Attorney and L. S. Olson. Smith, of course, just had to do his stuff. A justice court jury consists of only six, requiring just four to convict.

The case, which is a "real hemorrhage" growing out of the local Young Communist school being held at the Farmer-Labor Temple, was called for trial Monday afternoon at one. Many thought the case would never come to trial, believing that the school board and the school marm would have it dismissed before they would show themselves in court and expose their bias and ignorance in a stupid, trumped-up case as the case against Pete Stoyanoff, but these people had underestimated the stupidity of the school board and those entrusted with the education of the Plentywood youth.

The jury panel of twelve took their seats in the jury box—it was a scream—a carefully handpicked bunch from Mainstreet, led by the fine thief and notorious crook and faker, L. S. Olson, who was kicked out of the Lutheran church for "his conduct," and when justice of the peace fixed up a tipoff arrangement with the bootleggers; a man who took a bribe from a man for discharging him in a rape case, and who resigned as justice of the peace when caught stealing fine money (see Strand from Reserve) from the school fund, which was as follows: L. S. Olson, Ed Peterson, Cal Peterson, pruned pedler Soren, Ku Klux Krost, Joe Redmond, Dean Moore, Wm. Hanisch, Otto Brabec R. W. Frazier, Dick Frank, and Sen. F. J. Fishbeck, and Oscar Ogrande. Soren and Ogrande had the decency to disqualify themselves as prejudiced, showing there is even a twinkle of self respect left in some of the Mainstreeters. L. S. Olson intended to qualify, but a yellow lung came up in his throat, and he lost intestines and quit cold, trembling and whimpering "I am prejudiced."

Dean Moore, who works at Petersons Hardware, disqualifed himself by a slip of the tongue after trying to qualify. Cal Peterson and Ku Klux Krost qualified, but were challenged by the defendant. Grant Bakewell, the school board, disqualifed Sen. F. J. Fishbeck, Otto Brabec and R. W. Frazier. This made the jury short one, when Frank Smith, who

had been subpoenaed, but failed to show up, appeared half shot, and qualified in his best pool hall language, Frank being reputed as the most foul-mouthed man in town. This completed the jury and the first day of the trial.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the State opened its case. Prof. Stegner and the schoolmarm were there: Miss Nordgren, who had some difficulty with her certificate over at Westby, and Miss Doris Granger, daintily attired, eyebrows plucked, face tinted, and in her most exclusive society poses. She looked a doll and no one could believe from her behavior that she could "scratch them up till they bled."

Miss Granger, in all her finery, was called first. She testified that SHE had been TOLD to go TO HELL by the defendant Pete Stoyanoff on the night of Friday, December 4th: that Pete had come for Janice, saying her mother was sick and wanted her: that she told Pete that Janice could not go for 20 minutes, and that Pete said, "You can go to hell, I am going to take her now," and that Pete said, "Come Janice," and Janice came, and Pete went out and slammed the door, leaving her in a very hysterical situation, which was manifested by violent and raucous laughter, and was so nervous she had to go home; she said he had never heard anything like that before and it upset her fully.

Miss Nordgren testified to about the same thing. She was there in the room with Granger. She was not so upset as she had heard something like that before—she laughed she said after Pete and Janice had departed, but not hysterically—just an ordinary laugh: she was not so refined and "hysterical." She also testified she was not nervous and slept well afterwards.

The State then rested its case. The defense put Janice Salisbury on first: she testified she was held for playing "hokey" but that she had not played "hokey" at all: that Pete came for her and told her to come home, her mother was sick and needed her, that her brother "Gene" was with Pete: that Granger said, "she cannot go, she has 20 minutes left," that Pete said, "she is coming now": I got my coat and hat and followed Pete and "Gene" and was last one out: that Pete did not slam the door, nor did he tell Granger "to go to hell," On cross examination Bakewell asked Janice, "Do you mean to say Nordgren and Granger lied?" Janice answered, "Yes, they lied."

Dorothy Strubeck, 10 years old, was called next. She told how Pete and "Gene" had come for Janice, and that Pete had taken Janice, that he did not have a stick at all: that he did not tell Granger "to go to hell," etc., nor did he slam the door, etc. Bakewell could not make her change her story.

"Gene" Salisbury told how his mother had sent Pete for Janice: how he had gone with him: that there was no stick: that Pete told Janice to come: that he did not tell Granger "to go to hell."

Next, came Ellen Taylor. She testified she was in the next room, going time too, and that she did not hear a word in fact that she did not know that Pete had taken Janice until that night: that there were doors open between the rooms, etc.

Mrs. Salisbury testified that she was sick and was worried when Janice did not come home: that she was worried about Janice because of the brutality of the teachers: how they had scratched and struck other children in the nose, etc., and Janice had telephoned that Nordgren and Granger had locked Janice in and closed the windows: that Janice had not played "hokey" and that she had taken an excuse to school. Here Granger lost her composure and took on the countenance of a female felon—but soon recovered herself and was as sweet as taffy candy. In fact Miss Granger is reputed to have a very violent temper and a tongue like a wasp, and that a number of children know how she can perform when she gets into action. She is the marm who pulled the hair, scratched up and slugged in nose the John Bowles boy. Infection set in the scratches and the boy had a very serious time of it. Miss Granger seems to be like the little girl with the curl: When she is good, she is oh, so sweet, but when she is mad she is horrid. She is said to just hate the reds, and never misses a chance to "smart crack" about them.

