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THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IN THE NORTHWEST
PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1932

Join the
United Farmers
League

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Demonstrate In Million Masses February 4

ATTEMPT DEPORT MEMBER OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

Deportation Attempt Is Attack on Farmers and United Farmers League of Sheridan County.

Sheridan County United Farmers League Makes Protests Against Vicious Persecution.

On Monday, Simon Swanson of Plentywood, member of the United Farmers League of Sheridan County, Montana, was arrested by the Immigration authorities under a warrant issued by the Department of Labor, and is now being held for deportation in the jail at Scooby, Montana. Doak, the head of the Hoover deportation drive, who had more than 20,000 workers and farmers deported in 1931 and who promises more deportations for 1932 is now using this vicious weapon in an attack on the United Farmers League.

The United Farmers League of Sheridan County, thru the state organizer of the UFL in Montana, has protested the arrest of Simon Swanson to Senators B. K. Wheeler, and Thomas Walsh and to representatives Scott Leavitt and John Evans. The UFL has already sent a protest demanding the immediate release of Simon Swanson to the Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, P. F. Snyder, who issued the warrant for the arrest.

The protest to the senators and representatives reads as follows:

January 22, 1932.

"On behalf of the hundreds of farmers of Sheridan County, the great majority of whom are organized in the United Farmers League we emphatically protest the vicious attack that is being made on these farmers and on the United Farmers League by the unwarranted arrest for deportation of Simon Swanson of Plentywood.

"Simon Swanson has been a resident of Sheridan County since 1919 and has been in the United States since 1914. Now as a result of the activity of the United Farmers League of Sheridan County in protecting the interests of the farmers the immigration authorities at Scooby are holding Simon Swanson in jail under a warrant issued by the Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Labor.

"The farmers of Sheridan County realize that the reason for Simon Swanson's arrest is the activity of the United Farmers League. This is openly admitted in the warrant and in the hearings which have taken place to the present. One of the main points is that he has been working in the office of the Producers News, and now the official organ of the United Farmers League. The warrant itself indicates that it is the determination of the Federal authorities to crush the United Farmers League.

"The United Farmers League will not be crushed but will continue leading the struggle of the toiling farm masses against misery and oppression in Sheridan County as in the entire United States.

"We insist that you do all in your power to secure the immediate release of our fellow member, Simon Swanson, from the hands of the immigration authorities.

Sincerely yours,
RODNEY SALISBURY,
Montana State Organizer,
United Farmers League.

We call on all working class organizations, United Farmers League locals, Farmers Union locals, cooperative stores, etc., to file immediate protests with all of their representatives and senators and with the Department of Labor demanding the immediate release of our fellow member, Simon Swanson.

Bank Takes Tools and Team of Militant Texas Farmer

By a Worker Correspondent
Waco, Tex.—A farmer near here has been refused the right to rent any land and recently was served with an eviction notice. He has now no place to go. The bank has foreclosed on him, taking away his teams, tools and feed. He has a big family to take care of.

The reason for this action against this farmer is that he is active organizing the farmers to better their conditions, to organize to get rid of the capitalist system that produces all this poverty and distress. This, in the eyes of the capitalists, of course, is a crime.

The farmers around here are getting riper and riper for organized action.

WILL ATTACK SOVIET UNION NEXT SPRING

SCRIPPS-HOWARD EDITOR ADMITS JAPANESE STAFF HAS ATTACK PREPARED

Open admission that an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union is planned for this coming spring at the latest is again made in a dispatch from Washington. The dispatch is from William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor, who declares that "the Far East is on the verge of an explosion which may rock the world."

"This dovetails with information reaching the capital over the week-end that Japan and Russia may clash in the spring—not because Russia wants it, but because the Japanese general staff, now in the saddle, is said to believe that the world situation favors the Mikado's arms."

It is not merely the Japanese general staff, as Simms tries to make out, who desires war against the Soviet Union. It is the whole camp of imperialist robbers who are plotting a new world slaughter as a way out of the terrific economic crisis of capitalism, and who seek to convert both China and the Soviet Union into colonies to provide new markets in the effort to revive the dying capitalist system at the expense of the world proletariat and the colonial masses.

The Japanese seizure of Manchuria has been supported by the United States and other imperialist power precisely to enable Japan to organize Manchuria as a military base for the planned armed intervention against workers' Russia.

The fight against imperialist war, the fight for the defense of the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union, is a basic part of the fight of world working class against the capitalist program of starvation for the unemployed millions and their dependents.

Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, Central China, was surrounded yesterday by the Chinese Red Army as the imperialists were frantically pushing their plans for the dismemberment of China and war against the Soviet Union.

Sharp fighting occurred before the city gates. Imperialist press dispatches admit that the fall of the city is momentarily expected. Nanchang is situated to the southeast of the important industrial city of Hankow, towards which Red Army detachments have been advancing for several days past. The latest dispatches from Hankow admitted that the Chinese Red Army was within ten miles of the city at one point and had captured three towns nearby. In each case, the Nanking troops had deserted to the Red Army.

Over two-thirds of the province of Kiangsi is now included in the Chinese Soviet Republic, which has its capital at that province.

Threat Against Chinese Eastern Railway.

Chinese militarists, armed and supported by the Japanese are threatening to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union. The militarists have launched a drive against Pihnsien in preparation for an attack on Harbin.

Raid Offices of Kuomintang Papers.

Students and workers in Peiping staged a huge anti-Japanese demonstration yesterday to enforce the boycott against Japanese goods.



GUNMEN BEAT STRIKE LEADERS UNCONSCIOUS IN KENTUCKY

MINNESOTA WORKERS AND FARMERS RALLY FOR W. I. R. CONFERENCE

Minneapolis.—On Jan. 29th the Workers International Relief is calling a United Front Conference for the striking Kentucky miners' relief, to which all workers' organizations are invited to send delegations. Strike relief conferences will be called by the Workers International Relief in other sections of the district during the first and second week of February. The farmers can play a big part in collecting food to be shipped to the miners. During the last coal miners strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan shipped nine carloads of food to the strikers besides raising hundreds of dollars. This record must be bettered during the campaign for the Kentucky strikers.

The Workers International Relief in the farming territory is receiving the full co-operation of the United Farmers League, the Finnish Workers Clubs and Women's Auxiliaries in this campaign. A delegation of miners from the coal fields of Kentucky arrived in New York last week to aid in the campaign for strike relief now being mobilized by the W. I. R.

These miners, typical American mountain stock, represent more than ten thousand miners who are now on strike under the leadership of the National Miners Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

According to the miners and eye witnesses including Theo. Dreiser who was recently indicted for criminal syndicalism, the results of the slave wages upon the miners' families have been disastrous. Children are dying from starvation diseases, flux and pellagra. Miners' wives haven't had a new cotton dress in years. Children are unable to attend schools because of no clothes and because of under nourishment.

The W. I. R. reports the arrest of all its organizers and relief distributors in Kentucky on the usual charge of criminal syndicalism. However, the miners themselves have elected W. I. R. committees (Continued on Page Two)

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS PROTEST COAL OPERATORS BRUTAL ATTACK ON MINERS

A group of militant farmers of South Dakota adopted a resolution of protest against the vicious terror that the coal operators of Kentucky are engaged in against the coal miners of Kentucky. This resolution which was passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the United Farmers League at Frederick, South Dakota, January 10, reads as follows:

"Whereas the coal miners of Kentucky and Tennessee are now making a brave and desperate fight for a living wage and decent living conditions, striking in thousands against hunger and cold.

"And whereas the coal mine owners have met the demands of the striking miners by brutal force and violence, and by imprisonment of their organizers and of the reporters of the working class press,

"This mass meeting of the United Farmers League hereby protests against such cruel actions on the part of the coal barons, and their hired tools. We demand of the Governor of Kentucky the immediate and unconditional release of all those innocent men and women held in the Kentucky jail at Pineville, held there for no other reason than because they are friends of the starving miners of Kentucky,

"And we further demand as American citizens, the constitutional right of free speech, free press, and free assembly for all of the strikers and their friends."

H. TANGEN, Chairman.

FARMERS AND WORKERS WILL DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELIEF

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE WILL RALLY TOILING FARM MASSES AGAINST BANKERS HUNGER PROGRAM

BUTTE WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

ANACONDA GUNMEN HIRED TO "PROTECT" RELIEF RACKET HEAD.

By ROGER S. MURRAY

With the opening of the Workers International Relief hall in Butte, unemployed workers are organized and are now putting up a fight against Salvation Army sloop and Hoover's fake relief.

Two days after the W. I. R. hall opened a delegation of about one hundred workers representing the Unemployed Workers Union went into the Salvation Army sloop house. This delegation saw and tasted the food that was being fed to jobless workers. There right in the sloop house, speakers jumped on to the tables and exposed the sloop that was being fed to workers. The speakers showed how the Salvation Army were being paid about thirty-five cents a meal to feed the jobless, and that the meals according to their own figures published in the Montana Standard cost them only three cents per meal.

While one of the speakers was on the table a stool pigeon ran for Capt. Petersen of the Salls. Captain Petersen, who is the ambassador of Jesus on earth, came running into the sloop section of the building with his face red with rage and attempted to tear down the speaker who was exposing his graft. The police came next and questioned one worker. No one was arrested.

Workers Demonstrate for Relief

The next day between five hundred and one thousand workers lined up in front of the W. I. R. and we paraded through the city. The first place we stopped was at the Community Chest in the Chamber of Commerce building. A delegation representing the Unemployed Workers Union went inside to present our demands. Willard Thompson of the Chamber of Criminals was a bit reluctant about letting us in, but when the saw the number of workers in the march and the determination in their faces he admitted us. We presented our demands, the National demands and our immediate local demands. The next day we were to call for their answer. Thompson insisted that the next day a committee of three and no more come for the answer.

Community Chest Greets Delegates With Thugs

The next day three of us went for the answer. To our surprise we found waiting for us twelve gunmen from the mines. We went into the committee rooms and if we didn't like the sloop at the Salvation Army to go hungry. He also told us that if we did not like the Hoover relief plan we could go without altogether. He stated he did not recognize our union. In other words he did not recognize one thousand starving Butte miners. They said the workers of Butte paraded under a Soviet banner, because one worker carried a sign. Defend the Soviet Union. For the benefit of these hobblinners we wish to state that the Soviet banner is much different from the one the worker packed in the parade.

