

Get Subscriptions
For Your Fighting
Organ Among Your
Farmer Neighbors

Published Weekly

VOL. XIV. No. 47.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932.

Entered as second class matter, October 18, 1912, at the Post-office at Plentywood, Montana, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

Join the
United Farmers
League

Price 10 Cents

Kentucky Thugs Murder Organizer

FARMERS OF AITKIN COUNTY MUST FIGHT FOR AN EXISTENCE

Charles E. Taylor Exposes Misery Forced on the Toiling Farmers Through High Taxes

By SHORTY

Tamarack, Minn., Feb. 13.—This is the first time I believe that an article has appeared in the Producers News from this locality so I will attempt to report on the activities and conditions of our county.

Back in 1921 we moved from the city to Aitkin county—to this town of Tamarack and have witnessed the many changes that have taken place in that short period of time.

1921 was the time of the big land boom when we paid \$50 an acre for our land and some paid even more than that. I'm referring to Aitkin county where so many farmers moved to during the land boom. Taxes were then from 50 cents to 75 cents an acre on improved land and taxes on unimproved land according to value.

It was not long, however, before land prices began to drop and taxes started to go up until now the taxes are from one dollar to whatever the flunkies feel like levying per acre.

Former Senator Charles E. Taylor, of Montana, spoke under the auspices of the United Farmers League about two weeks ago and explained to us a few facts about our taxes being so high and why. His speech was very interesting and educational. During his three hour speech the audience listened very attentively and I'm quite sure they enjoyed it.

Widespread Tax Delinquency

Comrade Taylor had a map of Aitkin county which was marked in red on territories where the taxes are delinquent and fully 90 per cent of the map was red, which just goes to show where we farmers are headed for if we don't act and act at once. The U.F.L. is the farmers own organization and thru it we can fight against the capitalists. Build a strong U.F.L. in your community.

The means of livelihood of the Aitkin county farmers have been mostly from cutting and selling timber products, up until about four or five years ago, when timber got scarce and they could not dispose of what little was left.

Then dairying was looked upon to earn a living. Farmers bought cows for as much as \$150 per head, a huge price, no doubt, but then butterfat sold at an average of about 45 cents per pound, so of course this kind of evened things up.

Farmers Barely Existing

But are we farmers ahead as we expected to be? No, of course not, and never will be if we don't sit up and take notice. We now try to make a living selling butterfat for 19 cents a pound and eggs for about 10 or 12 cents a dozen, and what a living! Living? No! Barely existing that's all.

Yes if you want to keep up this grand old depression just listen to ol' Hooey Hoover with his plans of relief and I'm sure you'll never regret it.

He will do the best thing by you, increase your taxes, lower your wages and give you a nice place in the army to be killed or to kill your comrades in the fight for more bloody profit.

We all know or at least should know that France, England, United States and other imperialist countries are sending their supplies of arms, ammunition and other means of warfare to China in preparation for another world war, and not just to protect their people in the International territory.

This hurried preparation is solely aimed against the Soviet Union because Russia has a government for the people and by the people, it must be crushed as it is a bad egg in the nest of imperialism.

The U. F. L. is a militant organization of the farmers in the fight against capitalism the oppressor of the farmers and workers.

Build the UFL

Build up the U. F. L. and fight for your rights. We all have a right to live and in order to live we must have food, clothing and shelter, so FIGHT for it and do not be a lamb and bleat for it! I want to stress especially upon Tamarack farmers to start a UFL and build it into a strong organization as we have been inactive long enough.

BUILDING UFL IN PHILLIPS, WISC.

FARMERS MUST UNITE TO COMBAT OPPRESSORS.

Phillips, Wis., Jan. 30.—We have at present only one organization that will give the farmers a very square deal—the United Farmers League. I only wish all the farmers would join this organization. Let us all be in this organization, formed in one ideal and make them listen to our lawful demands. I do not see why the farmers should not have the same rights and privileges under the constitution and laws of our federal and state governments as are granted to people in other lines of business and industry. I know that there is a very well organized opposition to this idea of farmers having the same rights and privileges as are granted other people.

Enough influence has and is being used by the big business concerns who handle and distribute farm products, and who are under the present system receiving all or even more than all of the earnings and profits of the farmers. We are determined to organize the farmers in one solid body sufficiently so that they can by their united efforts put themselves in a position to demand their rights.

I believe that we must organize and co-operate in order to get some of the much needed reforms. I recognize that there is a fight on in this country to see whether the majority of the people will be able to get a square deal, and I further believe that if they do not put themselves in position to get a square deal, by joining the U. F. L. that it will be largely their own fault.

The farmers must wake up to the fact that this is a real fight and there are real problems involved. It may mean a great deal.

It seems to me that it is time (Continued on Page Two)

U. F. L. DEMANDS FORECLOSURES BY FARM LOAN ASS'N BE STOPPED

Mass Action of Farmers Forces County Supervisors to Make Demand for Relief.

L'Anse, Mich., Feb. 9.—At 10:30 in the morning of Jan. 30 the courtroom of the Baraga county court house was full of small farmers and unemployed workers. After holding local farmers' meeting thruout the county the farmers decided to take the decisions of the meetings to the county supervisors and put the heads of the county to a test to see if they would carry thru their boast of being "wholeheartedly with the farmers" as one supervisor stated at this very meeting.

The large crowd of farmers waited over an hour before the "worthy" officials appeared on the scene, with a look of surprise on their well groomed faces. Altho a letter was sent by the United Farmers League committee several days before asking for a conference of farmers and supervisors to begin at 10:30 in the morning, the county officials were nearly an hour and a half late. It appears that they are always late except on pay day.

The discussion was opened by Comrade Roine and the resolution was read which created a heated discussion as to wrong use of the county funds. Here again the fact was proven that the Baraga township supervisor wasn't late on pay day. The farmers had proof that day. The farmers had charged \$200 for a five-day trip to Lansing, Mich. (about a 500 mile trip, one way.) This he admitted and told the farmers they were "second-minded" to bring up such pointed matters. It was pointed out that this was only one case of graft that came to light by accident. How many have been hushed up we don't know.

Force Officials to Pass Resolution Stopping of foreclosures sales were discussed with a result that the officials were compelled to draw up their own resolution asking the Federal Farm Loan Association to send their representa-

tives here to take it up with the farmers, saying that the farmers are in such an economic condition that they are unable to meet their payments and that they demand a postponement of payments until they are able to pay, etc. This resolution which was passed unanimously by the Baraga (Continued on Page Two)

Child Murdered By Maddened Mother

Akron, O.—Mrs. Annie Benko, 43, hysterical at the birth of her ninth child, flung the 2-day-old infant into a blazing furnace at her home today. It was believed she became distracted at the prospect of feeding one more mouth in the large family. Her husband, George, is a rubber worker, employed only part time. She was placed under police guard.

NORTH DAKOTA UFL LOCAL WILL STAGE DEBATE ON RELIEF

COMMITTEE OF ACTION IS ELECTED AND PERMANENT SECRETARY NAMED.

Flaxton, North Dakota, February 15.—A regular meeting of the United Farmers League was held here February 9th. A Committee of Action was elected consisting of Fletcher Ingerson, John Paulson, William Kohl, Russell Jensen and Rueben Christensen. For the time being this committee is to act as the social committee also.

It was decided that the meeting of the UFL should be held every two weeks. The next meeting will be held at the Ingerson farm, Feb. 23, at 7:30 p. m. Russell Jensen was elected permanent secretary of the UFL.

Fletcher Ingerson gave a talk on the war situation in China and Nels Paulson talked on the Hunger March held in Los Angeles in January. It was decided that everyone at the next meeting be prepared to speak on the following subjects: the strike of the Kentucky Miners, the United Farmers League in the north and the south, bank failures, the Soviet Five Year Plan, the collective farms in the Soviet Union, the present session of Congress, the taxpayers' convention, the deportation of Simon Swanson of Plentywood, the editorials in the Bowbells Tribune, and the feed and seed loans. There will be a debate in the next meeting on "Resolved that unemployment insurance is possible and a benefit." Reuben Christianson and Ernest Potter will have the negative and Nels Nelson and Fletcher Ingerson will have the affirmative.

JAPANESE PREPARE FOR EARLY DRIVE ON CHINESE SOVIETS

Thousands of Soldiers, Heavy Artillery Unloaded in Shanghai for Intensified Attack on Chapei

The Japanese are rushing more troops to China. The Japanese Admiral Nomura at Shanghai yesterday restated the Japanese intentions to push up the Yangtze River. This, together with the huge army being sent to China, means that the Japanese are preparing for an early drive against the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Republic. Japanese, United States and British warships are already bombarding positions of the Chinese Red Army on the Yangtze River. The workers of the United States must rally in a tremendous United Front mass movement to the defense of the Chinese masses and their Chinese Soviet Republic.

In preparation for the intensified attack on the Chapei district of Shanghai the Japanese are unloading thousands of soldiers and heavy armaments into Shanghai. Heavy artillery and tanks have been brought into position to resume the murderous attack which in the past two weeks has caused the slaughter of thousands of Chinese workers and their families.

The intensified attack on Shanghai is due in part to the advances made by the Red armies in central China. The Japanese are aware of the rise of the masses against their bloody invasion and are attempting, by the crushing of the resistance of the masses in Shanghai, to curb the militancy of the masses thruout the country. They want to crush the militancy of the masses by the policy of brutal slaughter.

The actions of the imperialists in Shanghai proves that they too realize the danger to their interests of the rise of the Chinese masses. During the whole course of the bombardment of Shanghai the Japanese have been using the International Settlement as a base. While the Japanese could use the Settlement as a base the soldiers of the United States, Great Britain and of the other imperialists were prepared to fire on them if they pursued the Japanese into the Settlement or if they used the Settlement as a battle field as the Japanese were doing. The only action of the imperialists has been the sending of hypocritical notes to Japan which the latter has answered by obvious and brazen lies.

The imperialists are willing that the Japanese should use the International Settlement as a base for military action if they will crush the Chinese masses.

Workers! Prevent the shipment of munitions to the Far East! Demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from China! Let there be no illusions, war is on already. War means increased misery to the working class! It will be fought at the expense of our life-blood!

The Chinese soldiers are defending the city in defiance of Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang continue to hold their lines intact against the combined naval and military forces of the Japanese. The United States and British are

FARMERS INSTITUTE RACKET IN OHIO

By JOHN MARSHALL

Farmers thruout Ohio and other states of this section are now being treated to a species of entertainment and "education" known as "Farmers Institute."

Once a year in every community where the institutes are held there is a program of a few days of cheap entertainment and speeches by local, state and national farm leaders. This program of two or three days constitutes a year's "education" for each community served.

Last week an institute was held in Salem, Ohio. I attended only the closing session but I got quite reliable reports. For instance, I asked a farmer who had attended one of the sessions, whether he had learned anything. "Yes," he replied. "I learned that a farmers' institute can be conducted without once touching upon a single problem of the farmer."