Pete then took the stand and told how Mrs. Salisbury, who was sick and worried, sent him for Janice: that he went to the school and got her: that he did not tell Granger "to go to hell," etc.; that he did not have a stick and that he did not slam the door.

Defendant then rested. The State put Martha Reinertson on in rebuttal. She seemed trained. She testified that Pete had said to Granger "go to the devil." A Syme girl testified that Pete told Granger to "go to hell," but on cross examination by Attorney Greer, who represented Pete Stoyanoff, she admitted she did not know a thing or hear a

thing; that she had testified as Bakewell had told her. This caused a laugh in the court room. Stegner, the \$3,600 a year professor, went on the stand, looking like an egg-sucking dog. He was nervous, smirking. He testified he had not seen Granger so hysterical for three or four years: that her condition was pitiful: that he went to the board about it, which decided that something had to be done. So a complaint was filed against Pete. He did not testify whether Granger felt relieved immediately or not. Stegner admitted that Janice's excuse was valid.

Granger in rebuttal said she could have cried or laughed in her fit but she decided it would be better to laugh—she did not tell why. That was the end of the performance.

During the trial, Granger and Nordgren held the Symes and Reinertson girls on their laps and were noticeably very kind and affectionate—such a loving pair of teachers. This was stage stuff not too badly done. Miss Granger appeared as if she could throw a fit at will on or off the stage.

Then came the addresses to the jury. Bakewell in his usual feeble and illiterate way. But he did not need to say a thing as the jury was set before the trial started. Attorney T. W. Greer, who had made a monkey out of Bakewell and his witnesses thru the whole trial, made a splendid address to the jury, showing up the fakery and frame of the case and the political persecution behind it. Of course he was wasting his breath, but he did a first class job of showing up the fakers, as he usually does.

Greer during the trial was greeted frequently with applause as he showed up the witnesses, while Bakewell several times was booed down by the big audience.

After the jury came in with its verdict, Rodney Salisbury mounted a table in the court room, denounced the trial as a kangaroo affair, from start to finish, and called attention of the audience of the trial as an exhibition of capitalist justice: that the whole case was a fight on the workers and farmers and those working for the overthrow of capitalism: that the school system was a part of the support of capitalism, and the trial was a proof of it—there was nothing to the case but a premeditated effort to put a working man in jail.

Salisbury pointing his finger at Judge Belanski and Olson and charged them with the picking and fixing the jury. They could not and did not say a word.

The audience shouted and hurrahed as Salisbury closed. The case will be appealed to the District Court for the workers and farmers of this county will not pay one cent as the result of the efforts of these ignorant and stupid fakers.

And if the teachers and school board have not got their belly full in this case, and are looking for more trouble, they and their henchmen will be accommodated until they are satisfied.

The school board is composed of Lord Anton Nelson, Ernie Helgeson, Walter Raess, J. G. Debing and Mrs. Oscar Ogrande. The members were all present when the trial started but one by one they faded away, Walter Raess being the last one to go.

Local Brevities

C. L. George and George Wolfe of Westby were business callers in Plentywood Saturday.

Henry Walder, of Outlook, was a social caller in the city Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Peterson and Mrs. Charles Larter attended the card party given in the Catholic church Thursday evening.

Roger McGowan, who attends school in Plentywood spent the week end with his parents north of Raymond.

Jens Christensen of Plentywood is visiting at the home of his son, Christ, who lives south of Comertown, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larter and son Norman spent the week visiting at the C. W. Peterson, Dean Moore and L. Peterson homes.

Dr. W. D. Roy, who has been at the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., for the past ten days returned to Plentywood Thursday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Moore and daughters, Nona Katherine and Mary Sue spent Sunday at the Charles Larter home north of Raymond.

Erik Bert, Mabel Husa, Sadie Hill and Rodney Salisbury conducted a meeting of the United Farmers League at Comertown on Saturday night. The meeting was well attended.

Wayne LaGrange and Clifford Umback of the Outlook country delivered several loads of coal to the Farmer-Labor Temple the past week for the convenience of the YCL school.

Nels Hagen of Reserve entered the local hospital Tuesday evening suffering from what was reported as an acute attack of stomach trouble. He has been ailing for some time.

C. I. Shallbetter and son of

Outlook were visitors in Plentywood Wednesday. While in the city they made a pleasant call at the Producers News and had their subscription advanced another year.

Miss Ruby Johnson tipped her Buick over Tuesday morning while on her way to her school southwest of town. The car skidded in the fresh snow and slid into the ditch. It was slightly damaged but the occupant was uninjured.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. VanHee and daughter Marguerite and Mrs. R. J. VanHee motored to Antelope Tuesday afternoon for a visit at the Stewart home and with Mrs. Ed. Van Hee and two sons who arrived home from Marshall Minn., Wednesday of last week.

Ed. Ferguson and Walter Erickson of Westby were among those in town Tuesday from the eastern end of the county. While here they attended the trial of Pete Stoyanoff which was held at the court house on that day and the day following.

While assisting with putting up Christmas decorations at Reserve Monday morning little Weldon Madsen swallowed a thumb tack. He was brought to Plentywood immediately where the tack was removed with little difficulty and the youngster returned to his school duties at noon of that day.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nels Sundsted of east of Antelope at the local hospital last Saturday morning. The young man tipped the scales at 7½ pounds and is a fine healthy youngster with a lusty shout. Mother is doing nicely and of course Nels is feeling "kinda good" about the addition to the family.