The Unemployed Workers Union is planning another demonstration, wherein the women and children will march with us. Workers can see that the only way to make these fakers recognize our Union and win our demands is with mass action.

Workers, demonstrate in Butte on February 4th for immediate relief, against the sloop of the Community Chest and the Salvation Army. Demand that these racketeers hand out decent food to the unemployed workers and their families. Demonstrate in masses February 4th.

NEW YORK.—What is in store for the workers of every leading city in the United States in the way of sharp cuts in the meagre city unemployment relief is strikingly shown by the action of Tammany Hall, working together with the leading Wall Street bankers

headed by Morgan and Co. A secret meeting was held Sunday in the home of Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, a Morgan institution in which the main issue was cutting down on relief for the unemployed. The bankers were successful in getting the Tammany administration to cut their relief program from \$19,000,000 to \$1,000,000 to provide for 1,000,000 unemployed workers and their families.

The action in New York will be followed in every city in the United States, as the bankers who determine the financial policy of New York City control the financial policy of all the other cities.

This is the prospect the unemployed workers have before them as the February 4 demonstrations throughout the country for unemployment insurance draws near. In Chicago and New York the cities are faced with a financial crisis. In Chicago the Emmerson Relief Committee cut down relief by one-half and directed a vicious attack against the unemployed, in which over 100 were arrested and many viciously beaten.

In New York, 79 so-called home relief stations were closed and when they were reopened, after the bankers' program was adopted, the amount of relief was cut down and the number to whom relief was furnished was sharply slashed. From now on the policy will be one of further starvation for the unemployed.

From Kentucky comes the news that Governor Laffoon reports that the state government is in a financial crisis, and that all sorts of "economies" will have to be made, mainly those affecting the workers. The Kentucky governor says he has to raise \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. For this he appeals to the very bankers who control the financial policies in New York, Chicago, Detroit, etc. The orders will be "cut down all unemployment relief. If possible, stamp it out altogether."

In New York City it was only after the workers demonstrated that the relief stations were reopened.

February 4, National Unemployment Insurance Day, should result in a tremendous rally to give the bosses in no uncertain terms the answer of the farmers and workers to this new squeeze (Continued on Page Two)

FORM UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL IN GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

COUNCIL WILL LEAD FIGHT OF CITY JOBLESS FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

On January 6th, a meeting of the unemployed workers was called at the City Council chambers in the City Hall. So many people were there that we had to call another meeting to elect officers for the organization. All standing room was taken in the Council Chambers, the hall up stairs and stairs were jammed full of people. There were 250 or 300 that could not get in the doors on the main floor, so we called another meeting. Did the best we could under the circumstances. We had some short talks on unemployment and dismissed the meeting for one week.

January 13th, the meeting was called to order and the following officers were elected: W. A. Rounds, chairman; John Wynn, vice-chairman; Robert Duxier, recording secretary; Wilford Blaise, secretary-treasurer; and five trustees: Rodieck, Anderson, Lang, Helboet and Byers.

After the election of officers, Willis Wright gave a talk on some of our present conditions. The meeting was adjourned until 2:00 P. M., Jan. 14th, which was a special meeting to outline a program for relief of the unemployed.

A committee was appointed by the Chairman to call on Mr. Church who is the Chairman of the budget committee of the community chest, to see if he could get the unemployed something to eat besides sloop. The community chest was over \$60,000.00 and the main talk was unemployment. When they asked you to subscribe to this fund, men were told that it would keep their jobs and all kinds of bunk.

To get them to subscribe to the chest fund the budget committee set aside a part of this \$60,000.00 for unemployment and then the budget committee gave a little of it to the Salvation Army to feed the unemployed.

Our conditions are pretty bad here at the present time. Children are not going to school for lack of clothes and food, men and children are eating out of garbage cans. And at Hooverville (the City garbage dump) there are eight people living in houses that they have made out of old pieces of tin and things that they have picked up on the dump. They also get their living out of the garbage that is hauled to the dump from all over the city.

The Mayor of Hooverville, the (Continued on Page Two)

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE JOBLESS IN GREAT FALLS WITHOUT AID

Make February 4th a Day of Mass Protest Against the Hoover-Wall Street Hunger Program

The Great Falls, Montana, secretary of the Hoover-Gifford Hunger Committee which recently finished cataloging the unemployed of the city is forced to admit that of the 1,061 who were cataloged, less than a fourth are receiving any kind of aid from the sloop houses or otherwise. More than three-fourths of those unemployed are absolutely without any outside aid, are using up the slight savings they have got or are existing like dogs without the benefit of the Salvation Army.

Of those cataloged, 218 are receiving aid from the county, a grand total of 19 from the Salvation Army, four from the Johnson Mission and one from an unstated source. Of the total 451 are heads of families, 341 are not head of families but have dependents and 216 have no dependents. If we take the average family as con-

sisting of five persons, and estimate that those not heads of families but who have dependents, have one such each, we get a grand total of 3,153 members of the working class in Great Falls without means of support, only a fourth of whom even get the miserable sloop handed out by the county, the Salvation Army, etc.

The Hoover committee in Great Falls has cataloged the starvation of the masses. These masses, and those who are not even cataloged can now starve in quiet, as far as the Hoover-Gifford Committee is concerned.

Against this cataloging-hunger program of the Hoover Government the workers of Great Falls must organize. Build the Unemployed Council. Make February 4 a day of demonstration against the hunger program of the capitalist class in Great Falls as in the rest of the country.

OVER 100 FARMERS JOIN UFL AT TAPIOLA, MICH. MEETING

Township Records Show That Eighty Per Cent of Taxes are Unpaid.

Tapiola, Mich., Jan. 11.—The farmers meeting at Tapiola Jan. 11 turned out to be one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this part of Houghton county. Over 100 farmers, many of them with their wives, followed the meeting with great interest. The meeting was held in the Agricultural School Hall. Considerable difficulty in getting the school hall was reported and instructions were given by the meeting that the UFL committee that was elected must go to the school board and demand the free use of the hall by the farmers at all times.

The farmers felt very indignant over the attempted refusal. The school principal had placed two men in the meeting to check up the speakers if any radical speeches were made. The farmers do not feel that it is radical if their condition at the present

time is brought out in the open. However, it is a fact that all school principals are alike; they are afraid of the real truth. Many farmers reported that their taxes were over \$1.00 per acre and that their school tax was extremely high.

It was reported that the township records show that 80% of the taxes were unpaid which means that the well paid school principal cannot be so sure of his prosperity if the farm crisis continues. Over 100 farmers voted to join the United Farmers League and the committee of action was told to get busy and sign them up. Eight farmers were elected on the committee which represented every corner of the community.

Great interest was evident throughout the meeting for the program of action of the United Farmers League.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, January 22, 1932

FREE MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR THE FARM MASSES

At Skaneateles, Michigan, 86 farmers recently attended the first meeting ever held there by the United Farmers League. These farmers passed a resolution which contained their demands for immediate relief from the misery thru which the bankers and their agents are trying to make the farmers bear the burden of the crisis.

Points 6 and 7 of this resolution make the following demands:

- "6. Free medical aid for the unemployed workers and poor farmers at the expense of the county, and the county doctor is to come at once to any needy case when notified.
- "7. Free dental and medical attention to all unemployed workers' and poor farmers' children attending school as prescribed by the county nurse, paid by the county."

These are the demands of the farmers of Skaneateles in answer to one of the most vicious attacks made by the agents of the capitalist class. These agents, usually functioning under the name of some taxpayers league or other, attempt to mislead the struggle of the small and middle farmers by diverting this struggle into an attack on the very living standards of the small and middle farmers and their families.

Their tactics are to tell the farmers that in order to cut taxes it is necessary to cut out all of the "unnecessary" items on the county budget. Among these items they point out the county doctor and nurse and other medical attention. Sometimes the farmers who are organized are convinced by the arguments of these bankers' agents.

The farmers of Skaneateles were not convinced. They realize that these proposals mean two things—first an attack on the living standards of the toiling farm masses and second they are an attempt to divert the farmers from the struggle to make the rich pay the taxes. These bankers' agents figure that if they can get the farmers to cut out of the budget the few benefits they get from it, then these farmers will not fight to cut out the real graft in the budget such as the county agent, another agent of the bankers, the implement trust and the railroads; then these farmers will not fight to force the railroads, the bankers and the market monopolies to pay a greater proportion of the budget.

These agents of the bankers realize that if they can get the farmers to cut out the county doctor and the county nurse then the farmers will not struggle for tax reduction for the small and middle farmers and tax increases for the rich farmers and for the rest of the capitalist exploiters.

The cutting out of the county doctor and the county nurse is an attack on the living standards of the toiling farm masses. It is an attack on the very lives of the farmers and their families. The farmers of Skaneateles have realized this. They demand that the small and middle farmers and their families be provided with all of the necessary medical attention to be PAID FOR BY THE COUNTY.

They have provided in their demands that the tax burden for the county should be placed on the "big property owners such as land corporations, lumber and mining companies and other industries located in the county." This means making the rich, who can afford to pay additional taxes out of their swollen profits, pay them.

In order not to have a sick farmer or a farmer's wife or child go thru a lot of red tape in connection with the county paying for the doctor, the farmers of Skaneateles demand that "the county doc-

tor is to come at once to any needed case when notified."

The red tape can be settled by the county commissioners or supervisors after the farmer or his child are well.

The farmers of Skaneateles have set us an example. Demand free medical attention for the toiling farm masses. Crush the demand of the agents of the bankers that the farmers be deprived of medical attention. Crush this attack on the farm masses. Fight for free medical attention from the county nurse and county doctor to be paid for by the county out of increased taxes from the rich.

ORGANIZE AGAINST HOOVER'S "SYMPATHY"

Senator Smith, South Carolina, representative of the cotton plantation landlords and of the textile mill owners, reported to the Senate on January 11 that the Department of Agriculture had advised him that they had the intention, regarding the \$50,000,000 credits for the farmers in the Reconstruction Finance Bill, to "administer the funds sympathetically." They were ready to use the fund "in the same spirit" as had been the case in the feed and seed loans.