The chairman of the farmers'

committee opened the meeting and thanked the various business men and associations who furnished the cash to make the affair a success. Chief among these were the Salem Better Business Bureau and the Manufacturer's Association "without whose financial assistance this institute would not have been possible." Thus did the chairman openly reveal the unholy alliance between farm "leader" and labor exploiter. Did these gentlemen who furnished the money get anything for their investment? I believe they came as near getting their money's worth as they could expect.

The Business Bureau chairman who was introduced by the institute chairman gave a talk on "community building," calculated of course to prove that the interests of the farmer and business man are the same.

FLAG WAVING PATRIOT Dr. Mary Anderson, a professional institute lecturer gave a talk on the flag, emphasizing that it has "always been right." She failed to mention how the flag is floating over the American marines now engaged in shoot Nicaraguan peasants, or how the same flag is floating over American battleships now engaged in protecting the property of American millionaires in China against both

Japanese imperialists and the starving workers and farmers who are fighting to drive out all exploiters of all nationalities. In fact, Dr. Anderson failed to tell of any of the imperialist adventures of the flag and strangely enough she also failed to tell when the flag had ever done anything for the farmer.

The manufacturers and business men got the best return on their investment from the speech of C. A. Dyer, legislative agent of the Ohio State Grange and the Ohio Farm Bureau. Mr. Dyer made a speech on taxation in which he endeavored to show the farmers how much money they had saved by having him as their legislative agent. His speech was not very convincing altho he was able to show that there would be a reduction on real estate taxes due to a reappraisal of farm values. He also pointed out that there would be no taxes on household goods, jewelry, etc., and no direct tax on automobiles. He failed to point out, however, that the vast majority of farmers have no furniture of any great value, no jewelry whatsoever and no high priced automobiles. These expensive luxuries are the property of the wealthy, the business men, bankers, etc. The new tax law helps them and not the farmer.

On the other hand, an increase in license fees on automobiles and trucks hits the poor farmers so hard that many of them have not yet bought their license plates for 1932. There are two million such in the United States. What part of this number are in Ohio, I do not know. Of course Mr. Dyer didn't tell the farmers this.

FARMERS NOT STARVING ENOUGH

For the greater part of his speech this well-fed, well-groomed fakir carefully avoided the economic crisis through which we are going. However, he finally came to the point where he had to say something so he blurted out, "You people aren't starving as much as you think you are. You need to practice a little old fashioned economy and common sense."

To show what he meant by "old fashioned economy," Mr. Dyer cited an instance of how he had hauled 45 cent wheat over dirt roads with a team and wagon in the absence of any rubber tired automobile.

The average Ohio farmer today lives on a dirt road, drives a car that no one but a junk dealer would buy, has no electric lights, no modern heating system, no bath room or any modern conveniences. (Continued on Page Two)

DAIRY FARMERS OF HOUSTON IN MILK STRIKE

Houston, Tex., Feb. 15.—Rather than sell their product for prices they considered too low, dairy farmers dumped 4,000 gallons of milk into Houston gutters.

The producers, enraged because Houston jobbers cut their prices to \$2 the 100 pounds, emptied their milk cans in front of the Phoenix dairy. The producers receive a price of 3½ cents a gallon, while Houston housewives are paying 10 cents a quart for standard grades.

OPEN FORUMS TO BE STARTED IN MINOT ON FEB. 21

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE BACKS UP STRUGGLE OF JOBLESS FOR RELIEF

Minot, N. D., Feb. 14.—Two soup kitchens have been opened here and they are patronized by many hungry unemployed workers every day. The forced labor of the unemployed workers on the highways for relief has served to make the workers of Minot more class conscious and many unemployed workers have been organized in different parts of the city. These committees are distributing leaflets calling on the unemployed workers of Minot to organize for the struggle for immediate relief.

The Ward County United Farmers League is backing up the workers in the fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. Next Sunday, Feb. 21, a regular "Workers and Farmers Open Forum" will be started. The meetings will be held at the Sons of Norway hall every Sunday evening at eight o'clock. Open discussion will be welcomed. The first open forum will be on the subject: "Why is it necessary to organize the unemployed?"

The recent meeting held in Minot on "War and Hunger" brought out a good representation of workers in spite of the bad weather. One of our farmer comrades, Daniel Zaharov, walked in from Max, thirty miles away, arriving almost frozen. He was, however, (Continued on Page two)

FARMERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINN. TO PREPARE TAX STRIKE

Militant Leadership of the Markham, Minnesota U. F. L. Brings 34 Farmers In as New Members In One Week.

Markham, Minn., Feb. 8.—The did not see him as he was not in his office. The committee left a letter but has received no answer to it.

The matters that were decided on at the meeting were as follows: That the meeting reaffirms the demands that were made to Mr. Murray, county commissioner of the 6th commissioner district of St. Louis county on February 1st when 80 farmers demonstrated and put forward their demands for road work by the farmers.

A letter was sent to the other United Farmers League locals in St. Louis county to put up the same kind of a fight as the farmers of Markham and also advising the farmers in other parts of the county that if Mr. Noble is transferred by Mr. Murray to some other part of the county, that the farmers demand that he be fired from the position as county road foreman and in his place put some small farmer. Road work on road No. 16 where Mr. Noble was the foreman has been at a standstill ever since the demonstration.

The meeting unanimously decided to send a resolution of protest to the school board of Virginia, Minn., because of its discrimination against the farmers creamery, the Mesaba Range Co-op creamery. And furthermore the farmers went on record as favoring boycotting the businessmen of Virginia as the school board is composed of the business men of Virginia.

That the United Farmers League of Markham protests against the action of County Commissioner Stewart for sending gunmen against the small farmers when they as an organized body go and demand immediate relief work with no intention of destroying property.

A protest was to be sent to the school board of Markham demanding that public dances be forbidden. (Continued on Page Two)

19 YEAR OLD HARRY SIMMS IS KILLED BY COMPANY DEPUTIES

Coal Operators Let Loose Reign of Wanton Terror to Break Strike of Kentucky Miners

PINEVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—Harry Simms, 19-year old District Organizer of the Young Communist League, who was active in the organization of the Youth Section of the National Miners Union in Kentucky and Tennessee, died Thursday night at 9:20 in Barbourville, Ky. of a bullet wound received at the hands of Arian Miller, a deputized coal company gun thug.

Comrade Simms' last act before he was fatally wounded was the convening of the successful Kentucky-Tennessee National Miners' Youth Conference in Pineville Tuesday afternoon, the first youth conference ever held in the heart of the south. Simms was cold-bloodedly murdered.

His fatal wounding came about in the following manner. At 7:30 on Wednesday morning, Simms and Green Lawson, a striker who had a few days before been elected section organizer of Brush Creek, were walking along the railroad track near Artus, Ky. They were headed for Brush Creek to meet a delegation of miners who had walked twenty miles across the mountains to join the Brush Creek strikers and march with them to the demonstration that was to take place in Pineville in the afternoon under the joint auspices of the National Miners Union, the delegation of outstanding writers. Simms was to lead both the Brush Creek and the Gatlinburg miners into Pineville fifteen miles distant.

While Simms and Lawson were walking along the tracks they heard behind them the chugging of a small railroad car such as is used to transport five or six railroad workers. Simms and Lawson stepped off the ties to allow the car to pass. Two Brush Creek Deputy Sheriffs, Red Davis and Arian Miller were on the car. As they passed Simms and Lawson they apparently recognized them for they stopped the car, threw it into reverse and rolled back to where the two were standing. Without a word of warning Deputy

Miller drew his gun and shot Simms in the abdomen. Lawson was unharmed. The two deputies roughly dragged Simms to the railroad car and threw him on it and then continued on to Artus where they threw Lawson on a gun-carrying charge while they allowed Simms to lie bleeding on the ground. Simms was permitted to lie bleeding profusely for more than an hour before the two gun thugs carried him to the local hospital in Barbourville. An operation was performed on him two hours later but the heavy bullets had perforated too many tissues to permit him to live.

While he was dying in the hospital he was tortured by the cross-examination of the District Attorney of Knox County but refused to answer any of his questions. He lapsed into unconsciousness toward the end and although he was faintly revived by two blood transfusions, but died without recovering consciousness.

He was cold-bloodedly murdered by the gun thugs at the order of the coal operators for his devotion to the fight against hunger and terrorism.

Criminal syndicalism warrants have been issued for the remainder of the strike leadership not yet in jail. Only mass defense guards prevented hundreds from being wounded and killed on demonstration day before yesterday. Pineville residents estimate that about half of the town's population of 5,000 were deputized and provided with guns to smash the demonstration that had been called jointly by the Workers International Relief, the National Miners Union and a committee of some of the most famous writers in the United States to test the elementary rights of the miners to assemble and receive relief collected by and from the American working class through the Kentucky-Tennessee Relief Committee by the W. I. R.

Even high school boys of sixteen and seventeen were provided with revolvers and deputies' insignia. Machine guns were placed around the court house jutting out from every angle. One deputy, a boy, scarcely out of his knickers, dragged a .45 revolver when he stooped to pick up a cigarette.

The huge show of armed force served but to increase the assemblage of the miners, many of whom walked more than ten miles to Pineville when they heard deputies would try to break up the meeting.

Not less than 500 and probably more than 1,000 Bell County police and deputized gun thugs yesterday tried unsuccessfully to smash the demonstration of 5,000 miners who had started gathering at the outskirts of Pineville at 2 o'clock in the morning, despite the terror, perhaps unparalleled in the history of the American labor movement.

During the course of the demonstration 22 local strike leaders were arrested as was the 19-year-old wife of a strike leader. The entire committee of famous writers and Doris Parkers, local secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Workers International Relief, Waldo Frank, chairman of the writers' committee and Alan Taub, International Labor Defense lawyer, were brutally slugged. Frank suffers a possible concussion of the brain and Taub's nose was broken.

Nineteen of the strike leaders who included most of the Central Relief Committee were arrested in a raid by deputies on the W. I. R. relief warehouse in the course of which the warehouse was demolished and food and clothing destroyed.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Published weekly at Plentywood, Montana by
The Peoples Publishing Company, Inc.

Official Organ of the
UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

Official paper of the City of Plentywood, Mont.

Subscription Rates: National Edition—In the United States; per year \$2.00; six months \$1.00; three months 50 cents. Foreign, per year \$2.50; six months \$1.25; three months 60 cents.
County Edition—In the United States: year \$3.00; six months \$1.50; four months \$1.00. County Edition to foreign countries, year \$3.50; six months \$1.75; four months \$1.25.

Advertising Rates furnished upon application

ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, February 19, 1932.

ORGANIZE AGAINST THE BANKERS' PROGRAM

"Somerton, Ariz., Feb. 8.—Looking over the resolutions passed by different organizations, I see that we need most of all, one thing, a law postponing all foreclosures until this crisis is over.

