

Workers
of the World
Unit!Published Weekly
VOLUME XIV. No. 37

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IN THE NORTHWEST

PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1931.

Join the
United Farmers
League

Price Five Cents

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

Struggle Against Hunger Will Go Forward

40 DELEGATES PRESENT DEMANDS
OF HUNDREDS OF MICH. FARMERSOver 100 Farmers Present in Court House at Houghton
to Back Up Demands of Delegates to the Supervisors.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE IS ELECTED

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 1.—The organization of farmers committees of action, under the leadership of the United Farmers League in Houghton county, Michigan, has developed in a short time into a fighting farmers movement. Farmers committees from seven different localities, 40 elected delegates representing about 750 farmers throughout Houghton county, presented their demands to the county supervisors meeting. Besides the forty delegates, over 100 farmers crowded the court room. They came with a determination to "back up" the delegates who read the demands to the tools of the Copper Trust who completely control the political machine of Houghton county.

The farmers are becoming more militant as the farm crisis deepens. Never before in the history of this county have the farmers taken any organizational steps to better their own conditions. The court room was filled to the walls with hasty farmers. The supervisors acted as if a thunderbolt had come from the clear sky as the demands were read to them. It was something new, something that the tools of the Copper trust never expected.

The chief spokesman, Mr. Peterman, attorney for the Calumet-Mica Mining Co., also supervisor from Calumet, tried every conceivable method to sidetrack the issues that the farmers brought forth in the resolution. The spokesman of the farmers was "cross examined" by this Copper Trust lawyer in order to try to evade the real problem of the farmers.

Farmers Demand Answer
However, this did not work out as the lawyer expected. The farmers answered that "We did not come here for fun, we demand an answer whether you gentlemen will put our demands into effect; we demand cancellation of mortgages and taxes; we demand a special tax on banks, railroads, mining companies, etc." The answer was that the supervisors were "helpless" in the situation. Our speakers pointed out to the farmers that there is a bunch of helpless supervisors who run the county and that an election campaign to clean up on the whole bunch of fakers should start at once.

After the supervisors adjourned the farmers held their own meeting right in the court room. They invited the supervisors to attend the meeting and discuss the problems with them. Only two remained who tried in a feeble way to defend their position as the farmers exposed their treachery and the methods they use in controlling the county politics.

The farmers made the supervisors understand that this time only 150 came to demand their rights but next time they should not be surprised if a thousand farmers marched into the court house. The farmers understand that

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BLOODY EXPLOITATION OF
NEGRO WORKERS ON LEVEES

"Public Works" Program of Hoover Means Brutal Peonage Slavery of Starving Negro Workers.

The War Department is revealed in very brief dispatches from New Orleans as responsible for the most wretched misery and oppression of the negro workers on the Mississippi levees between Rosedale and Vicksburg, Miss. Two investigators in New Orleans have reported an "appalling condition of penance and serfdom wherein thousands of Mississippi river levee laborers are being worked as prisoners and slaves, flogged for their disobedience and cheated of their wages."

After these conditions have been revealed, the government is going to make a "sweeping investigation." This investigation will be for the purpose of whitewashing these miserable conditions and continuing this super-exploitation of the negro workers.

The work is being done under the supervision of the war department.

Many Dairy Farmers
In Wisconsin Join
United Farmers League

From the tempo that the organization work among the farmers in going in the mid-section of Wisconsin one can see that there too the farmers are feeling the crisis—are experiencing evictions, sales of livestock, with decrease in prices of their production, foreclosures for delinquent taxes, etc.

This territory, which is largely a "richer" type of farming territory, but the Twin City bankers are now collecting while the farmers are slowly being pauperized.

These farmers have realized the necessity of organizing and fighting against this oppression. Now that an organizer went down there for a period of about two weeks, the farmers are flocking to the meetings of the United Farmers League and joining the League.

It is significant to notice here that the youth are taking the lead in the struggles of the farmers. They are the most militant—they have not been made pessimistic by betrayals of the Farmers Union, etc. This is giving the work more life and enthusiasm.

VICIOUS WAGE
CUTS DECREED
IN GERMANYCOMMUNIST PARTY CALLS
GENERAL STRIKE OF
GERMAN MASSES.

The Bruening Government has issued decrees cutting the wages of the German workers ten per cent below the hunger levels that are now in force for those who have jobs. In addition the Bruening government has included in the latest decree fascist measures designed to smash the Communist Party of Germany which is preparing for a final accounting with the capitalist system of hunger and most cruel misery.

The capitalist press reports that the Communist Party of Germany has called on the tolling masses of Germany to enter into a general strike on December 15 against the Bruening dictatorship and against the slashing wage cuts.

The decrees of Bruening prohibit the publication of fascist and Communist newspapers until Dec. 17th, prohibit the wearing of any political uniforms in public. All political meetings and outdoor demonstrations are prohibited until January 1.

The language of the decree is directed against the fascists as well as against the Communist Party. This is to deceive the masses, if possible, about the fascist dictatorship which is about to be introduced under the joint leadership of Bruening and of Hitler, leader of the fascists.

The decrees call for a reduction in prices and rents as well as the cut in wages. These reductions in prices and rents are horrible lies. The purpose of the cuts is to force the German working class to bear even more the terrible burden of the crisis. There will be no reductions in prices or rents. The attack is against the working class. The Communist Party is leading these masses against this attack of the capitalist class.

Polish Police Fire
On Protest Called
By Communist Party(Cable by Inprecorr)
WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 7.—Big protest demonstrations were held against the continual death sentence passed by the exceptional courts. Communist leaflets were distributed. Many collisions occurred with the police. The police fired into the crowd.

NO LAW FOR BANKERS

Indianapolis.—Herbert Wilson, prosecuting attorney for Marion county, published a statement in the local press asserting that there is no law by which the state can punish the heads of defunct banks, even if they accepted deposits when they knew their bank was in an insolvent condition. This same prosecutor can find all kinds of laws to jail workers for fighting for unemployment insurance and better living conditions.

Hoover and Hunger Congress
Refuse to Hear the MarchersHUNGER MARCH IS VICTORIOUS STEP IN RALLYING
MILLION MASSES FOR FEBRUARY 4 DEMONSTRATIONSNEGRO WORKER
HEADS GROUP
TO HOOVER"INTERNATIONAL" IS SUNG
AND PLAYED FOR FIRST
TIME BEFORE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—D. R. Poindexter, a Negro unemployed delegate from Indianapolis, led the delegation to interview Hoover when the National Hunger March reached the White House. By electing a Negro as their spokesman, the Hunger Marchers demonstrated their solidarity with the Negro masses and their denunciation of the lynch terror in Maryland and elsewhere.

For the first time in history "The Internationale" was played and sung on the Capitol grounds. The whole 1,200 delegates joined in the singing.

The National Marchers were not frightened by the biggest armed display in the history of Washington. They realized this mobilization of machine guns and bayonets showed the fear of capitalism before the demand of the workers and unemployed workers for unemployment insurance.

Further plans in the struggle of the jobless were outlined tonight and include a National Demonstration on Feb. 4, a signature collection of millions of names demanding insurance, visiting all A. F. L. locals and other worker organizations, and continuation and increase in the local struggles.

Conferences are going on tonight of Ex-Service men, young workers, and a meeting of the National Committee on Unemployment.

Johnson, a Negro, unemployed worker from Syracuse, was chairman of the mass meeting held after the visit to A. F. L. headquarters.

The Workers International Relief fed the Hunger Marchers.

LECTURES ON
FIVE YEAR PLANGARLIN SPEAKS THROUGHOUT
NORTHWEST ON TRIP.

Appearing in 16 different farm centers, Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, official organ of the International Labor Defense of New York, will lecture to farmers on the subject: "The Soviet Five-Year Plan, the Hoover Plan, and the American Farmers."

Garlin, a labor journalist, who reported many outstanding events for the workers' press, including the Gastonia, N. C. trial, bitter strikes of the coal miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, has just returned from a four months' visit to the Soviet Union and Germany.

He visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Dneproprol, Rostov-on-Don, Stalingrad, Odessa, a large number of collective farms in the "Granary of the World" in the Ukraine, including "Verblud" and "Gigant," the latter being over 600,000 acres in size. Garlin also visited scores of sanatoriums and workers' and farmers' rest rooms in the Crimea and Caucasus. The speaker will show pictures of the places visited and contrast these with scenes in the United States under the "Hoover Plan."

Garlin will discuss charges of "dumping" against the USSR and show the relation between the five year plan and the present plight of the American farmer. He will also discuss the Farm Board and proposals for "farm relief."

Blasdel—Wednesday, Dec. 16.
Stanley—Thursday, Dec. 17.
Baldwin—Friday, December 18.
Parshall—Saturday, Dec. 19.
Williston—Sunday, Dec. 20.
Epping—Tuesday, Dec. 22.
Powers Lake—Wed., Dec. 23.
Columbus—Thursday, Dec. 24.
Plentywood, Mont.—Sat. Dec. 26.Farmer Delegate
Reports March
to Washington

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Dec. 7.—We are the guests of the City of Washington, our national capital. In the building where 500 of us sleep, there is no heat. Some have a blanket—others haven't. One toilet and one wash stand for 500. This morning we had a cup of coffee and one-half loaf of bread—most of the bread was thrown away. That's the way to bring the price of wheat up.

About noon we all lined up and marched to the capitol, and what a demonstration it was. Never has Washington seen anything like it. On the big open space before the capitol we formed a half circle—1500 of us. We have our own band with us. Untold thousands of spectators wherever we looked. No soldiers in sight but plenty of police. Some of them with rifles and other funny looking shooting irons. We knew they could murder us and we didn't care. The 1500 would just as soon fight as not but we were not there to start the fight.

