

Workers
of the World
Unit!

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Join the
United Farmers
League

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Force Tax Reduction For the Toiling Farm Masses

MICHIGAN UFL PREVENTS SHERIFF'S SALE OF FARMS

"Illegal" Postponement Becomes "Legal" Thru Mass Militant Protest By Small and Middle Farmers.

Farmers Present At Meeting to Prevent Sheriff's Sale Get Producers News, UFL Official Organ.

Ontonagon, Mich., Dec. 16.—Poor farmer delegates elected from eight localities: Green, Mass, Firesteel, Woodspur, Bruce Crossing, Trout Creek and Topaz; besides over a hundred farmer sympathizers packed the county court room to the great surprise of the officials of Ontonagon county. At the opening of the supervisors meeting the chairman of the farmers' committee presented the demands of cancelling mortgages, interests, back taxes, etc.

HOOVER RELIEF NETS \$8 EACH FOR JOBLESS

FAMILY OF UNEMPLOYED IS SUPPOSED TO LIVE THRU WINTER ON PITTANCE.

The official "unemployment relief campaign" in the various cities of the United States which was declared completed over a week ago by Hoover's Mr. Gifford, head of the federal "Emergency Unemployment Committee" has brought in less than \$8 for each unemployed worker. On this the governments, national, state and city, propose he shall live and support his family for the entire course of 1932.

This fact became known thru the publication in J. P. Morgan's New York Evening Post, Dec. 15 issue of a sickeningly patronizing and hypocritical article starts out: "All America has rallied to the cause of the unemployed."

Then it lists and adds up every scrap of money collected in every city of the country. It includes city funds, collections through check-off of the wages of city and private employees, some contribution of bankers and others, proceeds of foot ball games, and absolutely everything, and arrives at a total for the entire country of \$94,500,000.

This means approximately \$7.89 for each of the 12,000,000 jobless in this country, with no special provision of any sort for those who have families, and taking it for granted the jobless will get the money. But this last can not be done. Included in the Post summary are the funds for "mass work," and public improvements, and of this the jobless get precious little. Most goes for contractor's profit and building materials, and a lot is grafted, as witness the Philadelphia scandals and those of other cities.

Stark hunger, starvation, and mass misery is the actual answer in the Post's summation of relief funds. Against this brutal and cruel murdering of the unemployed workers, more organization, more struggle, must be conducted.

New York Farmers Hit In Two Bank Crashes

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
Gaspert, New York, Dec. 14.—Two banks have crashed in this section, the Wilson Bank in Wiltson and the Community Trust in Middleport. The farmers who had money in the bank have lost their last penny and will suffer even greater misery. Who can prove now that the bankers and the Hoover system are friends of the workers and farmers.

I believe that big demonstrations could be arranged to demand the money of the farmers back.

PREVENT BANKERS' ATTEMPT TO USE TAX CUT MOVEMENT TO SAVE THEIR MILLIONS

Tax Reduction Thru Struggle

The Michigan Farmer, one of the Capper farm papers, has come out with a detailed program for tax reduction. THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO PREVENT A REAL STRUGGLE BY THE SMALL AND MIDDLE FARMERS FOR TAX REDUCTION.

In the December 12 issue of the Michigan Farmer they point out the condition that has been brot about in the state as the result of the confiscatory taxes that have been levied on the farmers. They point out the vast amount of land that has been sold for taxes.

"Land is now being abandoned to the state because taxed beyond what it will produce; and that abandonment is increasing at the alarming rate of an avalanche. In 1920, 4,656,930 acres were sold for taxes; in 1930 the amount abandoned in one year had increased to 9,755,469 acres. This statement does not tell all the truth.

"Very little of the land that went off of the tax rolls in the ten years returned to private hands again by sale; and most of what was sold was because of the oil boom, which soon was spent, so that these lands will again fall off.

"Moreover, while the number of acres doubled, the amount of the levy abandoned increased eight fold. In 1920 it was \$1,290,062; in 1930, \$10,481,964.

Delegates to Hunger March Report at Big Meetings to Farmers

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Kalamazoo, Mich., Monday, Dec. 14.—It is raining with big snow flakes in between, as we bid Detroit goodbye. As we move northward the ground is white with snow, but the sun comes out and it is a fine day by the time we reach Kalamazoo, about four o'clock.

In Carpenters Hall we had supper, then marched to the court house, from the steps of which we hold an open air meeting. A good crowd was waiting and so were the cops loaded down with plenty of artillery.

We never got to speak from the court house steps. We were ordered back to where we came from and back we marched with cops lined up on both sides of us, and how we did sing: "Hold the fort for we are coming... victory will come," all at the top of our voices.

Workers' Solidarity

The crowd followed and grew bigger as we went. They wanted to see the fun and probably take part. Outside Carpenters Hall, the crowd stopped. One of the leaders, Wm. Reynolds got inside the building, opened a window on second story and started speaking to the big crowd and told them a few facts straight from the shoulder.

All at once he was jerked away from the window by some cops who had sneaked inside. We could not see what they did to him. The crowd started hollering at the top of their voice: "We want our speaker!" and crowded around the police ready for fight, ready for murder.

The door was thrown open and in we marched and here we found our speaker unharmed. This was an example of free speech in Kalamazoo and the way it turned out was much more effective than talking in front of the court house would have been.

We are all sleeping on the floor, but the hall is warm and clean. Tomorrow we are going to have another meeting in Hammond, Indiana—the place where they clubbed us the last time we were there.

Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 15.—We are up at five, have oatmeal, bread and coffee served in hall by our own crew. While it is yet dark, motor cops escort us to city limit, glad to get rid of us and we leave the City of Kalamazoo, where free speech is not to be tolerated.

The air is a little frosty. The sky is clear and the sun comes out bright and warm. In South Bend we stop at Hungarian Hall, where a hot meal was prepared for us. In Gary we made a short stop at Workers Hall. Many Gary workers decided to go along with us to Hammond.

Hammond, Indiana
At Hammond we stopped at the same empty lot where we had been gassed, clubbed and shot at a couple of weeks ago. We knew there were plenty of old bricks lying about.

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FARMERS TAX FIGHT MISLED

BUSINESS MEN PUSH FORWARD CIVIL SERVICE WAGE CUTS.

The attempt of the capitalist class to use the militancy of the farmers for the purpose of preventing increase in taxes for the capitalist class has already borne fruit in Minnesota. The Stearns county taxpayers' association passed a resolution directed to Congress urging federal employees to accept a twenty percent cut in salaries. A resolution to Governor Olson requested a twenty percent cut in the pay of state officials.

These resolutions are not in the interest of the farmers. They serve the capitalist class in several ways. First of all they include no tax increases for the capitalist class. Secondly these resolutions are purposely designed to prevent the farmers from getting tax relief by refusing to pay taxes. Finally they are an attempt to smash the solidarity of the working class by organizing the farmers to fight for wage cuts for federal and state employees. The farmers must demand wage cuts for the state grafters, but only for the fat salaried and full belly parasites, not for the workers in the state employ, who are getting miserable wages already.

Among the working class there must be the solidarity of the millions in this struggle with the capitalist class. The capitalist class will try to smash this solidarity by just such attempts to pit one part of the toiling masses off against the other.

The demand of the farmers must be—sharp cuts in taxes for all of the toiling masses, increases in taxes for the rich.

Organize Taxpayers' Leagues In Minnesota

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
Aitkin, Minn., Dec. 7.—The farmers out here are spontaneously beginning to organize into taxpayers leagues to cut their taxes and cut the salaries of the county officials "down to the level of the farmers' income," as one farmer's wife expressed it. At our town hall, 35 farmers enthusiastically talked of bettering their situation. Hoover and Olson were not popular there.

While we demand decreases in taxes for the small and middle farmers we must insist that the rich farmers', railroads', power and light companies, and other capitalists' taxes be increased so that the benefits the small and middle farmers get out of the budget be increased.—Editor.

North Ironwood, Mich. UFL Starts Drive For Increase In Members

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

North Ironwood, Mich., Dec. 18.—The working conditions here are the same as everywhere. You are lucky if you get a job and then you get paid so little that you can not live on it. There are one or two lumber camps but they can not give work to everyone. Most of the men are home. The wages at the camps are very low.

The conditions of the farmers are getting worse. Many of the farmers won't be able to pay taxes and the interest on the mortgage. They have plenty of potatoes and vegetables, but can not sell them.

We have organized a United Farmers League here and are trying to make a drive for new members. A mass meeting will be held in the near future at the North Star hall and I hope that everyone will attend this meeting and join the United Farmers League.

DOAK SNARLING NEW LIES ABOUT HUNGER MARCH

SAYS NOW THAT TULUL IS "OUTLAWED BY FEDERAL COURTS"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Today Secretary of Labor Doak, placed in the Hoover cabinet to put over the rail wage cut and persecute foreign born workers, evidently dismayed at the enthusiastic mass welcome given to the National Hunger Marchers in every single city thru which they passed on their return from Washington, issued another rehash of the Secret Service "findings" that were put out first to keep the Hunger Marchers from reaching Washington.

Doak declares, in a statement which appears in all capitalist newspapers, that the "National Hunger March was... virtually wholly of Communist participation." This lie was copied from the Secret Service declaration.

