

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

County Edition

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

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Farm Women
Greet New
Farm Weekly

By L. M. Lerner

The response of farm women to the newly amalgamated Farmers Weekly is a gratifying sign of women's increasing participation in the impoverished farmers' fight to stay on the farm and win better conditions. Every day brings more letters from farm women into the office of the new Farmers Weekly in Chicago. The letters come from such widely divergent states as Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Michigan and South Dakota.

From Van Buskirk, Wisconsin, Sophia Mutanen of the United Farmers League writes:

"Dear Sisters: The Women's Page in our new consolidated farm paper is going to mean a great deal for us farm women. Although we read and are interested in the news in the entire paper, don't you think that seeing and hearing what our sisters are struggling for in their farm communities is going to impress upon us greatly the extreme necessity of going forth to do agricultural work amongst the women and bring forth to them our paper, the Farmers Weekly? This will help us point out to them why they should begin to struggle alongside of the men. We must get out to struggle and fight to keep our homes that our grandmothers and great-aunts have fought so hard to build.

Wants Answers on Health

"Doctor's advice is very essential to many of us farm women. I think this column should contain questions and answers on medical matters. Then household hints and recipes could be included also.

"Sisters, let us go forth to make our new paper, the FARMERS WEEKLY, a success by going out to get subscriptions for it. Let us get contributions of news, etc., and from time to time send in articles ourselves. Let us show that we are along in a world-wide struggle for a new and better world."

From Nebraska, Mrs. C. I. Hallgren, a member of the State Executive Board of the Holiday Association of Nebraska (Madison County Plan) writes as follows:

"Just a few words about what I think the women's page in the new FARMERS WEEKLY should contain.

"Most women have more favorite recipes than they have ingredients for, so I believe they would sooner have the page devoted to other problems as child training, education, economic problems, etc. I would like to read letters from our girls about their own problems. The 'Doctor's Advice' is always of interest to women, especially so now since we have no money to pay doctor's bills.

"We are all boosting for the new FARMERS WEEKLY."

Fed Up on Recipes

From Britton, S. Dak., Emma Gronseth sends some suggestions. "Personally I am pretty much fed up on recipes and that kind of thing," writes Mrs. Gronseth. "But I really believe they are a necessity. Our farm women are so used to seeing them in every paper and magazine that comes along that I believe they would feel lost and left out without them. And they like them, too.

"They, too, if these times stay, most farmers will not be able to keep more than one paper and the FARMERS WEEKLY paper will (Continued on last page)

BOSKALJON HAILS
COMBINED WEEKLY

Victim of Fascist Gang at
Yakima Calls for Continued Struggle

Casey Boskaljon, Washington State Organizer of the United Farmers League who was kidnapped by fascist vigilantes at Yakima last August for his militant activity in the fight against the capitalist exploiters of the farmers, greets the consolidation of the Producers News and the Farmers National Weekly. He writes:

"We welcome the consolidation of our two fighting papers. We must fight the bosses united; we succeed; we are gaining ground every day. We are the only ones that can win in the long run. We know we have to fight hard for it, but it is worth it. LONG LIVE THE CONSOLIDATED FARMER WEEKLY. LONG LIVE THE MOVEMENT OF THE MILITANT FARMERS. DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST ROBBERS!"

POORLY-CLAD VETERANS FACE COLD WINTER



With the temperature hovering around zero, these shivering veterans, living in shacks on New York's water front, gather a few sticks of wood for their fire. "Nothing will be too good for our boys," they told these fellows when they marched away in 1917—and NOTHING is exactly what they are getting. Three unemployed froze to death the other day in New York, the world's richest city, where 200,000 apartments are empty.—Federated Picture.

"New Deal" Asks
For More Billions

Eight Billions Appropriated by Congress for "Recovery" Program Mostly Spent for War Preparations, Relief to Banks

The Wall Street Journal, a sort of official organ of the big bankers, declares in its December 12 issue that the Roosevelt Administration is planning to ask congress for \$3,000,000,000 over and above the regular budget, as an additional emergency fund to carry on its "recovery" program.

"Despite the fact that approximately \$8,000,000,000 has been made available to the emergency agencies, including the RFC, most of these organizations are approaching the limit of their appropriations," says the Wall Street Journal.

The Public Works Administration received \$3,300,000,000, and has spent, or allocated, \$2,948,000,000, most of which has gone for war preparations. According to the Wall Street Journal, "more funds are urgently required."

DELAY TRIALS
IN SIOUX CITY

Workers Force Postponement of Criminal Syndicalist Cases

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—The attempt to railroad four workers to long jail terms on criminal syndicalism charges was checked here on December 5 when the court, forced by mass protest, decided to postpone the trial until the January Sessions. Bond for two workers, Robert Phillips and Norman Hazelrigg, was cut in half.

A mass fight against the Criminal Syndicalist laws has been started here since the arrest of 12 Communists during a police raid on a Communist meeting in early November, following a successful fight against relief cuts by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party.

The International Labor Defense which is leading the fight, has appealed for an intensified campaign and increased protests against the Criminal Syndicalist laws and for the freedom of the workers arrested under it. Protests should be sent to County Attorney Max Duckworth, Sioux City, Iowa.

NAZIS STERILIZE
400,000 GERMANS

Hitler Would Wipe Out Strain of Revolutionary Fighters

BERLIN.—Approximately 400,000 Germans will be sterilized during the next two years under the Nazi law on sterilization of "inferior" persons which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1934, according to official statements.

While it is announced that the first to be sterilized will be 100,000 epileptics now in Germany, the law will be used mainly against revolutionary fighters for freedom who according to the Nazis are all "inferior sub-normal human beings."

STRIKERS BATTLE
ARMED DEPUTIES

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Twenty strikers were injured during a struggle with scabs and armed deputies in front of the Hamlet Silk Mill last Monday. One police man, a state representative and a number of scabs were sent to the hospital. The car of a scab, who tried to run down a striker, was overturned by strikers and burned.

JURY LOCKED
IN TRIAL OF
PAT CHAMBERS

New Trial for Leader of Cotton Pickers' Strike in California

TULARE, Calif.—A deadlocked jury resulted here in the trial of Pat Chambers, cotton-strike leader, on charges of criminal syndicalism. A new trial for Chambers has been set for February 6. He is out on \$10,000 bail supplied through the International Labor Defense, which is conducting his defense.

His trial was marked by the militant attitude of four to five hundred workers who daily packed the courtroom.

The charges against Chambers under the criminal syndicalism law are more far-reaching than any ever attempted before in California. The state set out to prove that the cotton strikers sought a wage raise, to get their union recognized, and to obtain the right of collective bargaining. Pat Chambers is charged with criminal syndicalism for being the leader of a strike called on the basis of these demands. He is also charged with advocating violation of the law because he recommended resistance by strikers to illegal arrests.

The aim of the state is clearly to outlaw all strikes in California under the Criminal Syndicalism law. The I. L. D. throughout California is carrying on its mass campaign for repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, and has collected thousands of signatures to this demand.

Ten other workers are facing trial as a result of their activities in the cotton strike. They include Pedro Valdez, Francisco Silva, and Fred Ribera, held in Hanford county jail, who are charged with "incitement."

The I. L. D. has asked for protests against their imprisonment to be sent to District Attorney Wilson, Hanford, Calif., who has declared the cotton pickers union "illegal" and letters of solidarity to the prisoners in jail.

To Continue RFC
The Journal states that Roosevelt will ask that the RFC be continued with enlarged powers to issue bonds. The issuing of the bonds by RFC is, of course, one of the causes for the present inflation, with rising retail costs.

Farm Credit Administration was granted \$200,000,000 by Congress, which the Journal says has already been allocated, for expenditure. The Credit Administration still has the power to issue two billion dollars in bonds which is being held up, awaiting the signal of the big bankers for "full inflation." (See table at bottom of editorial column.)