Committees had been appointed to bring our demands to the House and Senate. While waiting we hollered ourselves hoarse hurrahing, singing and demanding this and that. The band played in between.

The result was what we had expected: House and Senate refused to see our representatives. On we go to the White House. One marcher is laid by the wayside—fainted. The police is taking care of him.

I am told that I was picked as one of the committee to see the president but on account of not being present at the meeting where the picking was done they put some one else in my place. The president refused to see the committee.

Outside the White House, where we stopped for some time, spectators by the thousands everywhere. Never has anything created so much attention in Washington as did our parade.

For miles and miles we marched, not escorted but herded by the police very closely all the time—they being about as many as us.

At the A. F. of L. building we stopped and demonstrated against the stand they have taken against unemployment insurance. Then we marched to the auditorium where each was handed a sandwich and an apple, and where another big meeting was held.

That was the end of a day that will go down in history.

(The report of Hans Rasmussen for the days prior to the demonstration follows—Editor.)

Toledo, Ohio,
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1931
Last night four big meetings were held in Detroit. Slept on a mattress and had swell breakfast. After all were filled to the brim with good food, chief of police sent word that if anybody was hungry they would be fed at the police station. It is about noon before we get ready to leave. Now trucks and cars are again decorated with banners. About fifty marchers join us in Detroit with trucks and cars.

Police cars galore escort us thru town. No lie the man told the other day that all police had nice new cars. At city limits they leave. We are getting used to being escorted so now we kind of miss them.

PARADE IN TOLEDO

Toledo is our next stop. We arrive towards evening. No uniforms in sight outside of a lone one here and there on corners. Paraded on foot for about a mile with banners and song to hall, Coliseum.

Rested up a little then marched again with songs and hurrahs to eating place. Several cops on motors showed the way. In International Workers Order hall supper for all was waiting. We are their

(Continued on Page Three)

MACHINE GUNS
ARE ANSWER OF
CAPITALISMWASHINGTON IS AN ARMED
CAMP AS DELEGATES MAKE
DEMAND FOR RELIEF.

"We want unemployment insurance!" was the demand thundered Monday by 1,500 National Hunger Marchers, against the marble walls of the Capitol building. The capitol bristled with machine guns on roof, portico and balustrade and sawed-off shotguns peeped from windows and porches.

Two hundred thousand workers and farmers from Washington and the surrounding country were massed about the building.

Two delegations elected and sent in by the National Hunger Marchers approached the entrances of the Senate and House of Representative Building at noon, and demanded the right to read the demands of these delegates of 12,000 hungry, jobless workers to the 72nd Congress. Each was refused admittance to the congressional halls. Each refused to turn over the demands to the police, and each was forcibly driven from the capitol building by the police.

This is the Hoover administration's answer, the answer of the big capitalists who rule the administration! This is the answer of capitalism to the demand of hungry millions of unemployed workers for the right to live!

Later, Hoover also refused to see the representatives of the jobless when the National Hunger March thundered at the doors of the White House.

Still later they marched on A. F. of L. headquarters, where William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, let in a delegation of the A. F. of L. members in the Hunger March. They denounced Green to his face for opposing insurance, daring him to a debate or to come out and repeat his slanders to the 1,500 delegates massed outside.

Voice of the Masses.

Never before in the history of Washington has there been such a scene!

The National Hunger Marchers, representatives of the 12,000,000 jobless, lined up in a huge semicircle before the U. S. capitol, after a parade with banners through the streets of Washington. They shouted their demands until the walls of the chief government building of American capitalism seemed to quiver in the vibrations of the echoes.

The enormous masses who gathered to watch and participate in this demand stood fast, unmoved by the display of police armed force. It was the class struggle symbolized, capitalism unwilling to feed the masses, and the masses there in huge strength, demanding bread. It was the culmination, for the moment, of the march of delegates elected by organized and unorganized unemployed, and by the toiling farmers from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coasts, elected by militant unions and American Federation of Labor unions in revolt against the A. F. of L. policy of no insurance and of starvation and wage-cuts. This march had proceeded with military precision and in spite of every possible hardship and provocation, in spite of police attack and government trickery, to the gates of the capitalist government of the richest capitalist country—and it demanded to be heard.

Delegation Wakes Up.

While senators were slinking, cringing into their senate room, not feeling safe in their minds though machine guns and bayonets fenced them off from the masses, two delegations of 12 each went up, walked through the swarm of the police at the entrance and started for the doors of the senate and house of representatives. Chairman of the house delegation was

(Continued on Page Two)

Copper Company Pre-
pares to Evict Farmers
From Miserable Shacks

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Mass, Mich.—The territory around Mass and Greenland, Michigan is dead territory. None of the copper mines have been running for years. All the old miners have to try and eke out a living from the farms.

Many of us are living in the mining company houses—two by four shacks where you have to move the bed from place to place when the rain leaks thru the roof. The housewife has to run around the house with everything from woolen socks to a cap on her head in order to do the housework in the winter time.

This is not our only trouble. About once a month a fat, well fed man comes around who demands \$5 rent for the "pleasure" of living in these houses. With nothing coming in, no work in the mines, no road work, no work in the woods we find that paying the rent is impossible.

We realize that the mining company is not going to have pity on us and give us leave to stay in their shacks. The big, fat rent collector has already told us "pay rent or get out."

Fellow farmers: The unemployment councils and the United Farmers League are the organizations thru which we shall be able to fight against the foreclosures and evictions. This is the only way for us to smash the high taxes. Our militancy alone is not going to mean a thing but in an organized, fighting group, we are going to make the county officials and rent collectors listen to us, and force them to come across with some relief for the workers and farmers in this territory.

FORECLOSURES
BY LAND BANKFARMERS ARE HOMELESS AS
MANY FARMS LIE EMPTY

The Federal Land Bank of Ontonagon county, Michigan, has given the farmers of Ontonagon county over \$370,000 in loans since it was first organized. As a result of this today we find that between 150 and 200 farmers between Trout Creek and Matchwood have taken out loans from this bank, and find that today they cannot continue paying interest and at the same time to make a living.

The county has already turned over 30 farms to the Federal Bank Association in this territory.

These farmers have not been driven off the farm yet, for they have a right, thru law, to stay on their farm for one year after the foreclosure. During this time the farmer is given the right to get his farm back thru paying up all old debts and costs, which amount to a few hundred dollars extra. In this way they get more money off the farmer, who tries to keep the farm, keeps on paying and finds that he cannot do so.

Many farms are empty while already many farmers' families are homeless. But the county refuses to give permission to the poor farmers to stay in these farm houses—they only keep up their work of getting the farmers to sign up for loans, and then, foreclosing on them.

UFL CALLS CONFERENCE ON THE
MESABA IRON RANGE DECEMBER 20Will Push Demands for Relief Made at St. Louis County
Hunger March.

The United Farmers League of Minnesota has called a conference for the Mesaba range at the Roma hall, Virginia, Minnesota, on Sunday, December 20 at 10 p. m. This conference is being called for the purpose of pushing the fight for relief from the county and state authorities.

When the St. Louis county hunger march was held on Sept. 21, the county authorities tried to evade the demands of the one thousand farmers in the demonstration in every possible way. They said they could not cancel the taxes of the poor farmers but that they would endorse the demands and demand that the state cancel the taxes.

All of the United Farmers League branches and other organ-

CHINA MASSES
RALLY AGAINST
IMPERIALISMCAPITALIST POWERS HOLD
SECRET CONFERENCES IN
PARIS FOR ATTACK.

The imperialists continue their secret conferences in Paris, striving to subordinate their conflicts of interests to the main task of crushing the Chinese Revolution and war on the Soviet Union. The Paris secret conferences are being supplemented with secret talks between the French puppet states on the western border of the Soviet Union. A dispatch to the New York Times from Tamsiora reports a secret conference in that city between King Carol of Rumania, and Count Stephen Bethlen de Bethlen, former Hungarian Premier, and the French and Italian ministers to Rumania.

The war in Manchuria is proceeding, with the Chinese workers and peasants rallying in increasing numbers to the fight against the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang traitors of China. Figuring broke out yesterday in the vicinity of Kungtaipai, southwest of Mukden, and at Tiening-tai, near Hsinintun, between Japanese and Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. Japanese airplanes were used to bomb the Chinese of whom 300 are reported killed.

A Japanese force attacking the walled city of Changtu was repulsed by a force of 5,000 Chinese workers and soldiers. A Japanese detachment is marching on the village of Tsailou, between Sinitin and Chuliuho. The village is held by Chinese irregulars, made up of peasants and disbanded soldiers.

Nanking Troops Attack Workers
and Students

Fighting between Nanking troops and Chinese workers and students occurred yesterday in Nanking, following an attempt by the Nanking government to suppress the anti-imperialist, anti-Nanking demonstrations of workers and students in that city. The students beat up the secretary of the National Central University, and wrecked the offices of the university. Dr. Chu Chia-hua, president of the university has been forced to resign.

Nanking government officials induced the students to disband with a fake promise that the government intended to resist the Japanese seizure of Manchuria. As soon as the students disbanded, the police began making wholesale arrests of workers and students. Martial law was declared in Nanking by the Nanking government which announced that it has "discovered evidence that the student invasion of the capital had been inspired by Communists."

Chinese Paper Scores League,
Praises Soviet Union

In the meantime, mass resentment is flaming up throughout China, and even the Chinese bourgeois press is being forced to take a more militant stand against the imperialist moves for the partition of China. The Chinese newspaper, "Tungpac" declares:

"Recent events have completely exposed the League of Nations as far as China is concerned."