But Doak then adds to it an additional lie of his own. He finds he can not divorce the Trade Union Unity League from the struggle, because the Trade Union Unity League, which is made up of workers of all shades of political opinion, supported the march to the fullest extent of its ability.

So Doak states: "Preparation for the march began as early as October 14 and they included general membership meetings of the Trade Union Unity League, which has been outlawed by United States courts, the District Court and Court of Appeals."

The Trade Union Unity League has never been outlawed by federal courts.

There has never so far been a case in the U. S. district court of Court of Appeals in any way in-

(Continued on Page Two)

MANCHURIAN PEASANT MASSES RESIST JAPANESE INVADERS

U. S. State Department Again Warns Rivals About Advance Toward Chinchow.

The Japanese imperialist invaders into Manchuria have succeeded in capturing Faku-men after a very bitter struggle. The imperialists are planning to intensify their attack against the Chinese partisan bands which, despite the denials of the Japanese, are inflicting heavy losses on the invaders. The Japanese General Shigeru Honjo has been forced to admit that the forces facing the Japanese invaders number over 100,000.

AFL LEADERS TRY MISLEAD

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL WILL CARRY FORWARD STRUGGLE

Superior, Wis., Dec. 10th.—As a result of the agitation carried on by the Unemployed Council of Superior in various ways, the mass misery has been brought to light under which unemployed workers of Superior must live. Through the public hearing which was conducted by the Unemployed Council, it was revealed that hundreds of workers and their families are actually starving. As a result of numerous meetings of the Unemployed Council and mass meetings of unemployed workers, demands were made of the city and county authorities for immediate relief.

After this had already taken place, the renegade leadership of the Central Co-operative Wholesale and the local leaders of the American Federation of Labor started a movement to counteract real struggle of the workers for relief. They called a meeting for this evening on the basis of nearly the same demands as what the Unemployed Council had proposed so that the struggle for immediate relief is disrupted and the ranks of the workers are divided.

Instead of united action of the workers under the leadership of the unemployed workers themselves, the result is that the struggle for relief for the starving rank and file of the A. F. of L. is left into the hands of the Central Labor Assembly committee composed of persons who are enemies of the class struggle and even themselves admit that they will not be able to do anything.

In this way the renegades from the class struggle that are in the leadership of the C. C. W. and the local leadership are attempting to betray the workers of Superior. They see the demand for immediate relief and Social Insurance gaining headway among the rank and file of the workers in Superior or so they attempt to disrupt real action. The Unemployed Council, however, is getting new members every day and it is accomplishing something. In view of the disruption activity of the A. F. of L. the Council has adopted the following slogan: "The unity of the workers for immediate relief and Social Insurance."

FARMERS WILL NOT SUPPORT OPPRESSION OF PHILIPPINES

Capitalist Class of United States Attempts to Use American Farm Masses to Further Exploitation.

The capitalist class is attempting to mislead the farmers of the United States into supporting the continued oppression of the Philippines. This is being done indirectly by the capitalist press. During the past week the capitalist press has carried stories regarding Philippine independence under such titles as "Fear freedom for islands as blow to farms of U. S."

During the course of the next several months the eighth Philippine commission is coming to the United States under the leadership of Senator Sergio Osmena. This commission, like those that have preceded it, is not organized for the purpose of getting independence for the Philippine people from the United States imperialists but for the purpose of misleading them from carrying on a real struggle for independence.

The capitalist press states that the representatives of the Philippines who are coming here will demand free trade with the United States for a period of ten years. This the capitalist press reports would be against the interests of the American farmers since many of the products compete with those of the American farmer, particularly oils.

They state indirectly that since the representatives of the Philippines who are really representatives of the American imperialists and not of the Philippine people—demand free trade with the United States as well as political freedom, and since free trade with the United States would be opposed to the American farmers therefore the American farmers must oppose independence for the Philippine Islands.

The entire story is just for the purpose of keeping the Philippines enslaved to the American imperialists and using the farmers of the United States to back up this continued oppression and exploitation of the Philippines. The same gang of exploiters and bankers that rob the Philippines are the vicious exploiters of the American farming masses.

The farmers in the United States who are fighting the Wall Street exploiters join with the Filipino people in their fight for independence from American imperialism. The farmers of the United States shall not support the continued oppression of the United States colonies. They demand independence for these colonies oppressed by Wall Street struggle.

The Japanese invaders are lying about the number of their dead in order to hide the defeats they have suffered in their advance, and in order to hide the fact that the vast mass of the population is bitterly opposed to the advance and is supporting the militant partisan bands.

The capitalist press points out that Chinchow is the next goal of the Japanese imperialists.

United States Ambassador Forbes has been instructed by Stimson to repeat the warning given Japan within the past week against the seizure of Chinchow. Stimson sees in the Japanese plans to seize Chinchow a direct threat to United States domination over Kuomintang China. This hegemony has been badly shaken already by the tremendous upsurge of the mass anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang movement in China.

This movement forced the resignation last week of the Wall Street butcher, Chiang Kai-shek and forced the whole Kuomintang crowd of the traitors in both the Nanking and the Canton wings to the maneuver of setting up a new "more democratic" government as a means of deceiving the masses and heading off the anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang movement.

The failure of this act of deception was followed by the murderous butchery last Thursday of workers and students in Nanking when huge crowds demonstrated against the new government.

Chiang Retains Military Power. Kuomintang sources now admit that Chiang Kai-shek remains a force in the new "more democratic" government. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"There is an increasing impression that Chiang Kai-shek might be re-elected president at the Central Executive Committee meeting scheduled for next Monday. Although Chiang a few days ago surrendered all official posts, his power remains unchecked, especially in view of the consolidation of his military position through a series of alliances with generals loyal to him in Chekiang, Honan, Kiangsi and Anhwei."

It is reported that Chiang may prefer to remain for the month unconnected officially with the new government. Chiang may want to wait until his Canton colleagues are in turn fully discredited before the Chinese masses. He would then use his military alliances to seize the government and put himself forward as the "Savior" of China, in the hope that in their indignation against the Canton puppets of imperialism, the Chinese masses might forget the bloody role of Chiang himself as an agent of the imperialists.

The yen has continued to drop in Japan, with increased inflation of the currency, and the employers throwing additional burdens on the starving Japanese workers and peasants. The yen dropped at the end of last week an additional 75 points to 43 cents.

Honjo Thanks Wall Street Government.

In his statements to the imperialist press, Gen. Honjo expressed Japan's thanks to the Wall Street government for its support of the Japanese aggressions against the Chinese masses. He said:

"I desire to express thanks to the American public for their balanced judgment and waiting to form an opinion of the Manchurian situation until all facts are available."

"American understanding of the policy of the imperial government is valuable and appreciated."

The fall of Chinchow to Japan, in expert opinion here, would mean the definite isolation of Manchuria under Japanese control and would be followed by Japan clearing the region to the Great Wall and up to inner Mongolia, meaning Japanese mastery of all Manchuria west and south of Tsingtau. This, in diplomatic opinion would present in the world a fait accompli (an accomplished fact) before the League of Nations' commission of inquiry could reach Manchuria.

WORKERS WELCOME USSR DELEGATION

HUNGER MARCH COMMITTEE WILL GREET DELEGATES.

On December 27th, the American Workers' delegation sent by the Friends of the Soviet Union, to the 14th anniversary, will return and report to the American workers, commencing with meetings in New York.

All trade unions and workers' organizations have been invited by the Friends of the Soviet Union, to elect delegates to greet the returning American Workers' delegation. Among those to greet the delegates, will be a committee of Hunger Marchers, who were refused the floor in Congress.

The mass meetings of welcome will be held at New Star Casino, New York City, on Sunday, December 27th. The delegates will report. The American workers will learn why there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union; why there are steady wage increases with a seven-hour day and a five-day week.

The meeting is to be an answer of the American workers, pledging their support for the defense of the Soviet Union.

From Bagley, Minn.

The Producers News is a fine paper and it will be a great help to us here. I will send in some news from here.—C. H.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, December 25, 1931.

CAPITALIST TAX REDUCTION

The Bottineau (North Dakota) Courant has pointed out that "Just now the country is in a frenzy about tax reduction. It is a poor country, indeed, that cannot boast of its taxpayers' association." The Courant goes on to state, in an editorial reprinted in the Divide County (North Dakota) Farmers Press, a Non-Partisan League paper, that what is necessary is "an absolute and positive reduction of the tax burden—not a shifting of it."

The conclusion of the Courant is that very little can be expected from the officials that the farmers elect into office because they are either traitors, or because the farmers themselves want too much.

The solution that the Courant proposes is the solution of the capitalist class—retailed by this little organ of that class, just as it is being retailed by hundreds of county papers throughout the northwest, not in the interest of the small and middle farmers but in the interest of the exploiters who are trying to save the various government organisms from financial collapse by driving down the farmers standard of living.

