

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE
PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, OCTOBER 26, 1933.

The United Farmers League
demands cancellation of all
secured debts of small and
middle farmers.

The United Farmers League
demands cancellation of Seed
and Feed loans by the federal
government.

VOL. VII, Number 31.

Published Weekly

RENO CALLS FARM STRIKE WITHOUT PREPARATIONS

Demands of Strike are Cost of Production and Re-
financing of Farm Debts Under the Terms
of the Frazier Bill

RENO SEEKS SUPPORT OF BIG BUSINESSMEN

United Farmers League Calls for Mass Picketing and
Election of Rank and File Strike Committees
Under Control of Dirt Farmers

DES MOINES, Iowa.—At a secret meeting in St. Paul Thursday
night, Oct. 19, Milo Reno and a small number of Holiday leaders
called a national farm strike to begin on Saturday, Oct. 21. The
secret conference was held in the same room where last May Holiday
leaders called off the previous strike.

The reasons given for the calling of the strike are the refusal
of the federal government to draft an NRA farm code, and Roose-
velt's failure to resort immediately to currency inflation. Reno has
never asked farmers whether they want a farm code, or whether they
want inflation.

U. F. L. ISSUES STATEMENT ON FARM STRIKE

Pledges Support to Any
"Strike That Is Intended
to Bring Real Relief"

URGES PICKETING
Calls for Rank and File
Strike Committees and
Control

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 21.
—A statement issued yesterday
by Alfred T. Tala, national secre-
tary of the United Farmers
League, the support of the United
Farmers League is pledged to
a "farmer's strike that is
intended to bring real relief to
the farmers who are in distress.
The United Farmers League as an
organization will mobilize all
sympathetic elements to support
such a strike.

"However, we want to call to the
attention of all farmers that the
issues and the demands of the im-
pending strike are still very much
befogged. We believe that farm-
ers themselves should formulate
the demands for which they are to
strike, instead of having the
"demands" handed down to them
by somebody else."

This statement has been sent to
all state organizations of the
United Farmers League with in-
structions that it be given wide-
spread distribution among small
and middle farmers.

After analyzing Reno's demands
for the strike, the statement con-
tinues:
"We must fight of course and
the United Farmers League is not
going to hold the farmers back.
We are going to spur the farmers
forward. But in order to win we
must fight correctly, efficiently.
The struggle at all stages must be
in the control of the rank and file
of the farmers. Otherwise it will
be betrayed."

"Farmers everywhere must elect
their own strike committees. . .
The demands must be worked out
in rank and file farmers confer-
ences. . . The farmers must orga-
nize mass picketing of roads to
prevent rich farmers and misled
small and middle farmers from
playing the part of scabs."

"Let us be done with fake
issues and betrayals prepared in
advance!" concludes the statement.
"Let us take our struggles and our
"letting into our own hands."

(The U. F. L. statement is
printed in full in the editorial
column on page 2.)

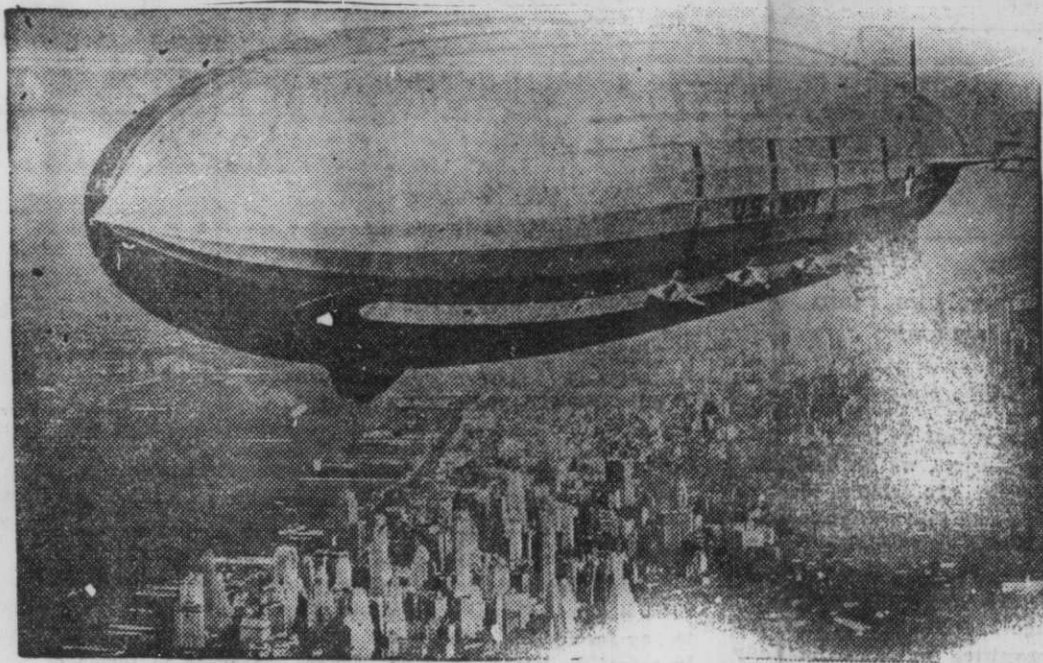
FRED B. CHASE, MILITANT FARM LEADER DEAD

HILLSBORO, N. H., Oct.
20.—Fred B. Chase, one of
the five members of the
executive committee of the
Farmers National Commit-
tee for Action, died here last
night at the age of 52.

Fred Chase was one of
the leading revolutionary
fighters and organizers
among farmers for the
struggle against the oppres-
sion of the banks and the
trusts, and against the whole
capitalist system. In his
death, the militant farm
movement suffers a serious
blow.

He leaves behind him a
wife and two sons, all of
whom are active fighters in
the revolutionary movement.

WATCHING PROTECTIVELY OVER WALL STREET



The Macon, largest blimp in the U. S. navy, soars with motherly solicitude over that part of
New York which represents the things the Macon, and all other military aircraft are built for—
protection of Wall Street profits.

BREAD PRICES RAISED AGAIN IN 49 CITIES

Government Admits Cost
of Making Bread Declined
During September

FARMERS GET LESS

Since February 15 Price of a
Loaf of Bread Rose
23 Percent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.
—The Agricultural Adjustment
Administration reported yesterday
that in the month of September
the average price for bread to
consumers in 49 cities had risen
from 7.6 cents per pound loaf to
7.9 cents. This rise took place de-
spite the fact that the cost of ma-
terials going into the bread had
decreased from 2.89 cents per
pound loaf, in the same period.

"Some of this increase may be
due to better pay to workers," said
Dr. Fred C. Howe, Consumers'
Council of the A. A. A. "But dur-
ing recent years the machine has
so largely replaced hand labor in
the manufacture of the ordinary
loaf of bread that the cost of la-
bor forms only a small part of the
price of a loaf. So there would
have to be a large increase in la-
bor costs before it should show in
the retail price of bread."

During this same period, the re-
port states, the average price of
wheat paid to the farmer went
down five percent.

Thus, neither the farmer, nor
the worker employed in the mak-
ing and bringing of bread to the
consumer, benefitted from the in-
creased price. The extra profit is
reported to have gone to bakers
and handlers of bread.

On Feb. 15, the average in the
whole country price for a pound
loaf was 6.4 cents. The price on
Sept. 26 of 7.9 cents represents an
increase of 23 per cent in seven
months.

This increase in the price of
bread is expected to continue
throughout the winter. The re-
sult will naturally be a decrease
in the amount of bread consumed
and a narrowing of the wheat
farmers' market.

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Sept. 26 of 7.9 cents represents an
increase of 23 per cent in seven
months.

25 MILLION MORE FOR BUILDING U. S. MILITARY MACHINE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.
—Continuing its policy of looting
so-called public works funds for in-
creasing armaments and strength-
ening the military machine in
preparation for a new world war,
the Roosevelt government's public
works administration allotted \$25-
000,000 more for the army and
navy.

Ten million of this sum went to
the war department for motoriza-
tion of the army. The remaining
\$15,000,000 is distributed between
the army and the navy, but is to
be used by both for the upbuild-
ing of the military aviation ma-
chine.

PROCESSING TAX ON HOGS WILL BE 2 CENTS A POUND

Will Open Way for Greater
Profits to Meat Trust;
Workers Will Suffer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.
—Secretary Wallace has issued,
with the approval of Pres. Roose-
velt, the regulations determining
the processing tax on live hogs.

The tax will be effective Nov.
5 and will start at one-half cent
a pound. On Dec. 1 the tax will
be increased to 1 cent a pound.
On Jan. 1, 1934, it will be in-
creased again to one cent and a
half a pound and on Feb. 1 the tax
will be two cents a pound.

This tax, itself exorbitant in
view of the falling standards of
living of the workers in the cities,
will open the way for intensive
profiteering by the Meat Trust.

An example of such profiteering
is afforded by the huge increase in
bread prices since the imposition
of the 30 cent processing tax on
wheat. Bread profiteering has been
admitted by the federal govern-
ment.

The tax collections are expected
by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration to total \$345,000-
000. However, according to Wal-
lace's announcement, only \$250,000-
000 of this will be paid to farm-
ers for raising less corn and hogs.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA HALTS TAX SALES, FOR 1 MONTH ONLY

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 21.—
In a meaningless gesture of aid
to tax-delinquent farmers, Gov-
ernor Herring has issued a pro-
clamation postponing all county
sales of property for delinquent
taxes until the first Monday in January.

The emptiness of the move is ap-
parent when it is recalled that tax
sales were to take place Dec. 4.

Langer stated that the results
of the embargo has been "highly
satisfactory." To whom, Mr. Lan-
ger? Not to us farmers, you may
be sure. We see through your
maneuver. We know that you
never expected or intended the em-
bargo to do us any good. We
know that you are only making
another bid for popularity.

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RAILROADS ARE DISREGARDING N. D. EMBARGO

Contrary to His Threat,
Langer Is Not Calling
Out the Militia

FEARS COURT ACTION

Now Blames Foreign Im-
ports of Rye for Causing
Wheat Surplus

BISMARCK, N. D.—Gov. Lan-
ger's embargo on wheat shipments
is not stopping the railroads from
shipping wheat out of the state.
They are disregarding the em-
bargo entirely.

Contrary to his threats to use
the National guard to enforce the
embargo, Gov. Langer has decided
not to use them. He has instructed
sheriffs to enforce the embargo,
but they are not doing anything
either.

Langer claims that the price rise
last week was due to his embargo.
This idle boast is given the lie
by the fact that the federal gov-
ernment has been buying heavily
in the wheat markets. It is this
federal purchasing that has raised
the price of wheat.