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RESOLUTIONS SHOULD BE
ADOPTED AT THESE MEETINGS
PROTESTING AGAINST
THE ACTION OF THE COUNTY
BOARD FOR NOT TAKING ANY
ACTION ON THE DEMANDS
THAT WERE PRESENTED TO
THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
AT THE COUNTY HUNGER
MARCH.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

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

Official Organ of the
UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE
In the Northwest

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, December 11, 1931

CUTTING TAXES AND EXPENDITURES — FOR WHOM?

Thruout the country the bankers and shopkeepers, as agent of the capitalist class, are making a demand that taxes be reduced. This demand is being raised particularly in the farming areas of the country.

These agents of the capitalist class publish figures and statements about the great expenditures that are being made "unnecessarily" and of the cuts in the tax rate that could be made if these "unnecessary" expenditures were eliminated.

What are these expenditures that are called unnecessary by the businessmen and shopkeepers? These are the expenditures for decent schools for the rural areas; these are the expenditures to replace the rotten books that the students have to use, with clean books. These are the expenditures being made for the county nurse and doctor. These are the expenditures being made for salaries for the teachers in the country schools.

The campaign of the capitalist class for tax reduction is a campaign to cut those expenditures, the benefits of which go more or less directly to the farming masses.

The United Farmers League is opposed to cutting such expenditures.

The United Farmers League demands decent medical attention for the families of the farmers to be paid for by the county. Each county should have not only a nurse but a doctor who is responsible for treating every farmer whether he can pay one penny or not.

The United Farmers League is opposed to cutting the wages or salaries of the teachers or of the lower paid county workers. The United Farmers League supports these workers in their demands for a decent living wage. The United Farmers League has no illusions about the purpose of the present school system. The school system under capitalism, like every other organ that the capitalist class controls, is being used to continue this system of exploitation. In the schools it is being done by preventing the children from learning anything of the exploitation and oppression that is imposed on the toiling masses under capitalism.

The United Farmers League demands of this wretched school system — demands of the capitalist class whose school system it is—that decent sanitary conditions be established, that the children of poor farmers get free food and clothing in the schools, that the children have clean books and not filthy ones, and that the teachers be given a decent wage and not the starvation rations that are handed out to the teachers of thousands of rural schools.

These demands for greater benefits for the toiling farmers from the county and state budgets mean increased expenditures. The United Farmers League will back every move to eliminate graft from the county and state budget. The United Farmers League states, however, that the increased benefits to the farmers from the budget shall not depend on whether these other cuts are made or not. Where these benefits mean increases in the budget this increase shall be provided for out of increased taxation to be obtained from the landlords, the bankers, the railroad companies, the market monopolies, etc.

The demand on the part of the capitalist class for cuts in the budget are an attack on the living standards of the toiling farmers. The United Farmers League stands to defend these living standards, miserable as they are, from being sunk even lower. The United Farmers League opposes to the capitalist demand for tax reduction at the expense of the living standards of the farmers, the demand for increased benefits to the farmers out of the budgets to be apid for by increased levies on the capitalist class insofar as they are not covered by cuts in the salaries of the higher officials and abolition of graft in the state apparatus.

PN

LIFE INSURANCE THROUGH MASS STRUGGLE

In a recent radio speech Ex-president Coolidge, notorious strike breaker of the Boston police strike, said: "I urge young men and women to secure all the life insurance they can while they are young as a savings plan for their future and to create estates to protect their dependents."

A capitalist news agency in reporting this pointed out that this was "first rate advice." It added: "There is no finer influence for progress and for a stable civilization than the institution of life insurance. It makes for self reliance, for future security, not only for the policy holder's dependents, but for the policy holder himself."

Strike breaker Coolidge and the capitalist news agency try to fool the youth of the United States into believing that there is some decent future possible for them under capitalism. Coolidge, who, after leaving the presidency, got a job as wooden Indian for one of the largest life insurance companies at a large salary just for the purpose of deceiving the toiling masses, wants the youth to "plan for their own future" thru giving part of their wretched income to the exploiting life insurance companies.

The future of the youth of this country lies

not in capitalist life insurance but in the life insurance of the working class. This life insurance is the life insurance guaranteed by the militant mass organizations of the toiling masses. The life insurance of the farm youth is in the United Farmers League with their parents.

The capitalist news agency has the gall to talk of "future security" for the masses in this system that is visibly crumbling before our very eyes. Life insurance under capitalism is designed, as they admit, to provide for the "progress" of this system of exploitation—is designed to make "stable" this system of oppression and gore. The "progress" of this system is toward ever greater misery for the masses. Its "stability" lies in ever worsening crisis and in imperialist war.

The self reliance of the toiling masses must lie in the realization that they can win concessions from the robbers if they are solidly united, that they can clean out the exploiters by the determined struggle of the millions.

PN

THE PAST YEAR IN THE UFL AND THE TASKS BEFORE US

By RUDOLPH HARJU

Secretary, United Farmers League

The past year has been a year of enormous experiences for the United Farmers League. Great progress has been made in every section of the country wherever a little effort has been made to organize small farmers and rally them around the program of struggle of the United Farmers League. But nowhere have we succeeded to the extent that the existing and ever sharpening economic crisis of capitalism in general and the deep going crisis of agriculture warrants and demands from us. Hundreds of farmers' meetings have been held where thousands of small and middle farmers enthusiastically responded to our call and yet comparatively little organizational results can be recorded. Of course, there are sections where good organizational work has been carried on and good results gotten in connection with the general agitation work. But generally speaking the organizational results have been weak.

FEW STRUGGLES DEVELOPED

But not only is it true that from the organizational point of view results are weak, but in some sections where work has been carried on for months, we have been unable to develop struggles. This is a very serious shortcoming and must be overcome without delay.

The every deepening economic crisis puts additional responsibilities on the shoulders of the comrades active in the UFL. The poverty-ridden farmers are eagerly looking for leadership to lead them in the struggle for relief against their enemies, the capitalist exploiters and swindlers. No matter where our organizers go they are well received by the small farmers. We hold meetings, present our program of struggle and we forget about it later. And consequently no struggles develop because insufficient attention is given to the matter of organizing the farmers around issues which are immediate and of such nature that whole communities could be mobilized to back them up.

Of course, there are many reasons why this is so. The lack of forces is one of the big problems that contribute this state of affairs. New territories are opening every day where we have to send our most experienced organizers at the expense of those communities where considerable work has already been done but not yet by any means finished. In view of this situation, it is imperative that special attention will be given to the problem of developing new forces and local initiative. Also very serious consideration must be given to the organizational work in communities where we have contacts and organizations. From now on we must take as our major task, the organization of the UFL and the strengthening of the existing organizations in every locality, county and state. Local committees and branches must be strengthened, county and state apparatus must be built on a functioning basis.

REGULAR REPORTS NECESSARY

We have had one very serious shortcoming in our organization from the lowest committees up to the highest and that is the insufficient attention that has been given to reporting about the activities and the problems naturally arising in the process of the work. All local, county and state organizations and organizers must remedy this situation by starting a regular system of reports from the lowest committee to the highest functionary in the organizations.

In the foregoing we have brought to the attention of our organization some of the weak points in our organizational work. It would be incorrect to say that we have not progressed in our work. The fact remains that during the past year our organization has made more progress than during the entire previous history of our organizations. Up to date we have definitely established our organization in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota and Montana in the middle northwest states. But our main task at this time, with the coming of the third winter of the sharpening capitalist crisis, is to build and strengthen our organizational forms and to develop struggles in every state and county.

PRODUCERS NEWS MUST BE SPREAD

The task is made very much easier at this time because we now have a weekly paper, which generally will give impetus to our movement and through which our comrades can find a means of expression. And one of the prerequisites to overcoming the immediate problems of organization is to build a wide circulation for our Producers News. Thousands of new readers for the paper must be gotten during the new few weeks.

The UFL local branches and the various committees of action and all sympathizer and sympathetic organizations in the different parts of the country must see to it the bundle orders are regularly distributed and paid for to the office of the paper. Also farmers correspondence groups must be organized and developed in each locality. We must remember that the comrades in the editorial and business offices of the Producers News are helpless unless we all put our shoulder to the wheel and push with all our might. Our duty is to become conscious of our responsibility to our paper and to fulfill our obligations in building for it a mass basis in a manner that is becoming to all true fighters for the cause of workers and poor farmers.

CHINA

(Continued from Front Page)

cerned. It is becoming more and more clear to the Chinese people who are their friends and their foes. Japanese imperialism is spreading untruthful reports concerning an alleged interference on the part of the Soviet Union, in order to cover up its own tracks. The fact is, however, we can observe the troops of almost all the powers in the world on our soil, only not the troops of the Soviet Union.

In Japan, police raided a meeting of the League against imperialism in the suburb of Suganami and arrested 20 persons. The police report declares that this organization aims at wresting the Japanese colonies away from Japan. All the arrested are reported to be members of the Tokyo organization and to have planned to undertake joint action against the Manchurian operations together with other revolutionary organizations.

Woo Yu-tsin, the leader of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who was arrested a short time ago, has been murdered by the Nanking authorities. Chinchow Attack Held Up By Fear of Revolutionary Movement

The imperialists continue their maneuvers and secret meetings over the question of the so-called neutral Chinchow zone. Pending the outcome of these maneuvers, the Japanese are reported to have held up their proposed attack on Chinchow. Back of these maneuvers and the Japanese insistence on their right to invade the Chinchow zone is the specter of the growing revolutionary movement in China.

MACHINE GUNS

(Continued from Front Page)

Herbert Benjamin, field organizer of the Washington Arrangements Committee for the National Hunger March. A quarter of the delegates were Negroes. Sergeant-at-Arms David Barry asked Benjamin for his "petition." "We're not handing in a petition. We are making demands in the name of 12,000,000 starving, unemployed workers. We demand to enter. The hungry masses of America are starving. They can't wait any longer."

