

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Farmers, Stand by the Kentucky Miners!

HUNDREDS OF FARMERS JOIN THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

St. Louis County Minnesota Pledges to Recruit Over 500

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 7. — The St. Louis County United Farmers League recently held a meeting here January 3rd with representation also from Clear Water and Beltrami counties. A plan of activity for the next three months was worked out. Among other matters taken up was the drive for members into the United Farmers League. St. Louis county has pledged itself to enroll 500 new members. Clear Water county 100 and Beltrami county 100 new members during the next three months. Other sections better take note of these plans in order that they will not be swamped by the St. Louis, Clear Water and Beltrami counties membership enrollment.

Aside from the other matters the tri-county organization decided that new members can be gotten to the extent of filling the quota and to increase other activity can be done only by getting the widest possible circulation for the Producers News. For that reason the tri-county UFL will be in the forefront of the circulation campaign for the Producers News that will be started shortly. Watch for the St. Louis county UFL activity.

151 Farmers Join UFL In Wisconsin In Three Weeks

Superior, Wis., Jan. 7. — The organization work of the United Farmers League is progressing with unexpected tempo in central Wisconsin. Although the organization work was started late in the fall the central office is receiving applications every week from that territory. Since December 17th, when a concerted drive was made for members, 151 applications for membership have been sent into the office.

The comrades report that the enthusiasm on the part of the farmers for the program of struggle of the United Farmers League is splendid. Everywhere our organizers go they are received with open arms by the poverty-ridden farmers. It will be only a question of a short time before we will have a well functioning state organization in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin farmers report that they are going to show other districts how to organize farmers in to the United Farmers League.

Building the United Farmers League and The Producers News

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 8. — In Ontonagon and Houghton counties we have UFL local groups who want to do something for their paper, the Producers News. I think you should have sub books containing, say 10 sub blanks, which could be given to each local committee member.

In Upper Michigan we have 14 local farmers committees which are functioning quite well. We are getting members right along after we have proved to the rank and file farmers that we mean business. In spite of the cold weather we had over 300 farmers at the Ontonagon courthouse Dec. 30th protesting against a sheriff's sale. The county committee had a meeting in the court room after the meeting and arranged local meetings for every locality to prepare for a real big hunger march to the supervisors meeting on Jan. 14th.

Be sure and send these sub books at once, so I can distribute them at all these meetings and start a campaign for FN subscriptions. Send about a dozen sub books. Comradely A. B.

Wall Street Bankers Force Wage Cuts for Detroit Employees

Detroit, Jan. 5. — The city council tonight voted to reduce the salaries of all city employees from 10 to 17 per cent. Adoption of the ordinance, councilmen estimated, will save \$1,300,000 a year. Councilmen declared the salary cuts insure aid from New York financiers in meeting payrolls due between now and Jan. 15 for which Controller G. Hall Roosevelt had said funds were not available.

These wage cuts are being made at the direction of Wall Street bankers. The \$1,300,000 "saving" will go to pay interest to the bankers. This is the policy of the "liberal" Mayor Murphy who has refused adequate relief to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed and their families in the city of Detroit and is now, at the command of Wall Street, cutting the wages of the city employees.

BILLION IN TAXES WITHHELD BY RICH TENS OF MILLIONS MORE NEVER DECLARED.

More than a billion dollars is being withheld from the federal government by the capitalist class thru court and other legal procedure at the present time. This was admitted by the Treasury Department in a letter written to Representative McFadden, chairman of the banking committee of the House of Representatives.

"This letter indicates there is now pending before the Treasury Department practically a billion dollars worth of unpaid taxes," declared McFadden.

In addition to this billion which has been withheld, McFadden admits that there is a sum "the amount of which at the present time cannot be determined, representing fraudulently withheld taxes by large taxpayers."

Only several weeks ago Mellon turned back to the large corporations and capitalists, including himself, nearly 70 million dollars in taxes. Now the capitalist class thru its representatives in Congress is trying to find every possible means for increasing the tax burden of the workers and toiling farmers, at a time when the capitalist class is refusing to pay at least a billion dollars in taxes and is withholding tens of millions more. This is the tax program of the Hoover Hunger government—increasing the horrible tax burden of the masses while the capitalist class withholds billions and has tens of millions returned to it by Pirate Mellon.

WALL ST. ORDERS ALL RELIEF IN NEW YORK BE CLOSED DOWN

Farmers and Workers, Repel the Hunger Offensive of Morgan and Co. Demonstrate Feb. 4 for Relief.

NEW YORK. — For the past week the city officials have been meeting in the office of Morgan & Co. in Wall St. The first demand that Morgan & Co. made in return for a \$90,000,000 loan to the city was all city relief bureaus be closed down. The city, thru Mayor Walker, immediately complied with this request and shut down relief.

With 79 so-called "home relief stations" closed and the Tammany administration admitting that hundreds of thousands of unemployed face "unprecedented destitution," Mayor Walker met with Morgan & Co. and other bankers, planning ways of cutting down on all relief in order to leave more profits for the bankers and graft for Tammany Hall.

The difficulty started when the city administration asked for a \$90,000,000 loan, part of which was to go supposedly for unemployment relief. Tammany Hall, in order to keep its political machine intact, requires a certain amount for graft for its henchmen and dribbles of relief for a selected few.

With city finances in difficult shape, the bankers saw an opportunity to demand concessions, the first being to eliminate all relief, and the second being to increase street car fare so that the bankers can rake in about \$19,000,000 more yearly from both employed and unemployed who are forced to use the subways to look for jobs.

The banker who determines the city relief policy, with the aid of Walker, are the same ones who back the Hoover hunger regime and are the decisiv forces in the United States government. These banks are:

J. P. Morgan & Co., Guaranty Trust Company, Bank of Manhattan, Trust Company, National City Bank of New York, Bankers Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Chase National Bank.

Senator Copeland, to whom Walker wired asking to have the matter taken up by the Senate, admitted that thousands are starving and that the sham of city relief was put up to stop a federal "dole." Copeland in a special statement said:

"The President and all others in authority have said that there can't be a government dole and that the localities must take care of themselves. There are 800,000 out of work in New York City. The Board of Estimate there has appropriated \$20,000,000 to relieve the distress caused by this unemployment. If the city can't get the money to carry out its relief program, the only alternative is the dole."

"There is the same situation in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. I believe that similar conditions exist in virtually every city in the United States."

Most of the \$20,000,000 in so-

Workers Go Hungry While Huge Supply of Hogs Is Unsold

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been conducting a survey of the hog situation in Montana. The survey as summarized by the Department itself reads as follows:

Fall pig crop 21 per cent larger than last fall.
"Hog prices lowest in thirty years."
"U. S. pig crop in 1931 fall survey 19.7% larger than last fall with hog growers as a rule breeding for further increase in 1932."
"Montana growers intend to decrease their hog production in 1932."
"Outlook for Montana hog growers not very bright with increased production in western states."

A huge increase in the supply of hogs. The lowest prices in thirty years. While millions of workers go hungry because they cannot buy this meat. This is what capitalist misery means to workers and farmers.

CHINESE MASS ARMIES DEFEAT IMPERIALISTS

PEASANT PARTISAN TROOPS ATTACK JAPANESE THROUGHT MANCHURIA WAR ZONE

The Chinese press in Tientsin reports that the Chinese masses are inflicting severe defeats on the Japanese imperialist invaders. So serious has the situation for the Japanese become in the neighborhood of Chinchow that the Japanese are moving their troops toward Tientsin to Shanhai-kwan in order to strengthen their front against the Chinese masses. The Chinese press reports that this renewed attack of the Chinese peasant armies is being pressed against the Japanese all thru Manchuria. The masses are determined to combat the Japanese invaders to the end and several Japanese garrisons have already been wiped out. In one encounter they captured 60 Japanese troops.

The Japanese are moving an entire battalion from Tientsin to Shanhai-kwan. The Japanese authorities report that the troops are being moved because they are not needed any longer in the Tientsin area but the real reason is that the Japanese are in desperate straits around Chinchow.

The Chinese Red Army captured a week ago last Sunday the important provincial city of Tungshan, in Southern Hupeh Province, according to a belated Hankow dispatch to the New York Times. The dispatch admits that news of the capture of Tungshan was suppressed for several days. The Chinese Red Army is within 20 miles of Hankow, according to latest reports. On Saturday it occupied the town of Kwangpei. It is now advancing on Shekow, a town ten miles from Hankow, which is strongly occupied by Nanking troops. All foreign missionaries in the district have been ordered into Hankow by the imperialist powers.

Red Partisans Punish Japanese in Manchuria.

Monday, the heroic Red partisan troops operating in Manchuria defeated a large force of Japanese at Chinski, killing four officers, including the regimental commander, Lieut. Colonel Gento Koga. (Continued on last Page)

Coal Operators Try to Break Strike by Company Court Thugs

Prosecutor Refuses to Free Jailed Union Organizer On Bail.

Food, Funds, Clothing for Striking Miners Must Be Answer of Toiling Farmers and Workers.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11. — An example of the extreme suppression to which the Kentucky coal operators are resorting in a desperate effort to break the strike which is now spreading is shown in the arrest of Harvey Collette, Brush Creek section strike organizer. When friends offered to put up the \$2,000 bail set for the release of Collette, the court refused to accept it. Friends then asked: "Suppose we bring \$10,000?" The prosecutor replied: "No matter how much you bring we are going to keep him."

Two hundred and fifty strikers picketed Kettle Island this morning and pulled out ten more men. Twenty armed deputies pierced the picket line and escorted 60 strike-breakers into the mine.

A. J. Patrick is in jail here. The Victor Mining Co. swore out a warrant for his arrest to be held on peace bond. He was arrested Friday but no hearing was held and no amount of bond stated.

The strike executive committee met Friday and planned nine section strike conferences for Saturday and Sunday on over 20 miles of strike front to consolidate the strike of the Kentucky-Tennessee miners and to elect section strike committee and form departments. Marches are planned to Kettle Island, Bell County and Pruden, Tenn., sections. Six mobilization mass meetings were held today.