Of this "there is no probable doubt, no possible doubt, no possible doubt whatever," to quote the English song writer, Gilbert. Like the Walrus and the Carpenter, the Department of Agriculture "deeply sympathizes" with the poverty-stricken farm masses. And the farm masses can say to the Department of Agriculture as the oysters said to the Walrus and the Carpenter, "Damn your sympathy!"

The "sympathy" of the Department of Agriculture and its chief, Soviet-wheat-dumping Hyde, for the farmers has been made evident enough in the feed and seed loans, if any recent proof were needed to show them as part of the Wall Street hunger and plunder crew.

The feed and seed loan committees have been composed of bankers, ex-bankers, feed and seed house operators and the rest of the enemies of the farmers. The recent feed loan was used to discriminate against farmers for their political beliefs. The loans that were not refused outright were cut to the bone so that the farmers have now less than enough feed to keep their stock alive during the winter months.

This is the "sympathy" of the Department of Agriculture. The farmers must organize to protect themselves from this blood-sucking "sympathy." Build the United Farmers League, the mass organization of the toiling farm masses in the struggle against Wall Street and its "sympathetic" Hoover Hunger program.

EVERY FARMER'S WIFE BE LONGS IN THE UFL

In a letter we received from Angora, Minnesota, a farmer wrote, "It is up to the women to discuss these questions as well as for the men so the women should also be present at the next meeting of the Sturgeon Alango unit of the United Farmers League."

Every farmer's wife and every farmer belongs in the United Farmers League. Every farmer's wife knows as well or even better than the farmer what this crisis means for her family. She knows what it means to keep the family alive and in some kind of clothes when every cent that comes in is demanded by the bankers or by the tax collector. She knows what the refusal of any kind of relief by the capitalist class means for her family.

Her place is in the ranks of the United Farmers League with her husband. Her place is in the only organization that is uniting the great masses of small and middle farmers in the struggle against the capitalist class and its oppression. Her place is in the struggle against the eviction of her family, in the struggle for lower taxes for the small and middle farmers and tax exemption for those farmers who are unable to pay them. She must play a leading role in the struggle for free medical relief for the toiling farm masses.

United Farmers League locals. How many farmers wives have you drawn into the United Farmers League. How many farmers' wives are on your executive committees. In nine cases out of ten the percentage is very small—too small.

It is our task to make a special effort to increase by many fold the number of farmers' wives in the United Farmers League locals. We must see to it that they are given responsible positions in the executives and in the various committees and delegations.

We cannot, we must not build the United Farmers League without masses of farmers wives. In order to organize for effective struggle, in order to build the United Farmers League into a mass organization of the tens of thousands of the toiling farm masses we must rally tens of thousands of farmers' wives to participate actively, side by side, with their husbands, in the struggle.

FARMERS UNION OF NEBRASKA LEADERS BETRAY FARMERS

MEET WITH GOVERNOR AND
REFUSE TO PUSH FARMERS
DEMANDS FOR RELIEF.

The Farmers Union officials of Nebraska have betrayed the demand of the farmers in the Union for immediate relief. They have shown that their attacks on the present Wall Street government are nothing but hypocrisy and that the hunger program of Hoover and Wall Street is their program.

At the recent Farmers' Union convention in Omaha, the directors were instructed to confer with the governor in regard to the advisability of a special legislative session to provide relief for farmers of the northeast section of the state whose crops were destroyed last summer by drought and grasshoppers.

They have refused to carry out these instructions of their own convention. They met with Governor Bryan and State Tax Commissioner W. H. Smith and then decided not to push the demand for a special session of the state relief legislature to provide relief for the destitute farm masses. The Farmers Union of Nebraska had demanded this.

Wants Hoover Hunger Program As a result of the meeting, the Farmers Union executives recommended "a continuation of the present free donation system as the best means of meeting the emergency." These misleaders of the farmers found that the best means of meeting the "present emergency" was a continuation of the present hunger program along the lines laid out by the Hoover-Gifford committee.

What "emergency" are they trying to meet? Not the emergency of the destitute farmers but the emergency of the holders of the state's bonds and the grafters who are worrying about the deficit that exists in the state budget. These are the one's whose interests the leaders of the Farmers Union were so concerned about.

These actions of the Farmers Union officials are open treachery to the farmer members of the Nebraska Farmers Union. The answer of the farmers in the Farmers Union must be to develop the struggle for immediate relief in their locals and to push this struggle thru representatives of the locals backed up by the membership and not thru the fat salaried traitors at the head of the Union.

Demonstrate in solidarity with the workers and farmers of the entire country for immediate relief on February 4th.

PROSTITUTION IN HONOLULU SHOWN

U. S. NAVY HAS POSTERED
INDUSTRY ON ISLANDS

The widespread prostitution business which has been established in the Hawaiian Islands by the United States Navy and which is now being used to establish an open military regime there by the Navy in preparation for the attack on the Soviet Union is revealed by a report made to the Hoover government in 1927.

Organized vice rings, operating thruout the city of Honolulu, have brought about conditions so "disgusting" that practically all of the principal streets are "infested with dives of the lowest order." Officers who drafted the report, today say these conditions have grown worse in the last four years.

The report listed 15 "crime" streets in different sections of Honolulu and said a "great many individual brothels are scattered thruout the city and county."

Discussing prostitution in the city, the report said the majority of white prostitutes came to the islands from the United States.

It is on a basis of this prostitution that has been fathered by the U. S. Navy that the chiefs of the Navy now proclaim that lynching of native Hawaiians by naval officers is permissible. The "sanctity of American womanhood" can be seen from the fact that the majority of the prostitutes have been imported from the United States with the acquiescence of the U. S. Navy.

A Bundle of Twenty

Warren, O., Dec. 28. — Please send me twenty copies of the Producers News. Enclosed find one dollar.—A Farmer.

Two W. I. R. representatives have been shot to death and number kidnapped, beaten, arrested and held for criminal syndicalism.

The striking miners' delegation of the W. I. R. will make a national tour holding mass meetings in every city and industrial center. It is planned to build a mass relief army which will be known as the Kentucky Strike Relief Volunteers. These volunteers will be the backbone of the relief campaign under the direction of the Workers International Relief.

THE KELLOGG PEACE PACT—WALL STREET'S WEAPON FOR WAR.

Salary Cuts Planned For Virginia State Employees, Teachers

The state of Virginia is the latest in the list of those who are planning on cuts for the state employees in order to stop up the hole in the budget. On January 13 Gov. Pollard recommended to the General Assembly cuts of ten per cent in the salaries of all the state employees, EXCEPTING members of the general assembly and judges, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. By this wage cutting campaign the state will save \$1,035,000.

In addition Pollard recommended that the salaries of school teachers should also be cut ten per cent. By this means the capitalist class will take over \$900,000 from the already miserable school funds and at the expense of the thousands of poorly paid teachers in the state.

This is one of the ways in which the capitalist class is trying to hold up the financial structure of the state and city governments—by attacks on the working masses, in this case directly at the expense of the teachers and indirectly by lowering the present abysmal educational levels still further.

KENTUCKY

(Continued from Front Page)

tucky, Hazard, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama fields. Carloads of rank and file organizers are leaving this week for every important field in the South while arrangements have been made to flood the fields with tens of thousands of copies of the official call for the conference issued by the Central Rank and File Strike Committee.

"From Birmingham, where conditions are even worse than in the Harlan field, comes the report that organization is already under way and that Alabama miners, both Negro and white, will be well represented at the conference. The unemployed miners are seeing to it that not one of their members is sent up here as a scab, and the Communist Party down there is breaking up attempts of the scab herders to ship out strike breakers to the Kentucky strike field and promise that when Alabama miners come to Kentucky they will come as delegates to the 'Spread the Strike' Conference and not as scabs to break our strike."

Prepare National Guard. Announcement has been issued that Governor Laffoon of Kentucky is sending special military observers to Bell and Harlan counties to "study the mine situation." This is preliminary to sending the National Guard.

Section strike conferences and mass meetings are to be held in Wallins Creek, Greasy Creek, Four Mile, Brush Creek, Middleboro and Pruden, Tennessee. Mass Evictions. Thirty Wallins Creek striking miners were given eviction notices and several have already been evicted. From 30 to 60 deputies with machine guns are present at every eviction.

The Harlan miners report great loyalty to the National Miners Union. Many more would come if relief activities were intensified. All efforts are being made to bring out a large number of Harlan County miners. The miners say they will come out despite the renewed wave of terror led by the old experienced killer, Sheriff Blair.

Strikers' Ranks Solid. The ranks of the strikers remain solid. Only 67 miners are working in all Knox County, and the majority of them are boy strikebreakers from 12 to 13 years old.

The Pineville "Sun," owned and edited by the coal operators' paid agent, Herndon Evans, carries lying and vicious statements attacking the National Miners' Union and Communism right next to an advertisement of patent medicines which guarantees to cure pellagra, a starvation disease, in its last stages.

Miners in the Ely Mines, Knox County, have been violating the injunction since last Monday. Five tons of food arrives today from the Cincinnati Workers' International Relief. The activities of the N. M. U. Women's Auxiliaries is increasing. There are 125 women in the Wallins Creek Auxiliary.

No bond has yet been fixed for the nine leaders in jail, namely, Vern Smith, John Harvey, Vincent Kamenevich, Clara Michaelson, Julia Parker, Dorothy Weber, Ann Barton, Norma Martin and Margaret Fontaine.

Arrest Charles W. Peters. Charles W. Peters, in charge of relief in Pineville and chairman of the Central Relief Committee, was arrested yesterday in Wallins Creek while getting delegations of miners to go North to help raise relief.

Sheriff Blair of Harlan, just before the arrest and at the time he issued his murderous orders against section strike meetings, declared: "I have no objection to the presence of the United Mine Workers of America in Harlan County, as that organization is regularly affiliated with the thoroughly recognized American Federation of Labor." This coal operators' gun thug says he favors the A. F. of L., but will kill the leaders of the N.M.U.

NORTHERN MINN. FARMERS DEMAND DECENT ROADS

FARMERS SHOULD GET WORK
TO MAKE ROADS PASSABLE
NEXT SPRING.

(By a farmer correspondent)

Angoram, Minn., Jan. 15.—The Sturgeon Alango unit of the United Farmers League held its meeting at the Sturgeon Hall on January 12, 1932. All the farmers (there was about 60 of us present) were interested in the meeting. This shows that even here in northern Minnesota the crisis is growing and the farmers are forced to carry a larger burden than ever.