"This need is nation-wide, and should have the backing of our united front. Because we have not been able to pay the interest on our debts have taken a crop mortgage and say they'll carry us. But we all need this postponement to be made a law or the banks will take our homes from us.

"I will try to get the farmers here together to ask, first our state legislatures for this law. It should be demanded, since when the banks have the crop mortgage they are getting everything the farm produces. They should have no right to foreclose on the farm at least during the life of that crop mortgage and since the crop mortgages do not run out until paid, it will be good for this crisis."

From Arizona this comrade points out some important facts about the banks. "Because we have not been able to pay the interest on our debts (they) have taken a crop mortgage and they say they'll carry us." "When they have the crop mortgage they are getting everything the farm produces."

"But we all need this postponement to be made a law or the banks will take our homes from us." He proposes that the farmers get together and ask the state legislature to pass such a law. What is this legislature? Isn't this legislature, like the legislatures of all the other states, like the Hunger Congress, like the entire state government of the capitalist class, the very agents of the bankers who are foreclosing on the farmers. If we ASK this legislature for relief for the farmers what can we expect? The legislature will repeat the answer that its master, the Wall Street bankers, have already given.

Of this legislature we must DEMAND relief from the misery that the farmers are suffering at the present time. But this one thing we must learn—THAT OUR DEMANDS, LIKE OUR REQUESTS, WILL REMAIN JUST WORDS UNLESS WE PUT BEHIND THEM THE MASS PRESSURE OF THE TOLLING FARMERS. It is only thru such mass pressure that the bankers and their legislatures can be forced to grant relief to the farmers.

If they refuse to postpone the interest and payments on principal that the farmer cannot make, the farmers must tell them: "Your demands and your sheriffs be damned! Not one farmer shall be evicted in this county. We the farmers of the county, firmly organized, shall see to it that no such eviction does take place. In this way we will 'postpone' our interest payments, despite you and your Wall Street masters, to save our homes for our families to save our very lives."

YES! LIFE INSURANCE -THRU ORGANIZATION

Senator Capper in Cappers Weekly of January 30 under the title of "Ten Per Cent Own Ninety Percent" sobs some crocodile tears over the concentration of wealth in the United States with particular emphasis on the smallness of the farmer's income. He then unburdens himself of the following:

"The business depression has brought into bold relief the weaknesses of our economic system. I am satisfied that out of the ruck will come a new and better era. Big business of every kind has a fundamental interest in social stability. It will serve itself best in serving the common good. The Golden Rule is so fundamental a requirement of 'good business' that no business can be successful without it, or ever has. We have not a few of such splendid examples of business integrity on a large scale, already in existence, in the United States."

This vicious demagog is handed out to thousands of farmers weekly in order to prevent them from struggling for a better existence for themselves and their families.

"The business depression has brought into bold relief the weakness of our economic system." The crisis has showed the tolling masses that capitalism means untold misery for the masses of producers because they have produced too much. The "weakness" of this system of exploitation is that it deprives millions of the tolling masses of every possibility of existence.

"I am satisfied that out of the ruck will come a new and better era." He may be satisfied—but the tolling masses who see naught ahead but capitalist privation and misery are not satisfied. They are organizing to wrench relief from this system whose future so satisfies the demagog Capper.

"Big business of every kind has a fundamental interest in social stability." "Big business," monopoly capitalism, which has an interest in "social stability" has brought the entire capitalist system to a lower level of economic depression than ever before in its two hundred and more years of existence. This interest in "social stability" means

imperialist war, means slaughter of millions of workers and farmers just to keep the system "stabilized." The capitalist powers in order to maintain their "social stability" need new markets. To maintain the "social stability" of their system of exploitation, hunger and blood, they are preparing to destroy the only country in the world where there is social stability and not chaos, socialism and not decay, the workers' and farmers' fatherland, the Soviet Union.

"It will serve itself best by serving the common good." For this reason the Hoover Hunger government refuses every sign of relief to the unemployed millions and to the destitute farm masses. The "common good" of Wall Street includes the preparing of the militia of the various states to murder defenseless workers and farmers as they demonstrate for relief. The history of capitalism has shown us that Capper is just a damnable liar. The capitalist class has always served itself best by exploiting the tolling masses to the limit of endurance, by robbing them of every necessity and joy that was possible, by offering them only starvation when the crisis had come. The "common good" of the capitalist class is the exploitation and grinding down of the tolling masses.

"The Golden Rule is so fundamental a requirement of 'good business' that no business can be successful without it, or ever has." Haven't the railroads and the implement trust been successful to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars in dividends to their stockholders, exploited from their workers and robbed from the far mmasse. Hasn't Wall Street been eminently successful in robbing the farmers of hundreds of millions of dollars each year in interest? Isn't it good business for Wall Street to have such able demagog as Capper doing its dirty work of deceiving the farmers, and hasn't it been successful in great part?

"We have not a few of such splendid examples of business integrity on a large scale, already in existence in the United States." Yes these "splendid examples" include the entire system of capitalist monopoly controlled from Wall Street. Mass unemployment, speed up, part time work, spy systems, thugs, brutality—this is their "business integrity" on a large scale.

Senator Capper is truly worried about the burdens the farmer bears. Speaking before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents on December 11th, he outlined a plan whereby the farm masses could throw off the burden of mortgage debt that bears down on them.

In Capper's own words to the life insurance presidents outlining the plan was:

"I can see no way of shifting this debt. No way of funding it. The Government can not take it over. There is no magic way of abolishing it.

"Yet I believe there is a way in which this huge debt can be paid, or practically so, within a generation. Business men now make a practice of covering their indebtedness with life insurance. It would be possible to provide for the farm mortgage debt in the same way. The farmer's mortgage could be cancelled with the maturity of the policy.

"The average farm mortgage debt is approximately \$4,000. I am informed that an ordinary life policy, taken at age 35, would average less than \$80 a year if carried during the average expectancy, which is 2 years for a man of that age.

"There are few farmers who would not put forth the extra effort to meet the payments on a policy that would leave their farms clear for their families. An extra litter of pigs, 100 hens properly managed, the produce from a good milk cow or two, an acre or two in a special crop, a few ewes, or an odd job or two during the slack season would provide the necessary funds.

"Another plan would be to place the mortgage under the land bank system and in that way the difference in interest would virtually meet the life insurance protection.

"In any event life insurance offers a possibility of nearly if not quite wiping out the farm mortgage within a generation. Should the farm owner, through advanced age, or disability, not be insurable, the policy might be written for some other member of the family who is insurable, possibly the one who is to inherit the farm and the mortgage."

This demagog has the brazen insolence to tell the tolling farm masses that they ought to pay off their farm mortgages to the capitalist class by a "little extra effort." As the reward of just such continuous "little extra effort" to pay off their debts the farmers have had only a continued increase in them. Their debts and taxes have become even greater and the capitalist class has demanded continued extra effort in order to rob the farmer of as much as he could produce.

"An extra litter of pigs, 100 hens properly managed, the produce from a good milk cow or two, an acre or two in a special crop, a few ewes, or an odd job or two during the slack season." Brazen mockery—every bit of it. With pigs, hens, milk, lambs, and "special crops" of all sorts selling below the cost of production. The odd job or two during the slack season is the miserable slave drivery on road work.

The tolling farmers cannot pay the plunder interest on their mortgages and this stool pigeon wants them to pay back the principal. His whole plan is offered for the purpose of enslaving the farm masses even more to the bankers, thru just the futile attempt to pay off the debts to them. This is what the capitalist class wants. It wants to keep the farmers at the task of trying to pay of the robber interest. It wants to continue to exploit them to the utmost. In this case it uses Capper as the mouth-piece of its program because they hope that he can deceive the farm masses.

The farm masses cannot pay the plunder the bankers demand. The attempt to pay it can mean only lower and yet lower standards of living for the farmer and more life rending toll of the whole farm family—to keep the Wall Street gang satisfied with increased loot. The farm masses must determine for their very existence and for the lives of their children, that whether the demands of the bankers and the tax collectors are paid in full, in part or not at all—NOT ONE FARMER SHALL BE EVICTED BY THE SHERIFF, THE AGENT OF THE EXPLOITERS.

This determination we must hurl in the faces of the Wall Street plunderers, their sheriffs and their miserable agents—Capper and company.

1,000 New Subscribers by March 16, 1932

Doings of the Advance Guard

Another week has gone by, and it has not been a bad week at that, considering the snow we have had. Don't let the snow stop you, put on your snow shoes and skiis and hop to it. Look and see if you have your name in the paper. Your name looks good in print, and we like to print it. Be sure and get it in next week and every week thereafter. We must put this Producers News over big, and we can do it. Not one or two of us, but all of us. When we all want to do something, all we have to do is to go ahead and do it.

By the way, we would like it much better if you would send us P. O. money orders instead of checks. We have had a spell of Hoover's prosperity out here and our banks could not stand it, they all bursted. But, our postoffice is still keeping its doors open part of the time.

Doings Last Week

Steve Kochis of Calhan, Colo., sends one sub and 25c for bundle and writes: "I am going out again to distribute and try to get some more subscriptions."

Felix Boucher, White Cloud, Minn., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar for two more subscriptions. I will sure try to get all the subscriptions I can before March 16."

Mrs. O. Rannael, Cooke, Mont., subscribes for one year.

F. Stenroos, Sebastopol, Calif., sends us 3 subs, each one for a year.

A. G. Kringlock, Lake Mills, Ia., renews for another year and tells us: "May you send some subs later. Conditions are hard here, but the exploited tolling farmer and worker are still clinging to the false illusions fostered by the capitalist politicians and farm organization fakers." It's our job to make them see that they are false illusions and that we must organize for struggle to keep ourselves and our families alive.

Leonard Nixon, Newberg, Ore., subscribes.

Richard Koeki, Ogema, Calif., comes in with seven subs all at one time—Good work Dick.

P. Mutanen, Hurley, Wis., sent us one sub.

N. Jasperson, Aberdeen, So. Dak. subscribes.

Willis L. Wright of Great Falls, Mont., sends \$2.50 for which he wants copies of the Producers News.

Louis Wallin of Van Hook, N. Dak., is back on the job again. He sends in 5 subs and paid for his bundles.

Good for a Starter

Paul Harju, Pegumang, Mich., writes: "I was elected Producers News agent at the U. F. L. meeting. I have taken a few orders which I am sending to you. I will try to get more orders as soon as possible." Then he sends 6 subs—You are starting out fine Paul.

Orvald W. Laine, Green, Mich., sends one sub and tells us to rush bundle.

Matt Oja of Geyser, Mont., renews his subscription for one year.

Edw. C. Bauman, Bagley, Minn., sends us 3 subs and orders a bundle of 50. He writes: "The U. F. L. is getting many members here. The Farmer-Labor party are showing up that they are tools of the boss class by openly fighting the poor farmers within the U.F.L. You are doing fine work with your paper. We are holding another big mass meeting in March."