10 YEAR PROGRAM PREPARED BY U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT

HUNGER GOVT IS SPENDING HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS FOR WAR PREPARATIONS

Thru the introduction of a bill providing for long time naval construction by Representative Vinson of Georgia, the Hoover Hunger government is building out its naval armaments for the next imperialist war and for the attack on the Soviet Union. Despite the attempts to conceal it the bill is admittedly the program of the Hoover government.

Secretary Adams of the navy admitted before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 5 that Vinson had come to him to consult about the bill. When asked directly if the bill was the program of the U. S. Navy Adams said that it was "not in an official sense." "Unofficially" then this is the preparation for the attack on the Soviet Union.

The next day, January 6, Adams tried to change his testimony of the day before.

"I want to assure you," he said, "that this bill as submitted by Mr. Vinson, does in no way commit the President. It was not prepared by me or sponsored by me. It is Mr. Vinson's bill, submitted by him to the congress. There is every intention to stand by the President. I resent that there is any disloyalty to the chief executive and assure the committee that the bill has not been sponsored by the Navy Department."

His further testimony revealed, however, in addition to the fact that the navy was behind the bill, as he had testified on the previous day, that he appeared and testified with the direct knowledge of Hoover.

"I want to assure this committee that I am absolutely loyal to the President," he said. "I know of no difference between what I have testified before this committee which has placed me in any sense disloyal to my chief. I have only said what I have said previously at the London conference. I am here with the knowledge of the President."

The bill provides for a ten year program of naval building. Representative Britten, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee "ex-officio," said:

"The bill provides for a ten year program of naval building. Representative Britten, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee "ex-officio," said:

At the Balkin mine of the Southern Mining Co., 300 men walked out Friday, closing the mine 100 per cent. Mass picketing is strengthening the strike throughout the field.

The terror is increasing. The American Legion is distributing leaflets against the NMU strike leadership.

The "Spread the Strike" Conference has been postponed to January 24. Delegates from the present strike zone and from Tennessee, Alabama and the West Virginia fields are being elected.

The arrested comrades sent spirited, fighting greetings to the Central Strike Committee calling for mass picketing to spread the strike and called for militant demonstrations to answer the prevalent terrorism.

Pineville, Ky. — "Mr. J. M. Miller, you are hereby notified to give up possession of the house and place which you now live in, on or before January 8th, 1932 and not to tear down or take away any part of the house or fence which is the property of the Long Ridge Coal Company. This is authorized by the Long Ridge, John Owens Supt."

The operator's answer to the strike of the miners has begun. Crech, who looks like a benevolent old Kentucky colonel has handed a man and woman with eight children, an eviction notice. He threatens to evict every man who strikes. Kettle Island, Elcomb, Liberty—all over the field, the operators have answered with a vicious weapon—evicting the miners from the only homes they have known—using the force of the law to run them off of the camp, because the miner has dared to say he would starve no longer. At Elcomb eight families have received three-day notices.

The other day in a pouring rain a family of seven was evicted. This added cruelty was to say to the miners "the operator is boss—he'll tell you what to do. And he tells you you can't join the National Miner's Union."

(Continued on Page Two)

DENY JOBLESS FREE WATER

ORGANIZATION WILL MAKE IT "CONSTITUTIONAL"

The city council of Great Falls, Montana, under all kinds of legal excuses has refused to let the unemployed and destitute families of the city have free water. The city council adopted a report of its judiciary committee on January 4 while stated that "we are of the opinion that the power of cities and towns to provide for such persons is limited in its exercise to those necessitous occasions when the several counties are unable, through lack of funds, or willfully fail to provide for such persons."

This very same state constitution is used by the city council and all other legislative bodies to give special privileges to the capitalist class whenever they ask for it. When the unemployed workers and their families who cannot pay their water bills ask for free water the "judicial" committee of the city council can find that it is "unconstitutional" and passes the buck for the relief of these workers' families back to the county.

500 JOBLESS REGISTERED IN DAY

This action was taken on the very day that the Hoover unemployed committee began "registering" the unemployed workers of Great Falls. On the first day over 500 workers were registered as unemployed. More men had to be taken into the registering outfit so that the great numbers of unemployed could answer the twenty questions that Hoover demands—not in order that the unemployed can get adequate relief but in order that the unemployed can be properly catalogued to receive whatever slims the relief agencies of Great Falls can scrape together from the crumbs of the rich and the "voluntary" donations of those workers who are still employed can be hijacked of.

The only way in which the unemployed workers of Great Falls can get free water is thru the formation of tenants leagues in the streets where they live and thru the formation of unemployed branches. If the unemployed workers are solidly organized free water for the unemployed will soon become "constitutional" and the city will be forced in addition to give relief from its treasury.

Ten Subs Sent In By North Dakota Farmer For One Week's Work

Sanish, North Dakota, Jan. 7. — Enclosed find seven subs, which makes ten this week. Did you receive the other three? Send me two subscription books. —P. J. B.

INCREASE IN FORECLOSURES IN 1931 ADMITTED BY GOV'T

Farmers Must Pay Interest on Mortgage Indebtedness of Nearly Nine Billions

The Department of Agriculture in a statement issued January 2, is forced to admit that the slight decline in the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the United States is a direct reflection of their misery. It is an indication of their succumbing that thousands of farmers have been crushed by the crisis and not that they have been relieved of a burden.

The farm mortgage debt in the United States is estimated at \$9,241,000,000 as of January 1, 1930, a decline of 2.4 per cent due to the peak of farm mortgage debt in 1928, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on the 1930 census and on reports from individual farm owners. This total compares with \$9,468,000,000 for 1928, \$9,360,000,000 for 1929 and \$7,857,000,000 for 1920.

DUE TO GREATER MISERY

The Bureau is forced to admit that the decrease in mortgage indebtedness has been due primarily to "foreclosure" of mortgaged farms and to scaling down of loans as a condition of renewal.

The decline has been due in other words to the fact that thousands of farmers have had their land taken away from them thru foreclosure and to the fact that the mortgage holders have forced the farmers to pay out of their

MINNESOTA DAIRY FARMERS FACING EVICTION FROM THEIR OWN HOMES

(By a Farmer's Daughter)
Wadena, Minn., Dec. 26. — The situation of the farmers in this locality as all over the United States and all other capitalist countries is growing from bad to worse.

Dairying is the main occupation here and I know from my own experience the farmers have a hard time making taxes.

If they have interest to pay (which most everyone does) it is just too bad for them.

When we first started milking cows, we milked four. Now we are milking twelve cows and not getting any more money.

My father first kept one hundred sheep; now he has three hundred and doesn't realize any more money.

So you can see we are just working for nothing. Just to make expenses.

The American farmer can take more punishment lying down than any other class on earth I believe. He just lets the parasites take all he produces in working from five o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night and then he gets a good bawling out from the banker if he cannot pay his bills.

They care not if you have clothing or shoes just so they get their money. If they don't, you go after putting in your best days trying to make a home. For whom? You may think at first it is for yourself but in the end you find they take your home.

If that isn't taking punishment lying down, I don't know the meaning of the phrase.

We are living in a land of plenty where a few feast and millions starve. We have created all the wealth and 90% of it is in the hands of 4% of the people. Now they refuse to give any aid to the unemployed workers and farmers, the geese that have laid the golden eggs for them.

Only by solidarity and good militant action can they get anything. They surely won't get anything lying down.

Some are afraid of the name "radical" which they think will be applied to them if they stand up for their rights. The word "radical" does not hurt. If it did several of us would be dead before now.

Only thru a militant organization, such as the U.F.L. can we accomplish what we demand.

Sixty-one Lenin Memorial Meetings Planned for Minn., Wisc. and Mich.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Sixty-one Lenin Memorial meetings will be held Jan. 21st thru Jan. 24th in Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, and upper Michigan, which will reach a greater number of workers and farmers than ever before. Thirty meetings will be held in Minnesota, six in Wisconsin, and 25 in upper Michigan.

Three mass meetings will be held in Minneapolis. North Side, Humboldt Hall, Jan. 21st, speaker, Walter Harjo; South Side, Danila Hall, Jan. 21st, speaker, Walter Wangerlin; Far North, Jan. 23rd, speaker, Wm. Schneiderman.

Two mass meetings will be held in Duluth: Camels Hall, Jan. 21st, speaker, Wm. Schneiderman; West Duluth, IOOF hall, Jan. 21st, speaker, Martin Kuusisto.

The St. Paul meeting will be held Jan. 21st at the German-American Hall, speakers Norman Bernick and N. Hurwitz. The Superior, Wisconsin, meeting will be on Jan. 21st at the Tower Hall, speaker, Oscar Gorgan. Hibbing, Minnesota, the iron ore capital of the Mesaba Range, will have a mass meeting on Jan. 21st, with Morris Karson as the main speaker. John Miller will speak at the Ironwood, Michigan, meeting. Chas. Karson will speak in Hancock, Mich.

Many new mining towns and farming communities will be held in Lenin Memorial meetings for the first time.

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CLEAN OUT THE COUNTY AGENT RACKET

Throughout the country the farmers are realizing in ever greater numbers that the county agent racket is only a means to mislead the farmers and a soft parasitic berth for some insolent agent of the implement trust and the bankers. Last week the farmers of Sheridan County, Montana, under the leadership of the United Farmers League, demanded that the County Agent be fired and the office abolished. On the same day the farmers of Goodhue county, Minnesota, who are organized into a taxpayers' association, demanded that the County Board of Supervisors fire the Goodhue County Agricultural Agent.

One of the farmers of Goodhue County expressed the horrible inconsistency between the tasks that the County Agent is supposed to perform and the actual situation that the farmers of the country are faced with as a result of the crisis. Henry Gerdes of Hay Creek Township pointed this out:

"The County Agent tries to tell me to raise more, bigger and better corn. The Farm Board tells me to plow down every other row. I have to pay taxes to support both of these inconsistencies."