They begin to understand that the United Farmers League is the only organization that will fight for the interests of the poor farmers. They also realize that the only way out of it is to organize and fight, to fight under the banners of the United Farmers League for tax exemption for the poor farmers, etc.

A committee of three was elected to go over to the county commissioner and put forth the demands that were already given to them at the board meeting at Duluth, for the reason that they will soon forget things such as these if they are not reminded about them.

We also have a demand of our own. The county roads around here are in bad shape. There are roads that have been cleared out and have not been graveled. When spring comes around again the roads will be almost impassable, so now is the time to fix them. We demand road work for the poor farmers, and if the county commissioner does not know where to put the men to work we will show him plenty of places. The county must hire the farmers' trucks to haul the gravel, and must put men in the pit to shovel it on the trucks, or otherwise it will not be relief.

Two members were nominated to spread the Producers News and to get subscriptions for it.

Come to the Next Meeting. The next meeting of the United Farmers League will be at the Sturgeon Hall on January 26, 1932 and at this meeting we will hear the answer from the county commissioner on the question of road work for the poor farmers. Don't let your neighbor do the fighting for you, come and join in your own. Mass pressure is always stronger than a few. It is up to the women to discuss these questions as well as for the men, so the women should also be present at the next meeting.

So come all young and old to Sturgeon Hall on January 26th, and show the county officials we mean business.

DEMONSTRATE

(Continued from Front Page)

ing policy, to this new starvation order.

The latest move of the bankers in New York clearly exposes the hunger program of the Hoover government.

President Hoover repeatedly declared that no federal relief or unemployment insurance would be given because the "city and local relief is adequate."

Every capitalist agency now admits this relief is not adequate. The New York Times prints statistics showing that the relief is sharply cut and that hundreds of thousands face starvation. This blasts the Hoover argument to shreds.

The workers must demonstrate Feb. 4 in huge masses to smash the hunger policy of the bankers who run the Hoover government as well as all the local, city and state administrations. Demand immediate relief: demand unemployment insurance! All out on the streets Feb. 4 in a mighty demonstration against hunger and for unemployment insurance!

WILL ATTACK

(Continued from front page)

ese goods. The headquarters of several Kuomintang papers were raided in search of Japanese-manufactured newspaper. In one office where Japanese newspaper was found, the Kuomintang editor was clamped into a wooden cage and put on public exhibition for several hours. The Kuomintang officials retaliated by declaring martial law and the prohibition of all anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Japanese official communiques issued yesterday at Mukden contain the arrogant boast that "hundreds of Chinese have paid with their lives for the victories they won last week, when Japanese casualties ran high." The Japanese are pushing their vengeance drive against the Red Partisan troops in the Province of Jehol. The partisans are still giving a good account of themselves. Several sharp battles are occurring.

DOWN WITH THE KOU-MING-TANG, THE AGENT OF IMPERIALISM!

Doings of the Advance Guard

After the Producers News became the official paper of the U. F. L., subscriptions, inquiries, orders for bundles and sample copies have come from the most unexpected parts of United States as well as from Canada, far away Alaska and the Soviet Union.

So far we have been too busy to give our readers an account of what is going on, but we will try and do better in the future. Each week from now on we are going to print under this column what our friends on the firing line are doing for the Producers News.

We will start out this week by printing the names of people who given us their support during the first half of January.

Picked from Past Year

We must also mention a few of the old warriors who gave us a lift in the last part of the old year. There are Peter Menhold, James Pearson, A. A. Hukkanen, L. F. Barrett, Signe Starr, Mother Bloor, F. Ingerson and Ole Aronson all of North Dakota. Then there are B. A. Faulkner, of Ada, Mich.; Anton Hladish, Phillips, Wis.; Matt Hiesala of Roberts and the boys from Columbus, Mont., and many others. Some of them are now taking a rest, but they are ready to go again at the sound of the bugle.

The Race Is On

There is a race between Louis Wallin of Van Hook and S. J. Barrett of Sanish, both of North Dakota. Wallin sends in 11 subs and Barrett 12, but then Wallin sends in \$2.25 for 45 extra copies and orders more subscription blanks.

Elmer Ross of Knappa, Oregon, sends us a quarter and orders six papers.

In Russia They Want to Know. Institut Chosjansta, Nockwa, U. S. S. R., sends us a subscription. That's over in the Soviet Union. They want to be posted on what is going on, so they read the Producers News.

Something That Counts

Mrs. Elba Chase, Hillsboro, New Hampshire, wants 25 copies and sends us \$1.00. The next week she sent another dollar and ordered 25 copies more.

Emil Falk of Glenoc, Minn., subscribes for the paper and likes it. He wants others to read it also, so he writes: "Enclosed find \$3.00 for which you are to send sample copies of the Producers News to the 100 enclosed names. Each name is to receive one sample copy." Next week he sends \$3.25 and orders 105 more copies (things like that are what counts). Rodney Salisbury, state organizer of the U. F. L. in Montana, sends four subs from Fairview, Mont.

H. W. Smith of Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "Please send a few of your back date papers we can use for samples for subscriptions among these bursted farmers around here. They are in a hell of a fix here. They have voted Republican all their lives and it is now a toss up with them if they should vote Democrat or Communist."

The mortgages are as thick here as the snow flakes on the Iowa prairie.

Wm. Lapinaja of Enunclaw, Wash., comes in with five subs.

Felix Bouchers, White Cloud, Minn., "Enclosed find \$1.00 for two more subscriptions. I hope to be able to send more soon." (And he did, he sent two more from Michigan.)

Rushing to Get There

Jack Meadows, Nezaime, Mich., writes: "Please rush me subscription books for our paper. I am leaving for Rock to do house to house campaigning to get subs and also draw the farmers into the U. F. L."

Mother Bloor sends in seven subs.

R. Grech, Pittsburg, Pa., has this to say: "We have established some connections with the dairy farmers in central Pennsylvania. We would like to have you send us all the available material you have on the United Farmers League and the Producers News and also subscription blanks for the Producers News."

Richard Koski of Omega, Minn., sends in four subscriptions.

Think They are on Top. Hans Larson, Menno, So. Dak., is also working and has this to say: "I have received regularly for the last six weeks bundles of ten papers each of the Producers News and have immediately distributed same in the mail to the following farmers (then he gives the names). Many farmers have taken advantage of obtaining money thru the Federal Feed loan, and at that, only to bring their stock thru the winter in a half starved condition. They have mortgaged most of what they possess, and still, many of the farmers think they are yet sitting on the top of the world."

F. O. Loth and Ed Stromdahl and Rudolph Milfath, all of Kelsey, Minn., are sending in one sub each.

Andrew Litvinenko of Max, N. D., sends for bundle and writes: "I am sure I will send you in a paper to show the farmers."

James Pearson and R. F. Premo from Powers Lake, N. D., each sent in a sub.

Tom Mahoney, Quitaque, Texas, says: "Enclosed find a dollar bill to apply on subscription to your paper. I don't want to miss a copy."

Wants to Read the News. Herman Gerling, Wheelock, N. Dak., sent one dollar and writes: "Please send us \$1.00 worth of Producers News to help advertise it in this community."

Erno Tuuri and Bill Tastamainen of Palisade, Minn., each send in one sub and Chas. E. Davis from the same place sends us two.

Ira T. Pugh of Plummer, Wash., "Please send me any information you may have on organization work of the U. F. L., also Producers News subscription blanks."

On a Bigger Scale

Reino Tanttila, Virginia, Minn., is another one who means business, he writes: "Enclosed find \$3.00 to pay for a bundle order of Producers News. Send as much as it is possible to get for \$3.00. Also send me 10 subscription books at once."

John Mikola of Columbus, Mont., send us one new subscriber. Geo. Keith, Buhl, Idaho: "The closed find money order for sub to the Producers News. Please send me sub books."

Donald Bjork of Iron Bell, Wis., orders bundle of five for each week.

Henry P. Kabanuk, Beulah, N. D., sends in one sub.

From the Far South

L. L. Wilson, Huntington, Tennessee, sends in 58 names of farmers from Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas and writes: "Please send sample copies to the names I am sending you. Would be glad to see the farmers get organized here as well as all over the United States."

Edw. Bauman, Angora, Minn., got three new subs for us.

D. G. Ragan of Buffalo, Missouri is also interested: "Please send the Producers News to following farmers who I think are interested in the U. F. L."

"We had a Hunger March up to Jefferson City, Mo., this winter and the police arrested 5 or 6 and got one or two of these terrible 'reds,' according to the capitalist press."

Math Aja, Merino, Mont., sends us one more sub.

Digging Up the Funds

Rudolph Harju, Superior, Wis., digs down in his own pocket and pays for the Producers News. He is to be sent for seven weeks to five farmers in Gheen, Minn. He also pays for a dollar bundle to be sent to Elba Chase, Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

Wm. R. Armistead, Aitkin, Minn., starts out with a sub.

Wants Them All In

Julius Meisenback of Hysham, Mont., wants to know what it will cost to send a copy or two of the Producers News to all poor farmers and workers in Rosebud county. He sends in 87 names for a starter. Everybody is poor in Rosebud county.

Maynard Vedrick, Wheelock, N. Dak.: "Please send me some subscription blanks. Will try and get subscribers for Producers News."

Rudolph Milfath of Kelsey, Minn., writes: "Send me a couple of books of your subscription receipts. I have a bundle lined up, mostly farmers. Send them without delay."

The Women Too

Sophia Mutanen of Hurley, Wis., writes for copies so she can get subs for the paper in her district. At a meeting in Mountrail county in North Dakota people pledged themselves to get 28 new subscribers.

Elmer Ross, Knappa, Oregon, comes in with two subs and a 25 bundle order.

P. M. Llan, White Earth, N. D., orders a quarters worth for distribution.

Chas. Wilson, Butte, Mont.: "Send bundle of 15 copies of Producers News to Labor Unity Club."

Making It a Tag Day

Eino W. Perri, Brantwood, Wis., writes: "We are going to organize a tag day for the Producers News to get subscriptions, so you will receive new subscriptions pretty soon."

I. Weitman, Kanneoche Lake, New York, sends us two dollars and orders the paper sent to 14 farmers as long as the money will reach. He winds up his letter by saying: "Let us hope for great surprises on the style of Russia!"