Private Letter Assures Bankers that Gov't
Plans Liberal Relief Steps to Save Them

In the Kiplinger Washington Letter, confidential memorandum privately circulated among big business executives, the business men are promised the three following things:

1. A continuation of the Roosevelt inflationary policies.
2. Assurance the government will stop at nothing to keep up the price of government bonds held by the Wall Street coupon-clippers.
3. An even more liberal policy towards banks, including liberal loans from the RFC and a generous offer to closed banks to help them pay out.

The bureau which writes these confidential letters is supposed to be "in the know" at the capital. Obviously its service goes exclusively to big bankers and business men, and not to the general public. These men are told many "inside" matters which are not divulged to newspaper men writing for the public.

The Kiplinger Letter is designed to give business men the real inside facts about what goes on at Washington, in order that they may know how to take advantage of the opportunities for profit which the Washington government throws in their lap.

A copy of the latest "Kiplinger Letter" has fallen into the hands of the Producers News. Intended only for the eyes of the bankers and industrialists, it reveals much of the hidden plans of the Washington government for the exploitation of the farmers for the benefit of the banks.

Inflation Proceeds
The Kiplinger Letter confidently asserts that Roosevelt does not contemplate calling a halt to his gold-buying policies (which inflate currency by reducing the gold-value of the U. S. dollar) for some time.

"Is the dollar to be depreciated FURTHER in foreign exchange? (which is to say, will there be more of this inflation).

COST \$6,000.00

Salaried "Leaders" of Farm Bureau Federation Work With New Dealers

USE STEAMROLLER

Only 39 Delegates at A. F. B. F. Convention Allowed to Cast a Vote

BY ERIK BERT
(Editor of the newly amalgamated Farmers Weekly)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Fifteenth Annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau is over. For three days the national and state leaders of the Farm Bureau and the representatives of the Roosevelt administration, worked in happy union to maintain their grip over the thousands of farmers who are members of Farm Bureaus.

Six thousand dollars was voted for the meeting and it was probably all spent. The scene was the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman hotel, one of the most magnificent hotels in Chicago. Cut glass chandeliers, mirrored walls, and gilt ball room chairs—these are what the leaders of the Farm Bureau think are necessary to hold a convention.

Everything was well prepared. The Resolutions and Credentials Committees were picked by the Bureau leaders before the convention opened. The Bureau farmers had nothing to say about that. The Resolutions Committee was not only picked but it was hand-picked. Of the 12 members of the Resolutions Committee no fewer than EIGHT, a goodly majority, were members of the Board of Directors.

These are the kind of arrangements that O'Neal, the president, referred to in his speech when he said that the Farm Bureau "is thoroughly democratic, and yet organized to carry forward effectively a concerted and consistent national program." The farmers in other words, are neither consulted nor considered when leadership of the Farm Bureau meets.

The Federation claims membership in 36 states, according to the financial statement presented to the Annual Meeting, and in at least 30 states it appears to have a sizeable membership. Thousands of farmers are members of the Bureau but exactly THIRTY-NINE delegates had the right to vote at the convention. In order for farmers to be represented at the Annual Meeting the state organizations must have contributed at least \$250 to the national organization during the past year. (Continued on page 2)

Private Letter Assures Bankers that Gov't
Plans Liberal Relief Steps to Save Them

Generally and on long range the intention seems to do it. But there may be many halts and hitches in the process. THESE HALTS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AS TEMPORARY, AS BREATHING SPELLS."

In the December 1 issue of the Producers News, we printed a story from Washington which showed how the government averted a financial crisis by taking the funds from postal savings, farm credit funds, and deposit insurance funds, to bolster the government bond market which was falling rapidly. In doing this, the government was able to keep the price of government bonds up and save the Wall Street bankers who hold these bonds from suffering a severe financial loss.

Tells Rich Not to Worry

Bankers and wealthy investors who have invested in government bonds have been all a-tremble ever since. Their question is will the government bond market fall still

lower? The Kiplinger Letter reassures these timid folk, and tells them, in brief, that they need have no fears that the government will desert them in their hour of need.

39 Delegates to Farm Bureau
Aim to Mislead Farmers

Resolutions Passed by "Representatives of Million American Farmers" Endorse Inflation Quack Remedy

BY ERIK BERT
(Editor of the newly amalgamated Farmers Weekly)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The resolutions of the American Farm Bureau Federation, all passed unanimously by the THIRTY-NINE voting delegates out of some hundreds of farmers present, were without exception devoted to maintaining the illusions of the impoverished farmers in the Wall Street administration at Washington.

The very first resolution, "Agricultural Adjustment Act" boasts that "The American Farm Bureau Federation assumed leadership in drafting and securing the enactment by Congress of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." After relating the provisions of the Act this resolution urges that "any or every power in the Act be immediately invoked fully to . . . liberally assist DESERVING farmers to retain their property."

For "Deserving" Farmers
The deserving farmers will be in practice the RICH farmers because they can give adequate security for loans. This was stated quite positively by Wm. I. Meyers, Farm Credit governor in his speech to the convention which is reported elsewhere in this issue. It is these that the A. F. B. F.

leaders want to assist, not the impoverished farmers. Under "Monetary Matters" the meeting gave its full support to the inflation program by which the bankers are cutting the living standards of the working people. In order to fool the farmers "inflation" is called "reflation" in the best Rooseveltian style.

This resolution followed the lead of O'Neal, who declared in his speech that what we want is a "managed currency" and who tried to keep the real anti-working class character of inflation concealed by declaring that under a "managed currency . . . the dollar shall no longer be the master of our economic destinies, but shall be the servant of industry, trade and agriculture."

"We have witnessed another revolution . . . in our time," he declared in his inflation talk. "Again the people have thrown off the shackles of the money power and reestablished the control of the people over our money." Under the magic wand of this "charmer" as the some "Here" to Edward O'Neal calls him, the anti-working class inflation program of Wall Street becomes the program of the working people.

Add Delinquencies to Bill
Because of the rising struclures against evictions and foreclosures (Continued on page 3)

Torgler Faces Death In
Reichstag Fire Trials

Prosecutor Forced to Drop Charges Against Other Three Prisoners

AT THE GERMAN BORDER—(Via Zurich, Switzerland).—Death has been demanded for the German Communist leader, Ernst Torgler, head of the Communist fraction in the Reichstag, by the bloody Nazi framup court at Leipzig.

Torgler now stands in shadow of the fascist executioners' axe, with the only hope for saving his life left in the hands of the masses of all lands who must raise an international protest of unprecedented power, without a moment of delay.

At the same time acquittal was proposed for the three other Communist defendants, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff.

The acquittal proposals for the three Bulgarian Communists was tantamount to admission of the complete collapse of the prosecution's case. In speaking of them, the Nazi prosecutor said that there was "strong suspicion, but no definite proof of their complicity" in the Reichstag arson.

Marinus van der Lubbe, Nazi tool, who set fire to the Reichstag, was also proposed for the death penalty. In demanding the death sentence for Torgler, the Nazis presented as "evidence" the flimsy hypothesis that Van der Lubbe must have had an accomplice, especially one who had "easy access" to the building. Such a person, they asserted, was Torgler.

BIG GUNS SHOOT

Wallace, Peek, Myers and Wilson Spread New Deal Ballyhoo Thick as Jam

PEEK IS BRAZEN

Myers Claims Foreclosures "Practically Stopped" in Countryside

BY ERIK BERT
(Editor of the newly amalgamated Farmers Weekly)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Four leaders of the New Deal agricultural program Wallace, Peek, Myers and Wilson came from Washington on Dec. 12 to put the program before the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

George Peek, until recently Administrator of the A. A. A. and now in charge of pushing farm exports, came forth as the most brazen of the lot in describing the present situation. He admitted that "our present farm situation is still a long way from satisfactory" but tried to prove that compared with the situation a year ago, "it makes the spot where we are now seem almost comfortable."

