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A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE
PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1931.

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Liberty Is Not
Handed Down
From Above

Sheridan County Repudiates Big Bond Packet

NEW PLENTYWOOD CITY OFFICIALS TAKE OVER REIGNS MONDAY NITE

The new city administration took over the reigns of government Monday night, May 4th when Dr. Storkan commenced his second term as mayor of Plentywood and the recently elected officials took their offices.

The old council met and completed all unfinished business, audited and paid all the bills, etc., and when the slate was clean, turned over the government to the administration for the ensuing biennium.

Mayor Storkan called the new council together, composed of the following: C. W. Peterson for Ward 1, and Frank Guenther for Ward 2, and the newly elected councilmen: Joe Redmond for Ward 1 and Henry Barner for Ward 2, who succeeded Elmer Gooder and Phil Ziebarth, the retiring councilmen.

The incoming officers who had qualified some time ago were called to order by the mayor and the council was organized. The mayor appointed the standing committees as follows:

Street lighting, streets and alleys, Joe Redmond; licenses and privileges, audit and financial, C. W. Peterson; public safety, fire hall and fire apparatus, H. W. Barner; water and sewer, Frank Guenther.

After the standing committees had been appointed Mayor Storkan appointed Robert Robke, chief of police to succeed Oscar J. Collins, and water superintendent and street commissioner to succeed himself, thus combining the three offices.

Blaine Robinson was then appointed city clerk to succeed John Debing who was requested to take the work for \$5 a month which was refused. Arthur Erickson was appointed city attorney at a salary of \$10 per month and Jake Reiger was appointed pound master to succeed himself.

The mayor referred the appointment as fire chief to the fire commission.

FARM LOANS TOTAL 35 MILLION DOLLARS

Washington, D. C.—Relief loans, approved in behalf of farmers, out of federal appropriations made during the drought emergency, totaled \$35,302,944 on April 14, the department of agriculture stated on that day. This amount was allocated in 254,162 loans, and included all advances made from the total of the appropriations of 45 million dollars of 30 million and of two million, respectively, made available by the last session of congress.

Crop production loans to farmers advanced from the 45 million dollar appropriation, numbered 209,126 on April 14 and involved an approved amount of \$31,761,776, according to the department. Loans to finance agricultural credit corporations amounted to \$237,930.

SHOW MAY 20-21 AT F-L TEMPLE

LeRoy, the wizard, and his company will show at the Farmer-Labor Temple on Wednesday and Thursday nights, May 20 and 21. This is the nineteenth annual tour of the company and comes to Plentywood highly recommended. It is claimed by the newspapers of the state that LeRoy puts on an exhibition of magic second only to the famous Houdini. There are fifty startling mysteries including the flight of time, Chinese Pagoda, Japanese Cylinders and Unveiling of Spiritualism.

The prices of admission are 15 cents for children and 35 cents for adults.

COMMISSIONERS ARE IN SESSION

The board of county commissioners met in regular session Monday, May 5th. Chairman French and Commissioners Anker and Hansen and Clerk and Recorder Niels Madsen were present.

The board attended to routine matters Monday, going over road plans for the period between now and June 30th, the end of the fiscal year. The road fund is nearly depleted for the year so the board is going to do only such work as must be done until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Gold of the Incas-- Rule of the Robots

By H. LOWNDES MAURY

Northern Pacific Surplus after Expenses, Interest and Dividends Paid, One Hundred Ninety-three Million Dollars January 1, 1931—Farmers and Household Evicted by Taxes.

THE INIQUITOUS Esch-Cummins Railroad Protection Act of a Republican congress, the merciless grinding of the farmers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the servility of the Montana Railroad Commission, the idiosyncrasy of our legislature, the weakness of our Board of Equalization, have borne bumper crops for ten years. Each one seems larger than the one before.

The surplus of a railroad is what remains after paying all operating expenses, taxes, interest on dividends. The figures for stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are lodged annually with the governors of that august body. Using these reports:

On January 1, 1927, when the Esch-Cummins law had been operating six years or more the accumulated surplus—cash on hand—of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was \$170,120,809.00. On January 1, 1928, this surplus had grown to \$175,242,480.00. On January 1, 1929, this surplus was \$180,366,097.00. On January 1, 1930 this surplus had reached \$188,981,582.00. This year 1930 was a hard one but on January 1, 1931 the Northern Pacific surplus had grown to \$193,207,575.00.