This inconsistency is the inconsistency of farming under capitalism. For years and years the federal and state departments of agriculture have been telling the farmers about better seed and fertilizer, new methods of planting, new implements and machines—all in order to raise larger crops on the same piece of land. They have handed to the farmers, to a degree, the results of the scientific research in agriculture.

Even before the present crisis the greatest part of this scientific research and advice handed out in tons of leaflets, pamphlets and books was a mockery of the conditions of the farmers. The vast majority of them could not take advantage of this research, crushed as they were by the agricultural crisis which has lasted over a decade. Those who attempted it went into debt that much more.

The present crisis has shattered this capitalist research, has shown its brazen mockery.

As Henry Gerdes points out, while the county agent has told them how to raise more crops the Farm Board has told them to plow under every third row. The Federal Farm Board demands that the southern share croppers and small land owners cut their cotton acreage next year under the threat of having the huge supplies of the Farm Board dumped on the market.

The capitalist class thru its Farm Board tells the farmers that since millions are unemployed and hungry, since they have produced millions of bushels of wheat and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton that cannot be sold to the unemployed masses, they should cut their acreage. The Farm Board tells the farmers that the Hoover Hunger government has refused to give the millions of unemployed relief and that the farmers should therefore destroy their crops. The Farm Board tells the farmers that they should destroy the only cash crop they raise.

While there is this external inconsistency between the county agent and the Farm Board, they are in basic agreement—one with the other. Both

are intent upon keeping the farmer enslaved to the capitalist class and to its agriculture.

The capitalist class knows that if they can get the farmers to follow the advice of the county agent from one year to the next, if they can get the farmers to try out the schemes for increased production that the county agent offers, then the farmers will not organize, will not fight against the immediate cause of their misery—outrageous taxes and interest, high rail rates, foreclosure, sales for taxes and evictions.

The capitalist class keeps these county agents everlastingly at the task of misleading the farmers from one attempt to another to increase their income. While the conditions of the farmers become more desperate the county agents continue their task of keeping the farmers disorganized, or organized in some reactionary farm organization, which, as far as the farmers obtaining any relief is concerned, means keeping them disorganized.

The county agents are one of the staunchest supporters and advocates of the 4-H club work. In this work the same agents of the bankers try to mislead the children of the farmers just as they do the farmers themselves with their other activities. They try to interest farmers children, and succeed in large part, in the raising of chickens, calves, goats and other farm products. They try to make of the farmers' children the same slaves to the capitalist class, the bankers, the implement and fertilizer trust, and the railroads, as their fathers are. They want to bind on the farmers' children the same bonds of slavery and exploitation that is robbing their fathers of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. They want to prevent the farm youth from realizing that their place is with the militant advance guard of the farm masses, that their place is in the struggle against exploitation and robbery by the bankers.

This individual holding the job of County Agent is a direct tool of those who are interested in keeping the farmer in subjection and a source of wealth for the exploiters. These exploiters are interested in keeping the farmers paying hundreds of millions in interest and in taxes. It is they who rob the farmers thru high freight rates and thru market monopolies. The job of the County Agent is to keep the farmers trying everlastingly to make enough to meet this robber demand.

And the farmers either directly or indirectly are paying for this vicious parasite. The increased militancy of the farmers is being directed in hundreds of counties against paying for this parasitism any longer. While the farmers are destitute, the tax gatherers demand a yearly tribute to keep this parasite in good food, good clothes, and heavy mileage.

This parasite must be cleaned out of the county budget. The experience of the farmers of Sheridan County must be a lesson to all of us. The farmers of Sheridan County demand the elimination of the office of County Agent first, because he is an enemy of the farmers and secondly the five thousand dollars annually that goes to maintain his office could be spent to the advantage of the farmers and not in order to keep them enslaved. The experience of the farmers of Sheridan county with the County Agent in connection with the feed loans were told in our two last issues. All over the country similar experiences have been met with.

In the Soviet Union the spreading of increased scientific knowledge among the farm masses means increased benefits for the entire working population just as the benefits of Socialist progress in other industries go to all the workers. In the United States scientific knowledge, spread by the County Agents, is a means for further enslaving the masses of small and middle farmer. Under a system of capitalist exploitation scientific progress tends to benefit the exploiters. The lot of the masses under capitalism can only be improved by struggle, by class struggle, by the struggle of the small and middle farmers in solidarity with the city workers, against the robbers of all the toiling masses. In the struggle of the farm masses against this exploitation the county agent racket, as against all exploitation and oppression by the capitalist class, their militant leader is the United Farmers League.

While the lot of the masses can be improved by forcing relief from the capitalist class, there is no security of existence for any of the toiling masses under capitalism. For capitalism itself means crises and chaos, means exploitation and robbery, means war on the masses and imperialist war.

Only under a workers and farmers government can the masses be assured of life. Only in a society organized and run by the masses can they benefit from scientific progress.

And without benefit of stool-pigeon County Agents!

"Independent Farmer" Transformed Into Tenantry

By H. PURO

The rapid transformation of the former "independent farmer" into tenantry is taking place as the agrarian crisis deepens in conjunction with general economic crisis of American capitalism. Even the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is compelled to admit this fact in publishing the results of its nationwide survey.

The figures of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics reveal that forced sales of farms through financial default rose to 26.1 farms per 1000, compared with 20.8 in 1929-30. At the same time there was a marked decrease in voluntary sales of farms and an increase in the demand for farms to rent.

This means that 26.1 farms out of every thousand went through foreclosure, tax sale, sale in bankruptcy or other loss of ownership. It should be understood that these figures include only those cases where the sheriff has actually conducted the forced sale. In addition to these, the so-called "voluntary" sales are actually, in a majority of cases, forced sales. That is, a farmer whose position has become increasingly impossible, is compelled to dispose of his property whenever he succeeds in finding a buyer.

But even taking into account

these so-called "voluntary" forced sales, we do not get full figures on the process of this transformation of independent farmers into tenantry. For we know that tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of farmers are allowed to stay on their farms just because the creditors of these farmers find that due to the declining value of farms, they are not able to realize enough money by forced sales. In many of these cases, farmers are allowed to remain and the creditors try to get whatever they can from the farmers.

This driving of the independent farmers from their lands is accomplished by the increasing robbery of the toiling farmers by the bankers, railroad companies, implement companies; in the form of usurious rents; high interest rates on loans; exorbitant railroad freights; high prices to farmers for the commodities they have to buy; manipulating the prices of farmers' products; added tax burdens imposed on the shoulders of the toiling farmers by the County, State and Federal Government.

What shall the farmers do in this situation? Capitalism is forcing them, together with the workers, to carry the whole burden of the economic crisis.

For years the American farmers have appealed for assistance from

state and federal governments thru capitalist politicians who have promised to take up their grievances in the legislatures and in Congress. But their appeals and demands have been turned down every time, while the government has refunded billions of dollars in back tax payments to the big bankers and industrialists and has been busy increasing the railroad rates, giving hundreds of millions of dollars to the bankers in order to enable them to tighten their hold upon the toiling farmers in the form of loans. And while the taxes of big bankers, corporations and rich landowners have been continually lowered, the taxes of the toiling farmers have gone constantly upward.

Nothing else can be expected from the capitalist government. It is the government that always guards the interests of the capitalist class. It is the government that does everything to assist the capitalist class to rob and oppress the toiling masses of workers and farmers.

The only course for the toiling farmers is to organize themselves to fight and struggle against this robbery and oppression. By organizing into the United Farmers League, which is a fighting organization of toiling farmers, the toilers of the land can put up a

War Preparations of Imperialists Scored By Conference of UFL

Resolution Adopted Against War Preparations at the
St. Louis Conference of the United Farmers
League Held December 20, 1931

The capitalist nations of the world, led by United States imperialism, are arming themselves for another world war. The rivalries between the imperialist powers, the United States, England, Japan and France, are leading to another slaughter of the working class in the interests of the profits of the ruling class. All hypocritical talk about disarmament and peace cannot cover up the fact that the danger of war threatens the workers of the world.

This danger is especially directed against the workers Soviet Republic, which has earned the undying hatred of the capitalist class and has won the devotion of the oppressed workers everywhere.

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria is only the latest move in the attempt of the imperialist nations to establish a united front and encircle the Soviet Union preparatory to an armed attack. The Japanese imperialists, with the support of the United States and France, have seized Manchuria and are now moving against the

Soviet Union. The aim of the Wall Street rulers is to divide China and destroy the workers Soviet Republic. The capitalist propaganda machine has opened a new campaign against the Soviet Union to prepare for this plan being carried out.

We farmers declare we will not support another imperialist war. The workers thruout the world must be rallied to defeat the war plots of the imperialists. We pledge ourselves to defend the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland from attack.

Support the Chinese workers and peasants struggle for a Soviet China!

Drive the imperialist bandits out of China and all other colonies! Demand the withdrawal of all troops and warships from Nicaragua!

Complete and unconditional independence for the Philippines! Down with imperialist war preparations!

Not one cent for armaments! All War funds for the unemployed, and poverty stricken farmers!

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OFFER MINNESOTA FARMERS SYMPATHY

Farmers of St. Louis County Will Answer Mockery by
Mass Organization Under UFL Leadership

By RUDOLPH HARJU
National Secretary, United Farmers League.

Driven by the force of the acute capitalist breakdown and particularly by the deepening agricultural crisis, the poverty-ridden farmers of St. Louis county, Minnesota, staged a farmers hunger march to the county seat at Duluth September 21 last, under the leadership of the United Farmers League and through their elected delegates presented certain specific demands for relief. Over 1,200 farmers participated in the march and they were received by a militant reception demonstration of over 4,500 workers on the Court House Square. The board of county commissioners at that time received the delegation and arrangements were made to hold a joint conference the following Wednesday, where the demands were to be gone over point by point. This was done and the board of commissioners "promised" to act upon the demands and to report their decisions to the county secretary of the United Farmers League.