James Larter of the north Outlook county went to Winnipeg on Saturday of last week to attend the funeral of his wife's mother, who had passed away at that place on the day before. Mrs. Larter had been at her mother's bedside for some time past owing to the fatal malady with which she was afflicted.

James Rasmussen of the Quilmeyer precinct has been having more than his share of misfortune recently. A short time ago one child fell into a coal mine shaft and landing on a coal car severely injured one shoulder. He was in bed for two weeks following the accident and has not yet completely recovered. A few days ago another son by accident put gasoline into a carbide lamp, believing the fluid was water. An explosion occurred and the coal shed, tiple and several articles of machinery were destroyed.

The Christmas program given at the KGXC radio station at Wolf Point by Plentywood citizens under the auspices of the Plentywood Commercial Club came in clearly and was a very fine program. Attorney Howard M. Lewis made a real radio announcer and the singing by the male and mixed quartets as well as the solos by Dean Moore made a real hit with the radio fans. The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peterson gave an excellent reading, as did Mrs. A. O. Ogrande. The program was given Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:15, after which the participants returned to their home in Plentywood.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

Sunday, Dec. 20
Services with Communion at Plentywood at 11 A. M. The Communicants will kindly come at 10:30 for registration.

Services in Outlook with Communion at 2:30 P. M.

Christmas Day, Dec. 25th
Christmas services at Plentywood at 11 A. M.; at Dooley at 2:30 P. M., and at Antelope at 8 P. M. The Children's program will be held immediately after the services at Dooley.

December 26th
Christmas services at Archer at 2:30 P. M.

Sunday, Dec. 27th
Christmas services at Outlook at 11 A. M. and at Raymond at 8 P. M.

The Sunday school children at Raymond will have their program in connection with the services. Everyone is invited to our Christmas services. Come and enjoy the Christmas message with us.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

C. G. Tjomsland, Pastor
Services at Wanso at 10:30 on Christmas day and followed by a short Sunday school program.

Services at Redstone begin at two o'clock. I expect to have with me that day at least 100 pounds of clothing donated by sister churches in the east. There are many good garments for old and young, considerable new underwear for children. These are gifts to Lutheran people and Lutheran friends who may be in need of comforts for cold weather. They are given with gladness. Come and receive them in the same spirit.

The First Congregational
Gale A. Anderson, Pastor
Sunday
Church School for all ages, 9:45 A. M.
Morning worship service, 11:00 A. M.
Four Square meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday
Character Builders, 4:15 P. M.
Four L. Club, 7:30 P. M.
Intermediate choir practice, 7:00 P. M.
High School choir practice, 7:30 P. M.
Senior Choir practice, 8:00 p. m.

THE TRIAL OF PETE STOYANOFF

FARMERS OF SHERIDAN COUNTY:

The decision in the case of Pete Stoyanoff has been rendered by the jury of mainstreeters and other such riff raff in the justice court.

We must draw one lesson from this trial. This case was not against Pete Stoyanoff. The sentence of guilt is not against Pete Stoyanoff. Pete Stoyanoff was not on trial.

The farmers of Sheridan county were being tried by this main street riff raff, these blew their tin whistles and squeaked "guilty."

The case being tried was not whether Pete Stoyanoff had insulted one of the tin horn ignoramuses degrading the minds of the farmers' children to the miserable level of their own. This trial was an attack on the part of the main street agents of the robber class on the farmers of Sheridan County.

Pete Stoyanoff lives on the Rodney Salisbury farm. Rodney Salisbury has been an active leader in the struggle of the farmers of Sheridan county in their struggles with the class that the main street riff raff represents. Rodney Salisbury is State organizer of the United Farmers League in Montana.

This is the reason Pete Stoyanoff was tried and convicted—because he lived on the farm of the leader of the United Farmers League.

It is the United Farmers League that is leading the militant struggles of the farmers of Sheridan county and thru the entire northwest. It is because the United Farmers League has been successful in forcing the county feed loan committee to approve the feed loan applications that had been refused previously, because the United Farmers League has been leading in the struggle for decent relief from the Red Cross. It is for these reasons that Pete Stoyanoff has been convicted.

Farmers of Sheridan County: This gang of mainstreet jury men, attorney, justice, sheriff and the remainder of this miserable lot has in this indirect manner attacked you. In answer we must intensify the struggle against this wretched gang and against the robber class they represent and in whose interests this conviction was framed.

Build the United Farmers League, the fighting organ of the small and middle farmers. This is our answer to the conviction of Pete Stoyanoff. The conviction of Pete Stoyanoff was an attack on the toiling farm masses of Sheridan County. More determined struggle against the robber class is our answer

County News OUTLOOK NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kohler drove to Glen Uln, N. Dakota, Sunday and returned to Outlook Tuesday, accompanied by their son Thomas, who has spent the past few months there visiting relatives.

Mrs. Joe Wirtz did the house work for Mrs. E. Kohler during her absence.

The L. D. R. members of Plentywood entertained those of Outlook at the dining room Tuesday. A. Johnson and Mrs. O. Boe served lunch.

The Outlook Blue Jays met the Medicine Lake players on the Outlook floor Thursday. The final score was 13 to 6 in the Blue Jay's favor. The game was ended with 8 points for the Whites and 6 for the Blacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd, Jr. and daughter, and Earl Kellogg were callers at the Jack Keough ranch Sunday.