The sergeant, backed by plenty of police, refused. The committee persisted, and the police then forcibly shoved them out of the building in spite of their struggles to enter. Substantially the same procedure took place at both the senate and house chambers.

Shortly afterwards, another delegation of three—Bill Dunne, Benjamin and Ike Hawkins—attempted to enter, and were refused.

While the arguments were going on, Senator King, of Utah, a pro-silver man and a publicity man, offered to read the statement of the committee on the floor of the senate. The delegation promptly refused this offer.

To Congress—Not Individuals.

"We didn't come all the way here to see an individual," the committee declared. "We came to present the demands of the unemployed workers to the congress that is supposed to represent the people of the United States."

The committee of three returned to the vast crowd before the capitol, and Bill Dunne, raised on the shoulders of unemployed workers, reported to them, while senators and congressmen stood on the great white steps and looked on.

Dunne's Report.

"Your committee was refused

admission to congress," stated Dunne. "They would deal with the representatives of the Unemployed Councils speaking in the name of 12,000,000 jobless only through police forces. We were not allowed to enter, or even to present our demands for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Vice-President Curtis, who presides here today, has by his refusal to listen to what we have to say, expressed the attitude of the entire Hoover hunger administration! This administration is causing suffering to millions of unemployed."

Then, in a shouting column of fours, with the band playing at their head, the National Hunger Marchers, followed by thousands of other workers, swept up the avenue toward the White House. Hoover Hides.

At the gates of the white house, Richard Jarvis, head of the white house secret service, met the marchers. He spoke to Benjamin: "You cannot see the president—all you can do is to present whatever petition you have."

Benjamin refused here, as in the capitol, to deal with the police. He declared that if they were barred from the white house by force, they would go to Lafayette Park nearby and make known the attitude of Hoover to the masses and the representatives of the jobless.

While this was going on, Hoover was feasting Mark Requa, his old associate in the days of the Hoover food administration, when between them the helped starve millions to win a capitalist war, and undoubtedly making plans for the next war. Requa is a mining engineer, hooked up with both the copper and petroleum trust, and adviser of Hoover when the man who is now president ran mines with forced labor given him by the empress of China and the Czar of Russia.

40 DELEGATES

(Continued from Front Page)

The United Farmers League is the organization that fights for their interests. A county committee of 14 farmers was elected to carry on the organizational work.

The resolution pointed out in part the condition of the farmers in Houghton county as follows:

"We have proof of increase in taxes in the neighborhood of Tappola, Houghton county, where small farmers' taxes have risen on forty acres from \$4 to \$38 in the last 18 years. While this tremendous increase in taxes of the small farmer has taken place, the Calumet and Hecla and other corporations who own all the most valuable mineral and timber lands in Houghton county, are completely tax exempt.

The condition of the farmer is becoming such that it is impossible to provide decent living for the family while trying to pay mortgages, interest, taxes and other current expenses."

Present Demands

The resolution then continued to give the immediate demands of the toiling farmers.

So be it resolved, that: The Houghton county supervisors take favorable action at once in putting into effect the following demands of the farmers.

1. A special tax on all big industries, large tracts of mineral and timber lands, banks, railroads, trusts and all rich owners of property. These funds to be used for the maintenance of schools roads and all other public requirements.

2. Complete cancellation of taxes of small farmers and unemployed workers.

3. Cancellation of all back pay-

ments of taxes, mortgages and interests of small farmers.

4. Indefinite postponement of all farm mortgages, taxes and interest payments coming due.

5. A guarantee from the county officials that no foreclosures, sheriff's sales or evictions of unemployed workers and small farmers shall take place.

6. Free medical and dental care to all unemployed workers at the expense of the county with out any red tape and that no doctor shall refuse to give medical attention when called.

7. Free medical and dental care to all school children as prescribed by the county and school nurses at county and state expense.

8. All useless officials on the county pay roll to be disposed of at once, such as the county agent and others.

9. All county officials' salaries to be reduced 30%. No county official shall draw a salary of over \$2,000 a year.

10. No wage cuts of county road workers, office workers or any other laborers.

11. No county work shall be given to contractors who squander large sums of taxpayers' money yearly. All county work, such as road work, etc., shall be done directly by the county, state or township as the case may be and they shall employ only unemployed workers and poor farmers.

12. Houghton county supervisors to draw up a resolution based on these demands and present the same to Gov. Brucker with instructions that a special session of the state legislature must take up the problems of the poor farmers and provide measures of real relief.

Be it further resolved that:

This resolution be given the widest publicity possible, to be published in all newspapers which are read by the workers and farmers of Houghton county and the State of Michigan.

Parched or toasted? No, sir! CAMELS are FRESH!

THE bedrock of Camel popularity is the inherently fine quality of the tobaccos that go into our cigarette.

These tobaccos are notably mild, full-mellow, delicately flavored by nature—the finest Turkish and mild, sun-ripened Domestic tobaccos that money can buy.

To safeguard the essential goodness of these fine tobaccos we exercise every care to conserve their natural moisture and natural flavors.

They are never parched or toasted—the Reynolds method of scientifically applying heat guarantees against that.

That's why we say Camels are made fresh to start with—and why the Camel Humidor Pack can bring them fresh to you, in prime smoking condition.

If you want to know what a blessing that means in unalloyed smoke-enjoyment, switch to Camels for just one day—then leave them—if you can.

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

"Are you Listenin'?"

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

See radio page of local newspaper for time



CAMELS

Made FRESH—Kept FRESH



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

Plentywood "Schoolmarm's" Brew "Tempest in Teapot"

Have Pete Steieff Arrested for "Insulting" Them in Presence of Pupils—Sheriff Hans Slapped By Mrs. Rodney Salisbury Retractions Rubbing Chops, to Return With Horde of Deputies and Boundary Hoppers to Find Pete—Gang Pounce on Twelve-year-old "Gene" Salisbury to Drag Him to Dungeon While Mrs. Salisbury Holds Fort With Sawed-off Shotgun.

SCHOOL BOARD HAS RED HEMORRHAGE

Forbid Plentywood Pupils Visiting Farmer-Labor Temple Under Penalty—Mainstreeters Wild Over Growth of United Farmers League Want "Red" School Suppressed—Ignorant Teachers Persecute Children of "Reds".

Throng of U.F.L. Members to Attend Trial

The Plentywood schoolmarm, all bloated up with their own importance, have contributed to the gaiety of nations and the general entertainment of the bankrupt farmers out here in the wide open spaces, by brewing a real "tempest in a teapot" that has backed the war danger and the

hour later accompanied by Under-Sheriff Francis Murray, Deputy Sheriff "Bob" Smith, and three or four "boundary hoppers," names and identity unknown, who set out to kick down the door of the Salisbury residence to find Pete whom they thought was secluded in the basement or the attic, but who was actually out in the pasture watering the cattle.

The causes of all the "hooray" is childish—about what usually may be expected from schoolmarm. However the basis of the fuss is the hatred of Mainstreet for the United Farmers League, which has not yet forgotten the big parade of October 15th and the anti-red activities of a number of local nit-wits. While Pete Steieff has been arrested and as a result made to convict him as a basis of deportation, the animus behind it is the fact that Pete marched in the parade. It is a fight against the farmers pure and simple. The mainstreeters are mad because the farmers fight for Red Cross relief, and government feed loans for their starving cattle, and demand money for new clothes, refusing the dirty, stinking rags the charity racketeers try to pawn off on them, and because the farmers and workers are organizing to take over the government from the hands of the parasites. Teachers and school boards can always be relied on to assist in any dirty work directed at the workers and farmers, from insulting, abusing, and discriminating against children of red families as has been the practice on the part of several ignorant and snobbish teachers in the Plentywood schools for some time, to arresting Pete Steieff.

Defends Home With Shotgun

Sheriff Hans took a kick at the door, ordering it opened up. Mrs. Salisbury with the old sawed-off shot gun which she keeps in the house for the protection of herself and family against the "hoppers" who come sneaking about the premises at all hours of the night for reasons only known to themselves, when they know that Rodney Salisbury is out of town, ordered him to desist and take his gang of thugs off the place, advising him that if he forced the door she would unlimber the artillery and give him the buck shot. Hans retreated, when the posse espied someone coming down the hill from the road who looked like Pete.

Bag Boy

The gang pounced upon "Gene" Salisbury, 12 years old, with great display of valor and dragged the boy toward the sheriff's car to rush him into the county dungeon, when to their chagrin they found they had in their enthusiasm bagged a small boy.

The posse felt sorry for the little fellow—he was cold and it was nearly dark—so Sheriff Hans went to the door and implored the lad's mother to open and take him in where it was warm. But "Gene" disclaimed and shouted to his mother that he was comfortable and did not want to get in. The officers then made a thorough search of the premises, peeking into the toilet and under tubs and in the chicken coop, and then Indian filed to the sheriff's bus and departed when Mrs. Salisbury opened the snatch latch on the door. Pete came in from doing the chores for supper. The sheriff and the hoppers then searched the town. Went to the Temple, investigated the alleys, peeked under curtains, sent out alarms, and notified the United States Department of Justice, and took up the matter of calling in a company of militia from some "kick town."

Oscar Collins Helps

Oscar Collins, who views Pete with suspicion, was a great help to the officers. But the officers could not find Pete who put in his time over Saturday evening and Sunday at the farm, about the Producers News office, and strolling about town.