The holding of the Farmers Second National Conference and the Call to Action issued by it a month before Peek spoke belies his statement one hundred per cent.

Fully as false was the statement of W. I. Meyers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. "I am glad to be able to say that farm foreclosures have practically been stopped in the United States" declared this New Dealer in commenting on the work of the Farm Credit Administration.

This sentence from Meyer's speech was not included in the copies handed out to the press. Meyer's wanted to convince the Farm Bureau audience that it was true but knew that if he put it in his written speech, it might be printed and would bring angry replies from the farmers showing that he is a liar.

Peek continued that "We have been putting money into overall pockets on the farm and in the factory. We already have evidence that where this is done, the money moves, restoring broken circuits of business everywhere. We are getting a thorough reorganization of both production and distribution. . . ."

Farmers See Lie

Even the Farm Bureau leaders could not put out such stuff because they realized that the farmers knew from their own bitter experience that it is not true.

One of the many claims to acclaim by the Farm Bureau leaders is that they helped formulate the corn-hog program. In the resolution on the "Agricultural Adjustment Act" they were forced to state, however, that "particularly in the field of perishable farm commodities are we being forced to witness the absorption by processors of the amount of processing taxes levied."

In other words, the \$350,000,000 in processing taxes which the farmers were supposed to get under the corn-hog program turns out to be a \$350,000,000 TAX ON THE FARMERS. Money is not going "into overall pockets on the farms" as Peek stated, but OUT OF FARMERS' POCKETS INTO THE POCKETS OF THE MEAT TRUST.

Myers went into great length to tell how many millions of dollars had been "used for refinancing, neglecting to add that if the present rate of refinancing is continued it will take only TEN YEARS OR MORE, to refinance the mortgage debts of the American farmers.

From Myers' entire speech it was hard to see whether it is the farmers that are supposed to be helped or the mortgage holders and investors.

"The Farm Credit Administration is not lending Government money," he declared. "The purpose of the Farm Credit Administration is to set up machinery that will make it possible for individual farmers to reach the investment market through organization, and to obtain needed funds needed for farm finance on a business basis." (Continued on Page Two)

The terror sentence is hoped by the Nazis to act as a deterrent against the increasing influence of the Communist Party of Germany.

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December 22, 1933

Have Farm Foreclosures Stopped?

I AM GLAD to be able to say that farm foreclosures have practically been stopped in the United States. Thus spoke Mr. William E. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration before the Farm Bureau convention.

These words were not included in the printed copies of Mr. Myers' speech which were sent out in advance. No doubt, Mr. Myers regarded the lie as too barefaced to put in writing. He is prepared, no doubt, to disclaim the statement if the farmers protest too much.

That this is a brazen falsehood, any farmer can testify. In the adjoining columns of this very issue of the Producers News, you may read of foreclosures stopped by this method.

Let us show Mr. Myers what is actually taking place. Send the news of foreclosure sales to the Producers News and we will send marked copies to Mr. Myers in Washington.

The Farm Bureau Wields the Whitewash Brush

THE CONVENTION of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago was not a convention—it was a conspiracy. The high-salaried officials of the Farm Bureau and the agricultural heads of the Roosevelt administration put their heads together and engineered the whole show for one definite purpose, to boost the "New Deal" among the American farmers.

This much is clear from even a hasty reading of Erik Bert's excellent reporting of the convention.

Every speech, whether delivered by one of the Farm Bureau misleaders or by one of the four agricultural czars of the New Deal—Wallace, Peek, Myers and Wilson—bears witness to this fact. Every resolution, every report, carried the tell-tale mark of this purpose.

The convention was actually a theatrical show in which the lines were carefully written and rehearsed. The performers consisted of exactly THIRTY-NINE voting delegates, the officials of the Farm Bureau, and the leading lights of the Roosevelt administration, and the newspaper reports. AND ESPECIALLY the newspaper reporters, we may say, because the ballyhoo of the convention was intended primarily for the millions of farmers throughout the country, not for the handful of farmers who attended the convention.

WE can imagine that something like the following occurred several weeks previous to the convention.

Mr. Wallace speaking to Mr. O'Neal: "The farmers are dissatisfied, and the unrest is spreading. The farm strike shows this. The Farmers 2nd Conference at Chicago showed this. The New Deal is practically discredited with the farmers. I am afraid that we shall see more struggles among them."

Mr. O'Neal, speaking to Mr. Wallace: "Permit me to help you, Mr. Wallace. My organization has been of inestimable service to the power trust, the cement trust, the copper trust, and to the banking class as a whole."

Mr. W. to Mr. O.: "That's the trouble, Ed. Your organization has showed its hand too clearly. Every farmer knows you took \$70,000 from those birds. You have ruined your possible usefulness to us."

Mr. O. to Mr. W.: "Not \$70,000, Mr. Secretary, exactly \$69,250, and no cents. And a few words from you, a sort of joke, you know, might clear that up. And think, a convention of our organization in the same city where these damned reds met—just think what that would mean!"

Mr. W.: "That's a fine idea, all right, if we could only put it over. But remember that if you get a bunch of farmers together, some of those sore heads will speak up and raise hell with our program."

Mr. O.: "Ah, Mr. Secretary, you are new in this game. I can fix it up, along 'really democratic lines,' so that there will not be a dissenting voice. I know my boys, you see, and we are careful to give neither voice nor vote to strangers."

Mr. W.: "Since you put it that way, maybe we could swing it. I'll get the president to send a message to the convention. But remember the main idea coming from the convention must be a whole-hearted, uncompromising endorsement of the Roosevelt program."

Mr. O.: "At your service, Mr. Secretary. ALWAYS at the service of you gentlemen."

Position of "New Deal" Agencies

The following table gives the cash position of the government agencies, all supported by the masses, either through bearing the burden of inflation or through the payment of taxes:

	Original	Spent or Appropriation	Allocated	Remainder
Public works adm.	\$3,300,000,000	\$2,948,358,359		\$351,641,641
Emergency relief	500,000,000	307,533,306		192,477,694
Farm credit adm.	200,000,000	200,000,000		
Home Loan Corp.	200,000,000			200,000,000
A. F. C.	475,000,000	4,075,000,000		500,000,000

Wallace, Peek and Myers Speak at Chicago Meeting

(Continued from Front Page)

ness basis at the lowest possible cost."

Swap Slave Drivers

It is, in other words, a means by which the investments of the bankers in farm mortgages will be loaned through the Federal government agencies—the farmer will have changed not slavery for freedom but one slave driver for another, the Farm Credit Administration for the individual bankers and insurance company agents.

Here is what Myers' "business basis" for farm refinancing means: "If we are going to operate this system successfully we must maintain the confidence of investors, which means that the loans must be sound."

In the case of production credits "ordinarily a first mortgage on the crop or the livestock for which the money is to be used, WITH OF COURSE ANY ADDITIONAL COLLATERAL THAT MAY BE NECESSARY, will be required. Of course, security which is easily liquidated will be taken if possible."

"SOUND" LOANS, ONLY
The money for production credit will come through debentures owned by the rich investors, said Myers. "The high opinion of these debentures by investors must be maintained. Production credit associations, therefore must maintain a high credit rating."

Even in times of calamity and distress "business" comes first. "Wherever a national emergency exists, as they frequently do because of droughts or hurricanes, it is our purpose to extend credit as far as possible on a business basis."

The attitude of the farm credit administration, in Myers' words, "is that the credit that will be extended must be on a business basis if we are going to continue to get the funds to loan from investors."

Present industry can be speeded up, and, furthermore, that it can absorb the farmers who are not now needed in agricultural production. While fifteen millions of workers in the cities cannot now get jobs, Wilson "readily absorbed" two million "surplus farm-

The Farm Credit Administration will protect the investors' loans by instituting a stool pigeon and collection system by the farmers themselves. Every farmer who borrows from the Federal land bank, the Cooperative bank, or from a Production Credit Association "is required to own 5 per cent of his line of credit in stock" (in the respective institution.)