Canada In the Race

A. C. Barrett, a 76-year-old old of Warspite, Alta., Canada, writes to Hans Rasmussen: "I want to greet you on your return from Washington, D. C. Your trip and your report was full of ginger and enthusiasm. This is my suggestion, that if it was put in pamphlet form, it would sell like hot cakes." (We are sorry,

Local Brevities

A. J. Moore was a business caller at Sobey Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Atty. T. W. Greer attended to legal business at Sobey the middle of this week.

Editor Joe Hocking of Glasgow was seen in Plentywood one evening the first of the week. We failed to learn his mission.

Dick Frank and John Gross met over to Sobey Wednesday of this week, where they looked after business matters.

Forrest Goodman has entered in the old-time fiddlers' contest at Williston. Over 50 entries are reported so far.

C. C. Johnston was chosen alderman of Ward 1 in place of C. W. Peterson, who was installed as mayor, following the resignation of Mayor Storkan.

Louis Mehl of east of town was in this week with his snow sled, which he recently built. The contraption has a Star engine and an airplane propeller which furnishes the power. It has three wheels, two in front which do the steering and one in the rear. The machine can attain a speed of from 20 to 35 miles an hour.

Herman Kanning, who lives 10 miles south of this city on the reservation, was taken to the county jail, suffering from mental derangement. He is now under the care of Dr. Ed York, local chiropractor. It seems that Mr. Kanning about a couple of months ago was the victim of an accident in which he received a severe blow on the head and this is thought to be the reason for the unfortunate condition of the well known farmer's plight at the present time.

Little Carl Pribbenow of Dooley, Mont., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pribbenow, died Tuesday, January 19th at the Sheridan Memorial hospital in this city. The little fellow had been suffering with appendicitis for about a week and following the operation did not have the necessary vitality to regain his strength. Mr. Pribbenow is station master at the Soo depot in Dooley. Little Carl is mourned by his parents, two brothers and two sisters. The funeral was held at Dooley last Wednesday, Rev. Simonson saying the farewell words. Funeral arrangements were in charge of the Fulkerson-Nelson Mortuary firm of this city.

RAYMOND FARMER UNION PASSES RESOLUTIONS

The Raymond local of the Farmers Union held its monthly meeting Thursday, January 21, at Raymond. About twenty-eight members were present and seven new members joined. A resolution was passed demanding the cutting of

road expenses, cutting of the fat salaries of the county officials, demanding the ousting of the county agent, etc. This local of the Farmers Union decided that it would join with the United Farmers League in the struggle against the oppression that the farmers are forced to bear at the present time. Elections for the present year were held and all of the former officers were elected: Louis Budkey, president; Harry Holland, vice president; David Dubry, secretary; Joe Brown, door keeper; Ed Hannah, conductor.

The resolutions will be published next week.

Spreading The News

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Some of our old subscribers have complained about the Producers News not being what it used to be. What they are missing is some of the local county stuff.

Of course, we will try and get as much of that in as we can, but you must remember that the Producers News is no longer solely a local paper. The Producers News is expanding, getting into new territories right along; something we should all be proud of and help to push along.

I wish you would all read the column under the heading: "Doings of the Advance Guard," printed on another page. This column will run every week and it will give you a good idea of what is going on. After reading it you will agree with me, that it will not take long before our county edition will be a small item compared with our national issue.

It might also look unfair to some that we are charging \$3.00 for our county edition and only \$2.00 for the national. There is nothing unfair about it. We are now setting up five pages of type instead of four, the local page is taken out of the press and another one inserted. Our local correspondents are paid for most of the stuff that goes into the local page, so that makes this page quite expensive and must be paid for by the people who are interested in reading it.

Our old readers should be proud of the fact that we are not only able to save the paper during these depression times but are putting it over the top as it never was before. But don't think we have easy sliding, making the change takes a lot of extra work and money. We are sending out a lot of sample copies, which we hope will be a paying proposition in time to come, but at the present time it is an added expense. Right at present time, money is what we need. Pay up your subscription and help us over the hump.

CHURCH NOTES

LUTHERAN CHURCH
O. M. Simundson, Pastor

Sunday, January 24

Communion services at Plentywood at 11 A. M. Communicants will kindly come 20 minutes before the service for the confessional address. Services at Raymond at 2:30 P. M.

Sunday, Jan. 31st

Services at Outlook at 11 A. M. and at Archer at 2:30 P. M. Choir practice will be held this week on Thursday at the J. A. Johnson home. We hope that every choir member will make it a point to be at every rehearsal. Luther League will be held next Sunday evening. Everyone is welcome.

FIRST CONG. CHURCH

Gale A. Anderson, Pastor.

Sunday

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

Tuesday

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

Thursday

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

DEFEAT THE AMERICAN

AND JAPANESE PLOTS FOR A NEW WORLD WAR.

FOR PROTECTION

AGAINST

FIRE, LIGHTNING, CYCLONE, WINDSTORM

GET A

POLICY

— IN THE —

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

FOR RATES SEE "JERRY" THE LITTLE AGENT

Call or Address

G. G. POWELL

Plentywood Montana

REMBLERS UNDERTAKERS

Day and Night Service

Phone 191 PLentywood

Ordination Services At the Cong. Church

At a meeting of the Northeastern Association of Congregational Churches of Montana, meeting at Plentywood, on January 19th, 1932, the Rev. Gale A. Anderson, Minister, was ordained to the Christian Ministry.

Rev. C. G. Miller of Glasgow, Rev. Charles E. Tate of Malta, Rev. A. J. Goodson of Medicine Lake, Mrs. William Erickson, Mrs. L. E. Hein, composed the members present.

Reverend Claton S. Rice, State Superintendent of Montana, was present as the advisor and guest of the Association.

Rev. C. G. Miller was elected to the Moderatorship and Rev. C. E. Tate as Secretary.

Mr. Anderson was invited into the meeting to take part in its deliberations and for his examination. After presenting his credentials, diploma from Yankeetown, and from the White Theological School of New York City, along with letters of church membership, Mr. Anderson read the statement of his faith, and outlined for the Association his understanding of the work of a Minister of the Gospel. After questioning and discussion, Mr. Anderson retired and the Association unanimously voted that his qualifications and preparation being satisfactory he would be ordained at eight o'clock in the evening. The program was as follows:

Piano Prelude - Beatrice Debing

Hymn, Faith of our Fathers

Invoation - Rev. Clayton S. Rice

Scripture lesson Rev. C. G. Miller

Statement of Moderator

Rev. C. G. Miller

Piano Solo - Miss Francis Wheeler

Reading the record

Rev. Charles E. Tate

The Sermon - Rev. Claton S. Rice

Anthem, "Let the Heavens Be Glad" - Choir

Charge to the Congregation

Rev. Charles E. Tate

Charge to the Minister

Rev. C. G. Miller

Hymn, "Vouch-safe, O Lord, Thy Presence Now, No. 279"

Right Hand of Fellowship

Mr. C. C. Johnston

Ordaining Prayer

Rev. A. J. Goodson

Hymn, "Lead on Oh King Eternal," No. 189

Benediction Rev. Gale A. Anderson

Starving Horses Die

Attorney Kramer and the investigator, Oscar Johnson, both connected with the Federal Seed Loan office at Grand Forks, have been in Plentywood for several days. While they are walking in and out of the County Agent's office, reports come in right along about horses in the county dying from starvation.

Reports have been circulated here that a special investigator from Washington will be here soon. The farmers will have plenty of stuff for him to investigate by the time he gets here. He might not be able to save the horses, but he will be able to find out why they were not saved and who is to blame for it.

Three calibre .276 rifles have been tested and the results are eminently satisfactory. During the year a calibre .30 rifle has also been developed which may be more desirable than the calibre .276. This rifle weighs about the same as the present Springfield calibre .30. The advantages of standardizing a calibre .30 semi-automatic shoulder rifle, thus maintaining a uniform small arms calibre, are numerous and self evident.

"Light machine gun. Experimentation with a light machine gun, capable of being carried at all times by the infantry is being conducted. The infantry believes that such a weapon is most desirable for its needs and every effort is being made by the ordnance department to develop such a gun.

"Tanks. The Christie tank pilot vehicle has been tested with results that are very gratifying to the infantry. An order has been placed for seven of these tanks and delivery is expected about the end of the present calendar year.

"Training. Combat practice is being given more consideration than formerly.

MOTORIZATION PLANS

"Motorization. Motorization has been the subject of much study and experimentation. The 34th Infantry, Fort Eustis, Va., has been the principal laboratory for this purpose. The automotive developments in the industrial world from year to year make it desirable that this experimentation continue.

"The chief of infantry is of the opinion that combat trains, including rolling kitchens and field trains should be motorized at the earliest practicable date.

DRILL MANEUVERS

"Training - Close and extended order: During the past year considerable thought and study have been devoted to the subject of close and extended order drills. It is believed that it is possible to simplify the present drill by eliminating certain movements considered nonessential and have the drill bear a closer relation to formations and movements used in the field, without detracting in any way from the importance of the drill as a form of disciplinary training. A form of drill which meets the above requirements is now being tested at the Infantry School and will be submitted in the near future. Such a drill as has been worked out at the Infantry School will tend materially toward reducing the time required for recruit training and thus, in an emergency, would be of vital importance.

"Anti-aircraft. Defense: Consider

THE HEART OF A COUNTY AGENT

I recommend Mr. Ferguson to be a just county agent. His heart is in his body. Mr. Ferguson says to his heart, "I am going to do the best I can for the farmers of Sheridan County, which ain't much. His heart says, "Turn them down."

In my case I have only six head of horses, which are now starving. In one or two months they will all be dead from starving. Mr. Ferguson turned me down cold on a feed loan. But I don't blame Mr. Ferguson, our county agent. I blame his heart. So his heart should resign from office so that many a farmer could get a square deal.

HENRY HANSON.

INFANTRY REPORT REVEALS GREATER WAR PREPARATION

ARMY HEADS PREPARE FOR SLAUGHTER AS HOOVER TALKS DISARMAMENT

The annual report of the chief of infantry of the United States army, Major General Stephen O. Paqua, for the year ended June 30, 1930 has just been issued. This report shows that while Hoover and Stimson and the rest of the agents of Wall Street talk peace and disarmament the practical heads of the Wall Street slaughter machine go forward with their day to day task of preparing the machine for the next imperialist struggle, prepare the infantry, in this case, and the other branches of the machine for the attack on the Soviet Union.