Railroads declare they will con-
tinue to disregard the embargo. If
they are stopped, they will resort
to court action. Langer is taking
no chances of having the case
brought to court, because it is a
clear cut issue against him.

When he first declared the em-
bargo Langer placed on the shoul-
ders of the consumers the blame
for low wheat prices. He has now
shifted his attack to importations
of foreign rye. Last week he de-
clared that the aim of his em-
bargo is to make the federal gov-
ernment restrict the importation
of rye, which, Langer declares,
competes with wheat and creates
a surplus. He entirely overlooks
the real reason for wheat surplus
—inability of unemployed, and
workers whose wages are low, to
buy bread.

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of the embargo has been "highly
satisfactory." To whom, Mr. Lan-
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maneuver. We know that you
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bargo to do us any good. We
know that you are only making
another bid for popularity.

Farm Bureau Officials Admit They Carry on Racketeering Activities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admis-
sions made to a senate committee
by officials of the American Farm
Bureau Federation reveal some of
that organization's activities on
behalf of big capitalist interests.

M. S. Winder, executive secre-
tary of the Farm Bureau, and S.
A. Van Patten, former publicity di-
rector, admitted the following:
In 1930, 1931, and 1932, the
Farm Bureau carried on a "home
modernization" campaign among
farmers, for which the Farm Bu-
reau received \$69,250 from some
of the biggest trusts in the coun-
try which benefitted from the
"home modernization" campaign.

The Copper and Brass Research
Assn. paid the Farm Bureau \$11-
250; the L. W. Ramsey Co. paid
\$6,000; the National Electric Light
Assn. paid \$31,000; the National
Lumber Manufacturers Assn.,
\$15,000; the Portland Cement

Assn., \$3,000; and the Walstrum
Mfg. Co., \$3,000.

During the same period, Van
Petten said, he organized the Sec-
ondary Road Institute, which car-
ried on a campaign through the
Farm Bureau to "tell" the farm-
ers of the need for good roads.
For this campaign, Van Petten re-
ceived \$150,000 from the Asphalt
Institute. \$10,000 of this money
he gave to Winder, "for assistance
furnished."

These officials of the Farm Bu-
reau offered to carry on a cam-
paign for a more adequate merch-
ant marine if shipping associati-

Chicago Workers Pledge Aid In Farm Conference Arrangements; Offer Solidarity In Struggles

WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF

2552 West Division St.
Chicago, Ill.

October 17, 1933.

Lem Harris, Executive Secretary
Farmers National Committee for Action
1622 H Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

We have received your call for aid in organizing
the Farmers Second National Conference. The Execu-
tive Committee of the Workers International Relief
has gone on record as accepting the call and passed a
motion to do its part in assisting you in this very im-
portant task.

The Workers International Relief has decided to
organize the feeding of the delegates to the Confer-
ence. This is part of the work carried on by our or-
ganization in the struggles of the workers against the
attack organized by those wishing to place the entire
burden of the economic crises upon the shoulders of
the workers in the city as well as the toiling farmers.

The workers in the city are not able to buy milk
for their babies because of the high price, while at
the same time the farmers do not get enough for their
milk to keep on producing it. This in itself shows the
need of united action of the workers in the city and
of the toiling farmers to do away with such conditions
and see that milk is produced for use and not for de-
struction.

The Workers International Relief, in its welfare
work in the neighborhoods where the children of the
unemployed are starving and the death rate is mount-
ing every day, finds that milk is the cry of starving
babies and school children. The condition of the chil-
dren of the exploited workers in the factories, where
the low wages and the stagger system make it impos-
sible for the workers to maintain a decent standard
of living, is not much better.

Your program of struggle and milk strikes to
raise the prices of farm products to the farmers and
lower them to the workers at the expense of the
middlemen and profiteers, to be considered at the com-
ing Conference, fits in with the struggles of the work-
ers. We must, therefore, come to a common under-
standing that our power lies in UNITY AND SOLI-
DARITY.

The Workers International Relief stands ready to
do all it can to organize its membership in support of
the Second National Conference.

Fraternally,

WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF,
Alice Yorick, Secretary,
Chicago District.

Roosevelt Invites Envoy of Soviet Union to U. S. to Discuss Recognition

Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Selected
to Conduct Talks With U. S. President
in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt announced
yesterday that Maxim Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Af-
fairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will arrive shortly in
the United States to discuss with President Roosevelt the estab-
lishment of formal diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the
United States.

At the same time, Roosevelt
made public an exchange of com-
munications between himself and
Mikhail Kalinin, President of the
Soviet Union. President Roose-
velt wrote President Kalinin on
Oct. 10, inviting a representative
to visit Washington "to explore
with me personally all questions
between our countries." President
Kalinin answered on Oct. 17, ac-
cepting the invitation and inform-
ing President Roosevelt that Lit-
vinov had been selected to proceed
to Washington.

It will be recalled that at the
World Economic Conference held
in London several months ago, Lit-
vinov announced that the Soviet
Union was prepared to place or-
ders in capitalist countries for
goods amounting to \$1,000,000,000.
The moves of the Roosevelt ad-
ministration toward recognition of
the Soviet Union are made to
smooth the way toward the secur-
ing of large orders from the So-
viet Union. It is estimated that
such trade would give jobs to
600,000 men in this country.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—News of the
interchange of notes between
Presidents Kalinin and Roosevelt
and the possibility of United
States recognition of the 16 year
old workers and farmers govern-
ment of the Soviet Union, were
received enthusiastically here.

The Producers News is the
best organizer and agitator
for United Farmers League.
Order a bundle. Get a bundle.
Get subscriptions.

Workers Internat'l Relief
Will Feed Farmer
Delegates

REPLY TO HARRIS

Conference Delegates Will
Be Put Up in Homes of
Chicago Workers

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18.—In a
splendid manifestation of unity be-
tween workers and farmers, the
Workers International Relief of
this city has taken upon itself the
huge task of feeding the delegates
to the Farmers Second National
Conference which will be held here
from Nov. 15 to 18.

This concrete display of work-
ing class solidarity was made in
response to an appeal from Lem
Harris, executive secretary of the
Farmers National Committee for
Action, which, together with the
United Farmers League and its
other affiliated organizations, has
issued the call for the Farmers
Second National Conference.

"We have received your call for
aid in organizing the Farmers
Second National Conference,"
states the letter to Harris. "The
Workers International Relief has
decided to organize the feeding of
the delegates to the Conference.

Need for United Action

"The workers in the city are not
able to buy milk for their babies
because of the high price, while at
the same time the farmers do not
get enough for their milk to keep
on producing it. This in itself
shows the need of united action
of the workers in the city and of
the toiling farmers to do away with
such conditions and see that milk
is produced for use and not for
destruction."

"We must therefore come to
a common understanding that
our power lies in UNITY AND
SOLIDARITY."

The Conference will take place
in People's Auditorium, 2456 West
Chicago Ave. This hall has a
dining room where the delegates
will be fed. The dining room can
take care of 600 to 800 every
hour and a half.

To aid in the feeding delegates
are requested to bring with them
root vegetables and other produce.
Every delegation should have un-
der the seat of the truck a couple
of sacks of potatoes, carrots, cab-
bages, crates of eggs, frozen meat.

The housing of the farmer dele-
gates will be taken care of for the
most part by workers. Almost all
the farmers will be put up in the
workers' homes.

Each delegate must bring \$3 for
expenses in Chicago. Fifty cents
of this goes for registration. The
remaining \$2.50 will pay for all
meals for the four days, as well
as expenses connected with hous-
ing.

(See page 3 for news of meet-
ings, reports of delegates elected
and other activities in connec-
tion with the conference.)

ARMY MANOEUVERS IN JAPAN ACROSS SEA FROM SIBERIA

KYOTO, Japan, Oct. 22.—In a
provocative action against the So-
viet Union, the Japanese army is
conducting its annual maneuvers
here on the Shores of the Sea of
Japan, directly across from the
Soviet Siberian mainland.

Special Issues of Producers News; Orders Bundles Now

The next issue of Producers
News (Nov. 3) will have a full
page of material on the lives
and conditions of farmers in
the Soviet Union. Order spe-
cial bundles immediately for
your meetings celebrating the
16th Anniversary of the Rus-
sian Revolution.

The Nov. 10 issue will be a
special Chicago Conference is-
sue. In order to be sure that
the farmers in your community
will get all the news of the
Conference, be sure to order
large bundles of this issue as
well as the following issues.

The price of the Producers
News in bundle lots is 2 cents
each for orders of less than
100, and 1 cent each for 100 or
more.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

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L. M. LERNER, Editor
CHARLES E. TAYLOR, Managing Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

October 27, 1933

Statement by the United Farmers League
On the Farm Strike

THE membership of the United Farmers League throughout the country will support with all their might a farmers' strike that is intended to bring real relief to the farmers who are in distress. The United Farmers League as an organization will mobilize all sympathetic elements to support such a strike.

However we want to call to the attention of all farmers that the issues and the demands of the impending strike are still very much befogged. We believe that the farmers themselves should formulate the demands for which they are to struggle, instead of having the "demands" handed down to them by somebody else.

We of the United Farmers League doubt whether the farmers of the country really want a "Farm Code," which appears to be the chief aim of Reno's "Board of Directors" or whoever is calling the strike. The industries have been given "codes," and the workers are objecting in a wave of strike struggles such as the country has scarcely witnessed before. The workers see in these codes a worsening of conditions for themselves and further slavery. The principal feature of the codes, aside from actual wage cutting, appears to be an attempt to make it impossible for the workers to struggle against a lowering standard of living. There is no good reason to expect a code of a different character for the farmers. Therefore, should we go on strike, into what may develop into a serious struggle, just to get the yoke fastened more tightly around our necks?

CURE, we want higher prices for our products. But is this higher price to come out of the meager earnings of the city workers or out of the profits of the profiteers? If a price boost is placed upon the lessening buying power of city workers, the workers will be able to buy still less of farm products and our market will be further reduced. If, on the other hand, we are going to cut into the outrageous profits of the food monopolies, we must have a clear understanding of how we are going to make our fight effective and how we are going to hold our victory after victory has been won.