Turns Himself In

Rodney Salisbury, who was away during all of this rumput, returned Sunday night, and Monday morning mild-mannered Pete wended his way over to Judge Belanski's court, turned himself in, plead not guilty, and asked for

DR. W. D. ROY
DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS
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For Mother
To save her sleep
Every day in the year

time for trial and for bonds. The bonds were set at \$200 which were promptly furnished by Rodney Salisbury and James Larter of Raymond.

Pete was then called before the "hoppers" for the tenth time, where he was questioned as to the place of his birth, where he bought his false teeth and whether his mother had a glass eye, along with a thousand other such questions. It took four of these "hoppers" to make this examination, but there are lots of them around living off and having a high old time off from Uncle Sam's bounty who would otherwise be in a soup line. The report is said to have been spread on several of the local lawns.

Trial Monday

The trial was set for Monday afternoon at one o'clock. It will probably occur at the court room at the court house. Pete has employed T. W. Greer to defend him. He has called several witnesses, including sheriffs, hoppers, school children, and school marm. The case promises to be about the most interesting event that has occurred on these plains since they tried Judge McElroy for Oscar Collins being drunk, and that was some comedy. They say there will be evidence introduced from reds to peeping under curtains at disrobing schoolmarm. Those who plan on seeing the exhibition should secure their seats early. It will be worth the trouble.

Petty Stuff

The causes of all the "hooray" is childish—about what usually may be expected from schoolmarm. However the basis of the fuss is the hatred of Mainstreet for the United Farmers League, which has not yet forgotten the big parade of October 15th and the anti-red activities of a number of local nit-wits. While Pete Steieff has been arrested and as a result made to convict him as a basis of deportation, the animus behind it is the fact that Pete marched in the parade. It is a fight against the farmers pure and simple. The mainstreeters are mad because the farmers fight for Red Cross relief, and government feed loans for their starving cattle, and demand money for new clothes, refusing the dirty, stinking rags the charity racketeers try to pawn off on them, and because the farmers and workers are organizing to take over the government from the hands of the parasites. Teachers and school boards can always be relied on to assist in any dirty work directed at the workers and farmers, from insulting, abusing, and discriminating against children of red families as has been the practice on the part of several ignorant and snobbish teachers in the Plentywood schools for some time, to arresting Pete Steieff.

Played Hookey In Afternoon

It seems that on Wednesday, December 2nd, Jaridie Salisbury, Ellen Taylor, daughter of Charles E. Taylor, and Josephine Walkowski decided to play "hookey." They wanted to visit the YCL school at the Temple. The next day they brought in a couple of phony excuses and were caught at it. It would not have been so bad if the girls had played "hookey" to visit a picture show or a dance or for some respectable purpose, but of all things, to play "hookey" to attend a "red" school, that just simply should not be allowed to run in the town, especially when all the pruned peddlers, nickle chasers, and money changers don't like to have it here. The teachers threw a fit over the matter. They scolded the girls and gave them lectures on the immorality of phony excuses. The great professor himself had them on the carpet. He and a Miss Granger, a teacher who takes her responsibility very seriously and makes nasty remarks about reds to kids who can't talk back, were in great mental distress. They sentenced the girls to make-up two hours for each hour they had missed, and the first night, the children were kept until six o'clock, the girls were needed and expected at home. In order to deal good measure to the Salisbury family, Janice, the twin sister of Jaridie was also sentenced to do time, the Janice had not played "hookey," the absent for the afternoon, having stayed home to help her mother who was prostrated with the asthma, and who had presented a bonafide excuse. It was too good a chance to punish another of the Salisbury children for the schoolmarm to miss. Janice had explained to the teacher, but to no avail. When Janice failed to return to her sick mother Friday evening, December 4th, Mrs. Salisbury told Pete Steieff, the hired man, to go to the school and get Janice and bring her home, which order he obeyed. Arriving at the school he told Janice and the teacher, Granger, that her mother wanted her and that she should come home with him at once. There was objection by Granger and Pete insisted, turning to Janice he said, "Let us go, now. Your mother wants you." Janice got her clothes. Granger said to Pete, "You must see the

Professor." Whereupon Pete said, "You go to professor and tell I take this girl home to her mother who sent me for her." Pete and Janice went home.

Teachers Indignant

Afterwards the teachers held an indignation meeting, and the more they talked the episode over the more injured they felt, until finally they were convinced of very foundation of society had been assaulted. Saturday morning the teachers and the school board held a joint meeting and decided that Pete had no right to make that sort of a remark before a lady teacher; it would not have been so bad before a man, but Walter Raess says, "It surely was bad to say such a thing to a teacher who wasn't used to hearing words like that; the board just couldn't overlook a thing like that."

So about five o'clock after looking up the law carefully and calling in other legal advice the complaint was drawn and Walter Raess was picked as the go to sign it as the other members of the board did not care to for business reasons and Raess didn't know any better any way. The warrant was then issued charging Pete with "insulting" a teacher and placed in the hands of Sheriff Madsen with ceremony.

Stegner Apologizes

Prof. Stegner afterwards apologized to Janice for punishing her unjustly, the thing which had caused all the trouble. The three guilty girls had to do their time to the last minute.

In a conversation with Rodney Salisbury, Prof. Stegner admitted that the prosecution was based on politics and said that he just had to get along with the mainstreeters. He admitted also that he hated the reds and believed in capitalism, and the exploitation of the workers and farmers by those who owned the machinery of production and distribution.

Board Issues Order

After the complaint had been made against Pete, the School Board issued an order prohibiting the pupils attending the programs at the Temple, under threat of being denied extra curricula activities, such as participation in basket ball, debates and contests, etc., which privileges the teachers grant to the children of our best people and are used as favors usually to keep themselves on the payroll at good salaries. Stegner himself is reported to be receiving a salary of \$3600 per year, though generally considered a teacher of very ordinary ability.

Children Flock to Temple

After the order forbidding the pupils attending the YCL school at the Temple, the students there issued a circular denouncing the Board and faculty as hypocrites. After the board had made the order, the number of children visiting the Temple trebled, where they come to take labor sports and join in proletarian fun.

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In fact, the United Farmers League, the Communist activities, the school, the demonstrations, the farmers themselves, are on trial in this ridiculous, farcical prosecution, and not Pete Steieff. It does a good thing, however, it exposes the class character of the public schools and what the teachers will stoop to, to fight the farmers and workers.

Every worker and farmer should attend the trial. There will be an unofficial jury selected from among the farmers who will hear the evidence and bring in a verdict. The case will be tried before a jury selected from among the mainstreeters.

It is reported that it is not going to be so easy to get a jury as most of the business men are said to be catching cold feet.

Greer Will Examine

The school marm will be on the witness stand, and will be examined by Attorney Greer in behalf of the defendant.

OLE M. JOHNSON, DOOLEY PIONEER, DIED TUESDAY

Ole M. Johnson, 71 years, pioneer homesteader of the Dooley area, died at the Memorial hospital here, on December 8th, death resulting from pneumonia. The funeral occurred at the Plentywood Lutheran church, Thursday, December 10th, at 1:30 P. M. Rev. Simundson officiating and burial was made at the Dooley cemetery.

Ole M. Johnson was born in Norway, December 22nd, 1859. He came to Minnesota with his parents when he was two years old, where he grew to manhood and was married, coming to the Dooley precinct in 1914, where he took a homestead, where he resided until about three years ago, when he came to Dooley, where he has since made his home with the Stenseth family, working at the Dooley Hardware store till the time of his illness which occurred just a few days ago. He leaves to mourn his death: three daughters, viz. Mrs. G. H. Kattfleish of Minot, N. D.; Mrs. G. H. Condit of Westhope, N. D.; and Mrs. H. N. Stenseth, of Dooley, Mont. A son, Maurice, was killed in France in the World war—a youth who was well known in the community. The dead man's wife, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, resides with their daughter, Mrs. Stenseth, at Dooley.

Local Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. Berg of Outlook were Plentywood visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Engler and son Freddy were visitors in Outlook Wednesday.

Roy and Raymond Homme of Outlook were callers in Plentywood Saturday.

Miss Grace Drager was a visitor in Outlook the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wollan were visitors in the city from Outlook the latter part of the week.

Hank Henrikson of Antelope is helping out at the Ingvalson store this week.

Miss Sigrit Tange of Westby is visiting in the city with relatives and friends this week.

Mrs. A. L. Medders and Mrs. Ed Ringquist visited at the Carl Brendon home in Antelope the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brendon, Wana Buck, Esther Waller were visitors at the home of Mrs. Mary Gross Sunday from Antelope.

W. C. Wharton, representing the Valer-Christensen Company of Minot, was a business caller in Plentywood Friday.

Eleanor Holland spent a few days at the Ed Black and Harvey Nichols homes in Plentywood the past week. They returned to their home at Raymond Sunday.

Andy Nesti of Outlook, who has been a patient at the local hospital for some time past, was released and returned to his home Tuesday.

Supt. J. B. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, accompanied by Miss Buckenbury of the Outlook school faculty were business visitors in Plentywood Saturday.

The old blacksmith shop on the east side of the river at Reserve was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss was covered by insurance.

John Palubicki and John Walkowski returned from Perham, Minnesota, Wednesday, where they had gone last week to attend the funeral of the father of Mr. Walkowski.

Carl Hovdey went to Williston Saturday for a short visit with A. I. Osling family. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hovdey and two sons. They returned Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams and daughter of Reserve were visitors in the city Saturday night. While here they attended the program at the Farmer Labor Temple.

Miss Beatrice Barner spent a few days the past week visiting with Helen Franklin at Dooley. She is on her way to St. Cloud, Minn., where she will take up nurse's training.

It was reported around town the latter part of last week that Verne Little, an employee of Pete Marron was held up and robbed in Chicago, where he had gone with a carload of sheep for Mr. Marron.