"He thereby becomes to that extent a guarantor of the credit of his neighbors." He will become, if the Farm Credit Administration can force him to do so, a stool pigeon on his neighbors, cooperating with the Farm Credit outfit to force his neighbors to pay their loans even at the expense of the well being of their families or the maintenance of their means of production. This is New Deal farm financing.

Live-at-Home Expert

M. L. Wilson, Subsecretary Home-lands Director under the New Deal, who is one of the "radical professors" in the administration came out vigorously for "planning" and for a "planned agriculture."

"We are now in the midst of agricultural planning whether we like it or not," was his keynote.

"Subsistence farmers are the basis of Wilson's planning. Here is what he had to say about the coolie levels to which he wants to reduce the impoverished American farmers."

"If we were to plan agriculture... it would probably be found that with efficient commercial agricultural production, four million instead of six million farmers could produce our necessary requirements."

"FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE TO BE GOTTEN RID OF UNDER THIS 'PLANNING.' "What should be done with these surplus farmers?" he asked.

His first answer was a pipe dream with not the least basis in fact under our present system. Present industry can be speeded up, and, furthermore, that it can absorb the farmers who are not now needed in agricultural production. While fifteen millions of workers in the cities cannot now get jobs, Wilson "readily absorbed" two million "surplus farm-

Farm Bureau Officials Use Old Steam Roller

(Continued from Front Page)

In addition the farmers can be represented at the annual meetings on the basis of one delegate for every 20,000 members.

Steam Roller Rattles

The leaders, themselves, realized that decisions by the 39 did not look as "democratic" as O'Neal declared it to be and so steps were taken to amend the by-laws so that a few more delegates would come to the next meeting.

The line of the Farm Bureau leaders was given in the main speech by President Edward A. O'Neal. The line is one consistent attempt to keep the impoverished farmers shackled to Wall street by "co-operation" with the Roosevelt administration. The Bureau leadership is attempting to prevent the farmers from realizing that only through struggle against Wall street and its political agents can they obtain relief instead of speeches.

Confidence in Roosevelt and in the New Deal was the keynote of O'Neal's speech. Roosevelt, he declared, is a man who has a keen understanding and sympathy for the farmer, and is training to work with constructive farm organizations. He is a farmer and is a member of the New York Farm Bureau. O'Neal neglected to mention that Roosevelt, like himself, is a rich capitalist and farm owner and his interests are opposed to those of the majority of American farmers.

The A. A. A., under which peasantry is being imposed on American farmers, is in O'Neal's words a "broad constructive measure" of the Magna Charta of American agriculture, the charter of freedom from the domination of predatory business interests, its guarantee of economic equality with other groups, its promise of a new day for American agriculture.

Which Side of Saddle?
Continuing his attempt to hide the capitalist nature of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he declared that "Farmers, not distributors, are making the policies. And state, 'Agriculture is now in the saddle and dominates, but to advise and help guide our national leadership.'"

In his speech O'Neal tried to convince the farmers present that they were getting a New Deal because the Farm Bureau and other leaders have been spending their time and money in Washington conferring and confining with the administration leaders. He went to great length to show how closely they were cooperating with the New Dealers to put over this program. "Thank God, the leaders of the nation had confidence in us" (Farm Bureau leaders) he stated in referring to the inauguration of the New Deal. "Overnight we were called into the councils of the leadership of the nation to write a program for agriculture and to help formulate a far-reaching program to save the country."

The Farm Bureau leaders conferred with men of their own heart and interests in their Washington conferences. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury and Dr. Warren, monetary advisor, under whose leadership the inflation campaign against the working class is being carried on, and Secretary Wallace the main spring in the A. A. A., O'Neal praised in his speech as "warm friends and co-workers." Birds of a feather...

O'Neal quoted with apparent self satisfaction from a speech by Congressman Rader of Illinois, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as follows:

"For the first time in thirty years the FARM LEADERS (our emphasis—E. B.) can at last find a hearing and an office in the White House of this United States. They are consulted as they have never been before."

The Farm Bureau president only neglected to tell his audience why this close cooperation of the high-salaried farm leaders with the Roosevelt administration has taken place. He neglected to mention that this is taking place because the FARMERS, not at the "grass roots" (as all the speakers like to picture them) were FIGHTING and that the FARM LEADERS were called in to guide the farmers' discontent into channels which would not endanger the property rights of the bankers, insurance companies, and other leeches.

Farmers are fighting "as never before" and the betraying farm leaders are "consulted" as they never have been before, in order to put an end to the farmers' struggles for a better living.

"The President" declared O'Neal "assured us the door would always be open to FARM LEADERS" (again our emphasis—E. B.) Roosevelt, for his part sent a letter of appreciation to the Farm Bureau leaders which was read to the audience at the opening of the annual meeting. Roosevelt wrote in part, that he wished he could be with them to tell "how much I appreciate their warm support of the administration program."

Let us see in the course of the annual meeting, Wallace's words oratorical procedure Wallace was read to the audience at the opening of the annual meeting. Roosevelt wrote in part, that he wished he could be with them to tell "how much I appreciate their warm support of the administration program."

"I cannot express too warm an appreciation for the leadership and support that have come to the administration's emergency program from the farm organizations," said Wallace, and in particular from the American Farm Bureau Federation and your president Ed O'Neal."

How low the leadership of the Farm Bureau could stoop to curry favor with the bankers was shown in the discussion on the first resolution reported on the final day of the meeting. This was entitled the "Agricultural Adjustment Act." In this resolution there was mentioned, among other things, that the processors were forcing farmers to pay the processing taxes. The resolution pointed out that this kind of "unfair advantage" should not be permitted any longer.

No sooner had the resolution been read when a great discussion arose among the 39 voting delegates as to whether any criticism of the Roosevelt administration was implied in the resolution. The speakers were unanimously of the opinion that if there were any such criticism it should be immediately squelched. "Every bit of censure" on one leader called it was taken on the resolution from showing a "destructive critical attitude" toward the administration. This was done the resolution went through unanimously. All of the other resolutions (reported elsewhere in this issue) were likewise passed unanimously.

The annual meeting concluded with the re-election by the THIRTY-NINE, alone "democratic" leaders of President O'Neal and vice president Hearst. O'Neal's salary for the coming year, as for the past will be \$10,000 by vote of the delegates. Ten thousand dollars was paid for misleading the American farmers.

ers" into industry—just in a few empty phrases.

Starvation Acres
"Subsistence farmers" will have a small plot and one or more members will work in a nearby factory—if they can ever get a job. They will "confine themselves principally to vegetable production. They will not produce the staples, wheat, corn, pork—and possibly in most cases will not produce dairy and meat products."

What this actually means, in view of the widespread and permanent unemployment of millions of workers under our present system is that two million farmers will have to learn how to live on vegetables, do without flour, meat, or milk and live in rags. From their vegetable production they will be able to buy next to nothing because there already is a "surplus" of vegetables and vegetable farmers are going bankrupt.

"The 'radicalism' of the New Dealers is but phrase thrashing in the blue sky in order to prepare the farmers for a coolie existence. Wallace, however, completed the picture of 'planning.' It seems clear that the objectives of a long time plan must be to direct our resources, human and other, to producing those things which we really want." He talked of international planning and of national planning and came to the conclusion that "international planning... really requires planning within the country."

If we (American capitalists) planned to receive foreign payment of loans and interest on foreign loans in goods a great mass of goods would have to be imported, according to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The admission of such huge quantities of goods from abroad would doubtless mean that many of our factories would have to adjust their operations."

"Closing down some of the factories would be of grave national concern, not only because of the resulting unemployment, BUT ALSO BECAUSE SOME TYPES OF FACTORIES ARE NEEDED IN THE TIME OF WAR."

We must plan what imports we should receive "in time of peace, WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING THOSE INDUSTRIES WE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRE IN TIME OF WAR."