"Cost of production!" Where, when and how? Is it to be cost of production on a model corporation farm or on the small, poor farmer's farm? The government wants to "eliminate from production" the small, poor farmer. So the small farmer's cost of production will not be the determining factor. Who will determine the cost of production? Is it to be the impoverished farmers or a new board of high salaried administrators and professional farm leaders? Didn't we once have a Farm Board that was supposed to stabilize prices? Are we going to have the same farce and deceit all over again? The phrase "cost of production" may mean anything and nothing. It sounds good and it is useful for bandying around and for carrying on a sham battle. But, after all, what does it mean? We must be sure of what we are going to struggle for before we go into the struggle; otherwise it is sure to become a disastrous affair.

And what about the Frazier Bill? What essential difference is there between the Frazier Refinancing Bill and the present refinancing scheme? None whatsoever. A lower interest rate is the bait dangled before our eyes. But we can't pay any interest. So why fight for a lower rate? Yes, the rich farmers and the corporation farms can pay interest. Lower interest rates on long term loans would be to their benefit. That is why they want the Frazier Bill. They have collateral to offer as security, which we poor farmers have not. The Frazier Bill would lay the basis for subsidy for rich and corporation farms after we, the mass of American farmers, are "eliminated from production."

WE MUST fight, of course. And the United Farmers League is not going to hold the farmers back. We are going to spur the farmers forward. But in order to win we must fight correctly, efficiently. The struggle at all stages must be in the control of the rank and file of the farmers. Otherwise it will be betrayed.

The farmers must organize mass picketing of roads to prevent rich farmers and misled small and middle farmers from playing the part of scabs. Sitting quietly at home, or going fishing, will never win a strike.

Farmers everywhere must elect their own strike committees. The local committees must set up county committees and the county committees must choose state or regional committees; and out of the latter must come a national committee. The demands must be worked out in rank and file farmers conferences. In fact this can be done and will be done at the Farmers Second National Conference in Chicago next month.

The strike committees, from the local up to the national, must be responsible to the rank and file. They are not to be empowered to make an agreement or to call off the strike without authority from the striking farmers. They shall have the right to confer with the agents of the trusts or with agencies of the government; but all final decisions must rest in conferences of the farmers.

A strike prepared and conducted otherwise than around issues and demands on which we are agreed and under militant rank and file leadership and control will be foredoomed to failure. Strikes have been called and may be called again for the sole purpose of bringing about defeat in order that the farmers will become confused and will lose courage and lose faith in their own power. We must not let this happen.

For the preparation of a real struggle in our own

NEW DEAL FOR COTTON FARMERS MEANS MASS STARVATION

LANGER PROMISES PLENTY OF
RELIEF AS WELL AS AN END
TO ALL FORECLOSURES IN N. D.

Sends Telegram Bursting With Promises to Eddy County
Member of North Dakota Farmers Committee for
Action at Meeting in Sheyenne

LANGER IS ALWAYS LONG ON PROMISES

"Now it is Up to the Farmers and Workers to See to it
That Gov. Langer Makes Good His Plain
Promises," Says Ashbel Ingerson

By CHARLES E. TAYLOR

"You may be sure of one thing and that is that as long as I am governor, until we get a good crop and good prices, we are not going to have any more foreclosures, and poor people are going to have enough to eat and enough to wear and are going to have medical and dental attention," wired William Langer, governor of North Dakota, to Aslak Haugo, member of the North Dakota Farmers Committee for Action, at Sheyenne, North Dakota, on the evening of October 5.

The wire was in response to one Haugo had sent earlier in the same day in the name of the Farmers Committee for Action of Eddy county demanding immediate cash relief for the impoverished farmers and destitute workers of that county. It was read to a relief mass meeting held that night at Sheyenne under the auspices of the North Dakota Farmers Committee for Action at which Ashbel Ingerson, Secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Committee for Action, and Charles E. Taylor, National Chairman of the United Farmers League, were the principal speakers, at the first of two relief mass meetings that had been arranged by Aslak Haugo, following a series of well attended relief meetings that they had held in several of the townships of Eddy county.

"Now it is up to the farmers and workers, the Farmers Committee for Action, the United Farmers League, the Unemployed Councils of the several cities and villages of North Dakota, the North Dakota Holiday Association, and the Farmers Union, and any other person or organization, actually interested in the welfare of the impoverished farmers and destitute workers and their starving families who can be found in every township and county in this state, to see to it that Gov. Langer makes good his plain promises, to see to it that these promises are more than mere words issued for political consumption," said Ashbel Ingerson at the relief mass meeting after the reading of the governor's telegram.

"What we farmers want now is fast action," continued Ingerson. "Thousands of families are starving. But my friends, don't rely too much on the promises of politicians. Do not ease up on your mass action. Gov. Langer, Gov. Olson, and any other capitalist class governor will only see that the farmers and workers are cared for and protected only just so far as they demand it and show by mass action that they mean business. Rely on mass action, organize the masses, then you can bet the governors will perform. Let us not allow Langer to forget these promises, and let us see that he keeps them," thundered Ingerson to great applause.

In the middle of the afternoon before the mass meeting at Sheyenne, Haugo sent the following fast message to the governor:

Farmers Wire to Gov. Langer

Sheyenne, North Dakota,

October 5, 4:30 P. M., 1933

Wm. Langer,

Governor of North Dakota,

Bismarck, N. D.

Many hundreds destitute and

impoverished farmers here in

Eddy county are demanding im-

mediate cash relief. There have

been three years of drought and

depression in this county and

not one dollar of relief.

Hundreds of families have not

sufficient food and clothing and

children cannot go to school.

Poverty and misery is rampant

in this countryside. In the face

of this situation, the County

Commissioners of this county,

who are heartless, selfish, tight-

fisted kulak farmers, who work

for the bosses and bankers, have

failed to take any action what-

soever to get relief funds to al-

leviate this terrible condition.

People here suspect that these

Commissioners have been influ-

enced to take the course they

have because of your economic

policy of administering relief.

I notice by the report of the

Emergency Relief Commission

that they sent out recently

that there is only about \$100,-

000 is the fund now. That might

be a sufficient amount to take

care of three or four counties

in this sections for a few

months. We demand that you

get more R. F. C. funds im-

mediately. Wire answer immedi-

ately before 5 o'clock for mass

relief meeting here tonight.

ASLAK HAUGO,

Members N. D. Farmers' Com-

mittee for Action.

During the meeting a messenger

brought in Gov. Langer's message,

and handed it to Haugo, who asked

Taylor to read it to the as-

sembled farmers and workers:

Gov. Langer's Message

to Committee for Action

Received at F. J. R. 347 DL
Bismarck, N. Dak. 6:05 P. M.
October 5th, 1933.

Aslak Haugo, Member of N. Dak.
Farmers Committee for Action,
Sheyenne, N. Dak.

I received a letter from your
committee and also your telegram
of today. My letter for the Pro-

ducers News and New Rockford
Provost is being prepared. I am
depending upon your word that it
will be published in both these

papers. When you receive it so
that you and your associate will
again know that as governor of
the state I last year secured more

money per capita for poor relief
for North Dakota than any other
governor in the United States. For

weeks I have been working with
federal authorities and with the
relief committee which I appoint-

ed and have provided poor relief
not only for all human beings but
also for 39 head of stock: that is

cows and horses, two sows, twenty
chickens, the seed totaling
roughly \$67 per farmers animals.

In addition to all human needs the
maximum will likely reach the
neighborhood of six million dol-

lars instead of the one hundred
thousand dollars you mention in
your telegram. You may be sure

of one thing and that is that as
long as I am Governor, until we
get a good crop and good prices,

we are not going to have any
more foreclosures and poor people
are going to have enough to eat

and enough to wear, going to have
medical and dental attention. If
you fellows would send a commit-

tee down here instead of having so
much stuff in the newspapers,
and find out that you really have

a governor down here who is tak-

ing care of you, you would save
yourselves a lot of trouble and an-

noyance. I am mighty sorry that
I cannot be up there to meet with
you fellows and I wish you would

give them all my greetings and

regards. Tell any one that needs

any help to write or wire me.

Make a complete survey of any

one needing assistance. Give the

names and addresses to your Com-

mittee for Action and I will go

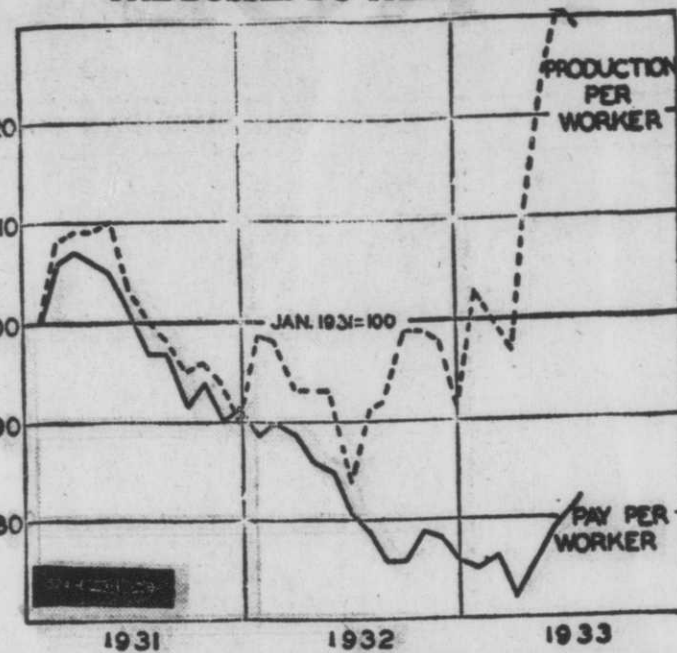
the limit. You are authorized to

read this telegram to the mass

meeting.

WM. LANGER,

THE BOSSES DO THEIR PART



This chart published by the Cleveland Trust Co. gives part of
the picture of what has been happening to workers under the
NRA. The dotted line shows the amount of goods produced per
worker. The heavy line shows the pay per worker.

While the chart shows a slight increase in workers wages in
1933, it does not indicate the increased prices which workers have
to pay for food and clothing, as well as everything else they buy.
In actuality, REAL WAGES (wages measured in terms of what
money can buy) have decreased.

Advance Guard

Those who go to the Chicago Conference should have bundles of
Producers News along. They can be sold and distributed along the
road and a lot of good work done in that way.

Be sure and order your bundles at once so we can get them to you

FARM DOLLAR
DROPS AGAIN

Dept. of Agr. Admits Farm
Prices Drop Continuously

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.
—During the week ending Oct. 11,
the purchasing power of the farm-
ers' dollar has dropped again an-
nounces the U. S. Department of
Agriculture.

On Oct. 11 it stood at 59 as
compared with the Oct. 4 figure
of 61, according to weekly indexes
kept by the Bureau of Agricul-
tural Economics.