While Hoover in his message to congress on Dec. 8 said that the United States was at peace with all the world, the very practical heads of the army and navy intensify their preparations for imperialist war.

The head of the infantry talks of murder - of semi-automatic shoulder rifles, light machine guns tank (especially the high speed Christie tank), motorization of the infantry, improved training methods that bear more resemblance to actual warfare, and of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, which is being developed as the officer corps of a four million army of workers and farmers and their sons.

The very practical preparations for imperialist war can be seen best from the authorized summary of the infantry report prepared by the United States (Wall Street) army which we quote in part as follows:

PROJECTS BEING STUDIED

"The following projects are considered most important and are, at present, receiving study of the chief of infantry and the various agencies at his disposal:

"Semi-automatic shoulder rifles. Three calibre .276 rifles have been tested and the results are eminently satisfactory. During the year a calibre .30 rifle has also been developed which may be more desirable than the calibre .276. This rifle weighs about the same as the present Springfield calibre .30. The advantages of standardizing a calibre .30 semi-automatic shoulder rifle, thus maintaining a uniform small arms calibre, are numerous and self evident.

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"Anti-aircraft. Defense: Consider

Commercial Club Held Meeting Thurs. Night

Thursday evening a well attended Commercial Club meeting took place in the Elgin Cafe. After filling up on Pasku's good eats, speakers and suggestions were many.

Howard Lewis gave a report on Red Cross doings and said like a man, if he was starving, nothing was going to stop him from eating.

Attorney Greer told the Club to keep their eyes open and get busy, otherwise somebody would be very apt to fool them again, and more years would go by without any State highway being built in this county.

L. S. Olson is such a deep thinker and had it all figured out how piles of gold were lying outside our doors and all we had to do was to grab it. Irrigating the Muddy Flat and raising sugar beets would bring untold fortunes into the county.

Col. Sheridan and Corporal Winters of the prohibition force added a lot of color to the meeting. Mr. Sheridan told how turpentine applied at a certain place had been known to make an old balky mule move and he suggested that turpentine be tried out on the Commercial Club.

UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE MEETINGS

OUTLOOK—Friday, Jan. 29th, at 7:30 P. M. with program.

MC ELROY—Saturday, Jan. 30, at 8:00 P. M., where "County Commissioner Play" will be the attraction with the following characters:

Frank French - Ralph Lening

Victor Anker - Walter Erickson

Carl Hansen - Roy Hawbaker

G. F. Lawyer - Selmer Espeland

Gonius Laursen - Fred Hjelm

Lars Angvik - Odin Lutnes

Hans Hardersen - Ray Stordahl

Walter Erickson - Ole Hjelm

COMERTOWN - Saturday, Jan. 30th, at 2:00 P. M., with

Hunger March talk by Hans Rasmussen. Coffee will be served but people are asked to bring doughnuts and cookies.

DAGMAR STORE—Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, at 1:00 P. M., with a political debate between James Lodahl, Hans Rasmussen and others.

erable progress has been made in the study of methods to be used to warn infantry of the approach of hostile aircraft, and the formations to be taken when directly attacked by such aircraft. The formations desired have the dual requirements of promoting efficiency in delivering anti-aircraft fire and of reducing casualties to the minimum. Infantry organizations working in conjunction with the Air Corps units have conducted numerous exercises during the past year, which have resulted in securing valuable information relative to the problem involved.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

"Reserve Officers Training Corps. The enrollment of the infantry senior units as of March 1, 1931 was 36,635 in the two basic classes and 5,551 in the two advanced classes. Inspection reports received on the Reserve Officers' Training Corps from the corps area commanders indicate that satisfactory standards are being maintained. The report of the board of officers on the essentially military schools showed that 20 of the 28 schools inspected attained a rating of over 90 per cent, and were recommended to be rated as "honor military schools."

HUNGER FOR JOBS

MILLIONS FOR WAR

While these war preparations are going on twelve million jobless and their families and millions of destitute farmers are having their living standards driven below existence levels. While almost seven hundred millions will be spent for war preparations during the coming year the Hoover Hunger government refuses one cent of relief to the jobless workers and the destitute farmers.

Farmers and workers. Demand that the war funds be given to the unemployed and to the tolling farm masses as immediate relief. Organize in million ranks against these bloody war preparations. If Wall Street dares to order the workers and farmers into war this war shall not be against the workers and farmers of any other capitalist country or of the Soviet Union. This war shall be against the war makers, the war profiteers, against Wall Street and its agents.

Cocoanuts from the Sea

The white man's first knowledge of the cocoanuts came from the sea. Early explorers, long before the discovery of America, reported finding cocoanuts in the ocean hundreds of miles from the nearest land. Later on South Sea islanders they found the stately palms that dropped the cocoanuts into the water.

In many tropical countries the cocoanut palm is the "family cow" of the natives, furnishing healthful meat and drink.

Although spelled similarly, cocoanut and cocoa are entirely different. The cocoanut is the fruit of the cocoanut palm; cocoa beans come from the pods of the cacao or chocolate tree.

Gunny News WESTBY ITEMS

Martin Tandberg and Palmer Strum, of Columbia visited at the Olaf Gunderson home this week.

Westby High School boys and girls basketball teams played Alkabo Friday night. The games were won by the Westby boys 24 to 4 and the Alkabo girls 9 to 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hass, Clifford and Orville Hellem and Leon Mayhew of Pleasant Valley stopped in Westby Saturday.

Mrs. Hamilton and Charley Wick were entertained at the Jake Weiler home Saturday evening.

Noon of McElroy transacted business in Westby Friday.

Luvina Hodgson of Lone Tree visited with her sister, Katherine, who attended high school here.

The Mission Circle will meet at the Baptist chapel on Thurs. Jan. 27th at 8:00 o'clock.

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SUGAR CO. EXPLOITS FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Farmers Sons Get 35c an Hour in Sugar Trust Mill for
Twelve-Hour Slavery for 2 to 3 Months in Fall

Eight Year Old Children of Beet Farmers Slave in
Scorching Sun, Farmer Gets \$20 an Acre.

By RODNEY SALISBURY,
Montana State Organizer, United
Farmers League

The Yellowstone Valley irrigation project, reaching from Intake, Mont. to Orr, N. D., comprises about 43,000 acres of irrigation land, in one of the most productive valleys in Montana. About twenty-five years ago when the government started this project, most of the old settlers were opposed to it. Many of these old settlers had private irrigation ditches run from the creeks tributary to the valley, where they raised alfalfa for the stock.

Since the government ditch has been completed there has been a constant struggle among the farmers to pay taxes and water rights. A few years ago the Holly Sugar Company built the sugar factory at Sidney, about the center of the valley, and the farmers began raising sugar beets and selling them to the factory by contracting in the spring for a certain price per ton for deliveries made in the fall.

Today the farmer on 80 acres pays from \$300 to \$350 for taxes and water rights per year. If he does not pay his water rights amounting to about three dollars per acre his water is shut off and at the end of three years his land is sold by the water board to the highest bidder.

Last March, Gerald Wells, of the Beet Growers Association, which is supposedly a farmers' organization, but in reality controlled by the sugar trust, made a statement which was published in the papers of Fairview and Sidney, saying that the beet growers could raise beets for \$5.50 per ton. Mr. Wells was sick at the meeting of the Beet Growers Association. The sugar company put over the \$5.50 per ton contract and Mr. Wells was given the job as field man for the company. Wells sold out to the sugar trust for a job.

Then the farmers were told

that after the company paid their expenses of operating that a certain percentage would go to the beet growers as a bonus. The bonus idea is to make the farmer believe that he is in partnership with the company and to keep the sugar prices high. Rumors now are that the bonus will be 50c a ton.

A few years ago when the Mexicans were the only beet workers in the valley little did the farmers think that they would be forced and evicted from their land and become hired hands themselves, working their children from eight years old long hours a day in the scorching sun for \$20 per acre.

These workers up until last year got \$26 per acre but their contracts with the farmer dropped six dollars per acre as soon as the Holly Sugar Company cut the farmer from 17 to \$5.50 per ton. These beet workers are idle from July 1 to October 1, besides being idle during the winter months after the completion of the beet harvest, and are only barely able to make a living during their months of unemployment. Both beet workers and farmers are victims of the sugar trust. The papers put out sugar trust propaganda.

The politicians and commercial clubs never say a word detrimental to the sugar mill that operates from 60 to 90 days in the fall and workers farmers' sons two twelve hour shifts a day for from thirty to thirty-five cents per hour.

Last spring a farmer gave a newspaper clipping to the Fairview paper stating that along other projects farmers were contracting for from \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for their beets. This Fairview paper printed it but the next issue it came out and said that \$5.50 was a good price in the Yellowstone valley and printed an editorial praising the sugar company and also a full page advertisement for the Holly Sugar Company.

The price of sugar in Fairview

and Sidney ranges from \$5.50 to \$6.20 per hundred. At Fairview, 10 miles from the factory, sugar retails for \$6.20 per hundred, 10 pounds for 75 cents. In Minot, 200 miles from this factory, ten pounds of sugar retails for 59c, 100 pounds for \$5.85. If the farmer in the valley objects to the high price of sugar, Mr. Merchant immediately says: "That is just what we want—the higher the sugar the more bonus for you." We have been told that the farmer is able to send to Minneapolis and buy sugar cheaper than in the Yellowstone Valley where it is produced.

Well-to-do farmers known as the Big Five are the official balhoos for the sugar company. They praise the Valley and talk about the tremendous profits in raising beets and beets. They claim that they raise at least twice as much as anyone else, get their names in the newspapers as production wizards. If these gentlemen along with the commercial interests of Sidney had done as much sucking as they have blowing they could have sucked enough water from the Pacific ocean to irrigate the valley sufficiently.