Commissioners Let Demands Lie Over Three Months. Now after almost three and a half months had passed the St. Louis county United Farmers League delegate conference passed a resolution condemning the commissioners for their inaction and elected a committee to go to the county board meeting. This was done. The committee insisted upon an answer regarding the demands presented last Sept. 21st. And now the county board of commissioners have been forced out of their silence. The county board has offered "sympathy" instead of relief. The day after the United Farmers League delegation had been at the board meeting for the third time the local capitalist press had this to say:

"The board this morning adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with unemployed farmers and workers of St. Louis county, which action followed hearing on a petition presented by the United Farmers League. The board pointed out that it was limited in its powers but that it would do all that is possible to aid farmers and workers."

It took almost three and a half months for the St. Louis county board of commissioners to pass a resolution "expressing sympathy" to the poverty-ridden farmers. They think that by offering sympathy they are able to quench the

powerful mass struggle against foreclosures, evictions, against tax burdens, for immediate relief and for confiscation of land of the big landowners. While the robbery of the capitalist class cannot be stopped under the capitalist system, we have witnessed in many cases that through organization and mass struggle, the toiling farmers have been able to prevent, at least temporarily, sheriff's sales and evictions, they have also compelled officials to halt tax collections and to give temporary relief to destitute farmers.

But the organization and struggle of the toiling farmers for their immediate demands has a greater value in that through these struggles they will gain valuable experience and strength which will prepare them, in alliance with the workers, to prepare for the final struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system of robbery and exploitation and replace it by the workers and farmers government.

hunger of the thousands of St. Louis county poor farmers. Answer of Farmers Is Organization.

The St. Louis County United Farmers League has had no illusions about the benevolence of the corrupt county officials. And for that reason a persistent organizational campaign has been carried on since the Sept. 21st mass demonstration.

But now after the county board has offered an "expression of sympathy," which is nothing more than a slap in the face of the poor farmers of St. Louis county, every ounce of energy must be put to organization work. The answer of "sympathy" of the county board to the specific demands for tax exemption, stoppage of mortgage foreclosures and evictions, demand for cash relief for the needy, must be a clarion call to action for every St. Louis county small farmer. Our answer to the county "sympathies" must be increased militant activity.

Thousands of St. Louis county small farmers must be rallied around the program of struggle of the United Farmers League. It is only through the mass pressure of the poverty-ridden farmers in alliance with the city workers that the capitalist politicians can be made to understand that the farmers mean business when they ask for relief and that they need something more substantial than mere "sympathy."

Build the United Farmers League. The St. Louis County United Farmers League must not fall back on the responsibilities that rests on its shoulders. It must prove to the small farmers thru persistent organizational activity that the United Farmers League is the only organization that fights for their interests. It must spare no efforts to rally thousands of farmers to fight in organized fashion for their class interests against those who exploit and swindle them. The St. Louis County United Farmers League must show by its determination and militancy that it is capable of leading the small farmers in their struggles for relief. Our organization now has an excellent opportunity to show its desire to lead the struggles of the exploited of the countryside.

The United Farmers League St. Louis county conference laid out a program of action on the basis of struggle. The decisions must be carried out in every detail. Otherwise we shall not be able to take advantage of the opportunities to build our organization. Particularly the decision to penetrate into every township in the county must be carried out. If that is done the next time when the United Farmers League delegation will "visit" the county board of commissioners, we will be able to have many thousands of farmers backing our demands instead of 1,200 as we had last September.

Reach Farm Masses Thru the Producers News. The next few months must be months of intense organizational activity. And in connection with this must go the widest possible distribution of the Producers News. The Producers News must be made the means through which we shall be able to reach the farm masses. Too much emphasis cannot be put on this phase of our work. Last September we were able to mobilize 1,200 farmers to participate in the hunger march without any means of publicity to speak of, so now since we have our weekly paper we should be able to

Lenin Memorial Meets Planned By UFL Locals

Superior, Wis., Jan. 7.—According to the reports received at the central office of the United Farmers League hundreds of poverty-ridden farmers will participate in the Lenin Memorial meetings that will be held Jan. 21st throughout the country. In upper Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, scores of Lenin Memorial meetings will be held.

In almost every community where the United Farmers League has organizations, Lenin Memorial meetings will be held January 21st to commemorate the death anniversary of Comrade Lenin, one of the great working class leaders. It was under the leadership of Comrade Lenin the Bolshevik party of Russia was able to lead the workers and peasants successfully through the October Revolution and establish the first workers' and farmers' Government in the history of mankind. So it is no accident that the militant farmers are participating in the Lenin memorial meetings with the proletariat of the cities.

The Lenin Memorial meetings are being organized by the Communist Party and the United Farmers League as well as other mass organizations are participating in the organization of these meetings.

KENTUCKY

(Continued from Front Page)

The miners are refusing to give up their homes in many cases. In many other neighbors have told constables "We want you evict good union people." But the operators have been successful with running out of Lenora, three men, for organizing the union. The operators are lining up their forces, using every means to force the miners back into the mines and back into slavery.

At Cary they have evicted militancy. But the miners have not been stopped. There can be no answer but strike, when working means receiving, like Mat Prague at Cary, one cent after a month's work. He earned \$40.91 and the company charged \$40.90 against him. One cent for a month's work! The miners all over Kentucky and Tennessee have answered: STRIKE, STRIKE, STRIKE. Until we win our demands in spite of evictions and other attacks of the operators.

The working class must not allow the miners to face the attacks of the bosses against their strike with only their militancy. Food, funds, clothing must be sent at once. This must be the answer of the workers and farmers outside Kentucky and Tennessee to the attacks against their fellow miners by the operators. Fill in the eaves the warehouse at 145 Pine Street, Pineville, Kentucky.

SUPPORT! STRENGTHEN THE MINERS' STRIKE!

10 YEAR

(Continued from Front Page)

pressed opposition" to the bill. Not because he was opposed to the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union or to the huge amounts that the capitalist class is spending on war preparations, but because the "psychology of such a bill is not good at this time."

He opposed the bill because it revealed to the American workers and farmers that the capitalist class which refuses to give them one cent for relief has millions to spend on war. Britten favored pushing the naval program on a one year basis because the sum of money which the toiling masses would hear about would be about one tenth of that involved in the ten year program.

"I think the country would be for a one-year program or for one-tenth of the 10-year program contemplated in the bill," Mr. Britten stated, adding that in his opinion the committee can more readily agree on a one-year program than on a 10-year program."

While they refuse to give one cent to the unemployed workers and the destitute farmers the capitalist class is spending nearly \$700,000,000 for war preparations during the coming year.

Demand that these funds be turned over to the unemployed workers and destitute farmers as relief. Demonstrate on February 4th for unemployment insurance and against the Hoover Hunger and war program.

do many times better. But we can do that only by spreading our paper to the fullest possible extent. Especially at this time must the Producers News be made a mass paper for the St. Louis county farmers who are ready and willing to struggle for their rights under the leadership of our organization.

The St. Louis County United Farmers League appreciates the full significance of the situation and will accordingly intensify its activity by developing local struggles arising out of demands submitted to the county board, by en-

Hideous Torture of Negro Workers on Southern Levees

War Department Denial Is Admission that Charges of
Horrible Conditions are True

The war department, acting thru Major General Lytle Brown, the chief of engineer, which department is directly responsible for the hideous oppression of negro workers on the Mississippi levees has issued a statement denying the charges of brutality and robbery made. This statement, however, is only an evasion and behind it we can see the admission of the war department that the charges made are true. We print below the complete summary of the charges made by the American Federation of Labor. The charges were brought by the A. F. of L. not in order to change these terrible conditions but in order to give the war department a chance to deny the conditions which had become widely known in the south.

The charges follow:
"Conditions at Lake Providence, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana Area—Prices charged at the commissary operated by Sternberg projects are as follows: 12-lb sack flour 55 cents; 24-lb sack of flour 90 cents; salmon per small can 20 cents; peaches, common, per can, 30 cents; cheap overalls, per pair \$2.50 (same were on sale same day in private stores at \$1.18), and boiling pork, 35 cents per pound.

"Employees are either compelled to buy in these commissaries, or lose their jobs. Dozens of the employees state that it is common occurrence for additional charges to be added to their bills and that their protests are disregarded and in no instance are these amounts corrected on their accounts.

"The employees generally refer to these commissaries as 'robberies' when among themselves. "Present employees who were employed by the government three years ago state they received \$3.50 pr day for common labor and worked eight hours per day.

"Wages today on the Sternberg contracts range from \$1.25 to \$2 for a 12 hour day minimum for common labor, but in some instances only a part of the amount due is paid. Such instances are where Sternberg subcontractors fail to pay their labor at the time of their discharge in full, but were paid at from 25 to 50 per cent of their wages, notwithstanding that many of them were receiving only \$1.25 for a 12-hour day.

"Sam Brown, laborer at \$1.25 a day for Sternberg's sub-contractor was required to work a full month including Sundays for 12 hours each day. Wages due him was \$26.30 plus \$4.95, or a total of \$31.25 and was paid only \$8 as his month's wages.

"Ross Stephenson worked at common labor for \$1.25 per day for 12 hours per day and received \$10 for his month's wages. Lewis Worly worked as foreman of a gang at \$1.50 per day for one month at 12 hours per day and received \$10.

Dan Green with five in family to support worked 12 hours per day for one month and received \$9. Wesley Wilson worked one month at \$1.25 per day for 12 hours each day and received \$10 for his wages. These cases are taken at random and many others could be listed where men were not paid although their services were satisfactory in every respect.

"Garland Maxwell was injured in the performance of his duties while assisting in drilling holes in an angle iron when a portion of the iron fell on his foot and caused injuries that laid him up for four weeks, helpless and without any wages or compensation whatsoever, although no charges of negligence were lodged against him. He was employed directly by the Sternberg firm. He was returned to work after his recovery and when he asked for an increase in salary or restoration of his wages he was arbitrarily discharged and has not yet received the wages due him.

"Lewis Steele, driver of a cat-erpillar tractor at Forrest Jones' contractor's camp was discharged and a full month's pay, plus his held back weekly pay, was withheld from him and given nothing for his services on the ground that he burned a band on the machine he was operating, although he states that he had informed the foreman of the necessity of repairs and greasing. He was told to go ahead and run her anyway. He was working seven days per week at \$2 per day for 12 hours each day.