Alfred Hukkanen of Sanish, N. Dak., pays for a bundle.

Alfred Backman, Hancock, Minn., pays for a bundle and orders subscription books.

R. C. Jensen of Flaxton, N. Dak. sends in two subs: "Will try to get some more immediately. Sure like the paper. We now have the U. F. L. going pretty good here. Hope we can organize the whole county by the next three months."

Roger P. Murray, Butte, Mont., sends in a farmer subscriber.

Hans Larson, Menno, So. Dak., pays for bundles.

John L. Strid, McGregor, N. D., is another one going to work. He writes for a subscription book.

BUILDING UFL

(Continued from last week)

to make an issue and find out definitely what is in back of all this opposition that is attempting to hold the farmers in slavery. I believe that we can have something then that will insure the farmer and laborer that he can secure his rights and have the same privileges that are granted to other classes of people under the laws of our country.

I am a member of the United Farmers League and I am taking this opportunity to ask all the farmers, readers of this paper, to join in this same organization so we can find ourselves in position to make others respect us.

ROBERT DU MONTE.

ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Front Page)

den in the public schools of Markham as at these dances gather all the hoodlums, degenerates and drunkards, which is no place for them.

In the discussion on the tax

More Going After It

Theo. Wihela, Iron River, Wis., sends us a sub and writes: "Kindly send us three of your receipt books for the Producers News. We got some fellows appointed to get subscribers for the paper."

Arne Jaskela from Newell, So. Dak., is here again with one more sub.

Arthur Rystrom, Frederick, So. Dak., subscribes.

Satisfied With Paper

Stanford Altpeter, Asland, Massachusetts, sends in articles and writes: "I want to congratulate you on the editing, set-up and aggressive spirit of the Producers News. The correspondence is excellent. One gets the feeling that the farmers of America have a definite feeling of ownership in this paper; that the editors are very close to those farmers."

Swate Hill, High Bridge, Wis., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar and my first three subs. I'll assure you I will do my darndest to help fill your quota on sub drive."

E. Laiten, Richmond, Ind., asks for copies and says he can get us a lot of subscribers.

Oscar Loxberg, Daggett, Mich., subscribes.

Bill Knows How

Bill Lapinaja, Enumclaw, Wash., digs down deep in his own pocket and sends us \$2.00 for 8-25c subscriptions for neighbor farmers.

Joe Kucaba, Catawba, Wis., subscribes and sends 25c for extra copies. He writes: "I could not be without your paper. It is doing good work in our locality."

Ellen Lemponen, Superior, Wis., is here again with a couple more subs.

Ole Sanvik, Rudyard, Mont., sends us a couple of dollars. He is wishing us good luck and tells us to shoot away.

Wm. Engelbert, Hines, Ill., sends us 3 subs which he pays for himself.

Arvo Maki, Eben Junction, Mich. subscribes.

A. Hill, Marengo, Mich., one sub.

Wm. Kosketa, Ellendale, N. D., subscribes.

Rudolph Harju, Chassel, Mich., sends us another sub.

question the farmers brought out the fact that they are in a position where they will not be able to pay their taxes. The meeting unanimously decided to popularize the tax strike among the small farmers and to prepare the farmers for this strike. The program of the United Farmers League on this tax problem was approved. That the taxes on rich farmers, bankers, corporations, etc., be raised so that the small farmers can be exempted from taxation.

A committee of three was elected to get subscriptions to the Producers News as well as to send in reports of activities and problems of the farmers in Markham.

The township committee of the U. F. L. was instructed to call another meeting. Due to the militant activities of the United Farmers League in Markham thirty-four new members have joined the organization in the past week. Ten of these joined at this meeting.

Many of the poor farmers that have been following the betrayals, the right wing, have begun to see that they have been misled by the renegades and are now coming back into the ranks of the militant class struggle organizations. They already see that these militant organizations are the only ones that put up a fight for the interests of the workers and small farmers, and therefore in Markham the renegades are being shattered as the misled farmers leave the ranks of the betrayers one by one and come over to the militant United Farmers League.

OPEN FORUMS

(Continued from front page)

one of the most enthusiastic of those present.

Fred Dalziel, one of our new youth members of the United Farmers League, spoke on the "War and its relation to the youth." His father, Ray Dalziel, spoke on the "Crisis forcing us into a world war." Mother Bloor made a stirring talk on "War and unemployment." Comrade Onholt was chairman and Comrade James Pearson of White Earth gave some of the old time songs.

At the open forum next Sunday,

25c SUBSCRIPTION CARDS ARE OUT

We have printed a lot of subscription cards. Each card is sold for 25c and is good for six weeks' subscription. The price is printed on the card. We sell them to anyone in lots of 10 for \$2.00 in advance. Every time you sell 10 you make 50c, the more you sell, the more you make.

In many cases these cards are more handy than a receipt book: you sell the card and get your 25c and that's all there is to it. It is up to the other fellow to fill in and mail the card.

When you go out on a house-to-house drive, you should get as many yearly six months or three months subs as you can. If you can not get any of these, you might sell them at 25c a card.

Where the 25c cards come in most handy is at the mass meetings; here you can sell a lot of cards in a hurry. You take down no names and give no receipts. Just sell them the card and get your 25c. For mass meeting purposes, we will send out a bunch of cards to responsible parties if you tell us to.

If the roads are broken, we expect to have John Zaharee and Hank give us some songs and one of our young Mexican friends to play the banjo.

We have found our neighborhood meetings at workers' homes highly successful. We suggest to all of our town friends to visit your neighbors and take the Producers News with you and talk about it while the weather is bad and even when it gets better.

UFL DEMANDS

(Continued from Front Page)

county board of supervisors read as follows:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this board through a petition by an organization known as the United Farmers League, that a large number of farmers in Baraga county, due to present depressed economic conditions, are and will be unable to meet payments of principal and interest on mortgages executed under the terms and conditions of the Federal Farm Loan Act and

Whereas, a recent act of congress in the opinion of the board makes provisions for extensions of time in such payments in proven cases.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Baraga county does hereby declare that it is in accord and sympathy with the farmers of this county who, due to economic conditions prevailing at present, cannot meet the aforesaid mortgage obligations, and we do hereby request the Federal Farm Loan Board to send a representative here to discuss this situation with this board and a committee of the said United Farmers League, and that said conference be held as soon as possible.

Without mass pressure of the farmers the sheriff's sales would go thru and the farmers would lose, in many cases, a lifetime of hard work and their farms.

The supervisors adjourned for dinner which took over two hours. The farmers held a meeting in the court room, discussing all phases of the tasks of the United Farmers League in Baraga county. A county UFL committee was elected consisting of 20 farmers representing seven different localities. These delegates were instructed to see to it that a local office of the UFL would be built in every locality which they represented.

During the dinner hour the supervisors had held a secret meeting in all probability trying to find ways to evade the issue of the farmers, also thinking that the farmers would get tired of waiting over two hours for the officials to return. Every farmer remained in the court room which was nice and warm while the snowstorm and sub-zero weather raged outside. It was reported by a farmers that the officials had called the farmers "a bunch of bums and tramps," that they don't deserve any relief. This was taken up in the meeting and pointed out that this is the attitude of the capitalists everywhere when the workers begin demanding their rights.

Try to Intimidate Farmers

The officials exposed themselves as enemies of the workers and farmers who helped to elect them into office. The supervisor from Baraga township indicated in his talk to the farmers that they had better be a little careful how they criticize the government. The farmers took the hint that he meant the foreign born workers. However, there were several Indians in the crowd and the supervisors were made to understand that such threats will be answered by organizing every nationality regardless of color, to fight such a system of robbery. It was pointed out that the American Indian is robbed and discriminated against regardless of the fact that they are the "real Americans."

On January 29 a meeting was held in Aura, Mich. Twenty-four joined the UFL. A committee of action of seven was elected to carry on the work. In Upper Michigan 93 new members have joined the UFL in the last three weeks.

ALFRED BACKMAN.

NEW PAMPHLET ON THE NEGRO

The conditions of the Negro poor farmer and worker and other phases of the Negro question in this country are comprehensively discussed in THE AMERICAN NEGRO by J. S. Allen, just published by International Pamphlets, as number 18 of its series of pamphlets on current economic, social and political questions.

The pamphlet describes the situation of the Negroes in the United States, presenting all necessary data in a condensed and popular form, and gives special attention to the Southern Black Belt and the agrarian situation, phases which have hitherto not been treated in such detail. Besides treating of the Negro in industry, the author discussed the relation of the Negro upper class to the white ruling class and the Negro masses, race prejudice, jim crow and lynching and the struggle for equal rights for Negroes and for the right of self determination for the Negro people.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES, by Anna Rochester. Other titles to appear shortly are: MANCHURIA AND THE WAR DANGER, THE AMERICAN FARMER, and THE CHINESE SOVIETS. The pamphlets can be obtained at all workers' bookshops or directly from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Sta. D, New York.

Other pamphlets in this series recently published are SPYING ON WORKERS, by Robert W. Dunne, and PROFITS AND WAGES

PLENTYWOOD SCHOOL WILL BE DEDICATED

Dedication of the new high school building here has been set for Feb. 20, says the school board. The building is nearly completed. Pupils will move into the new building in the coming week.

Gay Emery, former secretary of the school board, will be the principal speaker. Presentation of the building will be by Mrs. A. O. Peterson, chairman of the school board, followed by responses by members of the commercial club, Mrs. C. W. Peterson and a few pupils.

The new school unit is 140 feet wide and 108 feet long. There are two stories and a sub-basement for a boiler room. There are three classrooms for English and mathematics, each 21 1/2 by 25 feet; a history and social science room 23 by 30 feet and the science room is a combination laboratory and recitation room. The gymnasium is 23 by 40 feet. A study room will seat 85 pupils and is 23 by 44 feet.

In the combination auditorium-gymnasium, the floor space, including bleachers, is approximately 60 feet wide by 80 feet long. There are three rows of bleachers to accommodate 500 persons. The stage will accommodate from 100 to 1,000 more spectators for dramatic programs. The stage is 16 by 45 feet. The curtain opening is 30 feet and the ceiling is 26 feet in the auditorium.

There are steel lockers installed in shower rooms to accommodate 60 in addition to those in the main corridors, which will accommodate more than 250 pupils. The building cost about \$57,000, fully equipped.