The small farmers in the valley are broke and they know they're broke. Dan Kinds, County Superintendent of Richland, last year swore out a warrant against Ellen Stjerne, 60, for keeping two adopted children out of school. Miss Stjerne lives four miles from the Noley school and wanted the school board to furnish her with gasoline so that she could take the children to school, because she did not have money and her land was being foreclosed on by the water board for water she had not had. At the trial County Attorney Laxton, acting as prosecutor, recommended she be fined \$20. She could not pay the fine so the justice took her note. These children were not working in the beet fields, though hundreds of children of school age work in the beet fields long hours a day, and neither County Attorney Laxton nor the superintendent of schools opens his mouth. In fact arrangements are made with the superintendent of schools to keep these children in the fields during busy months, though the law says they must go to school until past the eighth grade.

First we organized a baseball team. We played against other teams in our locality and got beat three times out of seven games. Also we participated in a sub district sports meet of the LSU which was held in Frederick, S. Dakota last summer. Five members of the Belden LSU went

LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF ALL EXPLOITED AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES!

Pioneer Corner --- Labor Sports

The Olympic Games --- A Prelude to the Next World War

By Frank Henderson

Sport associations of all capitalist countries are being rapidly transformed into mass schools of militarism. They form the reserve forces for imperialism. In countries of fascist dictatorship (Jugoslavia, Hungary) the sport organizations are under the direct control of the war department of the government. Compulsory sport training goes on side by side with forced military training and army service. In the United States, where capitalism still wears the mask of democracy, we find sport gatherings surrounded with an atmosphere of jingoism. Special sport events are introduced, such as races in full military dress. Exhibition baseball games are played with the players wearing gas masks, etc. This throws color of black militarism on the international gathering of bourgeois athletes at the Los Angeles Olympic games next summer.

The Olympic games will be a

gainst the Olympic Games. But miniature setting of the serious world economic and political situation. The Olympic games hidden behind the smoke screen of sports, must be pointed out as a prelude to the next world war! Capitalist nations will compete with each other on the field of sport, but at the same time united against the Soviet Union. One-sixth of the world will be absent from the "world" Olympic Games. The Soviet Union has not been invited. This sport blockade must be looked upon as an actual mobilization of the youth, the fighting forces in imperialist armies, against the Workers' republic.

The sport blockade against the Soviet Union must be smashed! The Olympic Games and the whole sham of physical culture under capitalism must be exposed! To serious consideration, therefore, cannot be given the present campaign of the Labor Sport Union—a sport comrades must not be

left alone in this campaign. It must be made the concern of the whole working class. A united front of the workers must be organized against the bosses' Olympics. This campaign must find its expression in huge sport gatherings of worker athletes in all sections of the country. The International Workers' Athletic Meet in the United States next summer must rally the fighting forces of the American youth and the worker athletes into a mass demonstration against the Olympics and bosses' sport.

Against the bosses' Olympics! For the International Workers' Athletic Meet!

Against the use of sport for bosses' militarism and war!

Smash the sport blockade against the Soviet Union! Unity with the Soviet Athletes!

Support the United Front anti-Olympic campaign!

BUILDING THE LABOR SPORTS UNION AMONG THE NORTHWEST FARM YOUTH

Belden, N. Dak.—Last spring we first organized The Labor Sports Union here in Belden. Comrade Weenie Niva was our organizer. We got about thirty members at our first meeting.

We held affairs and raised money to buy the sports equipment that we have now, including a wrestling mat, high bar apparatus and baseball and basketball equipment.

First we organized a baseball team. We played against other teams in our locality and got beat three times out of seven games.

Also we participated in a sub district sports meet of the LSU which was held in Frederick, S. Dakota last summer. Five members of the Belden LSU went

there. Six different LSU clubs were represented at the meet, from the following places: Sebeka, Minn., Heinola, Minn.; Frederick, S. Dak.; Epping, N. D.; and Belden, N. Dak. The meet lasted for two days. They had many different sport events there, such as high jumping, broad jumping, hundred yard dashes, etc. A fast baseball game was also played between a Minnesota and South Dakota team.

Now this winter we organized a basketball team. Soon after we did this, we got fifteen new members.

The next thing that we must do is to start preparing to participate in the Spartakiade. What is that? The Spartakiade is a workers ath-

letic meet that will be held next July in Chicago with an international participation. It is counter to the Olympics which is a sports and athletic meet of the rich and boss class that is being put on in July at Los Angeles.

We must get a big delegation to participate in the Spartakiade from this section of the country, also North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

If you want to learn more about the Labor Sports Union and Spartakiade write to address: Oddie Hill, Belden, N. Dakota. He is the L. S. U. sub district organizer.

WORKING CLASS YOUTH JOIN IN THE LABOR SPORTS UNION!

—By Little John.

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

JULIO MELLA

In 1921 an event occurred in Cuba which shook fear in the heart of the boss class of Latin America. It was the first strike ever known to arise in Latin America. It took place in a large clothing factory. It was led by the fiery and courageous 18-year-old son of the wealthy owner of the factory.

Julio Antonio Mella grew up in the midst of the industrial struggle between the workers and the bosses, but unlike most of the leaders of the workers, he was born in the camp of the enemy. However, his clear-sightedness and courage brought him early into the ranks of the workers not only as a comrade, but as a leader. As early as 1924, the Cuban Government, recognizing in him a dangerous and powerful enemy, threw him into jail. By the militant fight waged by the International Labor Defense and Mella's 21 day Hunger Strike the government was forced to release him.

In 1926 he was sent as a delegate to the Brussels Conference of the Anti-Imperialist League. Then

in recognition of his brave struggle and achievements, he was sent to the Soviet Union. From the Soviet Union, he returned to Mexico to lead the growing struggle of the masses of workers. In 1929, after he had addressed a demonstration before the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, the Cuban Government realized that its persecution and terrorism could not crush this brave fighter. So secretly and quietly on January 10, 1929, Julio Antonio Mella was murdered by an agent of the Cuban Government. Now, they hope to forget the revolt which Mella awoke among the working masses—but too late—the seed was already sown. The workers of Cuba have not forgotten—and they shall continue to struggle with the workers of the world until they have established a world Soviet. Their struggle is united with that of the foreign-born workers of the United States who are every day being persecuted by the same bosses who own and control the countries of Latin America.

LABOR SPORTS UNION PLANS STREET RUNS OF WORKER SPORTSMEN FEB. 22

Further plans in its preparatory program for the International Worker's Athletic Meet to be held in Chicago in July were disclosed this week by the National Provisional Counter-Olympic Committee, of which Tom Mooney is honorary chairman. The plans include a series of "Tom Mooney Street Runs" in various cities throughout the country, in which each participant will carry on his back a placard for the defense and release of the famous political prisoner.

The date of these street runs has not yet been announced, but since the fifteenth anniversary of the death sentence on Mooney occurs on the 24th of February, the date has been tentatively set for Feb. 22, Washington's birthday. Several well known athletes

will be among those expected to participate.

Following the street runs, other athletic events will be planned, to take place at short intervals until July, when the entire program of the Provisional Counter-Olympic Committee will culminate with the holding of the International Workers' Athletic Meet in Chicago as a counter meet to the Los Angeles Olympics.

REACH NEW HIGH AT STALINGRAD WORKS

Moscow, Dec. 27.—Yesterday the record production of 119 tractors was achieved in the Stalingrad tractor works. Next year the workers hope to reach the total capacity of the works—140 tractors daily.

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.)

How do we expect to accomplish this task? It must be taken into account that we shall have to solve the wheat problem in districts where the character of the land will make it possible to utilize the tractor and the combines most effectively. If this is taken into consideration, it becomes clear that the fulfillment of our program is a matter of the complete mechanization of production.

In order to solve this task, we shall have to assign 700,000 to a million horse power of the four million additional to be supplied to agriculture by the end of the Five-Year Plan. One quarter of the horse power which will be assigned to agricultural production during the next few years must be set to the task of sowing 50 to 62.5 million acres to wheat. In my opinion we can and shall do this.

From an organizational standpoint, the pivot on which the accomplishment of this task swings is the minimum use of the man power and draft animals so that we have not need of great reserves in the case of failures of crops. Besides complete mechanization a very necessary item is, the full utilization of the tractor, of every machine, of every unit, of labor power. We must take as starting point the premise that each person shall work 500 acres. That this is possible may be seen from the fact that, according to the production and financial plan of the Grain Trust, 525 acres are figured per person for the current year. And this is not the limit. We shall not call a halt here.

It will be seen that we can solve the wheat problem in these districts with practically the existing population and with no great number of new settlers. The distribution of population must be in complete accord with the needs of agricultural production, so that each unit of labor is applied with an effect at least fifteen times greater than at the present time.

For this reason we shall have to organize our man power thru the state farms and machine and tractor stations. The present type of state farm is scarcely suitable to fulfill this task. What we need is not state farms with an area of 25 thousand acres, but of 250 thousand, farms, differing from the existing farms of the Grain Trust in that the network of farm buildings will be considerably reduced, or to express myself more correctly, the buildings, of the present farms in the first place serve a much wider territory than at present; and in the second place the number of auxiliary

implements must be greatly reduced. A less than working of the soil must be compensated for by an increase in the sown area.

The land survey must be basic. The entire territory must be divided into cultivated sections by roads running from north to south and from east to west. The sections lying between the roads form the main working units of the state farm or the machine and tractor station within which all the work must be performed. No other farm buildings should be erected on these sections except tents for the workers.

And, finally, the area cultivated must be rotated, occupying either a section or an entire state farm. These are the conditions under which we shall be sure of the accomplishment of the task set, an increase in the area sown to wheat of 50 to 62.5 million acres by the spring of 1933.

On this basis "fantasy" may be made reality. I repeat that the risk of periodical crop failures still exists. At present there is no guarantee against crop failure in the arid regions. Guarantees must be furnished, not against crop failures, but against famine. In this connection there is only one possible guarantee, and that is the extension of the cultivated area and the accumulation of food and seed reserves against crop failures in these districts.

In order not to digress too far from the main theme, I shall refer only briefly to the other agricultural zones. The Institute for the Economics and Organization of Socialist Agriculture of the Commissariat of Agriculture which is a part of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow, has made the following provisional division:

Industrial crops and intensive livestock breeding zone: in the southeastern Ukraine and the Central Black Soil Region: sugar beets, hemp, corn; in the Kuban district and in part in the Far Eastern Region: soy beans (which are of the utmost importance) clover, sunflowers, cotton, tobacco, kenaf, etc. A real intensification of agriculture through the development of industrial crops and intensive livestock breeding will become the general task in the Ukraine and in a considerable portion of the North Caucasus during the next few years. This task can only be fulfilled by the development of the state and collective farms.