"Ed Williams on the Sternberg job was discharged and not paid a cent. He was told that the reason he was not paid any of the wages due him was because he quit.

"Johnny Young worked for Grady Wiley, subcontractor for Sternberg, contractor, and had his arm broken by a stump puller thru no negligence of his own, and he was not even paid anything for his injury and was not even paid the

wages due him. He had worked 14½ days at \$1.25 per day for 12 hours each day and only was paid \$6 for all of his work.

"West Gray, near Valley Park, paid all the men at the rate of \$1 per day for minimum of 12 hours. Information conveyed to us leads us to believe that at least 10 men were unmercifully beaten in Roach's camp near Greenville, Mississippi, and run off their jobs without any part of the pay paid due them. Seymour Richardson was badly beaten up by foremen on the Roach job and carried to a doctor. He never received his pay.

"E. C. Dye only paid Moses Hughes \$2.50 per day on government work in Bolivar county, Miss., and he was required to work from 12 to 14 hours per day. He states that the men are generally cursed on the job. According to our information from the men themselves, the government is now working men 12 hours per day and longer in the first contract work north of Greenville. This is a government job.

"On the major portion of the river projects in the Greenville area the contractors establish commissaries, where the employees are compelled to purchase a minimum of \$4.50 per week out of their meager wages. If they are not married they are charged \$3 per week for a cook. They are charged exorbitant prices for their goods and if their accounts are disputed they are taken out and whipped. Five cents per day is charged for ice water used on the job during warm weather. The women are flogged if they do not have the meals of their men folk on the works at meal time, according to witnesses. Women have been beaten because they disputed commissary accounts according to testimony of other witnesses.

Some sample prices of commissary prices in the Greenville area are: Four pounds of lard 75 cents; 12-lb sack of flour 75 cents; dry salt pork 20 cents per pound and sugar two pounds for 25 cents.

"One was refused his pay because an old axle broke on a tractor which he was driving 12 hours per day for \$1.25. He was told that he would be charged with the axle. One man received 75 cents a day for 12 hours toll and also was to receive 75 cents a day for the use of his mule, but was not even paid for the mule.

"A mechanic of 25 years' experience is paid only \$2 per day for keeping up a large fleet of tractors and never gets out of that due him. A tractor turned over to one man and he was severely injured internally but he was discharged without any damages or even his pay.

This is the Hoover Hunger government. This is the war department of Wall Street robbing workers of their miserable wages, beating and cursing them if they even dispute the treatment and robbery to which they are subjected, flogging women because they argue over the exorbitant prices charged at the "robberies" owned by the government contractors.

Major General Brown, chief of the engineers, openly stated that "no general action" will be taken because "no general misconduct" exists. He then states that specific cases will be taken up. This means that no cases will be taken up.

"I find that there is no evidence whatever to show that any violence has been offered to any man by contractors or contractor's agents. The labor is working at its own free will and is under no compulsion as to labor or place of living. In some cases labor is compelled to purchase from contractor's commissary as a condition of employment. The wages of common labor are in some cases relatively low. The hours of labor in isolated cases are unreasonably long.

WILL CORRECT SPECIFIC CASES

"Since no general misconduct is developed by this investigation no general action will be taken. "In certain specific cases I regard the hours of work as unreasonably long. I will direct that they be shortened except in cases of grave emergency.

"I consider it improper for contractors to dispose of substandard or supplies in their commissaries by means of forced sales to labor, and will direct that all such cases be terminated at once. "Specific action will be taken to correct specific cases of wrongdoing whenever they are discovered. I have ample power to do this."

The United States war department which is pushing all of its preparations for the attack on the workers of the Soviet Union, and the workers of the Soviet Union, and the treatment of the destitute negro workers on the levees unless the workers on the levees unless the workers themselves forces the bloody war machine to change the working conditions.

BUILD THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IN THE NORTHWEST—THE PRODUCERS NEWS.

Local Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bromberg of Scobey spent Christmas vacation visiting at Plentywood and Reservoir. They returned to their home at Scobey via passenger on Monday.

Lyle Strong and "Swede" Johnson have shot a few coyotes from their plane during the holidays. They say it is quite a sport to "pot" them from the plane.

Walter Erickson of Westby was a business visitor in town Monday.

Ed Hanna of Raymond was a Plentywood caller Monday.

The thaw Monday ended in the form of a severe blizzard on Tuesday and Wednesday. Reports from the western part of the state indicate a high wind in some places, doing severe damage to buildings. The weather bureau at Denver reports the lowest barometer reading ever recorded there. Thursday the sun came out clear with sharp freezing temperature.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bennett were weekend guests at the home of Ed Bennett in Scobey.

Don't forget the YCL meeting and big dance afterwards at the Temple Friday at 8:00 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTES

LUTHERAN CHURCH
O. M. Simundson, Pastor

Sunday, Jan. 17
Services in Antelope at 11 A. M. and at Dooley at 2:30 P. M. The Plentywood League will meet next Sunday evening at 7 P. M. Everyone is invited to this program.

Sunday, Jan. 24th
Communion services at Plentywood at 11 A. M. Communicants will meet 10:45 for the confessional service. Services at Raymond at 2:30 P. M.

The L. D. R. will meet at the Stenholm home on Tuesday, Jan. 19th. Choir practice every Thursday evening.

FIRST CONG. CHURCH
Gale A. Anderson, Pastor.

Sunday
Church school for all ages, 10:00 a. m. Morning worship service, 11:00 a. m. Four Square meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday
Intermediate choir practice, 4:00 p. m. Ordination service, 8 p. m.

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

United Farmers League Meeting At McElroy

A meeting of the United Farmers League will be held at McElroy January 30th, at 8:00 o'clock P. M. Program and lunch. Please bring cake and sandwiches for lunch. All are welcome.

O. M. LUTNES, Secy.

Want Ads

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

MAN WANTED—A nearby Watkins route is now open for a good reliable man with car. Permanent connection and a real future. No capital or previous selling experience necessary. I pay postage on mail orders. Henry Norby, Homestead, Mont. (41-28)

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS

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Practice in all Courts
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EMBALMERS UNDERTAKERS
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Sheridan County Student's Enroll In N. Mont. College

Enrollment in Northern Montana College established a new record at the opening of the winter quarter. 213 students have enrolled, showing an increase in total enrollment of 39 percent over the winter quarter of last year. Three students of former years have re-registered, Helen Mills of Big Sandy, William Wallinder of Havre, and Isabelle Hanson of Turner. Twenty-three new students began their college work at the opening of the winter quarter. Among those from this section are Mary Eaton, Dooley; Clair Johnson, Leo Lund, Tula Lund and Gladys Peterson, Outlook; Elsie Stomsvik, Richland; Laura Holyk, Scobey.

Outlook Young Lady Bride In Minneapolis

Word was received in Plentywood the first of this week of the marriage of Miss Ruth Olson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Olson, prominent farmers of the south Outlook country, to Mr. Sidney A. Wallin, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wallin of 2221 30 Ave. South, Minneapolis, on December 30th, 1931.

The bride is well known both in the Outlook and Plentywood communities, where she has gained a large number of friends by her pleasing personality. She came to Sheridan county in 1910 and has resided since that time with her parents south of Outlook. While we are not acquainted with the groom, we will rely on Ruth's excellent judgment that she has chosen a husband of sterling quality.

The happy young couple will make their home at Excelsior, Minn., where the well wishes of a host of friends go with them for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Henry Karstens Died Monday, Pneumonia

Henry Karsten, pioneer of the Plentywood country, died January 11, 1932 at the Sheridan Memorial hospital. He had been sick for only a week with pneumonia when he suddenly took a turn for the worse. He leaves and wife and two children: William, 10; Leo, 6; and two sisters, Mrs. John Dietrich of Clear Lake, Minn., and Mrs. Frank Dietrich of Plentywood; also two step-brothers: Fred and Edward Abeling of Cashmore, Wash.

A son William had just recovered from a bad case of pneumonia at the local hospital and Leo is there at the present time convalescing after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Karsten was 21 years of age when he first came to Plentywood in 1907. He homesteaded about eight miles northwest of this city and has resided there ever since. He has many friends in this community who sympathize deeply with his grief-stricken wife and family in their bereavement.

Funeral services will be held at the Lutheran church Friday at two o'clock, Rev. Simundson officiating. The Fulkerson-Nelson Mortuary will supervise the funeral services.

Faster Cars Coming

Within ten years streamlined cars of much higher speed will make present highways obsolete. Super highways with multiple traffic lanes will take their place. This prediction is made by Joseph Ledwinka, automobile designer and authority on streamlining, who says that touring speeds of 70 miles an hour will be common.

"The modern automobile is a cumbersome thing," Ledwinka asserts. "Its exposed surfaces offer maximum resistance to the wind. Streamlining will cut down much of this resistance, and the car of the future will glide along the road unhampered by wind or by the vacuum which now attacks the rear of the car and retards its progress."

HANDS OFF THE CHINESE MASSES!

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

Call or Address

G. G. POWELL

Plentywood Montana

Call or Address

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Plentywood Montana

COUNTY AGENT'S MOUTHPIECE SHUDDERS

By HANS RASMUSSEN

In order to boost the County Agent, the Plentywood Herald prints parts of his yearly report, sent by him to some higher-up leader in Bozeman.

The Herald has practically no circulation. Its entire mailing list you could use when you are all by yourself and still be looking for more paper to finish the job with. Were it not for the county agent, the Herald would be a thing of the past. It is the county agent who keeps the Herald from being a thing of the past.

The farmers of Sheridan county have circulated petitions, have demonstrated and demanded, that the Commissioners get rid of the county agent, claiming he is not doing the farmers any good, but is doing them a lot of harm. And here comes the Herald and tells us what a wonderful man we have, and we did not know it. The Herald is read by only a few mainstreeters so we will help it along by telling the farmers what the county agent did for them, according to his own report.

During the month of July and August he handled 700 feed loans. During October and November, he handled over 1,000 feed loans. Up to November 30th, more than 800 applications were approved.