The venison feed put on at Raymond by the Raymond contingent of the American Legion for members of that organization from surrounding towns drew an attendance of about thirty. Antelope, Redstone, Plentywood, Dooley and Outlook were represented.

An interesting program was put on by Capt. Beginger, assisted by several of those present and was greatly enjoyed by the boys. The venison was contributed by a former member of the immigration service in Plentywood who is now stationed in the western part of the state. The next meeting will be held at Antelope on Dec. 22 to which all Legionnaires are urged to come.

LIBRARY NOTES

For those who are contemplating giving books as Christmas gifts, an extremely helpful aid in the selection for children is the "Bookshelf for Boys and Girls." This is a carefully selected list of books, old and new, classified and described by experts on children's reading, published by the R. R. Bowker Co. A copy of this list is obtainable at your county library.

In fiction, a recent addition that should find favor with readers who are "Ferber-conscious" is "American Beauty" by Edna Ferber. This is a story of American life, beginning with the magnificent Captain Oakes in the 1600's and ending with the homecoming of old True Baldwin of Chicago. If you enjoyed "Showboat" and "Cimarron" you will want to read this colorful panorama of New England life.

Now during the winter months, when there is more time for handwork, housewives will appreciate the suggestion in "One Hundred and One Patchwork Patterns" for making patchwork quilts. In this new quilt book every phase of quilt making is interestingly explained, and there are detailed instructions covering every step from the selecting of the design

COUNTY COMMITTEE AGREES TO MEET FARMERS ON FEED LOANS AGAIN

able to be present at this meeting to meet with them and with the committee of the United Farmers League on Tuesday, December 15, at one o'clock.

The United Farmers League urges all those farmers whose applications have not yet been approved by the County Committee to appear at this meeting.

At the same meeting the United Farmers League will take up the cases of all those farmers who have not received the necessary Red Cross aid. This will be taken up with the Red Cross committee. All farmers who have not received sufficient aid from the Red Cross should come to this meeting.

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE, RODNEY SALISBURY, Organizer for Montana.

WESTBY ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ferguson, Mrs. George Leniger, Mrs. Hamilton and Donald motored to Minot Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hamilton of Elk-horn district were Westby shoppers Saturday.

Westby high school basketball team played Alkabo H. S. team Friday evening. Both games were favored by Westby.

The Mission Circle met with Mrs. Elmer Hultgren last Thursday, Dec. 3. Mrs. Hultgren and Mrs. Alvin Stachurski served.

The ladies aid served supper at the Lutheran church basement on Friday. Mrs. Overgaard and Mrs. Gust Stubb served.

Charley Wicklund and Sylvia and Dorothy Hamilton motored to Eckman, N. D. Saturday for a brief visit.

The Baptist members have rented the Myers house vacated by Truman Stachurski, for their church and Sunday school chapel. Any child who is not attending any other Sunday school is welcome to come.

Rev. Rhoads of MacCabe held services on Sunday at 10:30. The service was well attended.

Mrs. Vande Mark has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Anton Nelson entertained Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. Edwin Iverson, Mrs. Otto Enger, Miss Marjorie Enger and Mrs. Henry Skules at luncheon Thursday evening.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Skules, Mrs. Anton Nelson and Lena Miller on Saturday afternoon a group of old and young people came out for Luther League last Thursday evening. The program consisted of a duet by Miss George and Bergliot Sand, two solos by Mr. Nilback, a vocal solo by Bergliot Sand, a reading by Miss Hock and a song by the audience. After the program the young people went in the basement for their social hour which consisted of a mock wedding followed by a grand march. Lunch was served at midnight.

Luther League at the Plentywood church at 7 p. m. Everyone is invited.

Sunday, Dec. 13—Services with communion at Dooley at 10:30 a. m. and services at Antelope at two thirty p. m.

Luther League at the Plentywood church at 7 p. m. Everyone is invited.

Sunday, Dec. 20—Services with communion at Plentywood at 11 a. m. The communicants will kindly meet at 10:30 for registration. Services with communion at Outlook at 2:30 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Sunday
Church school for all ages, 9:45 A. M.

Morning worship service, 11:00 A. M.

Four Square meeting, 7:30 P. M.

Character Builders, 4:15 P. M.

Intermediate Young People, 7 P. M.

Intermediate choir practice, 7 P. M.

High School choir practice, 7:30 P. M.

Senior choir practice, 8:00 P. M.

GALE A. ANDERSON, Pastor.

County News

OUTLOOK NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Berg were Plentywood shoppers Saturday.

The Outlook H. S. basketball team motored to Brockton Saturday where they played that evening. The team won by a 20-10 score.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stack of Minot, S.D., were visitors at the Frank Kohler home from Tuesday until Friday.

The band concert held Friday at the Outlook hall was well attended. Several people from this community have seized the opportunity to visit the Outlook school while in the country.

The Civic Improvement Club was entertained Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Edna Ekedahl. The previous session was with Mrs. Nellie Danielson.

The Farmers Union met Saturday and elected officers as follows: President, John Shoal; Vice-president, Mrs. Peter Rogstad; Secy-Treas., A. W. Overgaard; Conductor, Joe M. Doorkneppers, Peter Rogstad and Peter Degen. Walter Anderson was appointed head of the program and lunch committee for the next evening. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Neard from Comertown were present Saturday. Mr. Neard is looking after the car of turkeys and other poultry which the Farmers Union is shipping this week from Comertown.

RESERVE ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morsing of Dagmar left last Saturday for Clinton, Iowa where they intend to spend the winter.

Mrs. Henry Crane went to Williston last Saturday, accompanying Mr. Crane and his family on their journey east.

Wm. Rolson and John Kallak motored to Brockton Saturday, returning on Sunday afternoon.

Monday morning Wm. Rolson left for his old home in Minnesota where he intends to spend the winter.

The old blacksmith shop on the east side of the river was destroyed by fire about three-thirty Sunday morning. The loss was completely covered by insurance.

The Farmers Elevator unloaded a car of hay on Tuesday of this week. The elevator and the elevator's car were on Tuesday.

The Community Oil company received a car of gasoline last Monday.

Several families from town did their Christmas shopping in Plentywood on Tuesday.

RAYMOND

(Too Late for Last Week)

The UFL held a meeting in the local school Sunday. Quite a number of Plentywood people were present and some spoke. Some of the students from YCL school were also present and sang some songs. Mother Bloor spoke. The next meeting will be advertised in the Producers News two weeks before the meeting.

A big dance was held at the Gibson school Saturday night. There was a good sized crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Billel and non, Joe, from Outlook, and James Symes were guests at the Hannah home on Thanksgiving day.

Mabelle Wendt spent Thanksgiving vacation with Alice Symes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wollan were among the guests at the Sam Wilson home on Thanksgiving day.

August Gibson and daughters Vivian and Lorene were dinner guests at Carlson's on Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stewart were in Plentywood Monday where Mrs. Stewart was having some dental work done.

Clifford Umbach and Wayne LaGrange are hauling coal for the YCL School at the P-L Temple in the County Seat.

The county commissioners are putting a fence around Abbie Carlson's place for her.

N. RAYMOND

Irvin and Alf Peterson from Dooley called on their sister, Mrs. Alfred Stadstad last Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. McCrady had the misfortune to fall and strike her head on the ground last Saturday. She is recovering slowly.

Eleanor Holland spent a few days at the Ed Black and Harvey Nichols homes in Plentywood the past week. She returned home Sunday.

Alfred Stadstad and Joe Brown were at Raymond Monday after hay for their cattle.

ANTELOPE

The Junior class of high school gave a party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grayson at the Blackmore home Thursday night.

The teachers and students were all invited. Music, games and lunch were enjoyed. A set of silver spoons better than the usual ones were presented to the newly-weds. Mesdames Blackmore, W. Richardson and J. Stewart attended the Juniors with the evening.

A five table bridge party was entertained at the home of Mrs. Jesse Clark, Friday night. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ernest Grayson second. A delicious lunch was served at midnight by Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Bob Richardson was hostess to the Homecoming Club Tues. in an all day session with Mrs. Wort at the home. The next meeting will be at the O. B. Haven home and be given at 7 o'clock.

Monday evening YFS met at the home of Mrs. Inga Arneklef. Plans were made for the coming year, consisting of two one-act plays, "Kamas Truants" and "Kamas Gifts" to be given at the coming Christmas.

Dec. 11 at 7:30 o'clock the program is free and everybody is invited. A ten-cent lunch will be served at the close of the evening.

Mrs. A. L. Medders and Mrs. Ed. Ringquist of Plentywood visited on Thursday at the Carl Brendon home.

Myrtle Johnson, having been absent from school on account of a severe cough, is at her school work again.

Hank Henrikson is assisting at Ingvalson's store in Plentywood during the absence of Mrs. W. D. R. R. Ueland returned last Sunday from an extended visit to her brother's home at Crook, N. D. The Brandons are enjoying a visit from Esther Waller of Homestead for a week.

The A. T. Larsen family have moved from the Arneklef house into the John Grayson residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wollan, Wana Buck, Esther Waller motored to Plentywood Sunday for a visit with Mrs. Mary Gross.

Laude Tennes, Walt Hanson and A. R. Berg attended the meeting of the American Legion at Raymond Tuesday night. All ex-service men are invited to lunch at the next meeting to be held at Berg's Cafe, Antelope, Dec. 22 at 8 o'clock.

BUILDING SOCIALISM IN SOVIET KARELIA TOLD BY FARM BOY

A letter sent by Axel Stenroos from Soviet Karelia, one of the Soviet republics, to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Stenroos at Belden, N. D. has been translated from the Finnish language and sent to us for publication. As Comrade Stenroos has lived in North Dakota nearly all his life and has acquaintances in different part of the state, who have been anxious to hear from him, we are sure that his letter will be of interest to them. It will also be of great interest to the farming masses throughout the northwest who will find in it a picture of the building of socialism in the Soviet Union.