The "solution" of the capitalist class as retailed by the Courant is contained in the following:

"So the question resolves itself in to the problem of just where we shall begin reducing. Naturally enough, it is obvious that we should begin by cutting off what the other fellow wants. Then if we can't get what we want, when he shows fight, we just compromise by taking what we want and conceding that he may have what he wants. And there we may have the problem in a nutshell. If you are really serious about tax reduction, you will stand up on your hind legs and tell your commissioners and your legislature to dispense first with the things you want. Then you will be in a position to cut off what the other fellow wants. Of course, it is hard to concede that the thing we want is not indispensable. But it's the indispensable that make higher taxes."

It tells you farmers that if you are "really serious about tax reduction" you should tell your commissioners and legislatures "to dispense first with the things you want." It makes it even more specific. "Reduction of taxes is up to the people who are demanding asking for, yes, even demanding, schools, roads, bridges, mail routes, and what have you." YES, FARMERS, AND WHAT HAVE YOU? IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE IN THE BUDGETS THAT BENEFITS YOU THAT CAN BE CUT OUT?

This is the way the capitalist class wants to save the financial structure of the states—thru attacks on the living standards of the small and middle farmers. Reductions in the amounts expended for the miserable rural schools that the farmers' children have to attend, reductions in road and bridge construction, on those roads and bridges that the farmers have to use mostly, "AND WHAT HAVE YOU?"

"Of course it is hard to concede that the thing we want is not indispensable." THE FARMERS MUST TELL THE CAPITALIST THAT EVERY SINGLE ITEM THAT THE FARMER BENEFITS FROM OUT OF THE BUDGET ARE INDISPENSABLE, THAT THE FARMER WILL NOT PERMIT HIS LIVING STANDARDS TO BE CUT SO THAT THE HOLDERS OF THE STATE AND COUNTY BONDS CAN GET THEIR INTEREST, AND THE EXPLOITERS BE SAVED FROM HIGHER TAXES.

The Courant proposes that the farmers should cut their living standards to those of the Chinese and Indian peasants. "Then you will be in a position to cut off what the other fellow wants." The capitalist class wants you to cut your living standards to those of serfs and then you can TALK about cutting their benefits.

The small and middle farmers in every county must see to it where the county taxpayers associations contain farmers of their class that these taxpayers' associations organize a militant fight for tax reduction for the SMALL AND MIDDLE FARMERS, and against the attempt on the part of the bankers to leave on the budgets only those items that benefit the exploiters.

More taxes must be paid by the rich. Where the taxpayers' associations exist they must be used as far as possible in order to carry forward the struggle against the exploiters. Where the taxpayers associations are in the hands of businessmen, they will be used by them to serve the interest of their bosses, the bankers, railroad magnates, and of themselves against the toiling farmers. There the toiling farmers must organize their own committees of action to carry forward the struggle against them for tax reduction for themselves and not for the capital class.

The organization of the farmers that is carrying forward the struggle for reduction of taxes for the small and middle farmers is the United Farmers League which organizes mass struggle in order to force this reduction. Farmer taxpayers' associations, join with the United Farmers League. Broaden the struggle for tax reduction, across county lines, across state lines. The struggle must be carried on not only in your county and in your state but against the Hoover Hunger government.

TAX REDUCTION

(Continued from Front Page)

the interest of the toiling masses but in the interest of the capitalist exploiters.

"A sane and permanent tax limitation on property is an imperative need." What is this program, just WHY IS IT SANE AND FOR WHOM? The tax limitation amendment as proposed by the Michigan Farmers reads as follows:

"The total amount of taxes assessed against property for all purposes in any one year shall not exceed one and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation of said property, except taxes levied for the payment of interest and principal on obligations heretofore incurred, which sums shall be separately assessed in all cases; PROVIDED, that this limitation may be increased for a period of not to exceed five years at any one time, to not more than a total of five per cent of the assessed valuation, by a two-thirds vote of the electors of any assessing district, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation; PROVIDED FURTHER, that this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied in the year 1932."

The preparation of this tax amendment required in the words of its proponents "the collection and analysis of tax data which required months of time."

Did it require months of time to find out that the small and middle farmers were discriminated against? Did it require months of time to find out that the tax system of the capitalist class was for the benefit of farmers? NO. FOR THIS IT DID NOT REQUIRE MONTHS OF TIME.

The months of time were used, if at all, in order to get together a law that did not hurt the interests of the bankers, the railroad stockholders, and the rich farmers.

"The remedy for this situation is simple." It is to get "an amendment to the state constitution embodying the above proposals."

The amendment attempts to convince the farmers that their misery can be solved by a general tax cut. If the amendment were passed it would mean a general cut in the state, county and township budgets. This will be used by the capitalist class and its agents in the various boards that make up the budget in order to cut down the benefits that the small and middle farmers get out of the budgets. It is part of the attack on the living standards of the toiling farm masses.

The proposed amendment shall not operate in the case of "taxes levied for the payment of interest and principal on obligations heretofore incurred." The proposed law shall not touch the payment of the millions of dollars paid out to the bankers and bondholders. IT WILL NOT TOUCH THE INTERESTS OF WALL STREET. IT WILL PROTECT THOSE INTERESTS.

That part of the tremendous tax levies which are pressed from the farmers to pay for the tremendous interest burdens which now grind down the toiling farmers will be left as at present. These "sums shall be separately assessed in all cases."

Furthermore the amendment would not go into effect until after 1932. In order to be quite sure that the amendment can not in any way relieve the toiling farmers "this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied in the year 1932."

The proposers of the amendment decree that the farmers shall bear this terrible burden during the coming year. The farmers need tax reduction now—FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE FARMERS, AND NOT FOR ALL TAXPAYERS WHICH INCLUDES THE CAPITALISTS WHOSE TAXES MUST BE INCREASED.

The proposed amendment has been approved by the Michigan State Association of Farmers Clubs and by the executive committee of the Michigan State Grange.

The Michigan Farmer takes up editorially the possibility of increases in the assessments which would negate the workings of the amendment. "But should this trouble develop in spite of the above restrictions, we wish to assure our readers that an adequate remedy has already been worked out by our attorneys." The remedy is the forty year old proposal of Henry George, the leader of the single tax movement of that period. The proposal is that the assessed shall be his own assessor.

Their "attorneys" have worked out these proposals. They intend to substitute the work of their attorneys for the mass struggle of the farmers. The work of these attorneys is the work of the capitalist class. The struggle they are striving to prevent is the fight of the toiling farmers for immediate and decisive tax reductions for themselves.

In its December 5th issue, the Michigan Farmer attempts to rally the farmers to participate in this misleading campaign that they are putting across. Their goal is the collection of enough signatures so that the amendment may be voted on in the November elections. By the November elections thousands more farmers will have lost their land, thousands more will have driven themselves to even worse misery in order to the attempt to meet the outrageous tax levies of the capitalist state. Another year of misery is what the proposers of the amendment offer to the farmers.

In order to put this across they are calling for key men in every township to carry forward the signature collection campaign. For the job of key men they want "friends of good government," farmers who still think that the Hoover Hunger Government and the State Hunger Governments will give the masses anything thru an amendment.

"It is not often that one can demonstrate his Americanism. But here is a chance to show loyalty and patriotism." The Americanism, the loyalty and patriotism that they are inciting is treachery of the key men farmers to their class—the class of the small and middle farmers. They want to use these key men farmers in order to prevent the farmers from getting real tax relief and in order to drive down the living standards of the farmers by cutting the budgets in those sections where they are of some benefit to the small and middle farmers.

Tax reductions can be obtained. Tax reductions will not be obtained by the methods that the Michigan Farmer proposes. These methods are deliberately intended to forestall a successful struggle for tax reduction. The capitalist class

knows of the militant demand on the part of the farmers for tax reduction. They are attempting to prevent such tax reduction except as they affect school, medical and other parts in the budget that go to the toiling farmers.

Tax reductions can be obtained only thru militant mass struggle of the small and middle farmers.

Farmers. Do not permit the capitalist class to use the tax reduction program in order to drive down the living standards of yourselves and your

families. Demand immediate tax cuts for yourselves. Demand that taxes be raised by increased levies on the rich who can pay them.

Organize committees of action for the tax struggle. Prevent every single attempted sale for taxes by the capitalist state. Not one small or middle farmer shall be forced from his land thru tax sales.

Poor and middle farmers—ORGANIZE FOR STRUGGLE.

USSR REWARDS 6 FOR NEW PLANES

SOVIET AVIATION SHOWS GREAT ADVANCE

MOSCOW.—The highest reward of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin, has been awarded to two engineers and one worker, and the Order of the Red Flag to three more, for their building of the world's first all-steel airplane and for the development of electric welding.

At the time that the American aviation industry is practically at a standstill, except for the building of war planes, aviation in the Soviet Union is being developed for many uses. Rice and other seeds are being sowed from the air, besides the ordinary usages of planes like forest patrol and communication. This year 625,000 acres were cleared of crop pests by spraying from the air. Next year it is planned to make use of this method on 3 million acres.

The next use of aviation in the USSR is to be for the transportation of fish from the Caspian to the Ural Sea, where there is a scarcity of fish. The use of fast planes is necessary to keep the fish alive.