The Outlook second basketball team played at Dooley Friday. Dooley being victorious with a score of 15 to 10.

Misses Hawbaker and Tronnes were visitors at the John Ladd, Jr. home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hatvick were visitors at the home of Frank Kohler last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nelson and Marjorie and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Homme and Roberts were dinner guests at the Ole Garrick home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Garrick were callers in Comertown Saturday. Mr. "Cap" Wollan, Misses Hawbaker, Tronnes, Folsom and Buckner were Plentywood callers Saturday.

The Antelope B. B. team played here Saturday. The scores were 29 to 2 in their favor.

Mrs. Wold and Orville, and Clarence Wagnild were Plentywood shoppers Thursday.

Mrs. Lloyd Deck was very pleasantly surprised on Tuesday, when about 25 ladies gathered at her home and showered her with many pretty and useful gifts. During the afternoon, the ladies were engaged in a card party.

The highest and Mrs. Matt Wirtz the lowest prize. Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Woldenrich and Mrs. N. Debi were hostesses and served lunch, after which the gifts were opened and admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hatvick entertained at a card party Saturday. Maurice Egger won high prize and Ed Wollan the consolation.

Mrs. Claud Mills and Mrs. Nellie Deck served lunch to the band members last Monday night at the Cafe. Their thoughtfulness was much appreciated by the entire band.

Frances Rowan, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. B. Tobin and Mrs. Simonet were Plentywood callers Tuesday.

Mrs. F. Roderick and Lenore were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Snuggins near Minn. Can. Miss Helen Miller gave a dance at the Snuggins school Saturday evening which was well attended. All present had a very good time.

Mr. Alexander, who is a business caller, Plentywood Saturday. Bill Reussger and Rob West were Plentywood callers Friday. The Outlook shoppers played at Flaxville, being victorious with a score of 15 to 12.

Mr. Frank Kohler was a Plentywood caller Wednesday.

County News OUTLOOK NEWS

Hilbert Nelson is taking care of Carl Hovey's children during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Hovey. Mrs. Adolph Hovey, Mrs. Charley Larter, Mrs. Eddie Larter and Mrs. Henry Root attended the Welfare Club at Mrs. L. Brandburgs at Raymond last Wednesday.

Bill Conkery, who is taking care of Bennie Vold's place, made a trip to Outlook Monday. Mrs. Corkery returned with him to spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.

James Larter received a message last Friday from his wife at Winnipeg, Manitoba, of the death of Mrs. Larter's mother, who had been ailing a long time. Mr. Larter left Saturday to attend the funeral at that place. Mrs. Larter has been ailing a long time.

Farmers Union clothes were brot from Wolf Creek Sunday. They will be distributed between the members some evening this week.

Wayne LaGrange and Clifford Umback hauled coal the past week for the United Farmers League school in Plentywood.

A card party was held at the John Pink home last Friday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Lewis Hudke and family were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd, Jr. and daughter, and Earl Kellogg were callers at the Jack Keough ranch Sunday.

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by the Westby boys, the score being 46 to 1.
A number of Westby folks attended the dance at Dooley Saturday evening.
Rev. Rhode of McCabe held services on Sunday at the Baptist chapel.

C. L. George and George Wolfe were business callers in Plentywood Saturday.

Selma Ferguson is in the Minot hospital this week.

Albert Newson, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hass, Charley Johnson, Tony Weller and Erick Eggen of Pleasant Valley were callers in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. Tony Weller and sons called on Mrs. Paul Hultgren on Saturday. Mrs. Hamilton entertained a number of friends on Friday evening.

Mrs. Charley Johnson was entertained at a light luncheon at the Renheit Stubbe home on Thursday afternoon.

Martha Gunderson arrived home on Thursday, after a couple weeks visit with relatives at Columbus.

Miss Hulda Hagen, of Elkhorn district is a guest at Marjory Enger's home this week.

Ed McCone has rented the Nordhagen home and is now residing there. Mrs. Walter Anderson of Pleasant Valley has been visiting with the new arrival at the Art Heland home.

Mrs. Ted Lindell made a visit to her father, Peter Bruvold, Sr., this week. Mr. Bruvold lives near Comertown.

Mrs. Whittecell and Mrs. Henry Skeles motored to Minot Friday, where they visit at Mrs. Luther Lomans.

Mrs. and Mrs. Luthur Hultgren entertained Mr. and Mrs. Otto Enger and daughter, and Marjory Enger, Antone Nelson at Sunday dinner.

The Parent-Teachers Assn. held their regular meeting at the school house on Monday evening. A very lively program was rendered, after which lunch was served by Mrs. Fairweather and Mrs. Cross.

Monday evening, while helping with Christmas decorations, little Weldon Madsen accidentally swallowed a thumb tack. He was taken to the hospital for medical attention and the tack easily removed. Weldon was back in class by noon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibbons home last Sunday evening. Mrs. Gibbons was a guest at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Larsen last Tuesday evening.

The Walces club met at the home of Mrs. Halvor Everson on Tuesday afternoon. After the business session the afternoon was spent playing at various games. The County Demonstration Agent supervised the making of several varieties of candy.

The school Christmas tree will be held on Wednesday evening, December 23rd.

Nels Hagen was taken to the hospital at Plentywood on Tuesday evening with an attack of cholera. He had been ailing for some time.