Planning for War
It is war then which is the skeleton around which the New Dealers are planning. Behind all the fine phrases about human welfare, national and international planning, there looms the hideous specter of the war which bankers are preparing.

Wallace did not for a moment hesitate about the next war. He never even bothered to mention all the disarmament propaganda which has been going on to convince the working people that peace is possible under capitalism. "Time of War" is a certainty with him. It is coming, he admitted, and the New Deal is preparing for it—"planning" not for farmers or workers, but for WAR.

He brought forward in his speech not merely that war is the criterion but showed how it should be prepared for. Wallace's words are the words spoken by Hitler and Mussolini. "What we want is a state of balance between agriculture, labor, and business... I am merely asking that the leadership of agriculture, labor and busi-

A Poor Resolution on Farm Debts

"Whereas, one of the greatest problems that today confronts the farmers and small home owners is the debt burden, and

"Whereas, the said debt burden, if not attended to, will soon wipe out the farmer who owns his own farm and the man who owns his own homestead;

"Therefore, in order to solve that problem and to bring about action in regard to the same, the United Farmers League pledges itself to work for and to secure action from our national and state governments on the following program, to-wit:

1. That the state and national government stop all foreclosures on farms and homes.

2. That the U. S. government re-assume its constitutional function in printing and regulating money and that that function be taken away from our banking institutions and that the United States government print money in sufficient quantities to enable the government to purchase all of the outstanding farm and home mortgages.

3. That the government, after having purchased the mortgages, refund and refinance the same by accepting in lieu thereof new mortgages, calling for the payment of two per cent to be applied on the principle and the other one per cent to be applied as interest.

"The foregoing resolution moved and adopted this 5th day of October, 1933, by the Pleasant Prairie Local (Kenosha county) Wisconsin of the United Farmers League."

Criticism of the Above Resolution

The National Secretary has written to these fellow farmers, in regard to the above resolution, as follows:

One thing which prompts me to write to you about the foregoing resolution is the fact that I have been informed that you proposed to introduce this incorrect resolution at the Chicago Conference. I was chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and I did not see such

Convention Brushes Over Farm Buro Racketeering

What the Farm Bureau Convention "Forgot"

The racketeering of the Farm Bureau Federation was brushed over at the recent convention of that organization. From the official records of the Senate Investigating Committee, however, one can read for himself what Mr. O'Neal and his lieutenants apparently "forgot." On October 17, 1933, M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the Farm Bureau told the Senate Committee that the following sums were poured into the coffers of the Farm Bureau by the following trusts:

1930	
Copper and Brass Research Assn.	\$ 3,750
L. W. Ramsey Co.	3,000
National Electric Light Association	12,250
National Lumber Manufacturers Association	5,000
Portland Cement Association	750
Total	24,750

1931	
Portland Cement Association	2,250
National Electric Light Association	15,000
Copper and Brass Research Association	5,000
National Lumber Manufacturers Association	3,750
Walstrum Manufacturing Co.	3,000
L. W. Ramsey Company	3,000
Total	37,000

1932	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association	1,250
Copper and Brass Research Association	2,500
National Electric Light Association	3,750
Total	7,500
Total for three years	69,250

gating committee last October that his organization, the Farm Bureau Federation, had received \$69,250 from the power, cement and copper trusts during the previous three years. This was for the treasury of the organization, to pay the high salaries which Mr. O'Neal, along with the others receive.

For themselves personally, Mr. Winder and S. A. Van Petten, another executive of Farm Bureau, confessed to receiving a tidy sum from the asphalt trust for operating a "Secondary Road Institute" to handle the propaganda on "good roads," especially asphalt roads.

Vague as this speech of Ogg's is, it attempts to brush over the power trust graft that went into the coffers of the organization and concentrates on the smaller graft which went to Winder and Kibler personally.

(This story may be found in the Producers News of Oct. 27 and the Farmers National Weekly of Oct. 28).

Aside from Ogg's hypocritical

statement the outrageous grafting of the Farm Bureau leaders was never once mentioned on the floor of the annual meeting.

It was Wallace who came to the defense of these racketeers indirectly in an interjection in his speech, which interjection WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE WRITTEN COPIES OF THE SPEECH HANDED OUT TO THE PRESS. Wallace consoled the delegates and visitors that some of the "finest" men whom he knew were racketeering for big business. "It's a funny thing but it's just so," declared this oracle of the New Deal, "and always will be under our civilization."

He might have added that under a different system, for example, in the Soviet Union, where workers and farmers govern, racketeers are put up against a wall before a firing squad for doing such "funny" things as grafting.

Build the New
Amalgamated
Farmers Weekly

Weekly Organizational Letter

By ALFRED TIALA, Nat'l Secy. United Farmers League, 1629 Linden Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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a resolution there. I am wondering, therefore, to whom you could have turned in this resolution, since it was not brought up for discussion, at least not in the Resolutions Committee, and not brought out on the floor of the Conference.

First of all I will say that I am sure the Resolutions Committee would not have recommended the adoption of such a resolution. No doubt you recall that the Chicago Conference declared unanimously against inflation in any form and for the cancellation of debts instead of refinancing. I am sure that when you and the other fellow farmers of Pleasant Prairie reconsider this resolution in the light of the discussions on inflation and debts that took place in the Chicago Conference you will realize that the resolution which you had adopted contains some serious errors. It is very likely, of course, that you yourselves no longer stand for the resolution. However to help further clarify the matter to you and to other fellow farmers I am going to make a few critical remarks.

Your statements in regard to the debt burden of the farmers is more or less correct; although there are localities in the country where the farmers are no longer as much worried about their debts as they are about how they are going to manage to live over the winter. It is correct that the United Farmers League pledges itself to work for and to secure action from the states and the national government to the end in view of relieving the farmers' debt burden. But we are for cancellation of debts for the toiling farmers, not for inflation and refinancing. The states and the national government must stop all foreclosures on farms and homes. Until they do, we farmers will stop them by our mass action.

The Government of the Rich

The government has and is continuing its function of printing and regulating money. The government has done this regulating partly by turning over some of its control to the banking institutions. This is because the government is

a government of the bankers and big industrial magnates. The government as such will print and regulate money in the interests of the bankers and industrialists and not in the interests of the farmers and workers, whether it is all done directly by the government or whether some of these functions have been turned over to the banks. The banks, the industrialists and the government are all working together toward the same end of providing the money class with interest and profits. To expect such a government as we have to print and regulate money in the interests of the farmers is worse than hoping for miracles.

The printing of more money is crude inflation, in the direction of which the government is already headed at the behest of the profiteers. Inflation is in effect and will be in effect for the purpose of saving the big fellows. What is the result of inflation? It is that the dollar becomes cheapened, and everything that the farmers and workers have to buy will go up in price. So with more inflation it would simply be harder for the farmers and workers to make a living. The poorest sections of the farmers, of course, would be hit hardest. And all farmers would be hit in the sense that with still higher prices to the city workers, the city workers would be able to buy less of farm products, and so our market would be further reduced.

The Impoverished Farmers

All of which would mean in the end that you and the other fellow farmers of Pleasant Prairie like you elsewhere, would not be able to pay even the 2 per cent interest required under your plan. You would not be able to pay any interest. You would not be able to make a living. You would be still less able to pay interest, any interest, under further inflation.

There are a large number of farmers already who cannot pay any interest. They cannot pay two per cent any easier than they can pay 5 or 6 per cent. That is

why refinancing in any form is no relief of the debt burden. It will be no sweeter to take the bread out of the mouths of our children in order to pay interest to Uncle Shylock than it is to pay interest directly to the banks and insurance companies. Refinancing means merely that the banks and insurance companies will get rid of their worthless mortgages and get something from the government in return for them. We can be sure that the bankers' government would not pay the banks and insurance companies for their mortgages with worthless paper money. The banks and insurance companies would get government bonds or other good securities. We farmers and workers would be the ones to get the ten billion in worthless currency, of which we would need reams in order to buy the things that we need. Sales taxes and processing taxes would be added galore with which to raise funds for paying the banks and insurance companies for their mortgages. The thing in a nutshell is that the bosses government cannot be relied upon to regulate anything except in the interests of the bosses. In this respect there is no difference between a "conservative" and a "progressive" or "liberal" government. The conservatives, so-called, function in behalf of the bosses openly; whereas the liberals and Farmer-Laborites perform the same service by the bosses by deceptive measures—by measures that appear to be or are ballyhooed to be in the interests of the "forgotten" man but in reality save the cake for the profiteering parasites.