The Leningrad aviation society is now working on a rocket which will be able to carry two passen-

Write to the Farmers Of the Soviet Union

Hysham, Mont., Dec. 4.—The farmers in a collective farm in the Ural District of the Soviet Union are anxious to have international correspondence with workers and farmers in the United States. They guarantee to answer all questions and to send photographs.

Farmers of the Northwest. Write of your conditions and struggles to your brother farmers in the Soviet Union. Write to "Uraliskiy Rabachy"—Rural Worker—Sverdlovsk, U. S. S. R. Send a copy of the replies you get to the Producers News so that other farmers in the United States may also read it.

Build the solidarity of the farmers of the United States with those of the Soviet Union. Build our international correspondence from Soviet farm to American farm.

gers high above the point man has been able to reach up to the present. After the rocket reaches its maximum distance, parachutes will guide it safely to the earth.

In order to enable the Soviet of letting every worker who wants to learn how to fly do so, a huge loan of 50,000,000 rubles is being raised for civil aviation.

DOAK SNARLING

(Continued from Front Page)

volving the legality of the Trade Union Unity League.

Undoubtedly, Doak would like to have the T.U.U.L. outlawed by federal courts.

But in this case the wish is father to the thought and away ahead of the facts.

Still Another Lie.

Doak's statement includes still another lie. The events of October 14, to which he refers, was a statement of detailed instructions to those preparing the National Hunger March. It was not issued directly by the Communist Party, nor even by the Trade Union Unity League. These instructions were issued by the National Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils.

Certainly both the T. U. U. L. and the Communist Party supported fully the National Hunger March. Doak bases the claim of the "virtually wholly Communist participation" in the march on a list of the speakers at the National Hunger March meetings in Washington and the names of leaders of the march. Among these appear Communists, of whom Doak mentions: William Z. Foster, William Weinstone, William F. Dunne, Herbert Benjamin, John Ballam and Fred Biedenkapp. He cites their membership on various Com-

DELEGATES TO

(Continued from Front Page)

ing around and this time we intended to make use of them if we were attacked.

A big crowd was waiting for us and only three policemen in sight, who were as nice to us as they could be and let us talk and sing to our hearts' content.

The city of Hammond had learned a lesson, learned that clubs and bullets are not going to settle the starvation question.

It was dark when we reached the Peoples Auditorium in Chicago, where a splendid meal was waiting for us.

Seven meetings are to be held here tonight. The delegates were divided up to go and report at these meetings. I and others spoke at the hall to a very interested audience. Some sleep at private homes.

Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, Dec. 17.—After dinner we left Chicago together with the Minneapolis delegation. The Washington delegation stayed in Chicago with the intention of taking a more southerly road towards home.

The first hundred miles out of Chicago the ground is covered with a thin layer of snow. From then on the ground is bare. We travel all night and arrive in Minneapolis about nine in the morning where hot coffee and a

place for us to sleep had been prepared, getting a bath and a good night's sleep.

Friday, Dec. 18.—The evening was spent at meeting in small halls where report of the Hunger March was given, then everybody danced.

Saturday, Dec. 19.—The boys are fixing the car. Visited City Hall sitting and standing in big rooms. The air is foul but warm. Most of the men are half asleep. Most interested in what is going on. Some trying to trade off a watch, a hair brush, fountain pen, a new shirt, a pair of pants or old shoes for a few pennies. Here the city is spending \$600.00 per day feeding the unemployed slops.

Not far from the Mission is the Salvation Army where thousands of others are eating and given a place to flop. They are looked upon as being of a little lower class than those at the Mission.

Lowest down are the "Deboras" the fellow who gets drunk on canned heat and whom the police round up once in a while and take to the work house. He is looked upon by the rest of them as being of no account.

All these people are drifting along, have no family ties, and their soup half asleep, are getting used to sleeping on floors and lousy beds. If they some day wake up, nothing is going to stop them—their lives mean nothing to them.

Sunday, Dec. 20.—At two P. M. we take in meeting of Unemployed Council at north side hall where Minor gave a very interesting report on the Hunger March and other local orators spoke, giving us the impression that the local people here like to hear themselves talk.

At five we leave for Grand Forks. With us now is a young girl, Helen Ahonen, who goes with us to Belden, N. Dak.

"You needn't tell me
—I know Camel is
the fresh cigarette!"

Here's
why
they're FRESH!
CAMELS are never parched or toasted

THERE is of course a sound reason why the Camel Humidor Pack can deliver to Camel smokers a cigarette that is genuinely fresh.

Camels are made fresh to start with, fresh with natural moisture — blended of the choicest, delicately mild, full-mellow, sun-ripened tobaccos that money can buy.

The full natural goodness of these fine tobaccos is safeguarded at every step in their handling—they are never parched or toasted—the Reynolds method of scientifically applying heat guarantees against that.

That's why we can say with every assurance that

Camels are truly fresh. They're made fresh — not parched or toasted — and then they're kept fresh in the Camel Humidor Pack.

The delights of a genuinely fresh cigarette are so rare and desirable that Camel popularity continues to mount daily to new highs.

Test these delights for yourself—see what true freshness means in cool, slow-burning, delicate mildness—switch to Camels for just one day, then leave them—if you can.

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

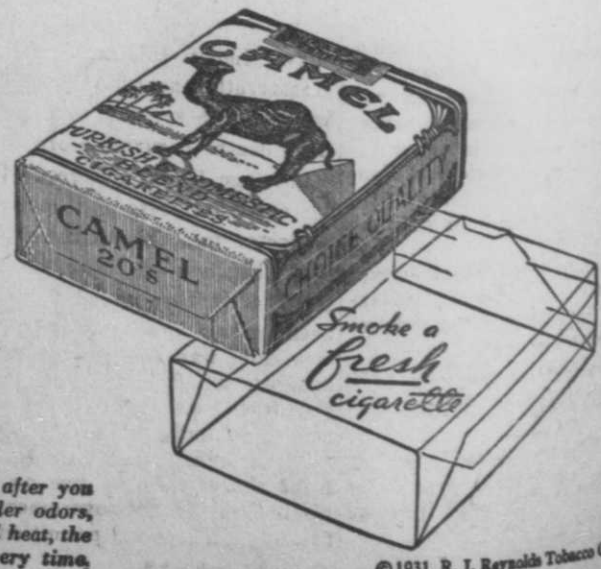
"Are you Listenin'?"

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

CAMELS
Made FRESH—Kept FRESH

Don't remove the moisture-proof wrapping from your package of Camels after you open it. The Camel Humidor Pack is protection against perfume and powder odors, dust and germs. In offices and homes, even in the dry atmosphere of artificial heat, the Camel Humidor Pack can be depended upon to deliver fresh Camels every time.



SENDER GARLIN WILL TELL OF SOVIET FIVE YEAR PLAN

"Defend the 'Soviet Union' was the keynote struck at meetings of hundreds of farmers of North Dakota addressed by Sender Garlin, associate editor of the Labor Defender who has been speaking in this state on 'The Soviet Five-Year Plan, the Hoover Plan and the American Farmers' under the joint auspices of the United Farmers League and the International Labor Defense. Garlin speaks in

Touching on the local conditions of the North Dakota farmers, the speaker said the drouth in the USSR is not considered the private calamity of a certain section of the country. "Despite drouth in certain sections of the USSR this year," Garlin said, "the Russian crop was the largest yet recorded, and the farmers in the Soviet drouth area did not suffer, nor were they, as in North Dakota, made dependent upon private charity and the dubious generosity of the Red Cross."

The day before Garlin spoke to a capacity audience at the Grand Theater in Parshall; the evening before to a large crowd in Odd-Fellows Hall in Stanish. Equally successful meetings were held in Stanley, in the Memorial Hall, in Blaisdell, Sons of Norway Hall. Enthusiastic meetings were also held in Powers Lake, Epping, Ray, Minot; Grand Forks in Trades and Laborers Council hall, Bismarck and earlier, in Frederick, S. D.

At each of the meetings the necessity for building the United Farmers League and its official organ, the Producers News, was stressed.

Garlin, who is now on a nationwide tour of the United States, following a four months' visit to the Soviet Union and Germany, will speak in the Farmer-Labor Temple, Plentywood, this Saturday evening, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.



SENDER GARLIN

the Farmer-Labor Temple in Plentywood this Saturday night, December 26th, at 8 o'clock.

Several hundred farmers from Williston and surrounding country crowded into the Williams County courthouse last Sunday night to hear Garlin and to see the striking pictures thrown upon the screen showing the tremendous advance made by the Russian farmers under the Five-Year Plan. Garlin contrasted the continuous improvement in their standard of living with the growing impoverishment and bankruptcy of the American farmers. Especially effective was his description of the workings of the state and collective farms. "There are no bankruptcies and foreclosures in the USSR," Garlin stated, quoting Secretary Hyde of the U. S. department of agriculture to the effect that during the past year there were five and one-half times as many farm bankruptcies as during any year prior to the war.

Want Ads

ads in this column are charged for at the rate of two cents for each word each week. No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Remittance should accompany copy for the ad.