The index of prices for farm
products dropped to 69 on Oct. 11,
and the index of prices for the
things the farmers buy stood at
116.5.

The Bureau's compilation shows
that on Oct. 11 the local market of
wheat was 66 percent of the price
that would restore purchasing
power to pre-war parity; cotton,
61.8 percent; corn, 48.1 percent;
butterfat, 68.6 percent; beef cattle,
60.1 percent; and hogs 51.7 per-
cent.

There has been a further sharp
drop in prices of grains cotton and
hogs since Oct. 11, says the
Bureau.

WHEAT PROCESSING
TAX OF 30 CENTS
TO BE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.
—It is indicated here that the pro-
cessing tax of 30 cents a bushel
on wheat will soon be increased.
The reason given is that farm
prices remain low while consumers'
bread prices are climbing.

It is clear, however, that an in-
crease in the processing tax will
cause bread prices to climb still
higher, with the result that the
amount of bread consumed will
drop. Net result—a decrease of
the farmers' market.

Like House on Fire

Jonathan Hoff, Emmons county,
N. Dak., sends us two subs. "Con-
sidering all conditions we are go-
ing like a house on fire," he says.

N. Nelson, Marshall county, So.
Dakota, sends us thirteen 25c
subs. Matt Kolvola, Wright coun-
ty, Minn., orders bundle and re-
ceipt book.

C. A. Morris, San Joaquin coun-
ty, Calif., remits for bundle and
orders 50 more copies. L. T.
Blake, Coville county, Wash.,
sends two subs and orders bundle.

Ralph Nelson, Skagit county,
Wash., pays for bundles.
Robert Kirmo, Brown county,
South Dakota, sends us two more
subs.

er had any bread in the spring.
Now he has a surplus of 30 cwt of
grain, which he intends selling
to the state.

Johann Hirsch, Postheim, was a
middle farmer with 75 acres of
land before the Revolution. He
does not like to look back on
these times, with their burden of
taxes, interest, debt on agricul-
tural implements, seed corn, etc.

What was left for his own use
was insignificant.

This year Hirsch and his fam-
ily can record 495 working days
so far and they hope to accomplish
400 more by the end of the year.

He receives over 80 cwt of grain
entirely at his own disposal. He
would not even have dreamed of
such a result under former capi-
talist conditions, and therefore he
is extremely satisfied with the col-
lective.

Heinrich Schmitt, Reichenfeld,
is 62 years of age. But none the
less he performs his share in the
collective, and by August he and
his relations had accomplished 650
working days.

The letter gives a number of
further instances showing the suc-
cessful harvest yield this year in
the German districts of Ukraine.

Are there farm women in
your delegation to the Farm-
ers Second National Confer-
ence?

ROOSEVELT PROGRAM OF LEASING
COTTON LAND THROWS TENANTS,
CROPPERS OUT OF PRODUCTION

Government Leasing Contract Permits County Agent to
Adjust Rental Payments in Accordance With
Chamber of Commerce's Wishes

NEW DEAL IN SOUTH RUNS TRUE TO FORM

So-Called "Farm Relief" Is Another Plan to Plunder
Small Farmers and Enrich Bankers and
Large Plantation Owners

BY HAROLD PREECE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the guise of farm relief,
the federal government is rushing through plans to com-
pletely impoverish the small cotton farmers. At the sugges-
tion of bankers and large plantation owners, the cotton crop
next year will be reduced another three million bales.

Certainly the sharecropper farm-
ing a limited acreage will not
profit from this reduction. With
equal certainty, the wage workers
in the cities, forced to pay higher
prices for their clothing, will not
be benefited. The Roosevelt ad-
ministration, acting through its
Department of Agriculture, is
running true to form in consid-
ering first and foremost the inter-
ests of the large landowners and
business men.

To keep the farmers "good," the
government proposes to add to
their burden of debt. Cotton
growers will be advanced 10 cents
per pound on this year's crop, and
the amount advanced will undoubt-

edly be held as a lien against next
year's production. The govern-
ment is really demonstrating that
it is willing to rob Peter in order
to pay Paul.

N. R. A. Shaky

Fearful of what may happen to
the N. R. A. program, which is to-
day more shaky than ever, the
government considers it important
to put a few dollars into a few
farmer's overalls, hoping he will
spend it immediately. Next year
—Well, let next year take care of
itself. The pressing task, just
now, is to fool the people into be-
lieving the illusion of prosperity.

In the future, though, the gov-
ernment will not risk the oppo-
sition incurred by a ploy-up cam-
paign. The people in the rural
districts might not bite again, es-
pecially since the amounts they re-
ceived were very small after the
government, the bankers, and the
landlords had subtracted their
share.

Rental Payments Will Vary

In 1934 the government proposes
to pay the farmer a rental on each
acre of land withheld from cotton
production. As in 1933, the chief
beneficiaries of the reduction cam-
paign will be the large landown-
ers who control the most fertile
tracts. Rental payments will vary
according to the relative pro-
ductivity of the land withdrawn from
cultivation. The schedule is as
follows:

"For land producing approxi-
mately 75 to 125 pounds per acre,
not over \$3 per acre; 225 to 300
pounds, not over \$7 per acre; 325
to 400 pounds, not over \$9 per
acre; and 400 pounds and more,
not over \$11 per acre."

That there is an excellent chance
for politics and favoritism to de-
termine the amount of the rental
is shown by the fact that the gov-
ernment does not bind itself to
pay any specific amount for any
class of acreage. The rental sum
provided for are all maximum
prices. The small farmer, bound
by an iron-clad contract to take
whatever the government may give
him, will most probably find him-
self subject to the whim of the
local county agent whose actions
are governed by the wishes of the
local Chamber of Commerce.

Benefits With Strings

Attached

To make the proposition most
attractive, the government will
provide "benefits"—with strings
attached to them. These "bene-
fits" remind one of the glib magi-
zine agent who generously donates
a 25-cent thermometer when he
gets over \$5 for a subscription.

The government will pay a bene-
fit on the domestic portion of the
crop (roughly estimated at 40 per
cent) if the average price next
season is below the fair exchange
or parity price. That is, it says
it will—and here is where the
catch comes in. The amount of the
rentals will be deducted from these
mis-named benefit payments.

On such a basis, the broker will
get the farmer's cotton for noth-
ing. The farmer will be com-
pelled to sell at any price in or-
der to reimburse the government.
If through manipulation of the
market and increased production
by foreign countries, cotton should
fall below ten cents next year, the
farmer will be forced to sell his
hogs and cattle in order to clear
himself of debt to the commodity
credit corporation. There will re-
main the unpaid debts to local
tradersmen; and always danger-
ously near, the threat of foreclosures.

Share Croppers Hit Worst

The living standards of the
share-croppers will become even
further depressed. Next year, if
they do not migrate to town and
become RFC laborers working for
subsistence only, they will be
forced to share their small tracts
with other impoverished small
farmers. Acreage reduction in
them means simply "double up or
get off the land." The infamous
"share-the-work" scheme trans-
ferred to the countryside.

In most cases the landlords will
reduce their number of share-crop-
pers to correspond with the acre-
age reduction.

Meanwhile the share-croppers
and small farmers sitting the situa-
tion, see nothing ahead but star-
vation or struggle.

HOW A GOVERNMENT ACTS FOR FARMERS IN
A SOCIALIST AND IN A CAPITALIST WORLDFormer German
Farmers Aided
In Soviet Union

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The

collective farmers of the villages
of Schonau, Reichenfeld, and
Kostheim, in the Halberstadt Ger-
man district of Ukraine, have
been the first to complete their
harvest work and to deliver up
their quota to the state.

They have started the division of
their income, and have sent an
open letter to Joseph Stalin, the
cherished leader of Soviet farmers
and workers.

"Today," states the letter, "is
for us the greatest festival of the
year. We are receiving per work
unit more than our boldest dreams
could wish. Thanks to honest and
conscientious work in the fields of
the collectives, this year we shall
become more prosperous. We
have secured sufficient bread for
the whole year for every consci-
entiously working collectivist, and
a surplus enabling our

Activities for the Farmers Second National Conference

Literature, Papers and Banners

For the meetings on the way to Chicago, every delegation should be well supplied with copies of the Producers News and subscription blanks. Literature will also be found very useful. Order generous bundles of both from the Producers News office.

Every truck should be covered with banners on which are painted slogans for cancellation of debts, relief, etc. On the banners there should also be painted the place where the delegation comes from where the organization itself, these banners should be displayed in the conference hall.

Iowa Is Ready

Do you remember the name of Frank L. North? It figured large in the news all over the country last May. North was one of the leaders of the Crawford county farmers in Iowa who were putting a stop to eviction. Then Governor North was declared martial law, North was one of those arrested. North writes to Producers News: "We are getting ready to enter the conference delegates over night here in Denison on their way to Chicago."

The first to report the schedule and route their truck will take on the way to Chicago are the farmers of Upper Michigan. Frank Arvola, United Farmers League secretary sends us the following communication:

HERE IS THE ROUTE THE UPPER MICHIGAN DELEGATES WILL TAKE

There will be a mass send-off at Mass, Mich., on Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Nov. 11. All delegates from Green, Ontonagon and Wood-spur must be in Mass. on evening of Nov. 11; all delegates from Bruce Crossing territory as well as delegates from Ironwood. Truck will be already to leave Mass at 6 a. m., Nov. 12, and all delegates to be ready to leave then.

Lve. Mass, Mich.	6:00 a. m. Nov. 12	
Arr. Houghton	7:30	Pick up delegates.
Arr. Chassell	7:50	
Lve. Chassell	8:00	Pick up delegates.
Lve. Pelkie	8:45	
Lve. Pelkie	8:55	Pick up delegates.
Arr. Baraga	9:40	
Lve. Baraga	9:55	Pick up delegates.
Arr. "Y"	10:25	Pick up delegates.
Arr. Humbolt	11:25	Meeting; pick up dele.
Lve. Humbolt	12:10	
Arr. Rock	2:10 p. m.	Dinner, mass meeting, pick up delegates.
Lve. Rock	4:10	
Arr. Eben Junct.	5:10	Supper, mass meeting, pick up delegates.
Lve. Eben Junct.	9:00	
Arr. Newberry	12:00 Midnight	Stop over, pick up dele.
Lve. Newberry	8:00 a. m. Nov. 13	
Arr. St. Ignace	10:00	Cross Sts. of Mackinaw on ferry.
Arr. Mackinaw City	11:00	
Lve. Mackinaw City	12:00	
Arr. White Cloud	6:00 p. m.	Supper, meeting, stopover (Lower Peninsula)
Lve. White Cloud	8:00 a. m. Nov. 14	
Arr. Chicago	Afternoon.	