His letter is as follows:

Petrogorsk, U.S.S.R., Oct. 25, 1931

Dear Mother:

Thanks for your letter, which just arrived. I want to state that I am well and wish the same to you.

We are having winter weather, snow falling yesterday and all day today. Otherwise the weather is mild.

Pete, Vilho and Majjala also came here. Waino Kuffal is at the lumber camp, about 20 miles away from here. (Parties named above are other Mountrail county, North Dakota, men—Translator's note.) I have seen him but once in Petrogorsk. We became separated in Sweden. Our bunch was split up there as our ship was too small to handle us all at one time.

We have a Russian language evening school here. We study the ABC's. This school is held every fifth night. There are various kinds of meetings every night. Sometimes entertainments and dances. Life here is enjoyable. We hear no quarrels here.

The inhabitants of this farm are mostly arrivals from America, some from Finland and some Russians.

There is lots of work to be done before this farm will be in shape. Lots of pioneer work, as this is swamp land. Lots of building to be done. Lots of work on all sides.

Next year, we surely will begin to have some stuff, as new factories are being completed every day and more are coming. I am thoroughly satisfied for coming over here, and have no desire to return there, UNLESS the system changes.

There is more freedom here than over there, although they think over there that for labor exists there. When you do your share, no one grumbles. But, those who expect to find everything built to completion here, becomes disappointed. That has happened to some of them.

You must take part in the construction work until everything is gotten in shape. And that requires

Copper Company Cut Wages In Great Falls

A wage reduction was announced last week in Great Falls by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The wages of all the company were reduced 50 cents a shift, starting Dec. 1, according to notices posted at all plants and mines of the company. This will bring the basic daily scale at the Great Falls plant from \$4.25 to \$3.75 a day.

work. And there are sacrifices to be made also.

I hope that you will get along over the winter. It is too bad that I am unable to send money from here. I hope that we can arrange so that you can get over here next summer.

Say hello to Gust. Will write him as soon as I can. Could you send me some newspapers? They are difficult to subscribe to from here.

Wishing you the best of health,
Your son,
E. A. Stenroos.

(Editor's Note: The reason that this worker cannot send any money from the Soviet Union to his mother in Belden is that the anti-soviet non-recognition policy of the United States government has made this impossible to the present time.)

HUNGER MARCH

(Continued from Front Page)

guests and feel we are welcome. We all march with song, and how they can sing, to city hall where Toledo man and I speak to crowd in the open air. More marching and songs back to Coliseum where delegates speak to big crowd.

Comrade Rempel from Michigan is now our leader—is a born leader and brilliant speaker, very clear and to the point. Crowd very attentive and applauding. Toledo delegation joins. We are now about 150.

We sleep on floor in Coliseum.

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1931.

Correction: Meeting before Toledo court house last night—not city hall.

Imitation rooster crowing from everywhere wake us before daylight. At daybreak marched back to International Workers Order hall. Singing before breakfast does not go well but did the best we could. Bacon and scrambled eggs waiting for us. Its poor people feeding us—the poor we are fighting for and representing.

Leave Toledo about eight. It's a lovely day. The sun is shining, a thin layer of ice on water froze during the night. The land is flat with farmhouses not far between. Big house and big barns most of them in need of paint. We blow our horns as we move along. Men with cameras take our pictures as we roll by.

In Sandusky, Ohio we stop, stop a little too quickly for fun. Jim is at the wheel, lost his head and run into Duluth truck—smashed both lights on car—second time he run into somebody. Jim still thinks he is only one who can drive a car.

We march thru part of town, singing, hurrahing, shouting: "We want work or wages." "We want unemployment insurance." "Will we get it? Yes!"

We are the guests of A.F. of L. and are treated to sandwiches, buns and apples at their hall.

We are not a mob. There is order, discipline and not a sign of liquor.

Along the shore of Lake Erie we go towards Cleveland. Summer resorts and amusement places are scattered along the shore. Red apples hang on trees and cover the

ground in some of the orchards.

In Loraine we march to park and speak to big crowd. Then on again to Elyria—more marching and more speaking to big crowd in park, workers out of work but not very responsive—afraid to applaud lest somebody see them.

Greeted By Thousands In Cleveland

After dark we arrived in Cleveland. What a reception. We are the guests of the city. Police mounted on beautiful horses even smiled to us—not the horses—surrounded and guided us. Thousands of people shouted and greeted us on square in center of the city.

Police escorted us to City Auditorium where warm supper consisting of meat, corn, sweet potatoes, coffee and even pie, was waiting for us. A cot with snow white pillows and sheets stood waiting for each and everyone. Shower baths for all if we wish. Altho we appreciate this we understand well enough that this is not done willingly by the city authorities but has been brought about by plenty of pressure brought upon the authorities by the city workers. One hundred and thirty thousand are unemployed in Cleveland.

Not long ago two negro workers were shot down by police and a protest demonstration of thirty thousand was held. As it is the city has its hands full and is not inviting any additional trouble.

5,000 At Meeting

After supper a big meeting was held in the hall and how the five thousand workers shouted when we marched in. Speaking galore and good ones. It seems like almost everybody can speak and do it well. At the meeting something happened in the rear of the hall, what, I do not know. Everybody got on his feet—expecting trouble. I saw the same thing at meeting in Chicago. Workers have been gassed, clubbed and murdered and do not feel safe with anybody in uniform in sight.

Tomorrow we move towards Pennsylvania. We are not inviting trouble but we are expecting it and also expect to meet plenty of soldiers and machine guns at Washington.

Volunteer mechanics are working on cars and trucks during the night so we can move on again in the morning.

About fifty hunger marchers are joining us here in Cleveland.

Thursday, Dec. 3, 1931.

After a shave, a shower bath, a good night's sleep in a clean bed, and a good breakfast of hash, potatoes and coffee and doughnuts we left the beautiful marble building in which we had stayed over night. Policemen smiling to us and calling us "brother" as we bid them goodbye. Motor cops escorting us, stopping traffic and give us right of way. At city limits they wave and we blow our horns and go.

The line of trucks and cars is getting longer. It is hard to keep them together. We pay no attention to stop signs, blow our horns and go. A trolley car got in our way. Our leader pulled trolley off wire and stopped car. The conductor looked kind of foolish, did not know what it was all about.

In towns where we have been refused permit to stop and speak we stop, parade and hold open air meetings and the police stay at a distance if there at all.

It is another nice day with sunshine. The country is now hilly with more trees and fewer farms. Some land has not been farmed for years and is now grown into weeds. Later on farm houses and

barns are bigger. They are dairy farms but we see very few cattle. In Akron we stop and have meeting to good crowd. On we go again to Canton where we stop for dinner served by ladies of the I.L.D. and W.I.R. in the mission. Serving the bunch is getting to be quite a problem. We had stew and apple pie.

It was dark when we reached Youngstown, Ohio, the center of the state and lots of labor trouble. A big crowd was there to greet us. Marched on streets until we had sore feet and sore throats from shouting and singing. We can sure make a lot of noise if nothing else. Supper was served in Ukrainian hall for all—stew and it was good too.

Speaking in big hall where hundreds of people stood straight up and down and listened for hours to delegates speaking.

Walked to hall in other part of town where we sleep on floor.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Friday, Dec. 4, 1931.

Sleeping on floor is not like home. Some try to sleep. Some try to be funny. Others again think it is their duty to make any kind of noise. After everybody has got mad at everybody else we finally doze off for a few hours. We are up again before five, outside the rain is just pouring down.

In cars and trucks we go back and eat our breakfast where we had supper the night before. It is early, rainy and foggy when we pull out of Youngstown and not much attention is paid to us by the police who leave it to us to find our way out as best we can. We leave the town where many a hard battle has been fought between capital and labor and where fighting is not over yet.

We put on the light as we go up and down the hilly road. They call it mountains. Just what it looks like we cannot see on account of the fog.

MISERABLE SHACKS FOR WORKERS

There are big steel mills, factories and little towns along the road where we are traveling. There are unpainted shacks where workers live and great big mansions where the bosses live and enjoy all the comfort money can buy.

It is hard to keep the long line together. Some of us got lost and we arrived in Pittsburgh in two caravans instead of one, in the middle of the afternoon and were given dinner at Ukrainian hall. We were also told not to eat too much as the city is going to give us a feed at six o'clock. We are guests of the city.

During the afternoon, division number four has arrived from St. Louis and other points. The Pittsburgh delegation also joins. Now we are 500.

About six we all march thru center of city to place to eat. Two by two we march in long line on sidewalk. Cars and street cars are stopped as we go by. It is still raining.

CAPITALIST SLOPS FOR WORKERS

And what a place to eat when we finally got there. A big dirty basement with bugs running up and down the walls and how it smelled. Long tables where people could stand up and eat—the city. It was the place where the seats of Pittsburgh fed their soup line in old rusty tin. Soup and dry bread was what they offered us. To get it we had to stand in line. Only a few got it. They refused to eat

it "Give it to Hoover!"

Upon the table jumped a city "full belly" and hollered: "We are not feeding you as an organization we feed you as an individual. If you don't like it get out!" And out we went. The 500 marched back to where we had come from, stopping all traffic as we went and hollering "Down with slop houses!" and "We want food!"

WORKERS SOLIDARITY

At Ukrainian hall they had prepared 4,000 sandwiches for us to take along tomorrow. Some we now eat for supper together with coffee. We feel fine. We had a chance to show the city of Pittsburgh they could not feed their sloppy soup to delegates from all over the United States and get away with it.