LOST—One 29x4.40 Savage Tire and rim Dec. 10th, between my place and Cornertown. Finder please return to Fred Stone, El. West, Minn., and receive a reward. 38-13

FOUND—100 pounds Oatmeal by-product, half mile west from Plentywood. Owner call at Donaldson's garage. 11-p

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Bronze Turkey. Toms, weight 20-25 lbs. Price \$5.00 each. MRS. C. E. STAHLBERG, 3 miles S. E. of Archer. 39-31-p

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toms 20 to 23 lbs. Hens 14 to 16 lbs. Price 25c per lb. at farm. MRS. DALLAS MOORE, Rt. Westby, Mont. 38-31

TAKEN UP—One red, white-faced steer calf about one year old. Came to my place in June. Owner can have same for paying for this ad. Fred Stone, El. West, Minn., and receive a reward. 38-13

FOR SALE—Purebred Bronze turkeys at farm, 3 miles east of Medicine Lake. Toms weighing 19 to 22 lbs. \$6.00 each; hens \$4.00. MRS. CHARLES NORTON, Medicine Lake, Mont. 36-12-p

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

DR. W. D. ROY
DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS
LAWYER
Attorney-at-Law
Practice in all Courts
Plentywood, Montana

A. C. ERICKSON
Attorney-at-Law
Practice in all Courts
Plentywood, Montana

Johnson THE Abstractman
SHERIDAN COUNTY
ABSTRACT COMPANY
Only the Best Abstracts of Title
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FULKERSON-NELSON
MORTUARY
EMBALMERS UNDERTAKERS
Day and Night Service
Phone 191 Plentywood

nesday for Westby where she will spend a few days with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Erickson and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ferguson of Westby were business callers in town Monday.

Judge S. E. Paul left for Wolf Point Tuesday and returned Wednesday, in connection with court business.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Wankel of the north Dooley country attended the Communist Training School Commencement Saturday.

T. W. Greer, eminent local attorney of Plentywood, left for Modesto, Calif., Monday, where he expects to spend some time visiting with aged parents there.

Arnold Peterson returned from Missoula where he has been attending college, to spend the Xmas vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Peterson.

Michael Salisbury and Walter Rasmussen motored to Minot on Monday, taking a couple of the students of the Y. C. L. school to their home at Max, N. D.

Robert Robke, Jr., returned last Tuesday to Plentywood to visit with his parents. He has been working around Jamestown, N. D., this summer.

Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bantz and daughter Loretta left for Duluth and Hibbing Minn., to spend the Christmas vacation with Mrs. Bantz's folks.

Carl Hovey and family returned the first of this week from Williston, N. D., where they visited relatives and where Carl received medical attention.

Ole Boe and Edgar I. Syverud of the Coalridge community were among those who attended the meeting of the school trustees of the county at the court house Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Hass of the Outlook community gave a party at the palatial Hass home last week in honor of her mother, who is visiting at the Hass home from Minneapolis.

N. M. Lutnes and son Roldal of near McElroy came to Plentywood Saturday to get a load of feed from the local mill. While here they attended the program at the Temple in the evening.

Florence Stambaugh returned to visit with her parents and friends in this community from Bainville, where she has been taking a post graduate course in the High School.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Moe entertained Commissioner and Mrs. Victor Anker, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Wold and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Olson and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wagnild and family, all of the Plentywood Bench country, at a party at their home in Plentywood, last Thursday evening, December 17. The occasion was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair.

Mrs. J. A. Johnson left by plane Thursday morning in company with Pilot Lyle Strong of Minneapolis, where she will attend the funeral of a brother who was killed by gas. Details of the accident are not obtainable at this writing.

On Friday, Dec. 20, Mrs. John Turner of Westby had a minor car accident while driving to Cornertown, in a Ford. The road being icy, the car skidded into the ditch and turned over. Mrs. Turner was the only occupant of the car, she escaped without injury.

The many friends of Harry Koike will regret to learn that he is not recovering as satisfactorily from the fractured leg as is expected. X-ray examination disclosed that the plate had worked loose, permitting the break to knit in such a way as to make the leg crooked. It is reported that he will be accompanied to Minot Saturday by Mrs. Koike and Dr. Hall, where the injured member will be attended to.

A son of Wm. Wachter of Medicine Lake fell into the shaft of a coal mine last Friday and badly fractured one leg and sustained numerous bruises about the body. He was brought to Plentywood and taken to the local hospital where the fracture was reduced and where the lad is recovering rapidly.

Editor L. S. Olsen of the Plentywood Herald left the latter part of last week for Wisconsin, being called to that state by the serious illness of his father. Shortly after boarding the train, Mr. Olson's son had the misfortune to break his leg and sustain numerous bruises about the body. He was brought to Plentywood and taken to the local hospital where the fracture was reduced and where the lad is recovering rapidly.

Elwood Hannah of Raymond spent a few days visiting during the past week at the Ed Black home in Plentywood.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hysler of Raymond, at the local hospital, on Dec. 18th, a daughter. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

Miss Sigrid Tangen left Wednesday for Westby.

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OUTLOOK PIONEER DIED SUDDENLY

Ferdinand Roderick of Outlook, pioneer butcher of the Soo line town, died suddenly Sunday morning, December 20th, at 12:30, death resulting directly from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. Roderick came to Outlook in 1912 and opened a butcher shop, where he has resided and in which business he has been engaged ever since, being a pioneer of that section of Montana.

Saturday afternoon, deceased was shopping in Plentywood. The ailing for a year or so, he was feeling fine and was in good spirits when he returned home. He retired at the usual time. At the time before midnight he coughed and the hemorrhage set in that resulted in his death.

Owing to the suddenness of his death, Coronor Nelson was called, who pronounced death due to hemorrhage.

Deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death. The funeral occurred from the Outlook Catholic church, Tuesday morning, December 23, and interment was made at Outlook cemetery.

Deceased was born in Laxemburg, Germany, August 3rd, 1870. He came to America when a young man and to Outlook 19 years ago. A daughter works in the Outlook postoffice.

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County News

OUTLOOK NEWS

Bob Fitzgerald, Mrs. Robert West and Mrs. Nat McLean returned from Blamark, N. D., Wednesday, after the death of their father.

Andy Neeve was a business caller in Outlook Thursday.

William Hass gave a party last week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hellander of Minneapolis. Mesdames N. J. Nelson, Roy Nelson, Frank Koester, Joe Koester and "Grandma" Hass were guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Emilson and family were Plentywood shoppers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick, Noel Keogh and Melvin Deck motored to Outlook Saturday.

A number of Outlook folks enjoyed the basket ball game at Outlook Sunday with Outlook and Westby making up the teams. The final score was 26 to 28 in Outlook's favor.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hatwick and Violet were Outlook shoppers Saturday.

Mrs. Velma Goodfellow, Emma Nolan and Ethel Selvig returned Saturday from Havre to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Klacken of Outlook were callers at the David Garlick home Friday.

Mrs. Helen Olson entertained a number of folks at a dinner Sunday.

Mrs. P. J. Scott entertained Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koester and Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Olson at a birthday party, Thursday in honor of Mr. P. J. Scott.

Mr. Fred Radons was a Plentywood caller Saturday.

Miss Olga and Fred Roderick, Boyd were visitors in Outlook Sunday.

Ueland, who has been attending school in Missoula, returned Saturday to spend the holidays with his folks.

Al Rie of Culbertson was an Outlook caller Friday.

Misses Louise Craig and Gean Francis and Ethel Selvig returned Outlook Monday, where they will spend the Christmas vacation with Miss Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Egger and Mrs. Egger were Outlook callers Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Tange and family left Thursday for Ashley, N. D., where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. David Vaughn were visitors at the Jack Wagner home in Daleview Wednesday.

Misses Louise and Gean Francis and Ethel Selvig returned Outlook Monday, where they will spend the Christmas vacation with Miss Mary.

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COMERTOWN and DOOLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lavender and family were Outlook guests at the Christ Temple home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Holst and family were Outlook guests at the David Nelson home Dec. 20th.

Chris Christensen, Chris Mikkelsen and son Ralph went to Outlook on Tuesday.

Mr. Francis P. Turgen was a caller at the Marsh home.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Heppner have been visiting friends and relatives at Radville, Can. They left Saturday, the 19th, returning the 21st.

Many from Cornertown attended the program and dance at Outlook Saturday night. They reported a very good time and a very large crowd.

Harold Everson came up from Grand Forks to spend the holidays at his home here, arriving Sunday evening.

Marge Peterson arrived from Minn. on Saturday evening to spend Christmas at her home here.

John B. Andersen returned from the Veterans hospital at Fort Harrison on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Larsen were Outlook shoppers last Saturday.

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Rudolph Stephen Is a Victim of Vicious Assault Saturday

Brush Lake Man Beaten Up—Robert Bromberg, Clarence Morey and Hugh Ketterman Arrested.

Ketterman Released, Bromberg and Morey Held for Hearing Released on \$500 Bond. Hearing Monday, December 28th.

Rudolph Stephens, Dagmar farmer, was assaulted and seriously injured Saturday night, December 19th, at about 10 o'clock, by some one, it was found on the sidewalk, south of the Farmer-Labor Temple, wandering about in a dazed condition by two youths, Wm. Paske and Jerry Reinertson—undaken to Dr. Hall, where a cut taken thru in his upper lip, one and a half inches in length, was dressed and stitched outside and in, and confusions on his right cheek outside and lacerations on the inside were dressed. Stephens was in a semi-conscious or dazed condition, and unable to tell what had happened to him. When Dr. Hall stitched the wound in his lip he said that he had been in a fight and was indicted that they were indicted by kicks in the face by a booted foot.