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

Want Ads

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

FOR RENT OR SALE—500 acres grain and stock ranch, with abundance of water. E. CHARLES WORTH, Plentywood, Mont. 44-2p

FOR SALE—Large Registered Hereford Bulls, coming 1 year old. Terms cash, or part cash with good security. HANS HARDERSEN, Archer. 47-1f

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

DR. W. D. ROY
DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS
LAWYER

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

Johnson The Abstractman
SHERIDAN COUNTY
ABSTRACT COMPANY
Only the Best Abstracts of Title
Plentywood, Montana

FULKERSON-NELSON
MORTUARY
EMBALMERS UNDERTAKERS
Day and Night Service
Phone 191

Kelp-O-Vita

for HEALTH, YOUTH and VIGOR

Men, women and children find Kelp-O-Vita a safe and efficient treatment for debility, loss of vital powers, and glandular impairment. Get it before your time. Kelp-O-Vita is a mineralized vegetable, easy and pleasant to take, not habit forming. It is rich in Vitamins and Organic Salts. Kelp-O-Vita is a Revitalizer, A Rejuvenator, An Invigorator and a Reconstructive. It increases vitality and gives you Pep, Vim and Vigor. Kelp-O-Vita is for vitality, the last word in modern science. Not for sale at drug stores. Send this ad with your name, address and ten cents in stamps or coin for one week's sample treatment. Address Kelp-O-Vita Laboratories, 1046 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Dept. J-44. 44-1f

MC ELROY PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Ole Hjelm, pioneer resident of the McElroy community, passed away at Westby the morning of Sunday, the fourteenth. His illness, which lasted about one week, was not considered serious at first but later pneumonia developed with fatal results.

Mr. Hjelm has lived in this community almost 22 years. He, with his brothers, Peter and Alfred, came from Alexandria, Minn., in the spring of 1910. All filed on land but at first lived part of the time together on Ole's homestead. For several years his place was popular for community gatherings in the north McElroy country because his house was roomier than most claim shacks at that time and Ole and his brothers were hospitable and entertaining people.

In 1914, Ole Hjelm was married to a young woman from Alexandria, Minn. To this union were born four children, all boys. During the intervening years the family has lived on the homestead. Last October they moved temporarily into Westby and took charge of the hotel, in order to be conveniently near school.

Mr. Hjelm enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a kind and loving husband and father, an accommodating neighbor, friendly to all. He took an active part in all community affairs, social or otherwise. His ready wit and sense of humor made him a welcome addition to any gathering. He was progressive minded and took a keen interest in public questions, especially those relating to improvement of economic conditions.

He leaves to mourn his loss: his widow, his four sons, his brother Alfred, all of Westby, his brother Emil and aged mother at McElroy, his brother Peter at Comertown, his nephew Walter Anderson and niece Mrs. Hetland of Westby, a sister, Mrs. Anderson, and other relatives in Minnesota. To all these the community extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Woman Who Married Escaped Murderer Gets Divorce At Plentywood

A woman who married an escaped murderer under life sentence unknowingly and became a mother, has been granted a divorce in district court here.

She is Mrs. Olga Nix, daughter of a well known farmer in the Homestead community, who filed charges of non-support, neglect and drunkenness against her husband, Roy Nix.

Nix escaped from the Arkansas penitentiary in 1925, where he was serving a life term after having had a hanging sentence commuted.

Two years later he showed up in the vicinity of Homestead, got employment as a farm hand, and represented himself as being the son of a wealthy rancher in Texas, but had tired of the southland and wanted to try the life of the north, independent of his father's pampering and money.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nix moved to Grand Forks, N. D., where they lived until the fall of 1930. While there, Nix was arrested on a liquor charge and the couple separated. Mrs. Nix returning to her farm home.

When Nix obtained his freedom, nothing was heard of him until late last fall, when he appeared in a pool hall at Wolf Point and held up the proprietor with a gun. Police Chief Foad Monroe of Poplar, with an assistant, apprehended Nix and a search of his room revealed considerable loot obtained from a Grand Forks merchant.

Facing extradition to North Dakota as well as a long sentence in Montana, Nix told the Roosevelt county sheriff about his escape from the Arkansas penitentiary, waived extradition and was returned there to spend the rest of his life.

Another Bank Closes

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Rockford National bank, with deposits of \$5,152,134 which made it the largest in the city, was closed today by its board of directors to conserve assets.

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

Local Brevities

John Lindblom of north of Raymond, was in town Wednesday. J. J. Gibbons of Reserve was in town Sunday visiting with friends.

Harry Juul, farmer living near Outlook, was shopping here Thursday.

Martin Homme of Outlook was a business caller here the first of the week.

C. G. Christiansen returned last Monday from a business trip to Minneapolis.

Mrs. Ed Koser is improving nicely from an operation at the local hospital.

Carl Hobbey of the Raymond country was visiting with his boys here Wednesday.

A surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. W. D. Roy at her home Sunday evening.

George Johnson, old timer from Antelope, visited with the Producers News Wednesday.

Hugh Jones of the Welliver country drove in Wednesday and hauled out a jag of lumber.

Mrs. Alvin Aspelund was confined to her bed with an attack of the "flu" the first of the week.

Lou Hein, who has been in the hospital for some time suffering from hernia, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Anna Brix, local school teacher, is ill with the flu. Mrs. Simundson is relieving her at the school.

Simon Swanson came to Plentywood Thursday evening to be present at a hearing held here in his deportation case. He walked in from the Courtney school, a distance of about 16 miles.

The new school has been accepted by the school board, the acceptance taking place at the last meeting of the board.

Peter Madsen returned to his farm on the reservation Sunday after undergoing an operation in the local hospital.

Rev. Simundson, pastor of the Lutheran church in this city, was a victim of the "flu" epidemic the first of this week.

Louise Hannah of Raymond underwent an operation for appendicitis at the local hospital the first of this week.

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Malcolm underwent an operation for appendicitis at the local hospital Thursday.

The Hugh Jones school in the Welliver country burned down last week. The building was fairly well covered with insurance.

Clifford Hansen, barber and mail carrier of Reserve, was a Plentywood caller Sunday, visiting his wife who is a patient at the Memorial hospital.

Evelyn Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore, was taken to the hospital last Saturday suffering with pneumonia. She is much improved at this writing.

Mrs. Louis Marsh of Welliver and children are visiting with her parents in town. Louis is at the hospital, where he is recovering nicely from an attack of the "flu."

Loyal Strong and Dr. Hall flew over to Williston Wednesday, taking over a cargo of coyote pelts, which they had secured this winter on their hunting trips with the airplane.

The "flu" epidemic has been spreading in Northeastern Montana the past week. Schools are being closed along the branch line. While the Plentywood schools have not closed, a large number of pupils are absent.

Loyal Strong and Dr. Hall cracked the undercarriage on the plane last week while landing. The doctor was making a hurried call to Dooley when the accident happened. The plane was fixed in a short time ready for further duty.

Fred G. Pribernow, the depot agent at Dooley, stepped in Plentywood Thursday on his way home from Warm Springs, Mont., where his wife was taken after their little boy died. He reports Mrs. Pribernow is being well taken care of and will be back home before long.

CHURCH NOTES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Gale A. Anderson, Pastor
Sunday
Church School for all ages, 10 a. m. Morning Worship service, 11:00 a. m. Four Square meeting, 7:00 p. m.
Tuesday
Intermediate choir practice, 4 p. m.
Thursday
Character Builders, 4:00 p. m. High School choir practice, 7:00 p. m. Vagabond Republic, 7:30 p. m. Senior choir practice, 8:00 p. m.
LUTHERAN CHURCH
O. M. Simundson, Pastor
February 21st
Services at Plentywood, 11:00 a. m.; at Dooley, 2:30 p. m.; at Antelope, 8:00 p. m.
The Plentywood Ladies Aid meets at the home of Mrs. J. A. Johnson February 18th.
The choir will practice Friday evening at 7:30 at the church. Will all the choir members please come out for this practice. Luther League every Sunday evening at 7:00 p. m.
February 28th
Services at Outlook, 11:00 a. m. At Raymond, 2:30 p. m.

DOLIN IS RAMBLING

By HANS RASMUSSEN
"You are all wrong, Joe. The 'Dagmar Farmer' article about you was not written in the Producers News office, neither had any of the staff anything to do with it, so you are losing your bet. The article was written by a real Dagmar dirt farmer. Last week we printed another article written by another Dagmar Farmer. In order to keep you from doing any more betting, we might as well inform you that this last one is also an honest-to-goodness farmer, but he is not the same as the first one."

The Dagmar farmers are doing some real thinking, saving their land is the problem before them, and they know you are not going to help them do it. They are getting sick of you and your county graft, sick of the county agent and his feed committees, and they are not afraid to come out and say so.

When I mentioned in my article about the taxpayers suit that probably would be started against you for overcharging the county a thousand dollars on your county printing, I did not write that in order to be funny. I wrote it because I knew what I was talking about. I knew that the Taxpayers Association had talked it over with a lawyer and had been advised they had a very good case. But if I were you, Joe, I would not worry too much about it. It is my opinion that what is left of the Taxpayers Association is not going to do you any harm. It is a safe bet that you will get away with the thousand. Very likely Edgar Syverud, when he starts writing his editorials for the Herald, will tell you some more about it. He is the Secretary of the Taxpayers Association.

In your article you also say: "The Dagmar Farmer had better investigate the former Producers News printing contract before he points out any illegal irregularities in ours." Now you want to fool the people again, Joe. You know well enough that the Producers News' claim along with yours were sent to Helena, or wherever it was, by the Taxpayers Association, for some experts to look over, and yours were the only ones they found any fault with.

You are again mistaken when you say that your political make-up is worrying the Producers News gang, as you call it. We only pity those who will have to straighten up the mess that your gang of political highbinders has brought the country and county into. But we are not worried at all over the outcome.

When you are accusing the Producers News gang of having "fleece the farmers to the last nickel," let me call your attention to the old man Jorgensen's case in Dagmar. After paying back \$2,250.00, he still owes \$2,700.00 on the principal of \$3,000.00 borrowed. That's your gang's doings. That's the gang that you are sticking up for.

This is not the only case. Practically every farmer in the land is up against the same, or worse, situation. Here it is not a question of nickels: it is wholesale schemes and robbery, the likes of which the world has never seen before. It is robbing and taking away from the farmers everything he ever had. The gang that is doing this is the gang you belong to, the gang you have always stuck up for, your Gang, and not the Producers News "Gang."

Saving the country, as you have been advocating lately, sounds very nice, but you can not keep on fooling the farmers. They know well enough you never did give a darn for the farmers. All you are after is the next printing contract and a chance to get in and rob the county some more.

NAVAJO YOUTH SECTION PLAY IS POSTPONED

Due to the uncertainties of the weather and the difficulty of getting thru from Navajo by car the play which was to have been presented in the Farmer-Labor Temple this Saturday, February 20, has been postponed. The play will be given at the Temple when the roads are in decent shape and when the danger of blockading by snow is past.

Antelope Young Man Member of U Players

State University, Missoula, Feb. 16.—Vernon Hoven, Antelope, is a member of the State University Players, a dramatic organization on the campus. A recent change in the organization of the dramatic organization has divided the group in two parts—Montana Masquers and State University Players.

The basis is a point system. Thirty points are required for Montana Masquers and 15 for State University Players.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

An Internal Revenue officer will be at the Leland Hotel in Plentywood from 1:30 p. m. on March 1 to noon on March 2, for the purpose of assisting taxpayers in preparing their income tax returns. This service is furnished gratis.