He started three gypsum demonstration plots on the Big Muddy flat. He saw to it that many thousands of trees were planted last spring and some of them lived.

He mixed gopher poison and sold it at cost. More land was covered and more gophers killed than ever before.

He tested three flocks of poultry for bacillary white diarrhoea. He conducted the building of several poultry houses.

He expanded the acreage of Bison 300%.

He saw to it that 40 carloads of hay, 66 carloads of grain and 12 carloads of cottonseed cake were shipped into the county.

He visited 638 farms and entertained 2634 people in his office, besides using his telephone 435 times.

He sent out 1,000 letters and 1,188 bulletins besides 14 forms of circular letters.

He improved the 4-H Club as never before. Did so many other things.

On December 8th, the commissioners met. The county was in the hole. Instead of reducing expenses they had increased them, had hired more help, kept on issuing more warrants, worthless paper when there is no money to back it up with, and there was no money. So they started advertising, wanted somebody to buy funding bonds—seventy-nine thousand dollars worth of them—so they could cash the bum warrants they had issued for that amount.

On December 8th they met to find out who had given the lowest bid—and there was not a bid. Nobody was interested in Sheridan county funding bonds. Nobody wanted them at any price. There they sat: the whole Sheridan county "business administration," elected by mainstreet. They were stuck: their way of doing business had only been approved by some local saps, the rest of the world had given them the cold shoulder and left them with an armful of warrants—\$79,000 worth of them that nobody would buy.

Going back a few years is interesting. After the farmers started their own paper there was a time when the farmers could elect every county officer, but never at any time did they have full control of the county board. At the time the farmers took over the administration, county funds were also low and outstanding warrants were many. But somehow these farmers managed to bring all funds back on a cash basis before they were kicked out.

At that time the county treasury was robbed of \$106,000 in cash and papers. It was no loss to the county: it was all insured and after years of delay was all paid back to the county with 8% interest. The capitalist papers all blamed it on to the farmers' administration. Others hinted at Joe Dolin and Frank French, the present chairman of the county board. Who did it was never found out. Robbing the county treasury was a paying job in those days. Today a person could not get enough out of it to pay for gas to get away on.

After having been appointed as county commissioner for a couple of years, Frank French was elected for the same position five years ago. At that time, the road and bridge fund was \$16,000 to the good. The county surveyor at that time had done his best and had in four years pulled the fund out of the \$40,000 hole it was in. He had also told the people not to vote for Frank French.

As soon as Frank French had been elected for the next six years.

good deeds it just makes your head swim to read about.

After finding out what this man had done for his country, the Extension department of the State of Montana writes back to him and says: "You are certainly to be congratulated upon the completion of so much work."

After spreading himself over this report, the editor of The Herald comes out with an editorial bragging up the County Agent and says: "There are more farmers requiring his individual services than any other agent. . . . Mr. Ferguson is a friend of the farmers. . . . The farmers know what he tells them can be depended upon. . . . He was the go-between for the farmers and Uncle Sam. . . . We shudder to think what would happen in this county if we were deprived of our county agent. . . ."

It is awful, it just creeps up and down Olson's spine when he thinks of it, the shudders.

Mr. Herald's editor was there when the farmers from all over the county held their meeting with the county commissioners, demanding that the county agent be fired at once. He was there taking notes all the time. He saw how the farmers made fools out of the few commissioners and mainstreeters who protected the county agent to be an enemy to the farmer and nothing but a mainstreet stool-pigeon, and not one word about it did he get into the little rag he calls a "newspaper."

It might interest the people at Bozeman to know the county agent marks down in his little book every time the telephone rings and how many times the janitor visits his office, but the farmers of Sheridan county are getting tired of paying for all this foolishness. They never saw the trees he planted nor his gypsum plants. They want him fired.

If the county agent's farming knowledge is so superior to the rest of the farmers he should be able to make a good living farming and the farmers of Sheridan county are willing to turn him over to him, free of charge, all the land he wants to use and let him hop to it. But a county agent is nothing but a political scheme and a fake, and the farmers are getting wise to it. You never yet saw a county agent who could make a living farming.

OUR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

By HANS RASMUSSEN

The Commissioners' Proceedings printed in the last issue of the Producers News gives a lot of food for thought.

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As soon as Frank French had been elected for the next six years.

good deeds it just makes your head swim to read about.

After finding out what this man had done for his country, the Extension department of the State of Montana writes back to him and says: "You are certainly to be congratulated upon the completion of so much work."

After spreading himself over this report, the editor of The Herald comes out with an editorial bragging up the County Agent and says: "There are more farmers requiring his individual services than any other agent. . . . Mr. Ferguson is a friend of the farmers. . . . The farmers know what he tells them can be depended upon. . . . He was the go-between for the farmers and Uncle Sam. . . . We shudder to think what would happen in this county if we were deprived of our county agent. . . ."

It is awful, it just creeps up and down Olson's spine when he thinks of it, the shudders.

Mr. Herald's editor was there when the farmers from all over the county held their meeting with the county commissioners, demanding that the county agent be fired at once. He was there taking notes all the time. He saw how the farmers made fools out of the few commissioners and mainstreeters who protected the county agent to be an enemy to the farmer and nothing but a mainstreet stool-pigeon, and not one word about it did he get into the little rag he calls a "newspaper."

It might interest the people at Bozeman to know the county agent marks down in his little book every time the telephone rings and how many times the janitor visits his office, but the farmers of Sheridan county are getting tired of paying for all this foolishness. They never saw the trees he planted nor his gypsum plants. They want him fired.

If the county agent's farming knowledge is so superior to the rest of the farmers he should be able to make a good living farming and the farmers of Sheridan county are willing to turn him over to him, free of charge, all the land he wants to use and let him hop to it. But a county agent is nothing but a political scheme and a fake, and the farmers are getting wise to it. You never yet saw a county agent who could make a living farming.

On December 8th, the commissioners met. The county was in the hole. Instead of reducing expenses they had increased them, had hired more help, kept on issuing more warrants, worthless paper when there is no money to back it up with, and there was no money. So they started advertising, wanted somebody to buy funding bonds—seventy-nine thousand dollars worth of them—so they could cash the bum warrants they had issued for that amount.

On December 8th they met to find out who had given the lowest bid—and there was not a bid. Nobody was interested in Sheridan county funding bonds. Nobody wanted them at any price. There they sat: the whole Sheridan county "business administration," elected by mainstreet. They were stuck: their way of doing business had only been approved by some local saps, the rest of the world had given them the cold shoulder and left them with an armful of warrants—\$79,000 worth of them that nobody would buy.

Going back a few years is interesting. After the farmers started their own paper there was a time when the farmers could elect every county officer, but never at any time did they have full control of the county board. At the time the farmers took over the administration, county funds were also low and outstanding warrants were many. But somehow these farmers managed to bring all funds back on a cash basis before they were kicked out.

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Principal, Teachers Quit Under Charges

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Charges of immoral conduct, based on the story of peeping janitors, against the suspended principal and two teachers of Morgantown high school, were dropped Friday.

Indictments against the principal J. T. West, and Blanche Garfield and Esther Williams, the teachers, were nolle prossed on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Albert Shuman, who said he acted on the unanimous request of the Morgantown district board of education.

Shuman told Judge Charles G. Baker the board abandoned the prosecution after West and the teachers agreed to resign.

West was tried in October on an indictment charging him with having immoral relations with Miss Williams. The jury disagreed.

Smith, Ingbrigt Haugen and Walter Peterson of Elkhorn District were shoppers in our city on Saturday.

Mrs. Hamilton and daughter Sylvia arrived home Thursday after spending a few weeks visit in Elkhorn, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wolfe and son, Junior, left for their home at Kevin, Mont., on Thursday, after spending a few weeks visit at the C. L. George home. Mrs. Wolfe is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George.

Mrs. Oberst Stagespeid spent a few days at the Art and Edvard home southwest of Westby.

Martha Gunderson is visiting at the Galyerud home near Alaska, Alaska.

A large crowd attended the United Farmers League program and dance Wednesday evening.

Iver Knutrud of the southwest county was a Westby caller on Saturday.

Rev. Rhode of McCabe was here and visited friends on Friday.

Mrs. Christ Holst and children, and Mrs. Jensen were guests at the Morris Bergh home on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger Larson of Crosby called on friends Monday.

Mrs. Sever Solhus of Saskatchewan was in town Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Paulsen. Mrs. Solhus is a sister of Mrs. Paulsen.

George is on the sick list this week.

Little Othella Bakke narrowly escaped serious injury on Monday when she fell with a sharp pencil in her mouth. She is recovering nicely.

Edgar and Henry Syverud were in Plentywood on Tuesday on Taxpayers' Association business and attending the meeting at the county house.

They were callers also at the R. R. Ueland home at Antelope. Mr. Ueland accompanied them to Plentywood.

Andrew Dahl and Marjorie Ibsen made business trip by truck to Plentywood Monday.

J. C. Hansen arrived from Kingsburg, Calif., on Wednesday, having been delayed at Butte by missing a train. Mrs. Hansen accompanied him, and Marjorie Ibsen and wife driving at Williston to meet them.

Funeral services for John H. Hansen were held at the farm home on Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. A. J. Sheldahl of Grenora. The Lutheran church of Grenora assisted in the service. A sympathetic farewell touch being given in the song "Den Store Hvide Flok" sung as a solo by Miss Agnes Johnson.

Funeral services were held at the home of Reserve, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Ibsen of Volmar, Clark Saturday evening. Burial was in the Lutheran cemetery nearby.

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Miss Buckenbreg was a dinner guest at the Lloyd Skare home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Lee of Havre, Mont., who have been visiting at the P. J. Scott home, left Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd Jr. entertained four tables of bridge in honor of their husbands' and Clarence Wolan's birthday. Refreshments were served at midnight. An enjoyable time was announced by all present.

Melvin Nelson of Scobey was an Outlook visitor from Tuesday to Wednesday.