Stephens also showed indications of intoxication. After the doctor was in the jail where he was put in a clean bed, where he could be cared for until his mind cleared up and where the doctor was seen in his personal attention. No information could be gotten from the injured man as to the cause of injury or as to who had inflicted it.

Chief of Police Robke got on the job immediately. He discovered that Hugh Ketterman had been seen near Stephens shortly after Stephens had arrived in the city about 8 o'clock.

He found that Stephens had some trouble with another party near the City Cafe, who struck Stephens in the head.

Stephens claims he had \$25.00 when he came to town; that he made a purchase at Penney's store and paid for same with a five dollar bill, putting the change in a bill in his pocket, and the \$20.00 in a watch pocket. Something over two dollars in change was found in his pocket, but the bills were gone.

Sunday, after the immigration hoppers had seized Stephens' car, they went out to Stephens' farm, broke open his house by kicking in the door, and found a still there, which they seized and brought to town. They then filed information against Stephens before U. S. Court Commissioner, charging him with manufacturing and transporting alcoholic liquors. Stephens has not yet made appearance nor given bail, which he will probably do as soon as he is able to get about.

Stephens refused to sign a complaint against Bromberg and Morey and is now in the city jail, giving no information to the officers one way or another.

Stephens seems to be the most in the adventure. He got beat up, lost his whiskey, his car and his still, and is now entirely without money. His farm is near Brush Lake, in the Dasmur country. It is alleged he has been peddling whiskey at various places some time. He is a single man.

The High School list includes on the Honor Roll: Freshmen—Phyllis Nelson, Marguerite Peterson, Helen Stenehjem. The Sophomores—Alice Barner, Gudrun Gysler, August Isen and Marion Robertson. Juniors—Beatrice Debing, Mildred Erickson, Alice Hendrickson, Myrtle Johnson, Mable Kent, Bertha Ketterman, Avis Koike, Isabelle Porter and Walter Gronvold. Seniors—Lauris Beigh, Gwendolyn Christianson, Muriel Donaldson and Helen Mads

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY TRUST IN THE AGRARIAN FIELD

By M. S.

The following article is a continuation of the article, "The Struggle of the Dairy Farmers" which we published last week—Editor.

In my other article I wrote of the vital importance of the milk receiving station to the dairy farmer. I also showed how the trust (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) thru Borden and the National Dairy Products Co. are buying up all the market outlets that they can get hold of. At Plainsboro, N. J. is the largest dairy farm in the country owned by Walker Gordon Co., a Borden subsidiary. Here a revolutionary machine has just been developed called the Rotolactor. It milks and washes cows at the rate of 4 cows a minute. It means the doom of the small producer of milk, that is certain, but how is this trust going to use this new weapon?

The organizational idea of the Walker-Gordon system:

1. A farmer comes in as a producer. He brings his producing cows to the central farm. He still OWNS the cows. The cows are placed in a separate barn for his cattle alone. He must have 100 producing cows to make up the required unit, if he has not enough cows the company arranges with a bank for a loan to buy the required amount. Very few farmers own 100 cows, so practically all farmers must go into debt at once.

2. The farmer must own or rent a farm within a 15-mile radius of the central farm, where he lives and care for those cattle of his unit that are not in production (young stock and dry stock).
3. The farmer sells his milk to the company but the company does

the milking (on the Rotolactor). In other words, where formerly the farmer sold his milk in a can he now sells it while still in the cow.

4. The company has complete veterinary and sanitary control.

5. The farmer or his hired man must come to the center several times daily to take care of his unit of cattle, mainly feeding.

6. On his own farm away from the center the farmer raises hay and corn for silage which he must sell to the company to be stored at the center.

1. The farmer is put into debt feed as he needs it for his cattle in the center.

Some of the effects of this system are:

1. The farmer is put into debt and can be left perpetually in debt if the company so wills it.
2. The great obstacle (disease) of large scale corporation agriculture, the national risk, is eliminated by having the farmer "OWN" the cows.

At present the trust is just working this system with 15 farmers as an experiment. These 15 farmers are well satisfied because they are being paid attractive rates. As this system develops, the trust will move in to other dairy sections and build similar centers. Farmers who will then refuse "invitations" to join this producing center will find the trust thru ownership of the milk stations and market outlets able to force the farmer to give in or stop selling milk.

When this system reaches a certain stage of growth the trust will be able to squeeze and exploit the farmers as they never have in the past because they will have almost complete monopoly.

WIFE OF NEGRO CROPPER IS SHOT BY MISSOURI BOSSES

Workers Had Resisted Robbery By Rich Land Owner of Their Share of Crops.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 13.—Down in Dunklin County near Malden, Mo., lives George Schwader, who possesses a title to more land than he can possibly till. So one day George Schwader made it known that if some worker who had no land, would come over and do the work necessary to produce a crop that the worker could have a portion of what he made.

Well, A. C. Thompson, a Negro with a family being less fortunate than George Schwader, had no place to lay his head or shelter his family; so the negro worker agreed to cultivate Schwader's crop on the share cropping basis.

On November 26th, an argument over the crop division occurred between the white landowner and the Negro worker. Schwader knew, according to custom that the strong arm of the law would settle the matter in his favor. So Schwader started to Malden to secure a warrant for the Negro worker's arrest. Shortly after Schwader left, the farm it was noised among the landowners' friends that the sharecropper was disputing with his master over the crop.

Schwader's friends surrounded the worker's home, broke his windows, fired several shots into his house. After they had satisfied themselves that Thompson would give the landowner no trouble over the crop, they left; after which Schwader and his protecting arm of the law arrived to arrest the

cropper. They discovered upon their arrival that the Negro cropper's wife had been shot, a charge from a shotgun had struck her causing critical injuries.

The authorities said since the situation was quiet, they believed there would be no further trouble.

In other words there will be no effort to run down the boss murderers who stormed this Negro workers' home and attempted to murder his wife.

Conference to Build Children's Movement Held In Brantwood

Brantwood, Wis.—A conference to build the workers children movement, the Young Pioneers of America, was held here Sunday, Dec. 6th, at the Brantwood Workers Hall with the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Young Pioneers, the Labor Sports Union and the Finnish Workers of Owen and Brantwood and the Finnish Women's Section of Owen, Clifford and Brantwood participating.

A United Front Committee to carry out the decisions of the conference was elected.

The points raised at the discussion were better guidance of the children's movement, new methods of work for children, summer camps, drawing in children from bourgeois organizations, school work, and the New Pioneer magazine.

Members of Farmers Union Distribute Communist Literature

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

Minot, N. D., Dec. 19.—The Farmers Union held the Ward County Annual Convention at Minot, Dec. 17th. Mr. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, seemed to sense the fact that the farmers of North Dakota are deeply interested in the farmers of the Soviet Union, and actually thought they "would come out all right over there."

Two members of the Farmers Union, disregarding a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Ward County committee, declaring that "no one should pass out Communist literature at a Farmers Union meeting," distributed free of charge a number of copies of the Communist Call to the Telling Farmers, a big bundle of Daily Workers, containing the stories of the Hunger March, all of which were eagerly taken by the farmers present.

All of these meetings impress us with the fact that all members of the United Farmers League must organize shock troops to collect money to buy bundles of the Producers News.

FARMER EXPOSES TAX DECEPTION OF MISLEADERS

FARMERS OF UPPER MICH. HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS FOR TAX RELIEF NOW.

By a Farmer-Worker Correspondent.

Toivola, Mich., Dec. 16.—Well at last the Michigan Farmer, a paper issued in Michigan comes to the "rescue" of the poor farmers of Michigan, with a proposed tax law that will tell the politicians where to get off at. Oh yeah?

Well, it's only natural for a people to consider a paper the mouthpiece of a political party and when such organs as the Farm Bureau, Grange, and real estate grafters okay such a move, then its time for the poor farmers to begin to consider how many times they have been fooled in the past as well as the present.

No doubt many farmers are aware of this move but do not grasp the motive behind it. The year 1931 with all its Hunger Marches, evictions and poor farmers tax and mortgage relief demonstration has convinced farmers that with another year of tax title and mortgage sales and state and real estate grafters, the farmers will have the whole damn load of taxes on their own backs.

Hence the limitation tax move. Fellow farmers, get a hold of a United Farmers League program and look it over. It has a dandy tax limitation program, namely, any farmer with a income of less than 2,000 dollars would be ineligible to taxation. How soon will the farmers of this country take the wool off their eyes and join a organization, the United Farmers League, that will present the farmers problem in true form.

The farmers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are beginning to form committees of action to present their demands. Several such demonstrations have already been held with many more to follow. These demonstrations prove to the farmers who their real friends are. Has any one seen the County Agent around when a poor farmer was having his or her place or property auctioned off by your "friend" the sheriff for taxes or mortgage. Oh, no. Does he plead for the farmer or even suggest a moratorium. No. Why not? Because the Department of Agriculture does not issue such bulletins.