C. A. RASMUSSEN, Collector.
By A. P. Elgebertson,
Chief of the Field Division.

NEW SCHOOL PLANNED IN OUTLOOK DISTRICT

Another school house will be built in the Outlook school district as soon as funds are available thru the sale of bonds in the amount of \$5,000, which are being advertised. Bids will be opened on March 12. In the event the bonds are sold the new building will be commenced without delay.

Plentywood Taxpayer Exposes Duplicity of Edgar L. Syverud

Editor, Producers News:

As a taxpayer interested in an economical government and a reduction in taxes in Sheridan county, I am writing to you to print the following in regard to the looming political situation.

Well, the cat is out of the bag at last. It takes time to develop some characters, but give them time and their true colors will finally emerge from the changeable hues with which they surround themselves.

In the present case, I am referring to one individual who goes by the name of Edgar L. Syverud, erstwhile promoter and active member of the Taxpayers Association of Sheridan county, who is now a columnist on the Plentywood Herald and in the pay of that paper and Harry Polk, who makes his home at Williston and is a controlling factor in the management of the Herald.

Mr. Syverud says he is of the common clay and is strong for the farmers and taxpayers. He is afraid of Communism and radicalism. He is for joining the people together in a united effort to better conditions in the county and nation. Sounds good, doesn't it?

In order to gain this desired end, he joins hands with the Plentywood Herald and, of course, with the Medicine Lake Wave, Joe Dolin's mouthpiece. The two papers always work together for a united front.

Now, let's analyze the situation. Sheridan county right at this time is next to the highest county in the State of Montana in the rate of taxation. The Medicine Lake Wave and the Herald were the strong supporters and mouthpieces of the present administration which has put the county in this financial catastrophe. Any taxpayer or citizen of Sheridan county who has lived here the past four years will not deny this. It is a truth which cannot be denied by even the hardest-boiled grafters.

So here you have it. Mr. Syverud, the great friend of the taxpayers, joins hands with the elements which have caused Sheridan county to become one of the leaders in taxes in the entire State of Montana. He cannot deny this. To deny it would place him in the position of being either a fool or a knave.

That the Plentywood Herald, with its Harry Polk, and the Medicine Lake Wave, with its Joe Dolin, are going to make another strong effort to retain control of the county is to be expected. They are not going to let go of the power which they have held for the past four years without a struggle. No stone will be left unturned to bring about another victory. If they have to be the friend of the taxpayer and use a man willing to be their tool from the ranks of the taxpayers, they are willing to do so. They will let him spout as much as he pleases, but in the end they, together with a few pie-card artists, will dictate who will have charge of the county's affairs.

Mr. Syverud at this time reminds me of the trained animal used in a large packing house, which is used to lead his fellow animals to the slaughter pen, where their faith in him takes them to their death.

If Syverud can lead sufficient taxpayers to the political standards of Harry Polk and Joe Dolin, to insure them victory, he has served the purpose for which he is paid money, and the taxpayers

Rev. Fr. John Hennessey Passes Away In California

Word was received in Plentywood Friday of last week from Joe O'Toole, stating that Rev. Fr. John Hennessey had died at San Bernardino, Calif., on Thursday, February 11th. Cause of death was Uremic poisoning. Rev. Hennessey had been sick only a few days and his death was unexpected.

The deceased was pastor of the local Catholic church for many years, going from here to western Montana, where he held a pastorate for a few years, going from there to California.

About 65 Per Cent of Seed Wheat Stored In County

Approximately 65 per cent of the seed wheat needed in Sheridan county this spring, is now stored on farms and in elevators in the county, a check has revealed. There is also enough flaxseed for the acreage to be seeded this year. The estimated wheat acreage will be 200,000 acres and the flax will be 30,000 acres. There was 264,000 acres seeded to wheat here in 1931.

These figures were obtained thru J. W. McKee, supervision agent for several hundred farms owned by non-residents, and Harry Larson, resident representative of the Atwood-Larson Grain company.

PROPER CANNING

There is no well informed person today who doubts the wholesomeness and food value of good canned meats, fruits and vegetables. At this season, pork and beef are abundant on the farm and if the thrifty housewife who is carrying on a "live at home" program is anxious to preserve it, Canning has become the popular method of preserving these foods, replacing a great deal of the smoking, salting and drying of former days. Many a housewife has spoiled her chance of serving a greater variety of meats to her family during the summer by serving a canned product which was not tempting in appearance. The reason that home canned foods have been lacking in appearance is that the chief concern of the housewife has been to obtain products with good keeping qualities. However, appearance does not need to be sacrificed at the expense of keeping quality.

There is a supply of bulletins at the County Extension Office on the "Canning of Meats, Fish and Poultry, also one on "Canning, cutting, curing of Beef on the Farm" with a time table to be used for parts of Montana in canning which may be had for the asking. Write your agent for the bulletins which you need.

ADA WORT,
Dist. Home Demonstration Agt.,
Plentywood, Mont.

New Cotton Harvester Built

The All-Union Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture has built a new cotton harvester, which was designed by M. Novgorodtsev. It is made to fit the type of tractor manufactured by the Stalingrad plant and will harvest from 6-7 hectares (15-17.5 acres) a day. The first machine was built in 27 days and was tested on the cotton fields of Central Asia in November.

In turn will carry the burden. It doesn't take a sage to see this. However, it is my opinion, that Mr. Syverud's influence will amount to nothing, except that he will have placed himself in the position of a Judas Iscariot who betrayed the taxpayers of Sheridan county for a few pieces of silver.

Birds of a feather flock together, and any combination or trickery practised by those who have plunged this county into its present financial debacle will not fool the taxpayers next fall when they come to the polls to pass judgment on their traducers.

JUST A PLAIN CITIZEN.

County News

EAST COALRIDGE

Louie and Ruby Nelson were over Sunday guests at the Melby home last week.

The Pete Lodahl family are among the new patrons of the branch library which is in charge of Mrs. O. Melby.

Our school had their "picture talk" on Tuesday which will form a nice remembrance in later years when each will take his or her place in this world's work.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rasmussen of Reserve have been spending the week with their son and daughter-in-law at the Hollow Rock Farm.

Our outstanding social event of the year, the Annual Banquet of our local Farmers Union, was held on Saturday afternoon and evening at the vacant Chris Ibsen house, where ample room is available. Of course the "banquet" could not be quite so elaborate this year as before as regards to eats but the good time was equal to any. Following the business session, which was presided over by Andrew Dahl, a delightful short program was rendered by the school children under the direction of Miss Agnes Johnson. Cards, dancing to music furnished by Morken and Rasmussen, and general sociability rounded out another one of our successful and rejuvenating get-together affairs. Non-members in attendance were, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jensen, Misses Ruby Nelson and Jorgensen and Laurits Jensen.

A bunch of girls is reported to have arrived at the Frank Leggo home on Tuesday, and all concerned are doing well.

RAYMOND

Mrs. August Westphal returned home Friday after spending about three weeks in the Sheridan Memorial hospital for an operation performed by Dr. Hall.

Roger McGowan came out from Plentywood Friday evening to spend the week end with his parents, but was unable to return to school Monday.

Dr. Hall was called to the Martin Klakken home last Thursday. He came by airplane and in an accident a wheel was smashed but no one was injured. The Klakken's have small pox.

The Y. C. L. meeting and dance was held at the Olson home last Friday. The meeting was conducted by Adline and Leland Evenson. Nancy Marmon, teacher of the Raymond upper school, was on the sick list last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Turvey and son Orville of Westby are employed at the L. G. Budke home.

Mrs. John Umbach, Mrs. Ed Berke and son Dick were guests at A. J. Markuson's home Tuesday.

COMERTOWN and DOOLEY

Mr. and Mrs. James McLean and son Robert were callers at the Franklin home February 16th.

One of the elderly couples of the Comertown district, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rohrer, have now passed their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary. They are both healthy and are considerably considering their advanced age. They have three daughters living near them: Mrs. H. C. Heller, Mrs. E. E. Stienke and Mrs. B. C. Heppner.

The barn on the Tony Reinertson place south of Dooley, was burned the morning of February 15th. Julius Roan is now living there.

Alvin Aspelund, rural mail carrier, has gone on his rounds every day this winter. Mr. Aspelund is now using his Snowbird, and Snow bird it is.

OUTLOOK NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Selvig were Plentywood callers Monday.

Henry Walders left for North Dakota Tuesday. He returned to Outlook Friday.

Irene Beckie, Leone Deck and Leonard Morgan entertained the Senior class and H. B. faculty at a Valentine dinner party last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beckie were Plentywood callers Monday.

Frances Deck has been on the sick list last week.

J. B. Alexander left for Scooby Friday to transact business there. He returned to Outlook Saturday.

Friends and neighbors will be glad to hear that Mr. George McHarry who has been quite ill, is able to be up and around again.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates on Thursday. Miss Michaels, teacher of School Dist. 64, pleasantly entertained the parents and friends of the school children at a Lincoln-Valentine party and program on Friday, Feb. 12, at the McHarry school. Ice cream and cookies were served at 4:30.

The Outlook town team was decorated by the Outlook high school last Friday night. The first score was 11 to 12.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd, Jr. and Hazel Mae were over from the Thomas Clawson home Friday evening.

MELROY

Cards have been received announcing the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Downey on January 29th, at Jessenden, N. D., weight 9 1/2 pounds. All concerned are reported doing well. Mr. Downey was the former depot agent here.

Robert Mangels has been confined to the hospital the past two weeks with rheumatism.

Mrs. Peder Solberg is recovering from her illness. She first suffered from an attack of the flu and afterwards from rheumatism. Dr. Weeks of Grenora, N. D., was in attendance.

J. G. Noon received word Monday that his aunt in England had passed away. Herman, the young son of the family, had a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism last week. Dr. Weeks of Grenora, N. D., was called. The roads being fairly well at travel, he made a trip to the Nelson home by airplane.

Mrs. J. B. Bates and her son Arthur were school visitors recently.

N. RAYMOND

Mrs. Alfred Stadstad and two small children returned Tuesday from Dooley, where they had been visiting at the Pete Peterson home.

Miss Eleanor Holland was taken to the Plentywood hospital Wednesday, where she was operated on for appendicitis. She is reported to be doing fairly well at this writing.

Carl Stadstad was a Raymond shopper Thursday.

Pioneer Corner

What Is Unemployment?

In the United States of America twelve million men are unemployed. Twelve million men and their families are starving. Our teachers tell us that this country is the richest country in the world. Why then are these men not working? Is it because they have too much food and clothing that they don't need to work any more? Is it because there is not enough raw material out of which to make the things they need? Then why are thousands of bushels of vegetables, grain, and cotton, rotting on the ground, or being dumped into the rivers before they reach the market? Perhaps there are not enough machines with which to make what is needed? America has millions of machines standing idle while in the Soviet Union with many less machines to help the workers, new products are being made all the time. There the workers are better fed and clothed than the workers of this country. What then is the matter? How can we understand this situation?