Three big meetings are held in town this evening.

Cumberland, Maryland, Saturday, Dec. 5.—At 4:30 we are up. Hot coffee and slices of bread are waiting for us. Nobody is kicking. This is not the City of Pittsburgh feeding us.

It takes time to get started. It is still dark when we pass thru town and out through a tunnel which seemed to be miles long.

By and by it is daylight. We travel on winding roads among big hills. We are in the coal district where the miners carry loaded guns in bottom of trucks when going to meetings. Here is where they have real war. How many miners have been killed, I do not know, but the miners are proud of the fact that they killed 17 of the company dicks in the hard-fought battles. The dicks wear bullet-proof vests, so the miners shoot them in the face with buckshots.

At Finleyville, a small mining town where the men are working one day a week and getting \$1.75, the people were waiting for us with several boilers of hot coffee and with sandwiches for all. Coal for sale, \$1.50 per ton.

Big smelters and steel workers with smoke from only a few of the many smoke stacks, is what we notice as we go by.

In Brownsville we stop and hold another open air meeting to a big crowd of idle workers.

Next stop is Union Town, a good-sized town. March through town singing: "Hold the fort for we are coming." "Solidarity forever." and three cheers for almost anything. We can sure make a lot of noise. Outside of the noise we are orderly. Just what would happen if anybody stopped we do not know, but the result would not be very peaceful. There is a lot of fight in the 500, but nobody is anxious to find out just how much.

Refreshments By Workers

Coffee and sandwiches were served to all in the open by local people from trucks. More marching and off we go again. Somebody stuck his head out too far from a truck and smashed his nose against a telephone pole. The nurse is patching it up. A nose more or less don't count when we are going to Washington to see Hoover.

We are now in the Allegheny mountains. It is hard for some of the old trucks making the grades. Hunters with red caps and rifles are out hunting for deer. At the summit the trees are covered with ice and sleet.

Surrounded By Police

It is after dark when we arrive in Cumberland, Maryland. They are waiting for us. Police escort

us to a big roller skating rink where we are to spend the night. The door is guarded by police—nobody allowed to leave. More coffee and was served and not any too much of it.

Now they are singing. They tried to dance but it did not go well.

Tomorrow we expect to be in Washington. Just how our leaders expect to present the demands we do not know. Immediate relief for unemployed and unemployment insurance are the most important demands.

Most of these marchers are willing to face gas and machine guns in order to better the conditions among the working class. A life of starvation is not worth much to any of us.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 6.—One more faintest last night and had to be brought to by our nurse.

The door guarded by police, we were prisoners over night in the big skating rink in Cumberland. They did not want us to mix with the respectable people of their town. These same "respectables" took a Negro out of their hospital last night and lynched him.

It was cold—only one stove in the big hall. Many stood around the stove all night to keep warm. Others laid on the floor. At 8:30 we are called. In about 30 minutes most of us were singing: "Solidarity forever!" Not because overly happy but for demonstration. After standing in line for an hour we got coffee and one sandwich.

We are climbing up and down mountains. Trucks run hot and out of water, roosters are crowing while we hunt for water in the dark.

Thousands of pamphlets are scattered in towns as we go. Reporters and photographers have been with us for days.

Peach and apple orchards along the road. Nice red apples over the ground. We stop and help ourselves to some, disregarding the "No Trespassing" sign—direct from producer to consumer—the apples are good.

Truck has brought sandwiches. We stop some twenty miles outside of Washington and eat. Dairy farms, some of them great big ones, we see from the road. Now it is not mountainous but hills everywhere.

Motor cops are keeping track of our moves. In the city they know we are coming. On the way in, cars galore come to take a look at us. We meet some of the bosses in most expensive cars. Some of them have a kind of worried look on their face. Jim tooted the horn at two swell janes, and how they sneered at us. Most of us have not been washed for the last two days and we reach the capital dirty and more hungry looking than we really are.

Reach Washington

And what a lot of cars and people lined up to see us when we reached town. Motor cops now take the command. Stop all traffic as we go and escort us to our stopping place. We get off and march for a couple miles or so, but people are not greeting us here like they did in some other towns. Other marchers have come. We can tell by the banners on some of the trucks.

At an old marine building our division is to stay. We line up and have soup, coffee and bread. We eat sitting on the floor. The soup is served scalding hot in pa-

per dishes. I scalded my fingers and had to drop soup and dish on floor. The soup was no good and the floor was dirty so there wasn't much lost. Half a dozen photographers are busy taking pictures while we eat. Others followed us all through town with moving picture machines mounted on top of cars.

Up stairs is our sleeping quarters—a big hall with 400-500 army cots, standing side by side, nothing on them but the bare canvas and one army blanket. Downstairs is a toilet with one seat and one wash bowl for 500 to use. We are standing in line. If it takes one man one minute, it takes 500 men 500 minutes, so you can figure out for yourself. There is an empty lot across the street. On the wall in the hall is painted in big gilded letters: "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."

Big meeting in auditorium: five to six thousand people there. I was picked as one of the speakers, but the first ones were too long winded—it was getting late and we had to quit. Good speakers and good meeting.

Walked the 15 blocks back to our sleeping quarters. My feet are getting sore.

The American workers delegation on arriving in Moscow for the November 7th celebration reports marvelous achievements in the building of the five year plan.

The American workers coming from basic industries where stagnation has hit the capitalist factories, were astounded at the great industrial plants being built up in the U. S. S. R.

The following letter was received from the delegation:

"Upon our arrival in Russia and Moscow the delegation thought it was entering a great construction camp. On each side of the railroad new factories going up and new restaurants, apartment houses, etc. Vast new enterprises being built under socialist construction.

The day of our arrival in accord with the decree of the central committee for reduced costs of food, there was announced a reduction of cost of 30% in all necessities.

Our first visit was to the Stalin chemical factory which completed its plan in 2 year and 10 months. Since 1925 this factory has increased production 850%. During the past year wages of workers increased 11%. All the machinery is built in Russia and now they are independent of foreign supplies.

Before the war Asiatic labor was used and conditions were intolerable. One of the first things the Bolsheviks had to do to improve conditions was to cut skylights and add additional windows to provide light. Then they installed a modern ventilating system to eliminate the poisonous gases which had formerly ruined the health of the workers. All the old buildings were small, poorly lighted and poor ventilation—the new ones that are now being erected are large, better ventilated and provided with sufficient lighting and all modern machinery.

We were first greeted by the management, shop committee and then by the communist party nucleus. A breakfast was served, attended by shock brigades, management, engineers, workers and

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AMERICAN WORKERS DELEGATION SEES VICTORIES OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

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the delegation. A Bulgarian engineer working one year in Russia placed his application to join the communist party, at this meeting. A foreman (a former worker) invented a formula which saves the factory hundreds of thousands a year and makes it independent of foreign capitalists for supplies.

An old worker 56 years of age, asked about the fate of the Scottsboro Boys and told us not to be afraid but to do as the Russians did. We also met a Korean shock brigadier who discarded slavery in his own country.

The enthusiasm, energy and vitality of the workers is indescribable. Nowhere did we find complaints. All of them were as interested in hearing of the conditions in America as they were of telling us of the improvement of their conditions and the building of socialism of which they are very proud.

A meeting of all workers was held in one of the shops. The building was packed with workers who came straight from the job. Included in the meeting were soldiers of the Red Army. The greetings from the American delegation and resolution from the Friends of the Soviet Union were greeted with tremendous cheers and at the conclusion the workers pledged themselves to increase production and go ahead at ever greater tempo. After the meeting workers, soldiers, management and delegation headed by a worker band marched out into the street singing the International.

From the Stalin factory we can tell the American workers that: Production has increased, wages have been increased and working conditions improved. The workers have demonstrated their ability to direct and control industry. Where did we find dissatisfaction?

The workers there will fight any attempt to crush the society they are building. With such conditions prevailing, with no unemployment, is it any wonder that Moscow has been busy the last week preparing for the November 7th demonstration. Everywhere banners, signs, placards depicting progress of the five year plan and slogans calling for greater effort. And it is any wonder that on Nov. 7th thousands of the best soldiers in the world of the Red Army demonstrated their strength—showing their teeth to the capitalists.

Thousands of workers from the factories marched with guns, and a sea of workers with banners and placards moved continually thru the Red Square occupying every inch. The demonstrations began at 10 in the morning and at six at night they were still marching into the square from three different points! They marched directly from the factories and the streets had to be roped off to prevent spontaneous groups from joining the march in an unorganized manner.

Yes, they had a right to march, to demonstrate, to show their strength and to celebrate because the five year plan is a success, and Socialism is being established. The American working class must fight any attempt to crush the Soviet Union."

Long live the Soviet Union!
American Workers Delegation,
R. B. Hudson, Chairman.

Red Villages

The FIVE YEAR PLAN in SOVIET AGRICULTURE

by Y. A. Yakovlev
People's Commissar of Agriculture
Translated by Anna Louise Strong

(Continued from last week)

One may also judge the extent of this process from the average size of a collective farm in the chief agricultural regions. Henceforth we shall give all data according to those districts into which the General Committee of the Party divided the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the time allotted for completing the collectivization of agriculture. In the first zone (the North Caucasus, excluding the autonomous areas; the Middle Volga Region east of the river; the Lower Volga Region, excluding the Kalmyk and Astrakhan districts; and the steppe district of the Ukraine) the average size of a collective farm has reached 3,000 acres; in the second zone (comprising the rest of the grain-producing districts) the average size is 900 acres; and in the third zone, the grain-consuming belt, 292 acres. These figures do not refer to an insignificant number, but to 82,000 farms, which take in (counting winter and spring crops but excluding state farms)