John Mauriten, the butcher, is preparing to fill an ice house. He states that the ice on the river is in perfect condition just now.

ANTELOPE

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Van Hee and two sons arrived from Marshall, Minn., where they spent the last months vacationing in the West.

Mrs. Fred Tatchell visited Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glan.

The Lutheran Aid was entertained at Berg's Cafe Thursday, and due to the absence of some of the officers the annual meeting was postponed a week. The members were asked to meet at O. B. Hovens Dec. 17th.

Saturday, many farmers brought in their turkeys for shipment on the turkey car that went thru on the branch line.

Mrs. Gust Lee and her mother Mrs. Lund were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Lee.

Mrs. Nellie Crohn left Saturday for a week's visit with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Shea at Williston.

The B. B. boys met defeat in the first game of the season at Outlook Saturday night. The score was 2-29. This Saturday night, Dec. 19, Outlook boys met the team from Comertown at a game to be played at 8 o'clock. Come and have a good time!

U. F. L. FORCES ACTION ON ALL FEED LOANS

UNITED STAND OF FARMERS PREVENT COMMITTEES' ATTEMPTED EVASION.

The mass pressure organized by the United Farmers League in Sheridan county, Montana, forced the county feed loan committee to meet with the farmers on Tuesday, Dec. 8 in the Farmer-Labor Temple in Plentywood and to approve the applications of farmers for loans which had been refused previously.

Some fifty or sixty farmers were present at the meeting. Many of them told of the unwarranted refusals and of cuts in the loans which had been made by either the county committee or by the Grand Forks office. Also the date for the meeting had been arranged a week in advance by the UFL with the chairman of the committee the other members of the committee stated that they had not been notified of the date by him.

After the meeting had started, however, one member of the county committee and the county agent were persuaded to come to the meeting by a committee which went to visit them. After the farmers had told of the unjustified treatment they had received in their feed loan applications the county agent was given the floor by the chairman to explain his activities in the matter. He contented himself with passing the buck to the Grand Forks office and refusing to give any definite statement as to why loans had been turned down in the county committee. All of the farmers present could see that he was only evading the issue under the pretext that legally he had nothing to do with passing or rejecting applications.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ON TRIAL

After he had finished with his testimony the member of the county committee present, Langer, was asked for his defense. Langer thought he could crawl out by a policy of know-nothingism. Although a member of the committee he did not know what applications had been turned down or why they had been turned down. After much cross examination by the chairman, Rodney Salisbury, Montana state organizer for the UFL, by the farmers present and by Charles Taylor, organizer for the UFL for South Dakota, Langer finally agreed to meet with another member of the board and approve such applications as were qualified. He and the county agent then beat a hasty retreat, but not until the chairman had extracted a promise from him that



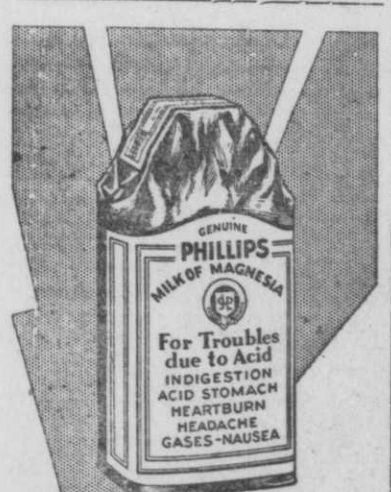
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The ideal dentifrice for clean teeth and healthy gums is Phillips' Dental Magnesia, a superior toothpaste that safeguards against acid-mouth.

Capitalist Plenty is Capitalist Hunger.



By Ryan Walker

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS FACE STARVATION

CANNING COMPANIES COIN MILLIONS WHILE 200,000 CHILDREN GO HUNGRY

The more than a million workers who move from one section of the country to another in search of work—harvesting, canning—are now facing a great misery as any part of the working class of the entire country. Mass unemployment has hit this group terribly. In the few jobs that are available the work has been speeded up intensely and wages have been slashed to below the hunger level of existence. Wages have been cut by one third and more. In one section of the country tomato pickers received but \$1.75 a ton for picking this vegetable for which the working class housewife has to pay to the canning corporations the same outrageous prices as ever.

200,000 Children Face Misery
In this group of one million members of the working class are over two hundred thousand children who have worked for long hours at back breaking field tasks. Their bodies have been crippled, their growth stunted. Now they face starvation in the very fields they have tilled to bring forth nourishing foods. The charity rackets do not even hand out to these workers the miserable scraps that are handed out sometimes to other workers—for do these migratory workers do not "belong" to any community—except that of the hungry, and the capitalist class and its charity racketeers and grafters have a legal excuse to let them starve.

HOVELS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Staying from six weeks to two months in a place, their home a tent, a company shack or a hut built of melon crates and burlap sacks, they move from crop to crop, harvesting each in its season: cutting lettuce and asparagus, picking cotton and, later, nuts and fruit in California; hops and apples in Oregon, berries in Washington, pulling sugar beets in Colorado, Minnesota and Michigan; weeding onions in Ohio, harvesting apples and grapes in New York, "scooping" cranberries in Wisconsin and New Jersey, and preparing corn, beans and tomatoes for canning in Maryland and Delaware. Through the 3,000 canneries over six hundred million dollars worth of perishable fruits and vegetables each year are conserved and distributed. Out of this comes the millions in profits of the canning corporations owned by the bankers of Wall Street. Out of this comes the misery and hunger of the agricultural workers.