In America as in all capitalist countries things are made and sold only for profit. What does this mean? It means in the first place that the amount of food, clothing, and houses made, does not depend on how many people need these things, and how much each person needs. It depends, rather, on how many people can buy these things and how much they can afford to pay. The bosses, although they work together to oppress the workers, cannot unite to plan industry. That is because their profit depends on paying less to the workers than other bosses, on

paying less to the farmers from whom they buy their raw materials and on selling for higher prices.

Unemployment occurs when the bosses stop production because they cannot sell at a profit the things that are already made. When too much of some articles have been made, all the manufacturers will try to sell their articles more cheaply than their business rivals. But they still try to sell for more than the article costs them. Therefore they stop making more things and they destroy what has already been made so that the workers will be forced to pay high prices for the things they need. Of course, the workers are thrown out of their jobs because the bosses don't want them to produce as much as they are able. And, when they lose their jobs and their wages they are surely unable to pay high prices. So the workers are caught both ways. They cannot enjoy the things they have made and they cannot make more things by which to get the wages to buy the things they need. This, comrades, is unemployment.

This is why the workers and farmers and their kids are starving. What can the workers and the farmers and their children do about these conditions? The workers and the workers' children are learning that the bosses and the bosses' system cannot give them what they need and what they have earned. The workers and farmers and their children see that only in the Soviet Union, in the workers' and farmers' fatherland are the workers and farmers enjoying the benefits of their labors.

CHILD WELFARE IN THE SOVIET UNION

While much has been done during the past year in the care of homeless children, and their number has greatly decreased, this fall saw a recrudescence of the problem in some of the large urban centers, particularly in Moscow. As a result, the Children's Commission attached to the Vtsik (Central Executive Committee of the R.S.F.S.R.) resolved to take vigorous measures to insure the care of all homeless children.

An All-Russian contest for better care of children was therefore held from October 15, to January 1, 1932, in which republican, regional and district children's commissions, departments of education and health and separate institutions and social organizations participated. A jury headed by Dr. N. A. Semashko, formerly Commissar for Health, and representatives of various government organizations, will make the awards. To the republics and regions showing the best results in child care, 100,000 rubles will be given to be used in further work for children. To the section doing the best work in rescuing homeless children from the streets, 50,000 rubles will be given for a training home; for the most constructive work in handling the question of unsupervised children, 50,000 rubles will be given to be used in equipping playgrounds and other extra-school institutions. A number of smaller rewards will be given in equipment for children's colonies, manual training shops, recreational centers, and so on. Individual teachers and child welfare workers will also receive rewards in the form of vacations, trips and sums of money. Children's collectives achieving the best results in self-government will receive prizes in the form of musical instruments, radios, libraries and other equipment.

For that reason the workers and farmers of this country and of all the capitalist countries know that they MUST organize. And we, the workers' and farmers' children must stand by our parents in the class struggle. We must join the only working class children's organization—The Young Pioneers. We must read and sell the only workers' children's magazine—the New Pioneer. And we must draw all workers' children away from the Boy Scouts and other bosses' organizations into our own Young Pioneer clubs.

Do you know the meaning of:
(1) Class struggle?
(2) Demonstration?
(3) Organization.

Write to the Pioneer Corners, Box 28, Station D, New York City and tell us what these words mean to you.

A HUNGER-AND-WAR OLYMPICS

By EDWIN ROLFE
While millions of farmers and workers throughout the country continue trying to exist on starvation rations, while thousands upon thousands are absolutely destitute, while Hoover continues to stall off all demands for unemployment relief, the Olympic Games Committee finds it comparatively easy and luxurious sailing to prepare its gigantic program of sports events. The latest news from the Olympics front informs us that:

1. The dedication of the winter-sports arena at Lake Placid, built at a cost of \$220,000, has been set for Jan. 16;

2. A group of New York businessmen, including Gustavus T. Kirby, Dr. Godfrey Dewey and Senator Warren T. Thayer, will officiate and deliver the opening speeches;

3. Representatives of three of the most reactionary and fascist governments in the world—Japan, Rumania and Italy—will be present at the dedication.

These facts have a twofold meaning. They indicate both the attitude of the American boss class toward its own jobless workers, and the bond which exists between the United States and other "great" boss powers in their hatred of the Soviet Union.

Will Spend Millions for War Olympics

The sum of \$220,000, a mere drop in the bucket compared with what has been and is yet to be spent in preparing for the track and field events next summer is sufficient and repeated proof that our ruling class cares not an iota about the sufferings of American workers and poor farmers. Bankers and big tradesmen will contribute millions, personally, to an Olympic Games fund, while for even their own fake "relief" collections they force their underpaid workers to give up substantial slices of their meagre wages. These same bankers and bosses use all the influence in their power to finance and boost these "games"—which, as has been pointed out, present a united war front of world-wide reaction and fascism against the Soviet Union. Japan, Rumania, Italy—the first of these has already, through its advance military operations against the Soviet Union, while the other two are especially notorious for their persecution of class-conscious workers. The other nations to be represented are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Norway and Poland. This international line-up, which of course includes United States in the front ranks, could not be more perfect

in showing the war line-up against the Soviet Union.

If additional proof were needed, one could cite the fact that not one colonial land, not a single nation dominated economically by a stronger, imperialist power, will be represented at these games. In answer to those who may claim that, because colonial countries are for the greater part situated in tropical climates, they would naturally have no representatives at a winter-sports meet, our answer is: look through the list of track-and-field entries since 1896, when the Olympic Games were initiated. Besides one or two Rhodes scholars from South Africa and other British possessions in the South Pacific, and besides a few sons of American concessionaires and businessmen in South and Central America, the colonies have not been permitted to participate in these "amateur" sports events. Except for one or two individuals, so outstanding in their athletic prowess that they could not very well have been overlooked, few natives of colonial lands have competed at Olympic games.

Towards the International Workers Meet.

Because the class-conscious working class throughout the world realizes the above-mentioned facts it has created its own sports organization. Workers can utilize sports as a weapon to counteract the war threat of international bosses sports. We, as workers and farmers must organize our own broad sports movement, in opposition to boss-controlled athletics. All the efforts of American worker-sportsmen will, for the next six months, be directed toward the complete exposure of the class-nature of the Olympic Games, and toward the successful preparation of the International Workers Athletic Meet.

The exposure will be aided by the conflicts which exist within the structure of capitalist-controlled sports, just as it exists in other capitalist institutions and in the system itself. The continual rifts in collegiate and international sports concerning "professionalism" are substantial proof of these conflicts. In the International Workers Athletic Meet, we must count on the mass support of all working-class organizations in the United States. The National Provisional Counter-Olympic Committee, of which Tom Mooney is chairman, will be the United front of all these American workers' organizations against the reactionary hunger-and-war front that will be on display at the Los Angeles Olympics.

PLENTYWOOD RED SPARKS TROOP HAS A NEW CLUB ROOM

Plentywood, Mont., Feb. 15.—We have seventeen members in our troop. We have the use of the kitchen in the Farmer-Labor Temple for our club room. We cleaned the kitchen and gave it two coats of Alabastine.

We are decorating our walls with pictures of Revolutionary leaders and labor cartoons. We have a reading table on which we display "The Daily Worker" and "The New Pioneer," and "The Producers News." We are collecting books, magazines and pamphlets pertaining to the class struggle. These include stories by Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Sam Darcy, etc.

On Saturday we received 35 "Friends of the Pioneer" pins and we have sold half of them already and hope to have them all sold before our next meeting. We met at half past two on Saturday afternoon.

Either a Young Pioneer or a Y. C. L. member gives a short talk each meeting. We have a wall newspaper. Our troop name is Red Sparks. We endeavor to learn something concerning the working class every meeting.

Comradely,
JARDIS SALISBURY.

THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

I am a Negro boy,
And I cannot have much fun.
I earn a few cents to support us,
For it is better than having none.

I am going to another state now.
In the freight yard a mob I meet,
Of men, women and children,
Who for days have had nothing to eat.

I hitched on to the freight train.
When a white man cried out:
"Hey! you dirty nigger,
What's all this about?"

They say we attacked two White
Eight other boys and I.
They always say that about Negroes,
But it is one big lie!

Now we're in the Birmingham jail
The whole world to free us fights,
To make a workers' and farmers' America,
Also to give Negroes equal rights!

WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS!
ORGANIZE MASS DEFENSE TO SMASH THE RISING LYNCH ATTACK AGAINST NEGROES!

Youth Section

Navajo Youth Play

Navajo, Mont., February 9.—The Navajo Youth Section of the U. F. L. was organized by Lillian Husa, the latter part of December, and the leadership turned over to Comrade Holmdahl.

We met to decide on some play or activity to bring the Youth Section closer together and develop leadership among the youth. Our leader gave us a rough draft of a play and explained to us that by developing our own parts for the play, we would also develop leadership. Leadership is what we need, not only the Youth Section, but also the adults.

We must realize that the condition of the farmers and workers today is due to the lack of leadership. So let us develop leadership among the Youth Section and by

developing leadership among the Youth Section, we will also develop leadership among the adults.

Our play is called "The Pioneer's Problems and the Pioneer's Play." We put this play on at Navajo January 30th and have been asked to put it on again. The play was a success and from the proceeds we received, we will well repaid for our effort.

The play is both educational and interesting, so we ask all members of both the Youth Section and U. F. L. to watch for dates both Plentywood and Peoria, Ill.—AUDREY HOLMDAHL, Cultural Director, Navajo Youth Section, U. F. L.

PICKET LINE IN THE MOUNTAIN

Composed by Charlie Hyatt, miner in Bell County Jail.
(Tune: "There's a Church in the Wildwood.")

O come, come to the picket line in the mountain,
O come to the picket line, don't delay,
We'll hold our picket line in the mountain
Until we get more pay
See the scabs coming up the incline
We'll hold the picket line for the union
Until 50 cents a ton they pay.

Hear the children crying in the valley
"We have no bread today"

For the scabs are all working
And taking our bread away.
(Repeat first verse for chorus)

Come all you miners and laborers
And let us stand a picket line today
For if we win this battle
Fifty cents a ton they'll pay.

(Chorus)

Soon the scabs will all be leaving
For they have no place to stay
And the picket line in the mountain

Is what it takes to win the pay.
Pioneers! Learn this song of the Kentucky miners and then teach it to your fathers and mothers.
Be sure that every United Farmers League local learns it also.
We'll go into struggles SINGING.



The leader in the construction of the Nishnij-Novgorod auto plant—Comrade Zarewskij.



The director of the Nishnij-Novgorod auto plant—Comrade Dyne.