Vegetable crop zone: chiefly in combination with dairy farming in the suburbs of all large cities, especially Leningrad, Moscow, and the Donetz Basin and the Ural Region (by greatly facilitating the work of the peasantry, we can set

ourselves the task of tripling the production of vegetables during the last three years of the Five Year Plan period.)

Sub-tropical crop zone: in Transcaucasia, along the southern coast of the Crimea, and in Central Asia. Our slogan must be: Out corn from Transcaucasia. Is it not a disgrace that corn is grown here, on a soil where cotton, tea, rami, fruits (grapes, oranges, etc.) thrive? Is it not a senseless waste? Here the California and the Florida of the Soviet Union can and must arise!

Zone of mountain and steppe pasture for livestock breeding: this is provided chiefly in some parts of Kazakhstan, in the southern districts of the Lower Volga and North Caucasus regions, in southern Siberia, in the Buriat-Mongol Republic. Thither the cattle and sheep breeding trusts will go.

Lastly there is the forest zone: our future reserves of arable land. It is not by accident that we have subordinated these to the authority of the Supreme Economic Council. The supreme Economic Council will help us to extend the territory suitable for cultivation in the northwest, where the forests are the cause of the marshy condition of the soil, and in the entire north of the Soviet Union, where the forests in the present extent are proof of the extreme backwardness of our country.

6. Cotton and Flax. I shall deal in somewhat greater detail with cotton and flax. Their cultivation is the best illustration of the tempo of our work and organization of our economy which will enable us rapidly to create a raw materials base for industry.

An entirely new tempo has been achieved not only in cotton growing but, in the spring of 1930, in the cultivation of all industrial crops, as the result of this spring's tilling with the aid of tractors, of the work of the state farms' and machine tractor stations, and of the provisioning of cotton growers with grain. It is no wonder that this year we have surpassed even our own sowing plan. The state farms and machine tractor stations have cultivated 500,000 acres of cotton, thereby winning over the decisive masses of the petty peasants of Central Asia.

The state farms will increase the area sown to cotton from 175,000 in 1930 to 945,000 acres in 1931. The state farms and machine tractor stations will increase their area under cotton by 1,750,000 acres. The total area under cotton in the U.S.S.R. in the spring of 1931 will be 5,750,000 acres or 45% over that of 1930, with a yield of 80% higher

due to improved methods of cultivation.

The timely correction of the errors committed in the early spring assured the rapid realization of our plans.

The experience gained this spring shown that by the development of the state farms and the organization of a network of machine and tractor stations, we shall be able to carry out completely the program laid down by the Central Committee for a cotton crop of 1,728,000 pounds by the end of the Five Year Plan. The principal requirements for this are:

1. Development of the state farms, especially of those cultivating Egyptian cotton, on the areas opened up by the new irrigation projects. At least 500,000 to 750,000 acres must be reserved for cotton cultivation on the state farms.

2. Rapid extension of the network of machine and tractor stations, having in view the task of cultivating the greater part of the region sown to cotton by the spring of 1932, by tractors and of cultivating at least 2.5 million acres with the aid of tractors in the spring of 1931. The method of organization which will be used results from the experience gained this year. The machine and tractor stations undertake the plowing and sowing, and all other field work is performed by the peasants who are united into collective farms.

3. The rapid extension of the cultivation of perennial cotton on non-irrigated lands. This year we have made an experiment with the cultivation of 375,000 acres of such land. Next year, if the experiment is successful we shall extend it to 750,000 acres and shall devote further attention to the rapid expansion of cotton, including that on non-irrigated lands. This would be justified by a yield amounting to only half, or even a third of that from irrigated fields.

4. Exclusive cultivation of cotton on irrigated fields. If this is to be carried out, the requirements of the cotton growers for grain must be fully met.

5. And, finally, it is time—and this does not exceed our powers—to begin to carry out two or three irrigation projects which will open up new and wide tracts of land for cotton growing in Central Asia.

These are our tasks, and these are the methods which have already stood the test of experience. Their solution depends upon the tractor and the grain supply.

Now a few words on flax. Flax must follow the same path as cotton. It is solely because this path has not been followed until now

that we have attained no satisfactory results in the extension of flax cultivation, and in the increase in the flax yield. This means that next spring we must begin with the mass application of the following measures.

1. Specialization of certain districts in flax cultivation, with the proviso that 25 per cent of their area is to be reserved for flax. The area to be sown to flax must be set aside. An excellent method of assuring this would be to reserve this year about 6 1/2 million acres of the winter sown area for flax, thereby guaranteeing that as early as the autumn of 1931 this area will be set aside for the cultivation of flax.

The area to be sown to long-fiber flax in 1931 is 5,250,000 acres or 25% more than in 1930.

2. The extension of the network of state farms and machine and tractor stations. The tractors—chiefly of the Putilov (lighter) type, and only occasionally of the Stalingrad (heavier) type—must be allotted to the machine and tractor stations, which have as their main task the reservation and extension of the area sown to flax.

In this manner the system of necessary levers will be in our hands, I repeat, on the basis of state and collective farms. There is no other way of developing flax growing. In the consuming zone tractors must be supplied immediately to satisfy the requirements of flax growing, particularly in those sections where virgin soil must be cultivated.

3. The flax grower must be supplied with grain in the same manner as the cotton grower.

4. And, finally, we must solve the problem of suitable machinery for the preliminary treatment of the flax. It is an intolerable state of affairs, at the present time, that great quantities of flax fiber for a month, are left unutilized. Means can, and certainly must, be found for obtaining the necessary machines, even if they are not of the very latest type.

The same applies to all other industrial crops. The path to their accelerated development and consequently to the rapid satisfaction of the requirements of the country, leads thru the development of the state farms, the organization of machine and tractor stations, and the efficient supplying of grain.

Such are the further tasks which we can set our agriculture in connection with the development of state and collective farms.

I make no special reference here, and quite deliberately, to a number of other important tasks (mineral fertilizers, measures against insects and other pests, el-

ectricification of agriculture, development of horse breeding, improvement of seeds, especially for fodder crops, etc.) not because these are of lesser importance but because I must confine myself to a few decisive problems. Discussion of them will clearly show not only to the whole Party, but to the peasants of our country, the new possibilities offered for the raising of our agricultural level by the development of state and collective farms.

7. The Basic Characteristics of Our New Method of Agricultural Production

In conclusion may I be permitted to return to the question: What is the meaning of the revolution which we are witnessing in agricultural production?

We have seen that this revolution is taking entirely different forms in the United States and in our country. In the one case, that of America, it is the rich who enjoy all the advantages of the new methods, while the small and middle farmers are at a disadvantage; in the other case, that of the Soviet Union, it is the poor and middle farmers who enjoy the advantage, while all disadvantages are borne by the kulaks. In both cases, however, the change in the methods of production remains an incontestable fact.

What is the essence of the change? Not merely that this or that machine is replaced by another and more perfect one, but that the use of the tractor and all of its accessory machinery by state and collective farms has altered the very method of agricultural production. This fact is best confirmed by the actual change in the basic components of the cost of producing wheat as compared with those of agriculture under the old system.

According to the production and financial plan of the Grain Trust for 1930, the cost of the wheat crop per acre is made up chiefly of the price of the metals and oil products used: amortization (metal) make up 34 per cent; gasoline and lubricating oil 17 per cent; seed 21 per cent; wages 28 per cent. If the seed, as a transferable item, is counted neither in receipts nor expenditures, the data supplied by the Grain Trust show the following costs: amortization and materials 43 per cent, gasoline and lubricating oil 21 per cent, wages 36 per cent. The figures supplied by the administration of the machine and tractor stations (the Tractor Center) are similar, except that a somewhat larger share falls to wages, inasmuch as the calculations of the Tractor Center are not based upon the work of combines, but upon that of the sheaf binders and the threshing machines driven by the tractors.

I quote further the cost of cultivating one acre by the machine and tractor stations for eight such stations, the figures resulting from an inquiry made by the Institute for Large Scale Farming,

attached to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. The items are as follows: repairs 10 per cent, amortization 23 per cent, and lubricating oil 29 per cent, wages of tractor drivers 11 per cent, costs of management 11 per cent, miscellaneous 16 per cent. These are the facts. What are the conclusions?

In the earlier stages of the development of mankind, the products of agriculture were chiefly the result of enormous quantities of human energy (at best combined with horse power) expended directly on the soil; at the present time, agricultural products are the result of application of metals and oil to the soil. In other words the main part of the work required for the growing of wheat is no longer performed in the field itself, but in the iron and steel works and oil fields. In agricultural production the metals and oil supplied by mankind to the soil in the form of tractors and accessory machines are transformed into grain. The individual peasant farm of former days required 104 working hours to grow spring wheat on one acre of land and 128 hours for winter wheat (I have taken the lowest calculation supplied by the Central Statistical Administration of the Soviet Union). But the state farms of the Grain Trust require only four man hours to perform the same work, the heavy track laying type of tractor being used for 1.13 hours of this time. After the working methods and the mechanization of a number of processes have been further perfected and more accessory machines brought into use, only 2.7 and 0.9 hours respectively will be required. This applies to all field work, from plowing to harvesting. Four hours of field work instead of 128, and in the near future only 2.7! It must of course not be supposed that a total of four hours is all that is required to cultivate an acre of wheat. It is the field work, the immediate agricultural work which is reduced to four hours while the other part of the work required for the production of wheat is transferred from the fields to the mines, ironworks, factories and oil fields.

Metals and oil instead of the sweat of the peasant's brow, produced by liberal poets—this is what counts.

All this means that agriculture organized to an increasing degree by modern technique, is more and more approaching industry in its methods. This becomes apparent to an extent also when we compare the structure of the capital invested in the Grain Trust with that of the big factories of the metal industry. We see that in the modern state farms of the Grain Trust the cyclic structure of capital is almost the same as in the large scale metal undertakings. This is the real essence of the change in agricultural production.

These are the bases on which we must take up the work of revising the Five Year Plan for the organization of agriculture. The tasks which we set ourselves for the last three years of the Plan must take as their starting point the fact that by the end of the Five Year Plan the decisive masses of the peasantry will be members of collective farms, and the state farms will cover the area set in the decision of the Central Committee.

(Continued next week.)