Only by organizing as the workers of the cities are doing can the agricultural workers win a decent life for themselves, can they win immediate relief from the capitalist class. Agricultural workers, join the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

CAPITALIST MURDER

Sidney, Mont.—Walter Kitts, 44, laborer, committed suicide here Saturday night by placing the muzzle of a double barreled shotgun in his mouth and blowing off his head. Kitts had been in and out of Sidney for about three years. He had been employed at the Holly Sugar factory but had been out of work for some time. It is believed that the fact that he had been drinking for the last three weeks, illness and unemployment, prompted the act. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

satisfied with the results of its plans. Mr. McCormick said: "We are highly gratified at the large number of boys and girls who have taken part in this contest, and the high quality of their reports. We entered this project to make a practical contribution to agriculture, and we are highly pleased with the results and the far-reaching influence which these good boys and girls are now exerting in their respective communities, and which forecasts great usefulness for them when they complete their college careers."

The "practical contribution to agriculture" that the harvester company made was receiving these boys and girls as to the future of the farm masses under capitalism and using them as a means for spreading this deceit among the farm masses, after they get out of college and get jobs as county and such like agents of the bankers. This is the purpose of the "far reaching influence" which these boys and girls (under the influence of the harvester trust) are now exerting in their respective communities.

The vicious hypocrisy of the awards to the farm youth by the harvester company can be seen in the interviews given by some of these boys and girls, under the direction of the harvester trust, to capitalist press.

These interviews contained in part, the following:

"I'd rather be a successful farmer than anything else I guess."

"The fresh air, good food and work on the farm keeps you healthy, too."

"What Marian believes about a number of present day topics of general interest is tabulated below."

"Farm life versus city life: Farm folk have most all the advantages city folks have. We can have electric lights, electric sweepers and washers, running water in our houses and other conveniences. Hard roads lead everywhere. We can have just as much fun, live more independently and have better health."

"The depression: It hit the farmer first. But we weren't having any harder time than the city folk."

"What the farmer needs. More co-operative units, diversified farming, larger rather than smaller farms."

"Agricultural colleges: If more farmers had gone to agricultural colleges, there wouldn't be any depression on the farms. They would have learned the law of supply and demand and not be broken."

Under capitalism prize contests are a mockery of the misery in which the vast mass of the toiling farm masses find themselves. Under socialist agriculture outstanding achievements in production are a guide to the increased benefits that the masses in the cities and on the land will enjoy."

FARM PRODUCTS EXPOSITION IS ONLY MOCKERY

HARVESTER TRUST AWARDS TO FARM YOUTH MADE TO DECEIVE U. S. FARMERS

The thirty-second International Livestock Exposition, which was held in Chicago last week, was this year, more than in any previous year, a horrible mockery of the wretched conditions under which the masses of farmers throughout the United States exist.

Prizes were awarded, as usual, for the best cattle and the best grain samples. These prizes and the publicity given to the exposition by the entire capitalist press are a hypocritical attempt to make the poor and middle farmers believe that capitalist agriculture can produce decent results.

While the prize steer is sold for a fairly recent price, the meat trust has paid the farmers the least possible for the hundreds of thousands of head of cattle that they have sold this year. While prizes were awarded for the best wheat, corn and other products, the millions of farmers who have produced these crops are in dire want, oppressed by the bankers and by the capitalist tax collectors, because they have produced too well, because they have produced large crops at a time when the capitalist class has doomed millions of city workers and their families to hunger.

PRIZE MISERY UNDER CAPITALISM

The real prizes of agriculture this year are the destitute farmers of the drought stricken areas, the greatest crop of foreclosures and sales for taxes, the greatest misery for the farming masses of these United States that we have yet known. These are the goals—these are the prizes of capitalist agriculture.

The capitalist class also took the occasion of the exposition to make its annual awards to the farming youth of the country for their products. The International Harvester Company gave prizes to 100 farm boys and girls. The names of the winners "were announced by Cyrus McCormick, Jr., vice-president of the harvester company" while the "winners were warmly congratulated by Alex. Legge, president of the harvester company, and the losers were encouraged to keep on striving."

Legge, who as head of the Farm Board, caused the farmers of the country to lose millions of dollars for the benefit of the speculators and the bankers, is the one to encourage the losers to keep on striving.

The real purpose of the farm implement trust is to keep the farmers trying to win a decent livelihood under capitalism so that the harvester company can continue its milking of the farmers. This program of deceit and plunder "was carried out with the cooperation of the state agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture" acting for the bankers, the railroads, the fertilizer and the implement trusts.

Harvester Trust Satisfied.
The harvester company was well

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, LIGHTNING, CYCLONE, WINDSTORM GET A

POLICY IN THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

FOR RATES SEE "JERRY" THE LITTLE AGENT

Call or Address G. G. POWELL Plentywood Montana

Southern Landlords Try to Murder Negro; Labor Defense Acts

Houston, Texas.—Mass meetings are being held throughout this section by the International Labor Defense to rally negro and white Lee Ross, 23 year old negro, sentenced to death on the charge of attacking a white woman in Dangerfield.