Pioneer Corner --- Labor Sports --- Youth Section

LENIN 1870-1924

This month, workers in all the countries of the world will gather in huge mass meetings and demonstrations, to pay respect to their great leader—LENIN. In all the cities of the United States, thousands of workers and farmers children will attend these meetings to show that they are willing to follow the teachings of this great leader. It was Lenin at the head of the Bolsheviks, who led the workers and peasants of Russia—now the Soviet Union—to freedom. He was not only the leader, but he was the teacher of the working-class, teaching them how to build the movement of workers and farmers.

Lenin was born in the town of Simbirsk on April 10, 1870. His ancestors were peasants. He went to school in that little town and after being refused admittance because his brother had been executed by the czar for fighting for the workers, he was finally accepted. But soon the authorities discovered that he was active among the students, so they got rid of him by expelling him. Now Comrade Lenin became more active for the cause of the workers whom he loved so well.

The bitter life of the Russian peasant and worker—so oppressed and so crushed—made Lenin's spirit stronger and his hatred toward the master class keener. From the very beginning he gained the love and the confidence of the workers. He helped on organizing little strikes—such as strikes for shorter hours, higher wages, and hot tea for the workers. And not only did he work with the workers, but he wrote up all these experiences so that other workers could profit from them. He was soon imprisoned for his activities, and then exiled.

His experience in the 1905 Revolution, helped him in 1917 to lead the workers and peasants of Russia to freedom. Lenin pointed out to the workers in the World War that they were fighting not for themselves, but for their enemies—the bosses. After the so-called "democratic" government of Kerensky was set up, Lenin, at the head of the workers, established the first workers' and peasants' government. At last the workers and farmers were free. The bosses of the other countries tried to overthrow the government by sending armies against it and by trying to kill Lenin. Although he was seriously wounded he recovered—tho not entirely—to see some of the results of his hard work. When on January 21, 1924, he died the workers all over the world mourned the best friend, guide, teacher and comrade they ever had—he who led them to freedom.

Let us as workers' and farmers' children follow in the way of Lenin.

VICTORY

The Red soldiers were restless—nothing to do. Then, out of the silence came the voice of one of the soldiers—a low voice—a disgusted voice. "The devil—if only they would start an attack (sneering) but no—the Whites fear an attack like a dog fears a stick." Silence again—a peculiar silence—broken only by the r-tat-tat—rattling of the machine guns—and the boom of the distant cannon.

Suddenly—cries were heard—"Airplane—airplane—at it brothers!" In a flash we were at our positions—and swung our anti-aircraft guns into action. In a few moments it was all over—But no—the White Army answered the bombardment of their plane two-fold. And then again—silence.

"Say, comrades," quivered Ivan, one of the soldiers, "why should we get killed—it's cold—and why shouldn't we get back to the village?"

"Coward—slacker—" "Bah, and a volunteer too—shut him up!"

"Squelch him—we can't risk a panic."

The noise of the soldiers was drowned by a scream from the other side of the dugout.

"Comrades, the infantry is surrounding us!" We peered out into the gathering darkness—and sure enough the White Army was attacking our right flank.

"Save yourselves, boys!" screamed Ivan—as he ran away from the scene of the battle—"retreat to the village."

The courage of the Red Army was shattered—soldiers stumbled out of their dugouts in a panic—fell-mell they ran toward the village falling, then picking themselves up again—with frightened faces looking for a place of safety.

Commander K..... of the regiment ran out of the trench—revolver drawn—"Halt comrades—do you know what you are doing—comrades, forward, forward—for the sake of the Soviets, comrades." But his voice fell meaningless on the ears of the panic-stricken soldiers.

Some Red soldiers caught at the sleeve of the Commander—"Comrade, Comrade! run—they'll butcher us!"

"Never—comrades—you fight for the cause of the working class—forward!" but the deserting soldiers did not heed him. With eyes bulging with fear, they ran on and on and on.

A light shone in the distance. "Comrades, the village—we are

nearing it at last. Another mile—and we'll be there!"

But then, with the suddenness that prompted the panic, the mass of fleeing soldiers stopped in their tracks—and stared as though they had come up against an unconquerable wall. On the horizon of the clouded sky—in bold relief—a mighty figure of LENIN. His outstretched hand pointed in the direction of the White Army.

The regiment of fleeing soldiers was petrified. "LENIN"—the name passed from mouth to mouth—louder and louder. And then—with one mighty cry "LENIN," they turned their faces in the direction from which they had come. Something indescribable came over the fear-stricken Red soldiers—and with rallying cries of "LENIN—LENIN" they threw themselves on the advancing White Guards.

Now it was the enemy's infantry that was in a panic. Could this hard-fighting and enthusiastic regiment be the same that had retreated in fear just a short time ago? They beat a hasty retreat—the Red soldiers hot on their trail. And over the crash and roar of battle—rang out the word—"LENIN—LENIN."

The Red soldiers were resting after battle, resting in the tents that the White Guards had deserted. Commander K..... walked among his men. He was deep in thought. He stopped before a group of soldiers and asked: "Comrades, does anyone know how the whole thing happened? Who cried 'LENIN' and Why?"

"But Comrade Commander, we all saw him plain as day," returned Peter.

"Who—him?"

"Lenin. He stood before us as alive and pointed to the Whites."

Commander K..... was disturbed. "I don't understand," he whispered.

"Perhaps I can clear it up for you," Janek, an old Revolutionist, approached the group that had gathered. "Yesterday," he continued, "the Ammo-Zavod Pioneer troop, as part of their preparations for the Lenin Memorial Week—made a huge snow figure of Lenin at the edge of the village. They coated it with ashes and soot—and from the distance the figure of Lenin looked real—alive."

"That's how it was—" the commander mused—and after a while it was not Lenin who said "Organize the children?" And it was the children who showed us how to organize and fight to victory."

KARL LIEBKNECHT
ROSA LUXEMBURG

"HE WHO HAS THE YOUTH HAS THE FUTURE."

The memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg should be honored by all workers' children of the world over. These two leaders of the working class made the beginning in our movement of the youth. Karl Liebknecht was born in August, 1871, the son of a famous father. Karl studied law so that he might use this knowledge to defend the working class. He was elected by the workers to the Berlin Council, and several years later to the Reichstag—like our Congress.

In 1914 when the World War broke out he and Rosa Luxemburg fought with all their energy against the entrance of Germany into the war. For their activity they were arrested and thrown into jail. Rosa Luxemburg was born in 1870 and at a very early age was sent into exile for her beliefs. Liebknecht advised the youth to form unions and fight for better conditions just as the adults were. Their work was cut short by their horrible murder in 1919. The workers and farmers and their children all over the world will not let their deaths pass unanswered. We must pledge ourselves to fight the harder and avenge their death—and then we shall establish a government such as Luxemburg and Liebknecht fought for.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SOVIET UNION AID FIVE YEAR PLAN

Nijni-Novgorod

Dear Comrades:

We send you greetings from the children at the school "Pamyati Dekabristov" (Memory of the Decabrist). We are competing with each other, class competes with class and the whole school competes with another school. The points of the competition are:

(1) Attendance, (2) Success in studies, (3) Discipline, (4) The largest number of shock brigades, Pioneers and members of voluntary societies.

The chief organ of self-government in the school is the Scholars' Committee, elected by the children. Every member of the committee directs a definite part of the work. The brigades in the classes have also definite tasks given them—quality of study, discipline, habits of life, teaching illiterates to read, general education, patronage and the struggle for industrial training in schools.

Scholars may write of the successes or weaknesses of school work in the school wall newspaper.

On the 14th anniversary of the October Revolution we had a demonstration with placards showing our tasks and achievements.

On November 6th, there was an entertainment for the anniversary of the revolution, and all the classes and organizations in the school sang the International in German, and gave reports of the work performed. On the anniversary, the ILLD branch issued a wall newspaper and a bulletin. The active children received free tickets to the pictures. Twelve of the best Pioneers were passed into the Young Communist League.

Comrades, will you send us an answer as soon as you can, as we are very interested to know your life and work.

Signatures: Rudakova, Sutiina, S. Makarov, Guseva, Sveshnikova and the Committee of the ILLD branch.

Write to us at the following address, USSR, Nijni-Novgorod. Office of Nijni-Kommuna, for the school "Pamyati Dekabristov."

ST. LOUIS COUNTY UFL MAKES DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Farmers Can Only Get Results If Organized For Mass Struggle

Virgina, Minn., Jan. 6.—The United Farmers League delegation that was elected by the county board of the UFL presented the following demands to the county commissioners of St. Louis county.

1. Tax exemption of all poor farmers.
2. Relief work without discrimination to foreign born or single farmers.
3. One week's work for single farmers and two week's work for the married farmers, for every month during the winter months. This work to be given to the farmers without any political favoritism to anyone.
4. Five dollars a week for each needy family plus \$1 for each dependant.
5. Free doctor's cart to the needy families, this relief to be given without any red tape.
6. That the county commissioners consider the Pike road question.
7. County should hire farmers' trucks for road work instead of hiring from the city.

The county commissioners said it was against the law to exempt the poor farmers from paying taxes. The delegation pointed out that it is not against the law for the county commissioners to endorse the demands. The members of the delegation, one after another, spoke on these demands and also brought out cases where some farmers are in immediate need of cash relief.

For the county to be able to finance these demands the delegation demanded that the taxes be raised on large property holders such as rich farmers, bankers, corporations, and the steel trust, etc. The delegation protested to the commissioners for not tagging any action on the demands that were presented during the St. Louis county farmers Hunger march. The commissioners promised to

CHINESE

(Continued from Front Page)

and 15 privates, according to the admissions of the Japanese. The Japanese invaders were surrounded and heavily punished. Japanese reinforcements were beaten off. Japanese bombing planes have been rushed to the scene of the fighting.

At Tabushan, 80 miles north of Chinsih, a force of Red partisan troops attacked the Japanese garrison at 1 o'clock in the morning, killing two Japanese officers and wounding many Japanese soldiers. The Japanese claim that the attack was beaten off.

About 300 partisan troops attacked Japanese at Kaolimen, on the Mukden railroad, burning a number of buildings in which the Japanese were housed.