The Decay of Farming Under Capitalism--the Thos. Campbell Farm

We reprint below an estimate of the Campbell farm made by a paper representing the capitalist class of which Campbell is himself a member. For the toiling farmers thruout the United States the story of the Campbell farm is of the greatest significance. Not because Campbell is a fourflusher and a high grade liar but because Campbell has been represented thruout this country and thruout the world as the living example of what capitalism could actually accomplish thru large scale farming.

Campbell had Wall Street support his gold mine racket. The pictures and stories of his tractor fleets relentlessly sweeping across the country have been broadcast in every capitalist journal.

On one of the sections of his farm Campbell had the up-to-the-minute machinery in decent condition. There were half-way decent buildings. On the other sections the machinery lay uncared for. The buildings were in rotten condition. His huge farm is and has been a racket.

The fact that it was a racket and the decay that was evident to everyone who viewed the entire farm are characteristic of the decay that is inherent in agriculture under capitalism, of the fact that capitalism cannot organize agriculture, and that it therefore exploits the toiling farmers, not directly as the city proletariat is exploited, but indirectly thru taxes, tariffs, etc.

The shining example of large scale farming under capitalism is a racket, with signs of decay visible to any one who passes. Large scale farms in the Soviet Union, growing in number and in size year by year are the symbol of mechanized Socialist agriculture.

In "Red Villages," which we are publishing serially we can see the way in which socialist agriculture is planned, and the gigantic steps seven league steps forward that it is taking.

"CORPORATION FARMING"

"The Montana Farmer." "Thomas D. Campbell, nationally known as the 'Montana Wheat King,' through his occasional appearance 'on the air' and his articles in national magazines, declared not long ago that 'bankers and rich men must take over the farms, work them in economical units, use the best machine equipment, pay high wages to skilled men and employ engineers as managers.'

"These outbursts of the voluble Mr. Campbell may bring smiles of approval back east but out here in Montana, and particularly in those parts of Montana where Mr. Campbell carried on his own well-advertised grain growing operations, they bring just plain smiles.

"Out here in Montana we know Mr. Campbell as a most interesting character, a likeable personality, a master salesman—but not as a successful farmer. Mr. Campbell, in his farming operations in Montana, had all of the necessary factors outlined in his formula. He had the wholehearted backing of bankers to an astounding degree in the early years of his operations; he could handle his gigantic wheat farm in economical units; his costs of land rental through the extremely advantageous leases he was able to make were exceptionally low; he paid good wages to skilled men and he employed engineers as managers and in fact used his own engineering experience and training in directly supervising all operations.

"With all these advantages, we

doubt whether a commission made up of his own friends would seriously report that his farming operations were successful. We can still see the looks of astonishment on the faces of a large delegation of Montana wheat growers who visited his farm three or four years ago with the expectation of seeing a model grain farm. What they actually found were fields overrun with weeds, badly neglected summer fallow and many other evidences of a farming enterprise that was rapidly going down grade.

"Mr. Campbell is a most pleasing and convincing speaker and we have no doubt that he has sold this idea of gigantic wheat farms operated as models of efficiency by bankers and engineers to a great many people—people who have had no practical experience in growing wheat. But out here in Montana we still smile a little when we hear the Montana wheat king on the air or when we glance over one of his articles in some national magazine, nicely illustrated with scenes showing great fleets of tractors 'on parade.' We smile—but, frankly, it does get just a little tiresome."

This is the estimate of Mr. Campbell's enterprise by his own class.

HANCOCK, MICHIGAN FARMERS MEETINGS EXPOSE OFFICIALS

CONVINCE MISLED FARMERS OF NEED FOR MILITANT FIGHT AGAINST MISERY.

Hancock, Mich., Dec. 9.—We have now laid a basis for the real organization of farmers here. At all the meetings we have made plain to them that the program of the UFL is the program the farmers should follow. The meeting we had at the Houghton county court house was a corker. The farmers turned loose on the supervisors with full steam on. You know there are several Finnish supervisors here and after the supervisors had their own meeting and requested them to stay and have a talk with the farmers. Some stayed and did the farmers roast them, wow.

We had two good meetings in Ontonagon county last Saturday and Sunday. The meeting Saturday at Trout Creek was a good meeting of Finnish farmers, about 70 present. Many reported on their taxes i. e. 70 acre farm \$250 taxes and \$40 personal property tax. Another one: 40 acres—taxes in 1929 \$37; in 1930, \$70, etc. Committee of action elected.

Convince Misled Farmers A rumor had gone around To-paz (the meeting was in the school) that a red speaker was to be there. A couple of local fascists came with intentions to throw us out in case the speech is too "red." The chairman had the agenda and after the officials had been elected we read the resolution passed at the Trout Creek meeting on Saturday. All the farmers were 100% with us on the demands. The fascists were so surprised that at the end of the meeting they were with us too. There was a Township supervisor, very sympathetic, who helped us along much by exposing the crooked work of the county supervisors on the various county work, such as building the aeroplane ground in Ontonagon, etc.

Sales of Farms In Minnesota Show Seven Percent Increase

Farm sales in the state of Minnesota were approximately seven percent more in 1931 than in 1930, according to a report of H. C. Hotelling, executive secretary of the Ten Thousand Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association.

The figures contained in Hotelling's report were arrived at following a thorough and complete check. Registers of deeds, bankers and realtors were asked to report sales in their districts, and an effort was made to learn the names and addresses of new farmers moving to Minnesota from other states. The reports were checked carefully to avoid duplication and the figures given by Hotelling show only actual sales.

This increase in the number of sales means an increase in the misery of the farmers who have sold during the past year only because they have been forced to

LOSSES OF MINN. RURAL CREDITS COVER ROBBERY

\$13,000,000.00 OF LAND HAS ALREADY BEEN ACQUIRED FROM DESTITUTE FARMERS.

The accountant's report on the Minnesota Rural Credits Bureau admits a loss of \$2,302,180 since 1923. The bureau is now facing a loss of \$336,000 annually. Thomas Frankson, secretary of the bureau, has stated that the bureau has not quit making loans but that it is still looking for "good loans on a conservative basis." This means that the farmers who have been thru years of crisis will not be able to get loans. They are not a "conservative basis" for loans. The \$2,000,000 that has been loaned since last January 1, is probably the remaining security available on the farms of the state. That is mortgaged now.

The bureau which was supposed to have been established for the helping the farmers shows its true face in the \$13,000,000 of land that it has already foreclosed on. But the helping hand of the Rural Credits Bureau is there to help the farmers get back their land.

"However, we are selling lands right along and find that there is a big demand for them," said Frankson. "Not all applicants can meet even the very easy terms of sale we offer, but they certainly want to get back to the farm."

The only complaint that Frankson has to make against the acquisition of farms by the state is that they do not even pay enough to cover the interest charges that the Rural Credits Bureau has against them.

"I do not anticipate the expected loss, if land values return to normal, as they undoubtedly will. Our income from farms we have taken over nets the department about 1 1/2 per cent. This is due of course to the low price of farm products. A better market will enable an income easily equal to the regular interest charge we have against the farms."

This is the way in which the farmers were forced off the land. Despite their hard toil they were unable to make more than the one and one-half percent which was far not enough to cover the interest that they were robbed of by the Rural Credits Bureau.

This is the way in which thousands of farmers in Minnesota were financed off of their farms.

WORKERS DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION REPORTS TREMENDOUS PROGRESS

The following letter was received from Novorossisk, U. S. S. R. from R. B. Hudson, chairman of the F. S. U. Workers' delegation:

"Our tour has taken us over thousands of miles of Russia—Dnieperstroy, Don Basin, Kislovask, Mabach Kala, Batun, and everywhere we have seen with our own eyes the tremendous progress being made by the workers here.

"There is a crying need for labor and they are overcoming this through cooperation between the workers and peasants. In Baku, we accidentally met a peasant from a collective farm on the Volga, who had just arrived with a group of fifty others that had been organized to work in industry during the winter. During the summer months, industrial workers will aid them.

"A day after arriving, they had rooms and a job. A crying demand for labor everywhere—and then we pick up a copy of the Daily Worker, telling of the struggles of the unemployed in America!

"In Mabach Kala, the delegation was given a tremendous welcome and we were made honorary International Shock Brigaders. Over 81 different nationalities are in this Republic—all living in peace and harmony. Under the Czarist regime there was hate and discrimination between the various nationalities.

"Here the National problem has been solved and inspired by this example. The delegation in accepting credentials as International Udarники, pledged themselves to fight against all discrimination and White Chauvinism, upon our return to the U. S.

"We visited some new apartment houses in Baku which were as modern as any in America. The one we entered was that of a sick

railway worker. He was receiving full pay while sick. The rent for three rooms and a bath was 10 rubles a month, light 80 kopeks a month.

"Steady Increase In Wages "In nearly every factory we have visited on our tour, the wages have been increased from 10 to 20%. And in many industries for instance the marine, which have had an increase of 11% in 1931—has already announced another raise of 14% effective January 1st.