Not definite yet as to where Soo delegates will be picked up. They have two choices, Newberry or St. Ignace.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE,
of Upper Michigan.
Frank Arvola, Sec.

PIERCE COUNTY IN WASHINGTON PICKS THREE DELEGATES

Using Producers News to
Good Advantage in
Spreading Conf.

Puyallup, Wash.
The United Farmers League locals of Pierce County, Wash., held a county meeting at Spanaway Monday night, October 9, and elected three delegates for the Farmers Second National Conference, providing we can finance that many. We drew votes as to choice if only one or two could be financed. Following are the names: L. N. Petersen, Puyallup; Mrs. McDonald, Spanaway.

As for transportation we discussed using a truck, but this question was not settled.

Our meetings in Mt. View have been on the down grade during the past summer, although we have held our meetings regular we did not seem to accomplish much, but have learned a lot, and after summing up our mistakes we are now going after things with a new effort, as we must certainly realize by now that the NEW DEAL has nothing in store for us small farmers and workers.

We are doing our share towards popularizing the Chicago Conference and made good use of the bundles of Producers News you sent.

L. N. PETERSEN.

Meetings to Elect Delegates

North Dakota: Williams county, Crow Creek school; Liberty Party meets Friday, Oct. 27, to elect a delegate to Chicago. The local numbers 75 to 100 members.

New York: Gasport. "Wish to advise that primary committee of action of Town Hardland will call mass meeting for election of delegates to Chicago. Meeting will be held Sunday, Oct. 29, in the evening."

Reports of Delegates Elected

North Dakota
United Farmers League in the Grand Prairie township, Williams county, elected two delegates; Swan Anderson and Alfred Solberg.

Farm Holiday Association of Williams county elected John Klorstad to represent them in Chicago. This is the father of John, Jr., who was elected recently by the U. F. L. of Stoney Creek township. Probably one of the girls in the family will also be at the conference.

A big family, these Klorstads the one, and a fighting one.

Montana
Sheridan county United Farmers League pushed rapidly toward its goal of 25 delegates from the county.

Homestead farmers elected Dave Gunderson their delegate to Chicago.

Archer is sending Hans Hardersen, county U. F. L. secretary, and Mrs. Grace E. M. Hardersen. McElroy is also sending a couple—Olin Lutnes and Mrs. Anna E. Lutnes.

The farmers around Raymond have selected Arthur Wankel and Mrs. Grace McGowan.

Washington
At a meeting in Spanaway, the U. F. L. locals of Pierce county elected three delegates. They are W. H. Johnson, Spanaway; L. N. Petersen, Puyallup; and Mrs. McDonald, Spanaway.

Harry Lux Tour in Eastern Nebraska

Harry Lux, state organizer of the Holiday Association of Nebraska (Madison County Plan) has been touring the eastern part of the state since middle October. He reports 50 delegates have already been elected from his state. The remainder of his meetings arranged thus are as follows:

Oct. 28, Nebraska.
Oct. 29, Dakota City.
Oct. 30, Schuyler.
Oct. 31, Shelby.
Nov. 1, Auburn.
Nov. 2, Firth.
Nov. 3, Hardy.

Communication From Montana

Hans Hardersen, U. F. L. secretary for Sheridan county, is in charge of Conference preparations for the state of Montana. He sends us the following communication addressed to farmers throughout the state:

"The date of the Second National Farmers Conference which is to be held in Chicago Nov. 15-18, is drawing nearer. Have you elected your delegates? If not why not?"

The Montana state convention of the Farmers Union and Holiday Association endorsed the conference last year. Tom Horsford, the president of the Holiday Assn. has endorsed this Second Conference.

"The undersigned is in charge of the Conference work of Montana this year and the state is so large that the expense would be too great for me to cover it personally. I am asking you Montana farmers, wherever you are, to call a meeting at once, elect your delegates, and then take a collection list among the farmers and businessmen for funds telling each one of the Conference and leaving a Conference Call with him. Calls can be obtained from me and they are 15 cents per hundred. I will also send collection lists if you write for them."

"The delegates of Montana are leaving Plentywood Nov. 7. If it will be more convenient to meet the delegation in Belden, N. Dak., our first overnight stop, let me know."

"One car and two trucks are arranged for so far. If you cannot get enough together in your own territory to fill a car or a truck, let me know and we will arrange transportation for you. But I must know not later than Nov. 3. You must also let me know the number of delegates you will send."

"The cost per delegate from Montana will be \$25."

"The truck route will be as follows:

Plentywood, Mont., Nov. 7.
Belden, N. D., Nov. 8.
Mandan, N. D., Nov. 9.
Frederick, S. D., Nov. 10.
Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 11.
Devon, Iowa, Nov. 12.
Tipton, Iowa, Nov. 13.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.

Yours for action,
Hans Hardersen,
Archer, Mont.

ROTTERDAM, Holland.—The trade connections between the Soviet Union and Holland have been greatly extended of late, especially under the influence of conditions in Germany.

Eleven Dutch companies participate in the shipping traffic with the Soviet Union. Between January and July 1933 the Dutch ships have carried 577,835 tons of freight, as compared with 92,639 during the same period last year and 233,000 tons for the whole of 1932.

LOOK FOR PLENTY OF FARMERS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

Many Counties Active in
Getting Delegates for
Conference

Frederick, South Dakota.
South Dakota farmers will demonstrate their determination to do something about their present economic plight this fall by sending a good delegation to the Farmers Second National Conference.

Roberts county plans to send at least ten delegates, Perkins county about six or more and Brown county about the same number. In addition to this the following counties have already signified their intention to send one or more delegates: McPherson, Day, Harding, Butte, Marshall, Grant, Spink, Minnehaha, Davison, Hutchinson and Potter counties.

The continuous attempts of insurance companies and the banks to evict farmers from their farms this fall which is being met with the powerful weapon of mass action of the farmers is only serving to emphasize the necessity for a broader solidarity among the farmers. Only last week two evictions of farmers were stopped.

Look for plenty of farmers from South Dakota at the Chicago Conference.

—C. H. Sharp.

THE ARMY OF AMERICAN FASCISTS



Gen. Art Smith reviews his army of 30 American Fascists just before their projected march to Washington. Smith absconded with \$25,000 of the funds of the American Fascists, and the march was never carried out.

RENO CALLS FARM STRIKE WITHOUT ANY PREPARATION

(Continued from Front Page)

small picket line of 75 at James, Iowa, were stopping Sioux City trucks on Sunday.

Many local Holiday officials have even declared they are against the strike. Others state that they are considering whether or not to respond to the call. In Ohio, Holiday officials have indicated their intention to meet with in the next two weeks to determine a course of action.

Betraying Strike

Such actions by Reno and his lieutenants constitute the vilest treachery to the strike. They can have no other effect than to becloud issues and disconcert action, thus playing directly into the hands of the dirt farmers enemies.

Reno is making a lot of noise about obtaining "labor's support" for the farm strike. Instead of going directly to rank and file workers for support on picket lines and other solidarity actions, he proceeds to Chicago to confer with A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Whitney no more speaks for the workers in his union than Reno speaks for farmers. Whitney has been partner to the agreement between the Railroad magnates and the railroad brotherhood officials which gave three wage cuts to railroad workers in the last year and a half.

Wants Support of "All Society"

Again, failing to make any real effort to enlist the active aid of the farmers most dependable allies, the city workers, Reno calls for moral support from "all groups of society." Do you expect the banker group of society, and the speculator group, and the insurance companies to support this strike of impoverished farmers, which, if properly conducted would decrease the swollen profits of these groups?

Governors Schmedeman of Wisconsin, Bryan of Nebraska, Olson of Minnesota, and Langer of North Dakota have come out in support of the strike. They know

that with Reno at the head, such a strike will never touch so much as a penny of the banks' and the trusts' profits. Even Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier and the real power in the Roosevelt government, is in "complete sympathy" with the strike.

Farmers Militant Actions Force Reno's Hand

It is clear that Reno has called this strike only in order to head off the militant mass actions that small and middle farmers are everywhere resorting to and which threaten to overthrow the capitalist system of robbery and exploitation. For, says Reno, "The life of the republic is, at this time, hanging in the balance."

So alarming are these militant mass actions becoming to the ruling class, that two leading Nebraska democrats came out last week in strong opposition to the policies of the Roosevelt government.

Governor Bryan of Nebraska described the temper of farmers as "seething unrest." "The unrest in the nation is increasing," he declared. "The price of farmers' products are decreasing so his throat is being cut from both ears at once."

A former governor, Keith Neville, announced his resignation as Nebraska state chairman of the NRA, because of lack of sympathy with its program in agricultural states. Neville said that the NRA had increased everything the farmers bought, although the "price of agricultural products, including livestock in Nebraska, today is less than was the case when the program went into effect."

Reno is also evidently attempting to turn the minds of impoverished farmers away from the Farmers Second National Conference which will be held in Chicago next month. The present strike, he declared, "is the last hope of the American farmers for independence."

A survey of 21 states by Associated Press on Sunday night, Oct. 22, found no strike action going on anywhere, except in the case at James, Iowa, mentioned above. This failure to act, is a result of the confusing tactics followed by Reno, and the sabotaging activities carried the "leaders" of his own strike.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 PER YEAR

Cancellation Is Made a Reality by Farmers' Own Militant Mass Actions

Farmers Return Livestock
and Implements to Owner
Without Any Sale

REAL UNITED FRONT

Renter Elected Delegate to
Farmers Second Nat'l
Conference

By Reino Taattila

MOOSE LAKE, Minn., Oct. 17.—One hundred and fifty farmers from Kettle River, Lawler, Finlason and Moose Lake take over 10 cows, three calves, a horse, a mule, a hay rake and a logging sleigh and returned them to the original owner, Mr. Schnoor, a poor renter farmer of Kettle River, when the deputy sheriff failed to go through with a sale that was scheduled for 10 a. m., although the farmers insisted it be held.

This stock and farm equipment were previously taken away from Mr. Schnoor by a stock dealer, a Mr. Dugan from Iowa, to satisfy a mortgage note of \$700 and taken to another farm about 12 miles away.

The fight against this scheduled sheriff sale was led by the United Farmers League and was well planned. A farmers committee was elected to be in charge of the bidding and another committee to handle anyone that interfered with the bidding. Although a very short notice of the sale was posted, the mobilization was fairly good. This was possible by sending out a call through the telephone lines of Kettle River and Moose Lake, calling upon the farmers to be present at the sale.