A Tokyo dispatch to the new York Times admits military activities of partisan troops on a large scale throughout Manchuria. Most of the operations by the partisan troops are now being carried out during the night in an effort to escape the attention of the Japanese bombing planes.

With the bankrupt Nanking government threatened with overthrow by the tremendous sweep of the mass anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang movement and the smashing advance of the Chinese Red Army, the imperialists are attempting to revive the bloody dictatorship of the Wall Street butcher, Chiang Kai-Shek. A delegation, headed by Sun Fo, president of the Executive Yuan, is reported on the way to Chiang's home in Chekiang Province in an effort to "induce" him to return to Nanking to head the new counter-revolutionary government.

At the same time, realizing that the Kuomintang traitors can no longer hold back the national revolutionary struggle for the liberation of China, the imperialist powers are moving their armed forces toward direct armed intervention against the Chinese masses and their Soviet Government. The Japanese are planning to blockade all Chinese ports and to increase their naval forces on the rivers of China in the effort to strangle the Chinese Revolution.

Oklahoma Farmers Hit By a Further Slump In Prices of All Crops

Although the harvested acreage of crops in 1931 was 4% greater than in 1930 and practically the same as in 1929, the total farm value of all crops in 1931 was 15% per cent less than a year ago and 56% less than in 1929. In 1931 the estimated total value of Oklahoma's principal crops was \$105,948,000 compared with \$124,824,000 in 1930 and \$239,222,000 in 1929.

Returns from farm products have been on the decline in Oklahoma since 1928. When the depression brought about the disastrous slump in farm prices in 1930 the total farm value of crops fell to 52% of the preceding year.

This year's crops were worth 15% less. Prices of farm products hit pre-war levels last year; nevertheless a further price decline took place this year in every product grown on Oklahoma soil. Some prices dropped to as low as 50% of the already low prices of a year ago. Farm products in many instances have sold this year at prices far below the cost of production.

Subscription Expired

If the expiration date on your paper or on the wrapper has a circle around it—it means that your subscription has expired. Renew it at once by using the sub blank on this page so that you won't miss the next issue.

LITTLE LENIN NEVER FORGOT

Little Lenin came from school gay and happy. He threw his books on the table and ran to his mother. But his mother stood motionless, as if turned to stone, with pale quivering lips, and tears gushing from her eyes.

"Alexander—your brother, was hanged"—came from her quivering mouth, in a voice distinct and even, as if coming from the very depth of the earth—a voice of all the oppressed and tortured and hungry and jailed.

"Hanged?"—he half repeated, half questioned—"why?"

"He was hanged," she answered in the same voice, "because he demanded freedom and bread for his oppressed and hungry people."

"Hanged for the cause of his oppressed and hungry people?" repeated Little Lenin.

This voice, the tears—engraved themselves in the memory of Little Lenin, and seemed to have made it their permanent home. He stood crushed, bent, lost under the heaviness of his voice. Then the familiar little sparks, which were so well known to those who remember him, danced in his eyes. He stood up erect, and calmly and firmly said: "By the blood of my brother, I pledge myself to carry on his work, and to bring in my lifetime, freedom and bread to the oppressed and hungry."

His mother knew he would do it. Little Lenin never forgot!

And he kept his promise. He never forgot. All his life he carried that picture of that day with him. All his life—every second of

it, his mind and body, every particle of it was given to just one cause—the cause of the toiling masses. And Big Lenin taught the workers and peasants how to organize and how to fight. And Big Lenin brought freedom and bread to the oppressed and hungry.

And a great fight was made for the children of the Soviet Union. And the children know the cost of it. It is for that reason that they pledge themselves to be firm Leninists and carry on the work of their teacher—and of their heroic fathers. It is for that reason that they value that gift more than their lives.

And more than that. The oppressed and hungry children of the capitalist countries do not stand meekly and watch the jailing and torture and the burning of their brothers and fathers. They learned a lesson from their comrade Little Lenin. They pledged themselves to give their lives for the cause of the workingclass. And at Lenin's call to be ready, the voices of all the workers and farmers children from all the five continents, answer "ALWAYS READY!" Little Leninists never forget.

Do you know how to play the Red and White Army game? This is the game that Lenin watched the little children in the street play and then he knew that when he was gone, these children would be there to take up the fight where he left off. WELL—Here goes—CHOOSE two teams—the

chain, he joins the army whose line he tried to break, and they score the point. In this game, the first one on the line runs first, etc. It is best to put a time limit on the game, let us say that at the end of 15 minutes the team with the most men wins.

FORCE YOUR DEMANDS FOR REDUCTION OR CANCELLATION OF TAXES BY REFUSAL TO PAY THEM.

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.)

(Continued from last week.)

4. New Tasks of the Grain-Consuming Zone in Connection With the Development of State and Collective Farms.

I pass now to the new tasks set by agriculture in the so-called grain-consuming zone, and shall deal with these in part in connection with livestock breeding, and in part independently of it. The Institute for the Economics and Organization of Socialist Agriculture (attached to the Commissariat of Agriculture) has divided the Soviet Union tentatively into a number of principal agricultural zones. The so-called grain-consuming zone extends over a vast territory, from the Leningrad and Western Regions, via Moscow, to the Urals.

What does this grain-consuming zone represent from the standpoint of agriculture, and how are its agricultural possibilities, especially in livestock breeding, being utilized? The only answer is to be found in the following data: Only 24 per cent of the total area is tilled. In the Western Region, only 30 per cent; in the Leningrad Region no more than 6.5 per cent; in the Moscow Region 43 per cent; and in the Nijni Novgorod Region 33 per cent. In other words, the greater part of the land is not cultivated. Is it, then, used as meadow or pasture? Not at all! This land is largely wasteland. The arable land itself is tilled by the most primitive methods. In these regions fallow and waste lands average 27 per cent of the cultivated area: in the Leningrad Region 31 per cent; in the West-

cotton-growing districts. In the United States (waste land being deducted) there are not more than 12.5 to 15 million acres of fallow lands. In our consuming region alone there are forty million acres of waste and fallow land. If we add the Urals and the Central Black Soil Regions, the figure swells to forty million acres. This is a reserve which might be utilized immediately, and yet it is wastefully disregarded. If we utilize it within one or at most two years, it will be possible for us to make immediate and gigantic strides toward the solution of the livestock problem.

Besides this, we must take into account that in the zone there are great tracts of land suitable for flax growing, while at present flax is cultivated here only to 2 or 3 per cent of the total sown area. Is this not a waste? Even keeping in mind the famous theory that flax draws an enormous amount of strength out of the soil, we can still increase the flax-growing area to 25 per cent of the total sown, at least in the large and most suitable regions of the consuming zone.

We must strike out of our vocabulary the conception of a "consuming region" and replace it by hammering into the minds of all Party members, and of all collective farm members, and of all who are "as yet non-collective farm members," the conception of a milk and flax district, tending in places to hog-breeding and in others to vegetable growing.

The tasks arising for us in the milk and flax district become immediately apparent:

1. During the next few years we must create a wide fodder base for livestock breeding here, covering an additional territory of

37.5 to 50 million acres. The theory that in this zone the cultivated areas are bound to decrease, we reject as a bourgeois deviation. These additional 37.5 to 50 million acres must at all costs be made available within the next two or three years. This can be done by cultivating the fallow land and cleared woodland and by drainage. Why do fodder plants cover four-fifths of the sown area of the corresponding "consuming zone" of the United States, and only one-third in our country? Why are the American consuming zones utilized to 47 per cent of their cultivated area for growing grass-plants, while in our figure it is only 10 per cent? What are the reasons for this? There are none. It is simply a matter of barbaric economic methods, the accursed inheritance of the past.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan period we shall be cultivating fodder on an additional 37.5 to 50 million acres in the milk, flax, and vegetable districts. We shall grow a mixture of oats and vetch, timothy and clover, sunflowers (for silos), stock beets, potatoes (15 to 17.5 million acres in potatoes alone as a basis for hog-breeding), turnips, beans and field peas. By these means we shall lay a firm foundation for large scale livestock breeding.

2. To this zone we must send the largest part of the Putilov type of tractors (a small type made at the Putilov Works in Leningrad—Ed.), and also a smaller number of the heavier tractors, required to break up the virgin soil. In the wheat districts we have been successful in accomplishing our tasks with the aid of suitable tractors, and here we shall be equally successful with the help of another type of tractor. The milk

and flax district will be best aided by the Putilov type of tractor. These are eminently adapted to the soil conditions obtaining here.

3. The Khibini apatite and Solikamsk potash deposits can supply us with the necessary mineral fertilizers for improving the pastures and meadows.
4. Members of regional and district committees of the milk, vegetable, and flax zone, turn to livestock breeding! We must put an end to the state of affairs still obtaining in the spring of 1930 when the Central Committee and Comrade Stalin had to use pressure to turn the regional and district committees of this zone toward agriculture. In spite of a number of decisions passed by the Central Committee of the Party, these organizations did not even always answer the inquiries of the Central Committee on the progress of the preparations for the sowing campaign. This, of course, is due to an incorrect view of the possibilities of these regions.

These are the tasks of the milk, vegetable, and flax regions, the new tasks which we can and must set the Party in the consuming zone in view of the development of the state and collective farms.

5. New Tasks Imposed on the Wheat-Growing Zone By the Development of State and Collective Farms

The region to which I must draw attention is the wheat growing. This zone begins in the south of the Ukraine and extends through the lower and middle Trans-Volga regions and Kazakhstan to southwest Siberia. In a great part of this zone, especially in its western part, an increased yield is of decisive importance in increasing the output of grain. Here an increase in the yield of 30 to 35 per cent

Bank Failures In All Sections Are Still on Increase

The Bank of Harrison, Harrison, O., near Cincinnati was closed by the State Banking Department with deposits of \$50,000.

More Banks Go

The Germantown National Bank of Germantown, N. Y., with deposits at \$400,000 and the Ocean County Savings Bank of Hart, Mich., with deposits of \$361,000 were among the other small banks reported closed December 29th.