No, fellow farmers, cancellation of debts is the only real relief to the farmers and small home owners from the unbearable debt burden. If the states and the government refuse to give us the security which is our right in our homes, we will obtain this security and relief by refusing to pay our unbearable debts and by banding together for our mutual protection. By united mass action we can protect ourselves on our farms and in our homes.

Yours for solidarity,
The United Farmers League,
Alfred Tiala,
National Secretary.



Socialist Supporter Rewarded by Mayor

NEW YORK.—Fiorella LaGuardia, recently elected mayor of New York, has rewarded Paul Blanchard with the job of commissioner of accounts. Blanchard deserted the Socialist party of which he was a leader to support the Fusion ticket on which LaGuardia ran.

Roosevelt Increases Power of Labor Board

WASHINGTON.—An executive order issued by President Roosevelt materially enlarges the power of the national labor board. The order is an attempt to outlaw strikes and authorizes the board "to compose all conflicts threatening the industrial peace of the country."

Detroit Police Club Workers

DETROIT.—Police brutally attacked a demonstration of 500 workers marching to City Hall last Wednesday to present resolutions demanding the release of the four Communists now on trial in Leipzig and of the Scottsboro boys. Several workers were badly beaten.

Detective Story Writer Dies

NEW YORK.—Louis Joseph Vance, author of many detective stories, was found dead in a flaming armchair in his apartment here. Police said he had fallen to sleep with a cigarette in his hand which set fire to the chair.

Robert W. Chambers, another American novelist, died the same day in a local hospital of heart disease.

Fine Eight Seamen for Striking

BOSTON.—Eight seamen from the Munson steamer S. S. Munro, were given suspended fines for "trespassing" in Municipal Court after they had gone on strike for their back pay and fired Mr. Lawrence, a lawyer who had offered to get them their back pay for a 20 per cent commission. They were given fines of \$20 each, which were suspended except in the case of Peter King, Marine Workers Industrial Union ship's delegate, who was blamed by the Munson attorney as the cause of the "whole trouble."

Sentence Five for Boston Nazi Protest

BOSTON.—Five anti-fascist workers were sentenced to three months imprisonment and five dollar fines by Judge Carr when they rejected a proposal from him that they take a six months probation without appeal, and repudiate mass defense. The International Labor Defense secured their release on bond after taking appeals.

During the trial, the judge displayed bundles of postcards, resolutions and telegrams, demanding the release of the five anti-fascists, and declared the writers of these protests guilty of "contempt of court."

Negro Boy, Judged Innocent, Lynched

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Cord Check, 18-year-old Negro boy, was lynched after charges filed before the grand jury, accusing him of attacking a white girl, had been dropped. The boy was kidnapped from the home of relatives in Nashville 20 minutes after he arrived there.

After an examination of the body, the sheriff expressed the belief that he had been killed and the body dragged over the road behind an automobile before it was hanged to a tree.

The coroner's verdict was "death by unknown hands."

Hold Strikes to Protest Reichstag Frameup

NEW YORK.—Two hundred workers at the Durable Metal Co., and 25 workers at the Century Silver Co., have voted a 15-minute stoppage of work to protest against the Leipzig fire trial frameup.

The Executive board of the Silver local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, representing 500 workers in 14 different shops decided unanimously to call and 15 minute protest strike on Dec. 19.

The workers in Federal Silver Co., 75 workers in the silver shop of Lehman Bros. the workers in the Metro Silver Co., and in the Mautner Manufacturing Co., have also voted for similar stoppages.

Workers in at least a dozen more metal shops are expected to take similar action.

Anti-Fascist Worker Freed in New York

NEW YORK.—Athos Terzani was acquitted of the charge of killing his anti-fascist friend Anthony Fierro, after a jury in Judge Thomas Downs' court had deliberated only 32 minutes.

The testimony of Samuel Wein, former Khaki Shirts member, showed that Fierro was actually killed by Frank McFie of Philadelphia, also a member of the Khaki Shirts. Moffer was pointed out by Terzani as the real murderer, but police held Terzani instead and left Moffer go. Wein also testified that the reason that he had sworn before the Grand Jury that Terzani killed Fierro was that Art Smith, his "commander," had threatened to kill him if he did not help to frame Terzani.

Lister C. Attorney, while refusing to take action against Moffer, stated that he will attempt to indict Wein on a charge of perjury.

Wash. UFL Calls State Meeting

Two Novembers

Daily Report of Grange Master, Contrasted with Report of UFL Rank and File Leaders Shows Difference in two Organizations

In the two columns below we are printing the day-to-day records of two farm leaders, for the month of November. On the right is the diary of Ervin E. King, salaried "Master" of the Washington State Grange, reprinted from The Grange News of Dec. 5. On the left is the day-to-day record of Hane Har-dersen, Montana State Secretary of the United Farmers League.

These two records tell their own story. The Grange official hobnobs with officials, confers with government credit authorities, and rides in airplanes. The rank and file leader of the United Farmers League meets with dirt farmers like himself, and rides in a truck over ice and snow.

There is no wonder that the Chicago conference which Hardersen attended, should have been so different from the Grange convention which King attended.

Day-to-day record of Hane Har-dersen, state secretary of the United Farmers League.

Nov. 1.—Digging coal to keep house warm while on trip to and in Chicago.

Nov. 2.—Another day digging coal.

Nov. 3.—Meet with farmers to discuss National Farm Conference.

Nov. 4.—Made a trip to Plenty-wood getting lineup of delegates going.

Nov. 5.—Home in bed doctoring up a cold.

Nov. 6.—To Plentywood where delegates are assembling and are making all preparations with cars and trucks to leave for Conference next morning early.

Nov. 7.—Up early. As caravan captain, doing a little commanding to all delegates. We leave in our trucks and cars. First stop at Bergen, N. D., where a big meeting with farmers was had in the evening.

Nov. 8.—Up early. Cold and much snow. Off for New Rockford, N. D. Ran into heavy snow storm, got stuck many times. Women and men out to push cars and trucks out of snow drifts. Again a big meeting with farmers and workers.

Nov. 9.—Got up 5 a. m. Cold and clear. All roads bad. Off to Sisseton, S. D., driving on very icy roads. All tired, but a good number with farmers. Again ready for a big meeting with farmers and unemployed.

Nov. 10.—Off for Sioux Falls, S. D. Going better, but cold, arriving at about 6 p. m. where workers and farmers have supper waiting at Crooks, S. D., where we arrived half hour later. Another big meeting with farmers and workers.

Nov. 11.—Up at 5 a. m. and off to Denison, Iowa, where we joined a big caravan of delegates from middle and western states. A large meeting in the evening with the militant farmers of Iowa who were arrested last year by martial law and the workers acting as our hosts. Sleeping on floors overnight.

Nov. 12.—Up at 5 a. m. for Waterloo, Iowa, with clear day to start with but drove in the worst dirt storm before noon. Meeting with workers and farmers at Waterloo, sleeping on floors again overnight.

Nov. 13.—Up at 6 a. m. to Rock Island, Illinois, where the workers prepared a good supper for us. Again a good meeting and sleeping on floors.

Nov. 14.—Off for Chicago at 5:30 a. m. 250 delegates leaving together. Day clear but cold, arriving in Chicago 4:30. Hot coffee and lunch waiting. Left Chicago 8 p. m. to pick up truck that had broken down 65 miles west of us. Got in 3 a. m. Sleep on seats the few hours remaining.