The deputy sheriff showed up a few minutes before 10 with Mr. Dugan, the mortgage holder. The state organizer of the United Farmers League, Reino Taattila, who was speaking just then, called upon the deputy to go through with the sale. However, the answer was that the sale was called off for a few days. The farmers demanded that the sale be held today as advertised and if he won't go through then to go and get the sheriff.

He left with Mr. Dugan but failed to return with the sheriff. The farmers elected a committee to go after them and demand that Mr. Dugan come and settle this matter. Mr. Dugan was found in town but said it is up to the sheriff to settle with the farmers. The farmers' committee returned and reported their findings to the mass of farmers.

Seeing that the sheriff had got cold feet because of the size of the crowd, the farmers unanimously decided to take the cattle and farm equipment and drive them home. A committee of 15 farmers was elected to drive the stock home. The cows were let out of the barn and the three calves were put in a car and they were on their way home to the original owner.

Mr. Schnoor was elected unanimously by the farmers to represent them at the Farmers Second

National Conference which takes place in Chicago Nov. 15 to 18. This action of the farmers was a real United Front. There were farmers there who were following the leadership of the Central Wholesale, an organization under the control of renegades from the Communist movement; some religious farmers, members of the Communist Party, Finnish Workers Federation and representative of the United Farmers League. In this action the farmers realized and found out the necessity of united mass action in the struggle against capitalism for their every day needs.

Enthusiasm amongst the farmers was very high as they smilingly left for home, each to report to his or her locality the victory gained in the first fight against a sheriff sale in Carlton county. This has given them encouragement to stop any sheriff sale that should take place in the future in their county.

WHAT TO
READ
NEXT

BANANAS, by Luis Montes.
Illustrated by William Siegel.
International Pamphlets,
Five Cents.

With the Cuban revolution riveting attention upon the Caribbean Sea, the new International Pamphlet, "Bananas," written by Luis Montes and illustrated by William Siegel, exposing the fruit empire of Wall Street, is now very timely. The people of the United States consume bananas, joke about them and sing songs about them. But few realize what a monstrous system of economic exploitation and political domination has been built upon the production of this fruit. The humble banana has, indeed, entered the arena of international politics as a factor of great importance.

Illustrated throughout by the excellent drawings from the pen of William Siegel, this pamphlet brings home to the American workers the exploitation raging in this vast colonial area, and the struggles of the Latin American peoples against Wall Street domination.

DANGEROUS JOBS.

By Grace Burnham.
International Pamphlets,
Five Cents.

"Industry, under capitalism, is a battlefield," writes Grace Burnham in "Dangerous Jobs." Millions of fresh workers' bodies are needlessly maimed and diseased, tortured and destroyed each year in the United States.

This pamphlet portrays the staggering increase in construction accidents, describes the accident hazards in the iron and steel industry and death and disaster in the coal mines. Occupational diseases in the various trades, as in house painting, felt hat shops, etc. are shown to be on the increase. An important section of the pamphlet deals with existing workmen's compensation laws. The author points out that just as the fight against starvation wages and unemployment is the fight of every worker, so the fight for safe jobs must be the fight of every worker and suggests that in each industry the workers themselves draw up and administer a safety code.

These pamphlets may be had from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

I find when cooking squash, by putting about 1/4 cup of brown sugar in it the flavor improves, and it becomes more appetizing to those who are not so fond of it.

Try putting a teaspoon of common baking soda in your dish water for glassware and see how they sparkle.

Add a pinch of soda to home canned corn while its at the boiling point and note the "canned" taste disappear.

These household hints and recipes are contributed by Mrs. Larsen, who is one of our readers in Sheridan county, Montana, where the Producers News is printed.

We want contributions from all our women readers. We want recipes, household aids, sewing hints, and news of the part women are playing in militant farm struggles.

Write to the Women's Editor, Producers News, Plentywood, Mont.

Women Delegates to the
Chicago Conference

We have received news this week of the following farm women who have been elected delegates to the Farmers Second National Conference in Chicago next month:

Mrs. McDonald, Spanaway, Wash.; Mrs. Vera Swirbul, Gleason, Wisc.; Mrs. Anna E. Lutnes, McElroy, Mont.; Mrs. Grace E. M. Hardersen, Archer, Mont.; Mrs. Grace McGowan, Raymond, Mont.

Insurance Co. Tries to Evict
Farmer Who Lived on
Farm Two Decades

FORECLOSED IN 1932

U. F. L. Organized for the
Purpose of Halting
This Eviction

By Edwin Pluttenreuter

LEOLA, S. D., Oct. 9.—Aroused by the threatened eviction of E. L. Pade, a farmer living about five miles southeast of this county seat town, farmers from all parts of McPherson county and northeastern Brown county poured in here today, determined to prevent this farmer from being driven from his home.

The Old Line Insurance company, represented by a Mr. Rhodes its agent, and Hugh Agor, an Aberdeen lawyer, had brought eviction proceedings against him in justice court. The hearing was set for today.

Improvements Made

In 1909 Mr. Pade put up a good set of buildings where he is now living after acquiring the land from his father. With the cards stacked against him, like all other workers under the present system, he has been struggling to make a decent home for his family of six children. In August 1932, a mortgage on the land held by the Old Line Life Insurance company was foreclosed, and a delinquency judgment for \$1,331.09 taken. The agent, Rhodes, gave Mr. and Mrs. Pade to understand that after the period for redemption expired on August 1933, they could rent the farm as long as they wanted to do so. On the strength of this promise, Mr. Pade filled his barn with hay this last summer and made other preparation for winter.

When the time for redemption approached Mr. Pade was surprised to receive notice that he must vacate. Finally the agent offered to rent for cash but demanded a mortgage on Mr. Pade's feed and other grain. This would, of course leave him without the means of carrying on his farming operations.

Organize U. F. L.

Leola farmers had heard of the fine work of the United Farmers League in Brown county. They invited some members over to the Washington township where Mr. Pade lives, and a UFL local of 10 members was organized. James Perkins was elected secretary. A committee of action was also elected which undertook to mobilize the farmers for today's eviction proceedings.

With the court house jammed with farmers a long session was held in the sheriff's office with a view of settling the matter out of court. Justice of the Peace E. H. Yost, described by a local farmer as a "damned old pettifogger," before whom the case was to be heard, was plainly "shaky" at the presence of the crowd of farmers and proposed that the case be postponed. The farmers, however, demanded that it be held that day.

Yost then wanted to hold it in a little room, but finally yielded to the demands of the farmers that it be held in the large court room where the mass of farmers would have a chance to hear it. This room was filled to overflowing with quiet but grim farmers.

Mrs. Pade on Stand

The case was started with plenty of legal flourishes to try to impress the farmers. Altho Agent Rhodes had denied that he had promised Mr. Pade a lease yet when he was placed under oath he would neither deny nor affirm it. He chewed more and more nervously on his unit cigar as the case continued, especially when Mrs. Pade came to the witness stand and began to tell her story. Simply but dramatically she described the family's struggle to save their home and the blood-sucking policy of the insurance company and Agent Rhodes. It was plain that both he and his lawyer were getting alarmed and it took them no time at all to decide that they did not want to cross examine her—she had shown Rhodes up plenty as it was.

Justice Yost evidently did not relish making his decision in the face of that group of husky farmers and ponderously announced that on account of some obscure points of law he would have to look up he would reserve his decision a few days.

Just before leaving a member of the group of farmers from Brown county spoke briefly from the court house steps. He told them the mortgage holders were making this a test case in McPherson county and that it was up to the farmers to stick together and keep Mr. Pade on his place or the same fate would be facing most of them soon. The applause he received showed they were with him.

In the Farm Home

The Disease Called Trichinosis

By Dr. C.

TRICHINOSIS IS (TRICK-I-NO-SIS) is a disease which is carried by pigs to human beings. Most people probably haven't heard of it as it is used to be considered very rare in this country. Some recent studies show that this disease has always been more common than was thought. Many cases that were puzzling were really cases of trichinosis. What is most important is that this sickness seems to be getting more and more prevalent. Since it can be serious and sometimes even fatal, a word of warning to help in heading off this disease seems very important.

How It Is Contracted

The disease is caused by a small worm about the size of a pin head, seen best through a microscope. The scientific name for this worm is trichinella spiralis. This worm makes its home chiefly in three animals—rats, pigs and human-beings. The plot is as follows:

The hogs get the worms inside them by eating rats, and human beings get the worms by eating the infected hogs, or pork. Then other rats eat some hog meat or human refuse infected with these worms, and so the chain starts all over again. When the human-beings eat the infected hog meat he eats the adult worms; these lodge in his intestine. Young worms (larvae) are formed, and these move out to the muscles.

Symptoms

The symptoms of the disease in human beings are: nausea (feeling sick-to the stomach), vomiting, cramps in the abdomen, and diarrhea (loose bowels). This comes

on about a week after the pork is eaten. This lasts for a few days and during that time the worms are busy in the intestines hatching larvae that will cause more trouble. These young ones then leave the intestines and travel out to the muscles of the body where they dig in, and cause great pains in the arms and legs, swelling of the face and eyes, and fever. Very severe. Usually the disease lasts from 2 to 6 weeks and then the patient recovers completely. Sometimes, however, the disease may be fatal.

The unfortunate part about this disease is that to date there is no real good treatment for it. Since this is the case, the thing to do is to try and prevent it.

Preventative Action

There are two ways of preventing or fighting this disease. The first way, since rats carry the worms, is to war on rats. The second, since only the live worms carry the disease, is to kill the worms in the pork. How are these two preventative actions carried out?

If rats can be eliminated, naturally the hogs will not be able to get infected by them. The usual methods of warring on rats are: rat-proofing of buildings, larders and feedbins, use of trapping, poisons, or cats and dogs in places where hogs are kept, also in butcher-shops, markets and slaughter houses where rats may get in and infect the pork. Hogs also may become infected from eating scraps of hog-meat infected with the worms, or by eating feces or offal (human refuse), so this source should be watched

Such measures mainly keep the disease from being spread.

Boil Pork Well

The housewife may help wipe out and prevent this disease by killing the worms and the way she does this is by cooking pork sufficiently well. Since the worms are too small, usually to be seen, she can never be sure which pork is infected and which is not so she should cook well ALL pork.

Raw pork sausage, smoked pork sausage, raw ham or any pork not well cooked is dangerous. Cooking the pork to 160 degrees Fahrenheit is well cooked, kills the trichinella spiralis worms safely and prevents the disease. So by observing the one simple rule of cooking all pork well the housewife may avoid sickness and even death, in her family, and help stamp out this disease.