Ross was tried four days after his arrest and sentenced to the electric chair after a two hour hearing. He was allowed no time to prepare a defense. Lynch mobs were immediately formed and Ross has been shifted from jail to jail. The I.L.D. has secured a lawyer to demand a hearing for him, and has set its legal investigation committee to work securing witnesses and testimony with which to prove him innocent. The I.L.D. labels the Ross trial "another Scottsboro case, in line with the terror projected against poor negroes and whites by southern landowners and bosses who fear an uprising due to starvation, unemployment, and misery among workers."

DEMAND CUT IN HIGH SALARIES

REFUSE FARMERS' DEMAND IN IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN

About a week ago, the farmers in the Ironwood section of Michigan organized a few UFL meetings in the Marengo territory. Farmers from the surrounding territory attended the meetings in which a set of demands for the Ashland county government were drawn up.

The farmers were so militant and aggressive that the demand of a 20% reduction in pay for all county officials was agreed on. All the other demands were dodged in the usual fashions through pointing out it is "illegal" to reduce taxes, give relief, stop evictions, etc. According to the county board's remarks one could say that they had all the power in the world to help the farmer, but none to give him any help.

However, these high paid officials were not satisfied with the 20% reduction in pay. So the following day the county lawyer together with other county officials made a demand that this not be put into effect. With a vote of 15 to 12 the county board decided to "investigate further in the matter" with the intention of carrying out the official's demands.

The lawyer was smart enough to avoid a scandal thus pointing out that this promise does not go into effect until 1933. This caused a lot of fighting between the board and the officials, for, the board is looking forward to the next elections. The officials are looking forward to their wages. But, they can still unite together to rob the farmer.

FARMERS PREPARING FOR STRUGGLES

The farmers, in answer to this fake maneuver of the county officials, are organizing strong fighting groups of the United Farmers League, and are preparing to fight against the evictions and starvation facing them. The promises of fakers, county officials, and all social fascists are not feeding them or keeping them on their farms.

returned to them for their own use. U. S. Farmers Show Nothing For Years of Toil.

The important fact about this deposit is that after years of toil in these United States thousands of Finnish farmers, naturalized citizens of the U. S., who want to leave this misery to go and aid in the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union are "UNABLE TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY OR SECURE THE NECESSARY \$500." This is their reward after decades of strenuous toil at CAPITALIST farming. It is for this reason that they want to go to the land of the workers and farmers soviets where years of work under SOCIALIST farming mean ever greater benefits for the masses that produce and not for a gang of robber parasites, bankers, railroad capitalists and speculators as live off the farmers and workers under capitalism.

MANY FINNISH FARMERS WANT TO BUILD USSR

HAVE NOTHING AFTER MANY YEARS OF TOIL UNDER CAPITALIST U. S.

Under the title of "Finns in America Not Very Anxious to Go to Russia," the Helena Independent of Nov. 23 prints a story of the migration of the Finnish farmers of the United States to Soviet Karelia. Every single word of the story cries out that the title given to the story is a complete lie, and the head writer a vicious liar, writing lies about the Soviet Union in order to prevent the working masses from rallying to the defense of the Soviet Union against the imperialist attacks.

In our last issue and in the current one we have published letters from two of these Finnish comrades who have left for the Soviet Union to aid in the upbuilding of Socialism in Soviet Karelia.

These letters also are a complete refutation of the lies in the title of the Helena Independent story. If the Helena Independent editor had any sense he would have changed the story to contain the same lies that are contained in the title.

Many Ready to Go to Karelia

The story itself reads as follows:

"Between 750 and 1,000 Finnish residents of the middle west and Canada have professed a desire to leave America and contract for work in Karelia according to John Heino, Duluth attorney, who has acted as counsel for several of the emigrants."

"They are, however, unable to dispose of their property or secure the necessary \$500 to be deposited with the Soviet Republic of Karelia, Mr. Heino has learned from prospective emigrants."

3,000 Have Already Gone
"Since the first group of Finnish people left America and Canada, about three years ago, Mr. Heino estimates nearly 3,000 have followed, about 2,200 from states in the middle west and about 600 from Canada."

"The majority of the emigrants and prospective emigrants are from Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota, and are farmers and laborers. Most of them are naturalized citizens of the United States where there are approximately 300,000 Finnish people, with about one-half that number living in the middle west."

"Information has been given the prospective emigrants that if they are unable to secure the necessary \$500 for the Karelia government by the first of the year, they will be unable to enter the country under contract, Mr. Heino said. The Karelian government, he added, demands a deposit of \$500 from the head of each family contracting to work for the government, keeping the money for two years and returning it to the depositor without interest after that time, provided they work for two years. American citizens are permitted to stay two years without renewal of passports."

Retain National Characteristics
"The Finnish people of eastern Karelia, Mr. Heino asserted, preserved in a great measure their language and their racial and national identity. Finnish is the official language on a parity with Russian and is the language of the schools. More than one-half of the population of Karelia which lies east of Finland, is inhabited by Finns."

The Soviet government of Karelia has made the requirement of entry of a family into Karelia the deposit of a specified sum in order to provide for the initial expenses of maintaining the new immigrants until they have been brought into the industrial functioning of the republic. Otherwise the expense of keeping thousands of new arrivals would be a severe drawback on the rapid industrialization of Karelia. After two years, tho, the money is

HYDE REFUSES TO EXTEND TIME FOR APPLICATIONS

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde refused to permit a fifteen day extension to the time the farmers of the northwest had for filing applications for livestock loans. Many farmers, especially in South Dakota were having "difficulty" in getting waivers on prior mortgage liens before Nov. 30, when the time for application ended.