Nov. 15.—Up at 6 a. m. getting ready with 675 delegates to draw up a real program for dirt farmers. To bed at 11:30 after fine sessions.

Nov. 16.—Up at 7 a. m. sleeping at home of Chicago worker who volunteered him home to the Conference. Meeting opens 9:30 To bed 11:30 p. m.

Nov. 17.—Up at 7 a. m. Another big day, having sub-sessions. Mine with grain farmers. Attended big meeting with 6,000 Chicago workers in evening. To bed at 1 a. m.

Nov. 18.—Up at 7 a. m. Conference closed at 10 p. m. United Farmers League meeting called at 11 p. m. Closed at 3:30 a. m.

Nov. 19.—Up at 7:30 a. m. to attend National Committee for Action meeting, of which I was elected member by the Conference together with some 50 other dirt farmers. To dinner at 1:30 and then to the Museum.

Nov. 20.—Up at 6 a. m. and off for Clinton, Iowa, to spend the night with relatives.

Nov. 21.—Stayed another day in Clinton for one day of rest.

Nov. 22.—Off for Sioux City. Arrived 8 p. m. Lost in shuffle, not staying with caravan. On to Elm Point, S. D., where meeting was being held, getting lost did not arrive until meeting was over. To bed 12:30.

Nov. 23.—Up at 6:30 a. m. Back to Sioux Falls, where found delegates, then off for Pipestone.

Nov. 24.—Up at 6:30 a. m. to Frederick, S. D., where big meeting of farmers was held. All made welcome.

Nov. 25.—Up at 6:30. Snowing, cold and stormy. To Bismarck, N. Dak.

Nov. 26.—On our way home. Arrived home at Archer, 9:30 p. m.

PAMPHLETS FOR FARMERS

Don't forget the announcement of the new pamphlets for farmers printed in last week's issue. This literature will help you convince your neighbors of the necessity of an organized fight for better conditions. Write to Farmers Weekly, Chicago, for copies.

Diary of Ervin King, State Master for Washington State Grange, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 1.—Met with committee to discuss plans for natural resource survey and conservation laws.

Nov. 2.—On my way to Spokane.

Nov. 3.—Met with farm leaders in Spokane to discuss cooperative work.

Nov. 4.—Made the trip to Pullman for a meeting of the Grange Supply Company.

Nov. 5.—Drove back to Seattle, but dodged over and took a look at the Colville dam site.

Nov. 6.—Office work in Seattle.

Nov. 7.—Office work and appointments.

Nov. 8.—Was in Olympia conferring with the director of agriculture on Farm Conciliation committee appointments.

Nov. 9.—The Executive committee of the State Grange went into session at the Seattle headquarters.

Nov. 10.—More Executive committee meeting.

Nov. 11.—Between office appointments, tried to get resolutions ready for the annual convention of the National Grange.

Nov. 12.—Finished resolutions and left for Portland by train in the evening.

Nov. 13.—Conferred with A. S. Goss in Portland in regard to the Grange work and went on to Boise that night.

Nov. 14.—Took in the session of the Idaho State Grange, registered for the National session. Sized them up as being a pretty good bunch of people.

Nov. 15.—Got up at 3 a. m. and took airplane back to Pasco, Washington, where I caught stake to Spokane where I was to represent the State Grange at the Federal Land Bank for the Farm Credit Administration group. Past Master Goss was there. I went back to Boise that night.

Nov. 17 to 24, was spent at the National Grange convention.

Nov. 24.—Made the trip to Portland in the evening.

Nov. 25.—Attended Russellville Grange, six miles out of Portland, where delegates from the National Grange were entertained with dinner and program.

Nov. 26.—We were home-wa-u bound, and Washington looked unusually good to us.

Nov. 27.—Office work and appointments.

Nov. 28.—More office work and attended the Highway Users conference in the evening.

Nov. 29.—Office work. Started for Oroville at 7 p. m. arriving there at 2 a. m.

Nov. 30.—Visited with a group of Knob Hill and Oroville Grangers. Brother McCov, master of Knob Hill, and Brother Thomsen, master of Oroville, look like good men. My family and I enjoyed eating bear meat and venison with Brother and Sister Ernest Robinson of Oroville. (Ernest is my brother-in-law but it is not his fault.) We'll back home Saturday, Dec. 2.

Private Letter Assures Bankers that Gov't Plans Liberal Relief for Them

(Continued from Front Page)

no worries on this account. Dear old Uncle Sam, with money he squeezed out of small taxpayers will fix everything for the big banks, and will not be too hard on the small banks.

The Kiplinger letter quotes government officials to the effect that:

"Any bank which finds itself technically insolvent due to declining bond account may get new capital from RFC on preferred stock, thus restoring its solvency. MANY NEW APPLICATIONS HAVE COME THIS WEEK.

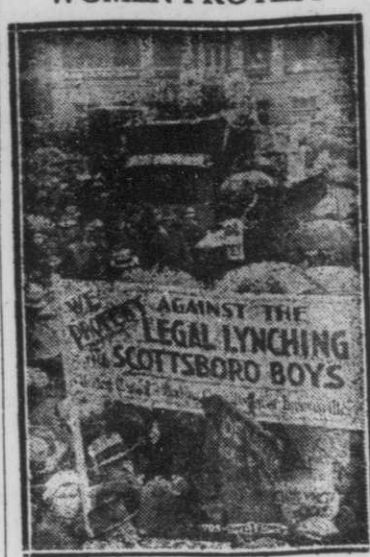
"(b) BANKS MAY GET 100 PER CENT LOANS ON GOVERNMENT BONDS FROM RESERVE BANKS.

"(c) Deposit insurance plans will be in effect about a month hence. TRUE, SOME BANKS, MAINLY THE SMALL STATE BANKS, CANNOT QUALIFY AND MUST CLOSE. But the number of casualties probably will not exceed 500, and most of these are local. Increasing number of applications for preferred stock are being handled, thus 'fixing up' weak banks, putting them in shape to get under deposit insurance schemes Jan. 1."

Fixing Up Banks

The significant points in the above paragraphs are: First, that banks may borrow up to 100 per cent from Reserve Banks on government bonds which are FALLING in value. And second, the

WOMEN PROTEST



Women's organizations are active in protesting Scottsboro verdicts. This is their answer to the Southern lynchers' pretense of "protecting pure womanhood."

PAPER WELCOMED BY FARM WOMEN

(Continued from Front Page)

have to try and fill all needs possible. So I think it is a good idea to include recipes, patterns, household hints, doctor's advice and any other timely articles of interest to women in particular.

"However, I hope that along with those other things, we may be able to sandwich in a few articles and letters dealing with our present economic situation, its causes, remedies, and so forth. Maybe after a while, the women can be weaned from their pots and pans and be made to see there are other important things to be done and that we women also have an important part in their accomplishment."

Discussed at Women's Club

From Eden Junction in the upper peninsula of Michigan, Aileen Leppanen sends us the following:

"We were discussing the Women's Page of the FARMERS WEEKLY at a Women's Club meeting last week. Quite a few expressed their opinions.

"The medical advice seemed to be quite an interesting topic. Hints on child care, patterns, and recipes (although many claimed that the simple meals of the farmers were very easily made without recipes). A continued novel, perhaps a lesson in story form would be good, if written in an interesting manner.

"Remodeling new things from old, short lessons in some trades of the women, hints in gardening. The women take care of most of the small gardening. Short sketch (in drawings) illustrating some issue to the women."

Mrs. Charles W. Thompson of

Neillsville, Wisconsin, sends an enthusiastic letter in which, among other things, she writes:

"I would recommend that one page in the paper should contain recipes, patterns, household hints, and doctor's advice. In regard to becoming a steady advertising agent for the FARMERS WEEKLY, I will not give any promises as to what I can do, but I will do my very best in circulating and getting as many farmers around my neighborhood and our local Farmers Union to subscribe to it.