Hints to the Housewife

By ANNA LARSON
Dagmar, Mont.

VEGETABLE PUDDING

1 cup sugar
1/2 cup ground carrots
1/2 cup chopped raisins
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cups of flour
1 egg, if wanted
1/2 cup ground raw potatoes
1/2 cup of fat (butter or suet)
One-third cup of milk or water
1/2 teaspoon each—baking powder, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and salt.

Steam for about two and one-half hours. Serve with whipped cream or nutmeg sauce made by adding one-third cup butter, three-fourths cup sugar and cream to

gether, then add one-third cup of milk and flavor with nutmeg.

On top of nutmegs greatly improves this pudding.

I find when cooking squash, by putting



4,000 Southern Textile Workers Strike

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Introduction of the stretch-out, which resulted in laying off a whole shift of workers, caused a strike of 4,000 cotton textile workers here. The Sibley and Enterprise mills here and the Loring, Bath and several other mills in the vicinity of Aiken, South Carolina are involved.

Killed on New Found Job

MISSOULA, Mont.—Charles Johnson, 59, a former Butte miner had at last found a job at the White Cloud gold mines, after hunting for a job for many months. The second day on the job, Johnson was crushed to death under tons of rock when the roof of a tunnel fell.

Another Organization to Combat Labor Unions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not satisfied enough with the way the NRA is trying to crush the laboring masses, the big industrialists and manufacturers are planning to build a more powerful organization to combat the power of organized labor. The organization will be built under leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers.

I. L. D. Forces Release of Striker

EL PASO, Texas.—Jacinto Saeny, a striking cotton picker, has been released from jail through the habeas corpus proceedings undertaken by the International Labor Defense. Saeny has been in jail for months, the state having postponed his case four times because of lack of evidence against him.

Negligence of Mine Company Causes Three Deaths

McKEESPORT, Pa.—Three men were killed and nine injured today in a slate fall at the Hubbard mine of the McKeesport Coal and Coke Company. Such accidents happen very often in coal mines because the companies do not furnish enough timber and other protective devices for the miners. Plenty of other men available, so why spend money protecting those who are at work.

Norris Fears Farm Revolt

McCOOK, Nebr.—Sen. George Norris, progressive republican, who left his party to support Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last election, said in a telegram to the president a few days ago that "the farmer is rapidly losing confidence" in relief attempts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Senator Norris is advocating currency inflation.

Detroit Workers Pledge Fight Against War

DETROIT, Mich.—Seven thousand workers and other opponents of war and Fascism packed Arena Gardens on Oct. 19, and gave a tremendous ovation to Henri Barbusse. They pledged a relentless fight against war and Fascism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Nearly \$300 was contributed to forward the work of the newly-formed American League Against War and Fascism.

Cops Arrest Wounded, Dying Workers

PATERSON, N. J.—Three striking silk workers are dying in the General Hospital here and at least 10 others are seriously wounded, following an unprovoked and bloody attack by the police on a picket line of strikers before the National Silk Dye Mills at East Patterson. The picket line included both members of the National Textile Workers Union and members of the A. F. of L. Dyers Local of the United Textile Workers.

Capitalist Justice in a Socialist Town

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mrs. Edith Welch, 45, who was supporting her three children, a jobless son-in-law and his wife, by scrubbing in the county building, lost her \$85 a month job Monday when the county civil service commission learned that she was recently convicted for stealing 75 cents worth of bread from a bakery. This is justice in the Socialist city of Milwaukee where Mayor Hoan gives flowery speeches on "brotherhood and fairness of Socialists."

100,000 Wounded Vets Cut off Disability List

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of Roosevelt's reductions in disability allowances to wounded war veterans, more than 60 percent of them will be taken off the list, it was announced recently. This means that about 100,000 wounded war veterans will be deprived of their major means of support.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, a militant veterans organization is fighting for the repeal of Roosevelt's "economy measure, and for the restoration of full benefit to wounded veterans.

Letters from the Farm

MANY OF US WILL SUFFER AND LAY DOWN OUR LIVES

Dear Editor:

Last night one of our unemployed here in town needed a doctor for his wife who was getting a baby. None of the doctors would go because he had no cash.

One of his neighbors drove around half the night running down our county commissioners, and he broke his car. Then one of the county commissioners went to the doctor and promised to hold back for him half of the \$2.00 that the unemployed gets for his road work to pay off the doctor bill.

Could a serf be worse off? It's sure as hell time to bump off this damnable obsolete system of ours. It needs a real once over, and I know that during that time many of us will suffer and plenty of us will lay down our lives before it's all over.

—Jonathan Hoff.

"IT MAKES ONE WANT TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE"

Dear Editor:

This week I will write about what is raised and what goes to waste here, not because these folks won't sell, or because they hold out for a big price, but because we have this system where there must be a big profit for those that move and handle our produce. If not, then the people living where this fruit and vegetables can't be raised, must starve for the want of it while here it falls and rots on the ground.

It makes one that knows and sees it, grieve and want to do something to help bring about a change. Now for instance, I can go out here and pick the grapes, nice big Concordes and get them for 20 cents a bushel, green wrap tomatoes 1 1/2 cents per pound. They are hauling green wraps and pink tomatoes into town for \$1 to \$1.50 per hundredweight. Green beans and real nice ones two cents per pound.

They are peddling nice big water melons for from 10 to 25 cents each on the curb, and they sell in the stores here for one cent a pound. Ice cold melons, cantaloupes sell in the stores for 4 for 10 cents, the farmer gets about 40 cents per hundredweight. Apples are selling at road side stands 25 cents per bushel. Apple cider 35 cents and grape juice 50 cents per gallon.

—L. R.

MANY OF THEM TAKE THE PAPER; PROMISE TO PAY NEXT TIME

Edgewater, Colo.

Cash relief has been cut off here and no one has any money for even the bare necessities of life. But they want the Producers News and many of them take the paper with the promise to pay next time. It takes quite a while to save up the five cents.

—W. C. B.

SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISM HELP PRODUCERS NEWS

Dear Editor:

Many farmers have their nose to the grindstone 12 to 16 hours a day in the attempt to hold on to their farms and homes and raise and feed their children properly. As a consequence, most farmers have never studied or even thought of social economics.

The Producers News is a fine paper perhaps it is alright in every way for the person who has studied, but to the person who has absolutely no knowledge of the class struggle as such, it is necessary to have an educational column. The present methods of child education, through compulsion, only on lines laid down by the capitalist class, for the purpose of keeping up the present system, should be exposed at once.

I believe that farmers who are already members of the United Farmers League or other worker organizations, should try to interpenetrate their own families in correspondence. How would it be, if some prize were offered to young workers, for the greatest number of subs gotten in a period of 60 or 90 days.

Another thing, why not try to send a bundle of papers to different Granges. This would have to be paid for by units of farmers in the locality of the Grange.

I certainly would like to see some suggestions by other farmers, perhaps we could start a little competition along some special line. Anyway we sure have to hustle and do something. We have got to get busy and find a way to educate the farmers to the class struggle, or Roosevelt and his Wall Street pals will have a war all hatched up and all over us before we are ready to combat it.

—W. F.

Editor's Note: This criticism of the Producers News and suggestions for improvements are just what we want to get. The trouble is that too few farmers send us any suggestions. Now let us have some response to W. F. when he says "I certainly would like to see some suggestions by other farmers."

WE'LL DO OUR PART

BY J. C. H.

The N. R. A. is just a joke,
A "New Deal" way to put the yoke
The better on the workingman
And toiling farmer of the land.

On bills, in stores, in every mart
We see the sign: "We do our part."
Both big and little biz display
The vulture sign so blue and gay.

What does it mean, if it means not
Another weird exploiting plot?
Yes, they will do their part all right
In robbing us with main and might.

The profiteers, just bet your socks,
Will put us still more on the rocks;
They're still right at the same old stand
In every hamlet in the land.

So everywhere we hear the cry
And see the sign where we go by:
"We do our part." — "We do our part."
Oh pious head with pirate heart.

But some of us have waxen wise
And know they play with loaded dice;
A New Deal from the same old cards
Can put no hope into our hearts.

So we have just made up our mind
To struggle on until we find
In toilers enough class consciousness
To understand—and so from thence:

We'll grab the vulture round the neck
And every profiteer, by heck,
And pierce his dirty, rotten heart
And show the world: "We do our part."

Nebraska Farmers Go to Anti-war Congress

By Carl Kron

RAVENNA, Nebr.—I was one of the delegates from Nebraska to the United States Congress Against War.

I will write and let you know of some of the things that took place on our trip to New York City.

The truck left Lincoln, Nebraska, about three o'clock, September 23, and arrived in New York City about three o'clock the following Thursday.

Enroute we saw many things which surprised me very much. We saw some places where almost all the factories and coal mines were closed. We saw strikers out picketing factories. We saw men and women hitch-hiking around to beg a living. In Pennsylvania we saw a man and woman with three children, the youngest was about two years old, hitch-hiking across the country. In Holidayburg, we saw about ten thousand empty freight and coal cars, and about two hundred locomotives.

In New York City we saw chil-

dren, on the way to school, stop and pull the lid off of a garbage can and eat the contents on the road to school. There are many children in New York who cannot go to school because they do not have shoes nor clothing to wear. This is not only in New York but in all the large cities in the country.

People build huts out of paste board and tin or anything they can find and live in the garbage dumps in all the large cities and eat the garbage they can pick up. In New York we saw two families thrown out on the street and one of the families had eleven children. They were thrown out because they were two months behind in their rent. We saw about five hundred people sleeping on the sidewalks along the water front with only a newspaper to use as a mattress, and no cover over them at all.

One thing to show that the big newspapers are not with us is that both in Lincoln and Omaha our Captain called on all the big

newspapers to take our pictures and give us a write up in their paper on the front page. They said alright but they never took our pictures and I suppose they tore up their note books for we didn't see anything in the papers.