"Never have we seen such a craving for knowledge. It seems everyone is studying. Shock Brigaders are attending illiteracy at great tempo. Everywhere factory groups, factory schools, universities, technical schools and those of higher learning. All, at practically no cost to the worker. And in many cases he is paid while studying—in a theater one night we met a mechanic who was attending technical college, full time, and was receiving his full wages—\$175 a month.

"One cannot turn around here without discovering signs of development, and of revolutionary change. New buildings, railways, dams are all being built for the purpose of improving their lives. We can see the progress that has been made so far, and things have progressed greatly. But it is merely a beginning and one is amazed at what the country will be in a few years if the same development continues.

"It will continue—unless the capitalists intervene. But the working class must learn the truths as the Delegation has, and then it will be prepared to defend to the end, their FATHERLAND, 'RALLY TO DEFENSE OF THE U. S. S. R.'"

"R. B. HUDSON"

WORKERS AND FARMERS COOPERATIVES DEMAND RELEASE OF TOM MOONEY

Protest Hypocritical Political Maneuvering of Walker and Others With Mooney's Life At Stake.

The following letter was sent to Governor Ralph of California by the Executive Board of the Workers and Farmers Cooperative Unity Alliance demanding, on the part of the thousands of worker and farmer cooperators, the immediate release of Tom Mooney from the California dungeons where he has served fifteen years under one of the most brazenly framed convictions in the history of the American labor movement.

December 14th, 1931. Governor Rolf, Jr., State of California, State House, Sacramento, Cal. Dear Sir:

The Workers' and Farmers' Cooperative Unity Alliance Executive Board representing thousands of co-operators in the United States, at its meeting on December 13th, 1931 decided to communicate to you the following with respect to the incarceration of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in the California prisons:

We know and always have known that Warren K. Billings and Tom Mooney are in prison innocent men, being framed up at the time of their imprisonment by the authorities of California, victims of class justice in your state. Therefore, we demand their immediate release.

In the name of the thousands of members of the co-operative movement we protest against the dickering with the problem that is taking place today as a consequence of which is the delay of their release, and the breaking of the health of these brave fighters of the American working class.

The Executive Board of the Workers' and Farmers' Cooperative Unity Alliance wishes to communicate to you that we shall leave no stone unturned; that we shall use all of the power that we possess to mobilize the workers and poor farmers of this country to effect the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from the dungeons of California.

For the immediate release of Mooney and Billings, we are,

Yours truly,

WORKERS' & FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNITY ALLIANCE

Per: W. A. HARJU, Sec.

Another Fake Labor Bank Smashes;

Cleveland, O., Dec. 21.—The Standard Trust bank, representing one of organized labor's first ventures in banking, tonight, was placed in the hands of the Ohio banking department for liquidation of its assets. The closing of the institution, which listed assets of \$22,047,026 in its last public financial statement a year ago, marks the end of an experiment which began in 1920 when the so-called labor bank was organized by unions identified with the country's railroads.

CHAPTER III

New Tasks in the Development of Agriculture in the U. S. S. R.

In connection with the tremendous possibilities for the further development of our agriculture, which have been disclosed to us in the course of the spring of 1930 this question arises: What new tasks in the domain of agricultural development may we set ourselves on the basis of the extension of state and collective farming and the introduction of the new technique in farm production?

1. Need of Radical Revision of Our Plan of Agricultural Development.

In answering this question the Five-Year Plan is of very little help, because, as has been seen from Comrade Stalin's report, we have already more than carried out its program for collectivization.

And all the other plans we had before such as a previous plan for five years, and the original draft of the general plan, cannot be used as material, because they did not in any way set the aim of reconstructing agricultural economy.

Here are a few examples from these former plans for agricultural development.

Take the first five year plan worked out by the planning department of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. Its chief authors were Kondratiev and Makarov. (Members of the so-called Party of Working Peasants supporting the Kulak elements of the village and working in close cooperation with the counter-revolutionary Industrial Party in performing acts of sabotage against the Five-Year Plan and in the attempt to bring about foreign military intervention.—Ed.) It was based upon "analysis of the tendencies of the actual spontaneous expansion of agriculture." It was based upon the supposition that the same tendencies which characterized the development of pre-revolutionary farming would hold good for the present day.

How "brilliant" that method was, the following facts show. The plan "foresaw" a sown area of 252.5 million acres in 1925-29. We actually had in 1925-29 a sown area of 300 million acres, in spite of the extremely meager productivity of the small peasant household which is the dominating type. The plan "foresaw" a supply of farm machinery for the five-year period to the value of \$10,000,000. We actually supplied it to the value of \$370,000,000.

(To be continued)

Red Villages

The FIVE YEAR PLAN in SOVIET AGRICULTURE

by Y. A. Yakovlev

People's Commissar of Agriculture

Translated by Anna Louise Strong

(Continued from last week)

That this is true may be seen from the following figures. The outstanding fact is that in the autumn of 1929 and the spring of 1930 our tractors—of which we had 450,000 horse-power in the autumn and 900,000 horse-power in the spring—increased our sown area by 30 million acres.

In the United States, where there are a million tractors aggregating at least 20 million horse power, with which it might be possible to increase the sown area by 750 million acres, four-fifths of the farmers have no tractors and the average load per tractor on most of the farms where they are used is not above 400 to 600 hours per year. Only on the seven best; largest and "model" capitalist farms does the load per tractor rise as high as 1,500 hours per year.

In our case, however, according to the investigation of the Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, we were, as early as in 1928, working our tractors 1,400 hours per year on our state farms, 1,300 hours in our communes, 1,200 hours in our artels, and 1,100 hours in the Associations for the Joint Cultivation of the Land. During the spring of 1930 alone, we worked our tractor

tors an average of from 750 to 1,000 hours in the stations of the Tractor Center. This fully guarantees an annual tractor-load of 2,500 hours, instead of the 400 to 600 hours prevalent in America. Judging by this spring's results, the tractors of the State Grain Trust and other organizations will work just as many hours. (A recent decision of the Tractor Center and the Grain Trust states that henceforth tractors are to be used 22-23 hours daily on the state and collective farms.—Ed.)

I mention these facts, not so that any one shall become conceited about them; they are not the result of any special merit and ability of our managing organizations. They are a direct result, a direct by-product of our social order, different from that of the United States. Nor do I mention them so that any one may think that we can be satisfied with the present quality of our tractor work. I could make a special report here about how we break tractors, how we ruin them, how many hours they stand crippled, etc., etc. At the same time, contrast our 2,500 hours of work with the 400-600 hours in America!

We are now in a position to draw conclusions from the first two parts of our report:

In the United States the tractor is the monopoly of the well-to-do

farmer; with us it is the monopoly of the state and the collective farms representing the union of small peasants.

The rich farmer works some 250 or 500 acres of land; our collective farm works 2,500 acres and our state farms, tens of thousands.

In the United States the overwhelming majority of the farmers cannot have tractors. They are beyond the reach of at least four-fifths of them. In our country the tractor can be obtained by the overwhelming majority of the peasants, who have joined the collective farms: it is out of reach only of the kulak.

There, the tractors are scattered; well-to-do farmers have one or two. In our country tractors are concentrated, dozens of them on one-machine-tractor station, on one state farm.

In other words, in that country the capitalists rule, in our country the working class.

That is why, though our tractors are driven by semi-illiterate agricultural laborers, who but yesterday bent their backs from 16 to 18 hours a day for the kulak, these farmhands now get four times the productivity from a tractor that is obtained by the civilized American farmer.

That is why our speed in the development of large scale farming

has no precedents in the history of mankind. It has literally never before been seen in the world.

That is why large scale farming in conformity with varied degrees of preparedness, is developing in varying degrees in different parts of our Union, but it is developing throughout the whole U. S. S. R. It is the law of development of Soviet agriculture.

That is why we are hastening to increase the supply of agricultural machinery. Our industry has turned its face toward the reorganization of agriculture. We wish to change, and within the next few years we shall change fully the technical basis of agriculture in the U. S. S. R.

Now we may justly compare that future with which our opponents from various camps threatened us a few months ago with the actual facts of today.

Prophecy number one: In the spring of 1930, a professor in the Russian Scientific Institute in Berlin, a former professor of the Agricultural College in Petrograd, Boris Brutskus, wrote in a German paper:

"Soviet Russia therefore faces the danger that as a direct result of collectivization 25 to 50 million acres will not be cultivated at all this year, because of the lack of draft animals and seed."

This was the first prophecy; "Twenty-five to fifty million acres will not be cultivated." Against this we put the fact that the collective farms have increased their sown area by 50 per cent, and that the total area under cultivation has increased by more than 17.5 million acres.

The second prophecy, that of Mr. Dalin:

"The productive result, i. e., the amount of bread, meat, milk, leather, etc., produced by an equal number of people will certainly be found much less after collectivization than before."

As you see, a complete coincidence. That is the second fact. Prophecy number three, that of a friend of Dalin and Brutskus, Mr. Trotsky:

"From peasant rags and wooden plows, however combined, you cannot create large scale farming any more than a combination of fishermen's rowboats can make a steamer. . . The socialist reconstruction of farming we view as a matter of decades."

Prophecy number four: "The state and collective farms will give the required amount of grain in five or ten years, but we must find a way out today." I think you all know the author of this prophecy.

These are Bukharin's words, ta-