Eager to Help

"My family is very large and it takes most of my time for my work at home. But I like very much to write some interesting truthful articles, if they can in any way help to build up the paper. I will mail in my own subscription after the 20th of the month, and if you could send me some sample copies of the FARMERS WEEKLY, I will try to circulate them among the people around here."

These are only a few of the letters received from farm women and more come in every day. Every letter includes a recipe or two, a pattern, an article urging and explaining why farm women should get into the fight with their husbands, or household hints. These will be printed in the first issue of the FARMERS WEEKLY.

Farm Women: Write to the FARMERS WEEKLY at 1817 S. Loomis Street, Chicago, Illinois, and tell what you think ought to be on the Women's Page of the new paper. Send us some contributions for this page.

Perhaps the men too will write in and tell us what THEY think will interest their wives. They ought to know, too.

At the same time, let us all continue to get subscriptions for the new paper. Use the coupon printed below. Send it in right away. Now is the time for action and results.

Beware the Hot Air

As for general business conditions, Kiplinger warns his subscribers not to accept all of the propaganda the government is putting into the daily papers. "Business is a little better," but "there is nothing to suggest another spurt like the May-July rise. The Budget Bureau calculates 10 per cent improvement in business for the year STARTING NEXT JULY. Estimate is for revenue purposes, not propaganda. Government forcing of activity will continue the main stimulant for the next 3 or 4 months."

It is significant that the Kiplinger people who have the inside information on what the government is ACTUALLY doing and planning to do, name many different relief schemes for the banks and business men but not one item of relief for the destitute farmers.

Farmers Answer Attack On Yakima Meet by Mobilizing For United Front Action

State Gathering January 6, 7, Will Discuss United Struggle for Relief From Crushing Debt Burden

SEATTLE, Wash.—The answer of the farmers of Washington State to the state officials and vigilantes who brutally broke up their state conference at Yakima last August has been to call a conference of all exploited and impoverished farmers to demand relief and to organize a fight to win it.

The conference has been called by the state committee of the United Farmers League to be held in Seattle, January 6 and 7, at the Finnish Federation Hall, 102 Ninth avenue and Yeslerway. The committee calls upon all farm organizations, cooperatives, Grange local, and Farmers action committees, and on unorganized farmers to send delegates.

The conference will take up the question of farm debts and will discuss the demand, raised at the Farmers Conference in Chicago, for cancellation of all secured farm debts, mortgages, back rents, delinquent taxes, and seed and feed loans for the impoverished small and middle farmers.

Members of the state committee have declared that the farmers do not propose to have this conference broken up by the fascist gangs of big business. The call states: "We demand the right to organize in any organization we choose, without interference by city, county or state police."

"New Deal" Attack on Living Standards

The call to the conference follows in part: "The present crisis and Roosevelt's 'new deal' are rapidly forcing the living standard of the mass of American farmers down to the levels of extreme privation and misery. While farmers' debt and tax burdens remain at the same peak as four years ago, on the whole the prices which the farmers get for their products have collapsed. After four years of crisis we now find 15 million unem-

ployed; wages have been cut 65 per cent for the employed, and the inability of the working class to purchase farm products as a result of unemployment and wage-cuts, has created the 'surplus' which is pauperizing the farmers. Hunger in the cities means surplus on the farms.

"Since 1929, the gross income of the farming population declined \$6,775,000,000, or 57 per cent and if we deduct production expenditures for the same period, the decline in the gross income reaches the staggering figure of 72 per cent, with a decrease in value of all farm property since 1929 of \$19,000,000,000. Thus, due to these facts, tens of thousands of farmers have been robbed of their land, home, machinery, and stock, because out of their crops they have not been able to meet the demands of the bankers and tax-collectors. Thousands more, the great mass of the farm population, in fact, face the loss of the only means they have for providing a living for themselves and their families.

"The Roosevelt Farm Bill and NRA do not aim to alleviate the plight of the farming masses, but, on the contrary, is a further attack on the living standard of the farmers. The proposed 'sales tax' like Roosevelt's program of inflation, is just another attack on the already impoverished farmers and exploited workers.

Issues to Be Discussed

The Conference will discuss and take action on the following program of demands:

1. Increase in prices of all farm products at the expense of the middlemen and profiteers at no additional cost to the working consumer.

2. Against foreclosures and sheriff sales; against seizure of crops, cattle, or implements for debts.

3. A moratorium on mortgages, or cancellation of debts, rents, and taxes of all impoverished farmers.

4. Free auto and truck licenses and no state or federal gasoline tax for impoverished farmers.

5. Free irrigation water to be supplied to all impoverished farmers at the expense of the government and big business.

6. Full compensation for all condemned products and live stock.

7. A lowering of freight rates on all farm machinery, implements and farm products to the 1914 level.

8. Against all proposed sales taxes.

9. For immediate cash relief without restrictions, or forced labor, from federal, state, or local government or their agencies, to all farmers needing it.

10. Free medical, dental, and hospital care for the impoverished farmers and their families, with the right to choose their own doctors and hospitals.

11. Free lunches and wholesome food, and free transportation in all rural schools for children of impoverished farmers.

Each delegate should bring 50 cents to help defray expenses, and it would be advisable to bring some kind of food from the farm. In case the leaders in your organization reject sending of delegates, we urge all militant farmers to come on their own account and discuss the program.

For any information, write to C. M. Boskallion, Route 1, Box 269, Eatonville, Wash., enclosing stamp for reply.

Farmers Weekly

VOICE OF THE TOILING FARMERS

1817 South Loomis Street Chicago, Illinois

Established at the Farmers, Second National Conference by Amalgamation of Producers News and Farmers National Weekly.

Enclosed is \$1.50 for one year's subscription to our new combined paper.

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Conciliates New Irish Fascists

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Eamon de Valera has decided not to outlaw the League of Youth, new fascist organization of General Owen McDuffy.

William Bullitt Arrives at Moscow

MOSCOW.—William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to Soviet Russia, has arrived in Moscow with his nine-year-old daughter Anne.

Order Martial Law in Chinese Towns

SHANGHAI, China.—Martial law was ordered in three towns in the Kwantow province as workers threatened a sympathetic strike in support of the Chinese Red Army advancing on the towns.

Bread Cheaper in Moscow

MOSCOW, USSR.—The fall in the price of bread has been greeted by workers here as a reduction in the cost of living, and as a raising of their standard of living.

Bulgarian Workers Protest Frameup

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—Despite mass arrest and police terror, the Bulgarian workers are militantly demonstrating their protest against Hitler Fascism and the Reichstag frameup.

Japanese Empress Expects Baby

TOKYO, Japan.—The Royal family is awaiting the "gokeiji," the honorably auspicious event, the birth of a baby to the Emperor and Empress which physicians of the Imperial Court have announced may be expected before the new year.

Great Britain Bids for Soviet Trade

LONDON, England.—Great Britain is bidding for a new trade pact with Soviet Russia. Sir John Simon, minister of foreign affairs, Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, and Soviet Ambassador I. M. Maisky conferred to discuss resumption of trade relations.

U. S. Opposes Women's Rights

MONTEVIDEO.—Women's rights registered a triumph when the Pan American Congress voted to submit to its members treaties guaranteeing full civil and political equality for women. The only dissenting vote was voiced by the United States delegation.

Hitler Wants Permit to Increase Army

LONDON.—King George is reported to have in his hands an offer from Hitler to sign a non-aggression treaty for a given period of years if England will permit Germany to increase the strength of its standing army. The same offer has been made to France, Italy and several other European countries.

Nationalist Leader is Jap Envoy

TOKYO, Japan.—Hiroshi Saito, leader of the nationalist party of Japan, has been named ambassador to the United States. Saito represents the political party of the most imperialistic element of Japan, that party primarily responsible for the Manchurian aggression. He is an expert on naval affairs.