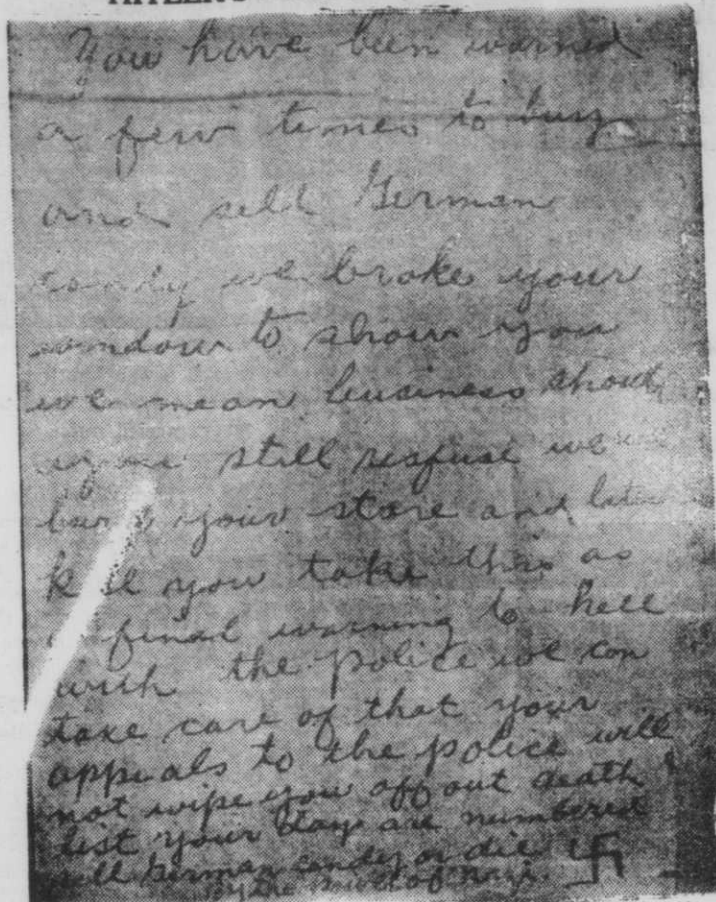
When we got to Rochester, New York, on our way back there were two State men there waiting for us as someone had phoned ahead that there was a suspicious looking truck coming thru and they were told to investigate. But when they found out who we were and where we had been they said, "good luck to you boys."

There were ten in our truck from Nebraska, one from Wyoming, and one from Iowa. Several of them were young farmers and workers. Our time was well spent in the Anti-War Congress was a big success. The night we arrived our truck, which carried some very good signs, joined in a torch light parade which lasted about three hours.

Friday, the day the Anti-War Congress opened, a large crowd

FOOD TO WASTE; FATE OF WAR VETERANS; CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS; NO HUNTING

HITLER'S ARM IN THE U. S. A.



Fascist Hitler's agents are active in this country. They sent this death threat to a Jewish confectioner in New York for carrying on a boycott of German candies. The window of his store was broken by a brick before he received the death threat.

Continued exposures by the Daily Worker of Nazi activities here have forced proposals of a Congressional investigation. However, it was admitted to a Daily Worker reporter by Congressman Dickstein that no real investigation would be undertaken.

"He Came Home From the War Afflicted With a Bone Disease In His Legs"

Bristol, S. Dak.

What the next war which the big capitalists are now planning, will bring the workers and farmers is well illustrated by the treatment being handed to one of the "overseas" veterans here in Bristol.

In the summer of 1917 Maynard Sharp left his home county, with a large contingent of farm boys bound for France. They had just been given a big farewell celebration where the orators lauded the boys for their patriotism and told them how nothing would be too good for the heroes who were going to make the world safe for democracy.

He came home from the war, afflicted with a bone disease in his legs, caused, according to the doctors diagnosis, by carrying heavy packs.

While the war profiteers were piling up their millions, he was being paid \$30 per month. So when he came home he was forced to again resume farming operations without any millions, but practically flat.

Farming under Harding's "Back to Normalcy" administration, later under Coolidge's program of "Re-

lief for the Farmer Through Cooperation," and then under Hoover's Federal Farm Board program soon pushed him down the same route that millions of farmers have trod; to bankruptcy.

He moved into the little country town, near which he was born and raised and after much battling succeeded in getting a small allowance from the government, which enabled him to live up to the coming of the New Deal "Blue Buzard" which took his allowance away together with his wife's job.

Now he is penniless and crippled and today the landlord served notice on him to get out of the little house which he has been living in and live in the street or build himself a hut out of tin cans and sign boards in Rooseveltburg.

A desperate situation, a hopeless situation, only for one fact. The workers and farmers around Bristol are beginning to realize that nothing will save them from such treatment but the power of their own organized might, and through the surrounding country they are circulating the word: "We must not let them evict Ted Sharp or the same fate will be awaiting us. No more faith in foul smelling "Blue Buzard" hatched in the hell holes of Wall Street. We have got to fight our own war makers for the right to live."

—A Farmer.

PROCESSING TAX TO BE APPLIED TO MILK & DAIRY PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is conducting hearings relative to the proposed processing tax on milk and its products, as well as on oleomargarine.

The fact that a processing tax will increase the price of milk, already sky high, and thereby decrease the dairy farmers' market, will probably have no weight in the hearings. The milk trust approves the processing tax because it will thereby have a chance to do some profiteering and blame it on the tax.

The profiteering in bread prices is clear proof of this.

ZONING RESTRICTS FARMERS RIGHT TO HUNT AND TO FISH

Dear Editor:

A good number of farmers gathered at a meeting called by United Front Committee of Action at the Oma Town Hall, Erik Bert, former editor of the Producers News, and Alfred Tiala, National Secretary of the United Farmers League, addressed the farmers on the situation of the small dairy farmers, and also on what the NRA means to the farmers and what we have to do to save our homes.

The farmers were very interested and later the floor was opened for discussion.

An important issue for discussion was the zoning of the town of Oma. The idea of zoning the township would mean that where the border line in zoning could be situated those areas beyond it would be under restriction, and the farmers must keep off. This would mean that the farmers and workers could not hunt, fish, or secure fire wood for themselves as they have been doing all along. Anyone venturing into those beautiful lake frontage areas would be arrested.

The document also reads that the large mining companies have the first right to mine in those grounds if there is a vein of ore or coal found, and the power plants have a right to build dams. It is also permissible to erect golf courses, which of course the poor farmers and workers never can use. This is all due to the fact that the farmers and workers are all skinned to the hide.

The farmers unanimously decided that the town board call a zoning meeting on Oct. 26 to take this matter up, and notices be posted to advertise it.

—S. M.

UNEMPLOYED ARE BROWBEATEN AND ALSO INSULTED

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

About 3 weeks ago, a worker who was making wood on a county wood job, had the misfortune to cut his foot with an axe.

He went to the county doctor, who by the way is also president of the Chamber of Commerce and is getting a salary as health officer amounting to about \$400. per month. One stitch was taken and the wound dressed. When several days had passed, and the wound was sufficiently healed, he returned to the doctor's office and asked to have the threads removed.

This worker is a member of the Unemployed Council. He has fought consistently for better conditions for his class while at the same time, he and his family have been reduced to a miserable standard, having no job and depending solely on relief for an existence.

Knowing this worker's militancy, the doctor started his usual line of browbeating by asking when the bill would be paid, informing this comrade that he was not an indigent, but an able-bodied man, and therefore, could not be taken care of as a county charge.

As to the class question, this doctor is definitely on the "other side of the fence" and his opinion is very biased, particularly against workers who join the Unemployed Council and fight for their rights.

So the comrade was forced to go to another doctor to have the job finished which he would not finish without first being guaranteed his pay.

—Bill Parker.



Two to One That War Will Come Soon

LONDON, England.—Lloyd's famous British insurance firm, is offering odds of two to one to any bettor that war will break out in the next eighteen months.

A Rain of Beetles

ROCK CREEK, B. C.—In an astounding natural phenomenon, beetles fell during a three-hour downpour here. The tiny brown insects had wings but did not seem to know how to use them.

Soviet Union Gives Turkey Anniversary Gift

ISTANBUL, Turkey.—Soviet Russia has sent five airplanes as a gift to Turkey on the occasion of this republic's tenth anniversary.

Belgium Bars Uniforms

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The Belgian government intends to forbid the wearing of unauthorized uniforms. The ban will fall on the Red Guard, the National Union, and on the Dinassos.

Nazi Revolt Called in Austria

VIENNA, Austria.—Nazi literature, being distributed throughout Austria illegally, instructs all Hitler's followers in this country to be ready for a Nazi revolt before the end of next month.

Sexton Fills His Own Grave

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—Because the girls of Gross-Becskerek did not favor a grave digger for a husband, Stephan Simon, the local sexton dug one last grave and committed suicide in it.

Man Passes for Woman for 30 Years

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—After thirty years at a leading position in a big factory in Neu-Pest, Mary Toth died suddenly. The autopsy disclosed that the supposed woman was really a man.

France Still Feels Effects of World War

PARIS, France.—The affects of the last World War are still felt in France, for the recent census of Paris and its suburbs showed that women still outnumber men by 20 percent. More than 30,000 persons of the 5,000,000 population in the Seine department are over 80 years of age.

Soviet-French Trade Pact Near

PARIS, France.—The Soviet-French trade pact will be completed soon it was reported here recently. The visit of Air Minister Pierre Cot to Moscow, with several French planes, created a good impression on both sides it was said, and the treaty is expected to be inaugurated by Soviet orders for French airplanes.

Too Many Dead Newspaper Men

SHANGHAI, China.—Because of the floods of complaints from newspapers and men "high in power," the Nanking government has issued a mandate forbidding provincial and other authorities from arresting and executing newspaper men. Many editors and newspaper men have been executed in China because some petty official was offended by his writing. Only news that pleases the officials can be printed in the Chinese newspapers.

High Living Costs Cause Birth Rate to Decline

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Since the passing of pioneer days, New Zealand's birth rate has declined by more than half. In 1883 there were 53,000 children born and in 1932 only 24,000.

The rate of birth, now 17 for 1,000, has shown a continuous decline in the last 13 years. The decline is due to the high cost of living and the decreasing income of the natives.

Spanish Peasants Act Against Landowners

BARCELONA, Spain.—Numerous revolutionary acts of Spanish peasants have been reported recently. Most of the peasants of Spain are tenants or just serfs of one kind or another.

They are resorting to seizure of crops which they are usually robbed of by the big landowners. In a number of cases, landlords opposing this seizure have been roughly handled.

The Cat's Out of the Bag at Last

PARIS, France.—An announcement was made today that the Franco-Asiatic bank is joining with Japanese interests in the formation of a 1,200,000 yen company to exploit the gold deposits of Manchukuo.

The Franco-Asiatic bank has been trying to get an interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, in north Manchuria since the establishment of the state of Manchukuo there, it was revealed. The railway is jointly owned by Manchukuo and Soviet Russia.

WORKERS AND FARMERS! ORGANIZE AND STOP AN IMPERIALIST WAR!