Red Villages

(Continued from last week)

The following report from the collective farm in the village of Lokot, in the Tver region, reflects this process of competition with almost stenographic accuracy:

Orlov, a collective farm member, declared: "I am over fifty years old, but I have never before seen such work. Isn't it a miracle that we with horses have plowed at the rate of 2.5 acres per day? Was such a thing ever seen? Only it's too bad that there's no sugar. We come from work and gulp only a mug of cold water. We must demand sugar; for three months we've had none."

Ivanov (individual peasant): "The collective farm has plowed all the ends of the strips. We should propose to the whole village to plow the upper ends of our strips. We could get there another twelve and a half acres."

Ivan Yeln (individual peasant): "I cleared a plot of underbrush without waiting for any one to

propose it. We must arouse the others to activity."

Ivan Yelkin (individual peasant): "Beyond Zhokov's strip I shall plow an extra acre and a quarter. Further one can't go, it's a swamp."

Yefrem Yelkin: "I have been reproached here for not having plowed part of my land. The ground has been too wet there, comrades, up to now. I shall plow it to-morrow."

Resolutions adopted: "That an inventory be taken of all unplowed lands and that they be plowed in common."

Connected with this is the question of the attitude to be adopted toward the so-called "runaways" or "deserters" or whatever they may be called in the various districts, i. e., toward those who have withdrawn from the collective farms either on account of excesses committed or just because they got frightened. There are quite a number of these "runaways," of these "deserters." The question as to what is to become of them is of considerable importance.

It is natural that a man, who resisted the temptation to leave the collective farm, who took upon himself the risk of the first attempt to organize farming on new lines, is not inclined to trust the "deserters," who rushed out from the political viewpoint and return confessing their error. But from the political viewpoint such an attitude is very injurious, if it leads to closing the doors of the collective farms. Here is an example:

In the village of Veshki, in the Lower Volga Region, after the publication of Comrade Stalin's article, "A Reply to the Comrades on Collective Farms," a score of former members applied for readmission to the collective. Here is one of these applications: "My wife, Yevdokiya Kochetkova, I send our greetings to Comrade Stalin, for his true words. I move that a resolution be adopted in line with his words, as my wife Yevdokiya, my son Paul, my daughters Alexandra and little Simka and I are again all agreed to be in the collective farm. Just wait, to-morrow we shall go out to plow with a team of horses and mended harness. We shall give them over to the commune."

The horses and foal have been fed in good peasant style, and the plow-shares are new. I move that we be admitted into the collective farm, in accordance with the explanation of dear Comrade Stalin. Good health to him! And give the text of the resolution to Simka."

The members of the collective farm resolved: That the "runaways" be accepted as "candidates" that they be organized into a punishment "brigade," that they plow separately and that a special brigade foreman be placed over them. As a result, those who had turned in their applications refused to go into the "punishment brigade" and remained individual peasant farmers. The members of the collective farms, who imagined that they had acted so "radically," actually thrust their neighbors back into individual farming.

Hence, as regards admission into an artel, there can be only one restriction, a restriction as to time. Perhaps in the interests of the sowing, it may be advisable to close admission into the collective farms for one or two months prior to the sowing season, so as not to break up the fields of either the collective farms or of the individual peasants, but this question must, of course be settled locally, in accordance with local conditions. In this matter we must not surrender to the feelings of the members of the collective farms. We must fight the tendency to close the doors of the collective farms. Of course, it would be very easy, after the results of this spring's sowing, to close the doors of the collective farms and entrench one's position, but then the decay of the entire collective farm movement would begin. We cannot issue such slogans. We regard the individual peasant farms of to-day as collective farm members of to-morrow and we shall carry on a struggle to the end that the present stratum of collective farm members shall be augmented by numerous additions beginning with this autumn. We now take up the struggle to win these new additions. This follows from our theses. In this lies the essence of our relations with the individual peasant

ants, with the poor and middle peasants.

5. Voluntary Entry and Conditions of Withdrawal
With all this is bound up the

U.S. FARMERS CANNOT BUY TRACTOR FUEL

The advice of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers of the United States to breed more horses is one indication of the decay of agriculture under capitalism in the United States. This advice was given to the farmers of the country by Renick W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent address at the Twentieth Annual Farm and Home Convention at Lexington, Kentucky.

The complete text of this advice of this agent of Wall Street of the bankers reads as follows: "This horse situation represents a peculiar chapter in the history of our animal husbandry. The advent of automobiles, trucks, and tractors has permanently lowered the number of horses necessary in this country. However, the decline in production of good horses has progressed too far. At the present time we are seeing a very definite shift toward farming again. This is not difficult to explain when the present economic condition of the farmer is considered."

"Farmers today do not have ready cash to pay out for gasoline, oil and repairs on tractors. As a result they are using their horses more and their tractors less. Where possible they are buying additional horses. However, the supply of horses is not sufficient to supply the demand at the present time. Prices of horses have remained higher than other agricultural prices during the general slump. In 1931 prices of horses declined only half as much as the prices of all farm products."

"This fact seems to me to sound a warning and perhaps a hint of advice to farmers. There is a very definite tendency for greater use of horses which will

question of the relation between the voluntary entry into a collective farm and the conditions of withdrawal from it.

In the general introduction to

this part of my report I have already stated that without certain elements of discipline it is impossible to organize socialized farming. But we must differentiate between the withdrawals from the collective farms which took place this spring and those which may possibly take place now and during this autumn.

The withdrawals were principally of those who had been forced to join the collective farms—of "dead souls" who were registered as collective farm members, but who actually never belonged. Those thus registered involuntarily left the collectives as soon as it became apparent that there was no compulsion. By allowing those who had been forced to join the collective farms to withdraw, and by exposing the pressure put upon the middle peasants as a direct violation of the Party directives and the Soviet laws, the General Committee of the Party saved the collective farms.

The second possible type of withdrawal is that of peasants now leaving the collectives, as a result of poor organization or lack of labor discipline. The case here is that of a collective farm which has been unable to organize its farming and which has not been helped in its disorganized state. There is consequently a tendency to leave, especially on the part of the middle peasant, who has something to fall back upon for the organization of an individual farm. We can frankly state that if there is at present a tendency to leave a collective farm, it means that the work is poorly organized, that there is no order or discipline, and that the agricultural and collective farm organs are to blame for not having given help in time.

If members leave a collective farm because they see that there are more stablemen than horses in the stables, that there are foremen and sub-foremen, men in charge and their assistants, stable cleaners and stable superintendents, fodder-procurers and buyers and managers, and with all this the horses stand knee-deep in manure, then there is only one method of guarding against resignations: to rid the collective farm of

the advice of the Department is part of the attempt to keep the farmers enslaved to the bankers. In order to prevent the farmers from organizing for struggle against the bankers they are attempting to get the farmers to raise horses in order to pay off the tribute the banker demand. When those farmers who do not yet know that they cannot raise horses except at a loss do find it out then the Department of Agriculture will advise them to raise something else.

The advice to raise horses for motive power on the farms is the admission of the decay of capitalist agriculture.

mean better horse prices. It would, therefore, seem wise for farmers to keep their best mares and breed them to the best stallions and jack available, not only to replenish their own stock of horses and mules but also to sell their surplus stock on what now seems will be a good market."

The Department of Agriculture admits that the farmers of the United States are finding it impossible in thousands of cases to use the very machinery which put the United States in the forefront of technical progress in agriculture. They cannot buy the oil and fuel to run the tractors.

On advice of the Department of Agriculture the farmers of the United States, particularly in the northwest, invested in millions of dollars worth of agricultural machinery on which they still have to pay the implement trust millions in tribute. And now the Department of Agriculture advises them that, since they cannot pay for the gas for these tractors, they should return to cultivation by horses in view of the increasing demand for them.

The advice of the Department is part of the attempt to keep the farmers enslaved to the bankers. In order to prevent the farmers from organizing for struggle against the bankers they are attempting to get the farmers to raise horses in order to pay off the tribute the banker demand. When those farmers who do not yet know that they cannot raise horses except at a loss do find it out then the Department of Agriculture will advise them to raise something else.

The advice to raise horses for motive power on the farms is the admission of the decay of capitalist agriculture.

this excess apparatus and really help its members to organize their farming. Hence, in such cases the question of withdrawal is a question of organization. That during the first spring 40 per cent of the arrels had no norms for the division of labor was understandable and pardonable, but in the second spring we shall regard such a situation as a crime to be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

And finally there are the withdrawals inspired by the kulak. The kulak wages war against the collective farm. In the collective farms there are quite a number of kulaks, and elements inclined toward the kulaks, ready to take for themselves 25 or 37.5 acres of land sown by joint labor, besides their horses and implements, and even to receive in addition a guarantee that they are not to be classified as kulaks. The better the sowing, the greater the tendency among such elements to leave, so as to use the first collective sowing for their individual enrichment. Such elements can only be regarded as deserters. Any liberality toward them, going as far as readiness at any moment to allot to them a portion of the land of the collective farm in spite of this being strictly forbidden by the statutes, must be regarded as giving direct support to the kulak.

The confused extremist—who at first drove the peasants by force into the collective farms and now is ready at any moment to let them out again, dividing up the sown area among them—is the most dangerous enemy of the collective farm.

The artel is not a passageway, which any one can enter and leave at pleasure. Millions of peasants did not join together in collective farms in the spring of 1930 and sow 82.5 million acres in order that any kulak or elements inclined toward the kulaks, should be allowed to break up the collective farm. The collective farm is not a passageway. Every peasant must understand this before he joins. Voluntary entry does not in the least imply dividing up at will. The rules for withdrawal are stipulated by the statutes. The statutes provide: The combined area

belonging to the artel must not in any circumstances be reduced. Members leaving the artel can receive land only from the free land reserves in the possession of the state; settlements are made with those withdrawing from the collective farms after harvest; the indivisible capital, however, remains inviolable. I have talked with dozens of collective farm members on this subject and have asked them whether this was not contradictory to the principle of voluntary entry into the collective farms. They all gave me the same reply: "Otherwise you can't build a farm; voluntary entry doesn't mean converting the collective farm into a passageway." This we declare only not only to the members of collective farms but to the individual peasants wishing to join them.

(To be continued next week)

by Y. A. Yakovlev

People's Commissar of Agriculture

Translated by Anna Louise Strong

State Grain Farm Organized in Yakutia

A state grain farm of 20,000 hectares (74,000 acres) was organized recently in Yakutia, one of the most northern regions of the U. S. S. R. Hitherto the Yakut Republic had to depend upon grain from distant regions, and lack of transport facilities rendered the problem of transport to the Aral extremely difficult. The chief means of transport is by steamer along the Lena River during the short summer season.

The new farm is to be in the Amginsk Valley, the climate and soil conditions of which are suitable for grain and vegetables. It has been found that even melons and tomatoes ripen in this region. The farm is under the supervision of the State Grain Trust and will be mechanized to a large extent. Forty-four tractors were delivered there toward the end of October, as well as tractor-drawn machinery, automobiles, etc. The total acreage, 20,000 acres will be sown to spring grain.

The combined area plowed