Hyde, in his refusal, said that it "was necessary to close the books now in order to prepare a report to congress." Hundreds of farmers will get no livestock loans because Hyde has to get out a report for the hunger congress. To him his report is more important than the farmers about whom he is reporting and who are to him no more than miserable statistics for his report.

This hypocrite stated that the farmers "should apply first and that then ample time would be given for the waivers." This was said on November 29—the last day for filing applications and reported by the capitalist press on December 1, when it was too late to file applications.

This is the answer of Hunger Hoover to the farmers of the north west.

TENN. POLICE PERSECUTION

ARREST, TRAIL, SEARCH NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Negro and white workers are being arrested, searched, and trailed by plain clothes detectives as they leave the International Labor Defense office or the Trade Union Unity League headquarters here.

Dan Brooks, southern district organizer for the T.U.U.L. declares that he has been shadowed for days by plain clothes men, one of whom he recognizes as a thug who trailed him while he was helping organize negro and white miners in Harlan county, Kentucky.

All Chattanooga is being combed by police to stop activity of militant workers. This city is the center of the National Miners Union in the south, of the southern district of the International Labor Defense, and the place of publication of The Southern Worker. A veritable reign of terror has been projected against workers in these activities, especially when they are negroes.

Three negroes seeking aid from the International Labor Defense were arrested as they were leaving the office on Nov. 20, taken to police headquarters, searched, grilled and finally turned loose because they possessed no literature and would give no information. The I.L.D. charges that this is a part of a "drive on the reds" arising from the growing fear on the part of the ruling whites of the south. The anti-red drive is timed to intimidate workers just as 18,000 negro and white miners are set to call a general strike in eastern Kentucky coal fields; sixteen miners go on trial for their lives on framed murder charges in Mt. Sterling, Ky., and the Scottsboro case is re-opened.

Red Cross Hijackers On the Job Every Day

Charles Ashley, general manager of the Armour company, West Fargo, N. D. plant, today forwarded a check for \$76.84 to Rev. R. C. Crouch, Moorhead, county Red Cross roll call chairman, stating it is the contribution of Armour workers residing in Moorhead and expressing the hope it will aid in alleviation of distress.

"This is a fine example of good sportsmanship on the part of the Armour employees," said Rev. Mr. Crouch today.

We wonder just how this particular piece of hijacking was accomplished by the Red Cross in cahoots with the Meat Packing Trust.

after the meeting, so this proves conclusively that the workers and farmers have decided to deliver themselves from bondage and slavery under capitalism for good and all.

THEO. THORSTVEDT.

he would return when the other member of the board arrived.

A committee was sent out to call up the other member of the board who is a banker about 15 miles away. The county agent and Langer had already called him and had informed him of the militancy of the farmers present—so when the committee called he was ready to come.

Mr. Lund, the banker-member of the county committee, also did not know of any worthy applications which had been disapproved of by the committee. That made two members of the board, or a quorum, who did not know of the action which had been taken on the applications. Mr. Lund was then asked by the chairman whether he would not approve of the applications which had been previously disapproved. After trying to evade the issue as Langer had done he finally agreed and proceeded to the rear of the stage where he and Langer wrote letters to the Grand Forks office approving the applications of every farmer who was there.

GET COAL FOR NEEDY FARMERS

During the course of the meeting another committee was sent to see the county commissioners to demand from them coal for all those farmers who needed it. The commissioners agreed to give each farmer who needed it six tons of coal.

Since many farmers could not attend this meeting the County Seed Loan committee was persuaded by the United Farmers League to meet these farmers on the following Tuesday. On Tuesday, December 15, the county feed loan committee met again with a number of farmers with a committee of the UFL present and approved all the applications that were presented to them. Mr. Zeidler, the member of the committee who had not been present at the previous meeting and therefore was not acquainted with the fact that the United Farmers League was the active force in the action, tried the old habit of the committee—to discuss the applications of the farmers individually with them so that they could be rejected. One of the other members of his committee soon informed him as to how they had to act and they did so.

These farmers had previously either had their applications refused completely or had been cut in their loans. The mass pressure of the farmers present under the leadership of the United Farmers League forced them to approve the applications.

Every single step for the farmers which the county committee has made has been done under the pressure of the United Farmers League which will not rest now on the feed loans until the farmers get the feed they need for their stock during the coming winter.

Raymond, Mont. UFL Holds Good Meeting

Raymond, Montana, Nov. 30, 1931

There was a good attendance at the United Farmers League meeting in the Raymond school house Sunday, Nov. 29th. The house was packed. We had a very good program. The first number was a song by the students of the YCL school at Plentywood and the second was a talk by Miss Mabel Husa, the teacher at the YCL school. Then there was a talk by Erik Bert, editor of the Producers News. Bert also took part in the singing and so did Miss Husa. The teachers and students and the editor sure can sing—they are good.

One of the students spoke then and was followed by Mother Bloor after which the meeting was closed by singing songs. Everyone was well pleased.

The best part of the program was the subject of the various talks. It was all based on good common sense. They explained the difference between the capitalist system and the workers and farmers form of government in such a way that all could understand it and the decision was 100 per cent in favor of the workers and farmers government.

What proved this to be a fact is that those workers and farmers who were there that had not joined the United Farmers League did apply and became members

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