During each of these years the company paid dividends above 12 million dollars the year and paid above 14 million dollars annually as interest on its bonded debt.

Its original right of way was a donation coupled with a land grant larger than the entire state of Ohio. It operates 6,789 miles of road. About one fourth is in Montana. If given another right of way of six thousand miles, it could build another road from its surplus. It has since 1899 paid in dividends 204.51 per cent of its entire capital stock or above one-half billion dollars. (Merchants, independent bankers, professional men, farmers, workmen of Montana, prosperity is just around the corner subject to a Northern Pacific check.)

The Great Northern accumulated surplus on January 1, 1930 was \$179,774,500. This year 1930 was a hard one but on January 1, 1931 the Great Northern surplus had grown to \$188,981,582.00. This year 1930 was a hard one but on January 1, 1931 the Great Northern surplus had grown to \$193,207,575.00.

(Continued on Page Four)

DROUGHT THREATENS THE SPRING WHEAT AREAS OF U. STATES

No Real Rain in this Section for a Year—Wheat in Ground two Weeks Still Not Germinated—High Winds Blow Out Seeded Fields.

St. Paul, May 8.—Continued dry weather, particularly in western North Dakota and Eastern Montana, with only fair soil conditions in eastern North Dakota and Minnesota has caused a wave of pessimism as regards the spring wheat outlook in the northwest, the Farmers Union says in its weekly review.

"Seeding of wheat in the northern part of the territory to practically finished in the southern districts," says the review. "The planting of barley and feed crops is expected to start in a few days."

"The spring wheat crop is now entering the critical period of the growing year. Moisture conditions are far from satisfactory and grain planted for two weeks is hardly showing above the ground. Rain is needed in every territory. The crop outlook can improve rapidly if rain comes within a week but light showers will bring only temporary relief."

"With the crop already in May there is not a visible evidence of germination above the surface and spring rains will be starting under a handicap, a report from Sheyenne, North Dakota says."

"From Forbes and Hope, N. D., come reports that there is no reduction in wheat acreage in those areas, generally, indications are that the area seeded will be 20 per cent below the 1930 total. Fessenden, Bismarck and nearly every point in North Dakota and Montana report that rain is badly needed."

"On May 9 it will be a year since we have had any real rain, an elevator manager at Sanial, N. D. writes. High winds re rapidly drying out the top soil. Stanley, Dakota, Williston and Minot report extremely dry soil."

"In the territory from Grand Forks to Devils Lake and in southern North Dakota the outlook is excellent. The northern counties of South Dakota report conditions favorable."

"The lack of moisture also has injured pastures, which are making slow growth through the northwest delayed also by continued cold weather."

"The condition of winter rye in southern North Dakota and South Dakota is reported well above average and very little damaged by winter killing."

Excessively high winds have caused considerable soil blowing and have damaged winter wheat in the Great Falls area by 30 per cent, according to estimates. Most of these fields will be reseeded to spring wheat. There is some moisture in this territory to start the crop. Wolf Point reports that wind has done considerable damage in that part of Montana, and that rain is needed badly. Billings reports grain and pastures suffering from drought. Richland reports dry soil, but states that there has been no damage as yet that cannot be alleviated by rain."

Wheat to Sell Below Cost

Washington—FP—In the opinion of the Wheat Advisory Committee, established by the grain co-operatives under the provisions of the federal agricultural marketing act, this year's wheat crop will be sold by American farmers at a price far below their actual cost of production.

Announcement of this view has been made by the federal farm board, which has been appealing to farmers to reduce their crop acreage to stop the slump in prices.

"The present indications are," said resolutions adopted by the advisory committee, "that with an average wheat crop this year prices obtainable will be far below the cost of production, causing great loss and hardship to American farmers."

The resolutions declared that it would be impracticable for the farm board to continue, year after year, to control a surplus thru the Grain Stabilization Corporation, unless the farmers would make an effort to control production.

They urged the Farmers National Grain Corp., its stockholders and all other wheat producers "to carry on a definite and forceful campaign not only toward the reduction of wheat acreage but also for the limitation and control of the marketing of the 1931 crop."

This announcement follows a warning that potato acreage must be reduced and a complaint from the federal dairy co-operatives that the dairy industry is now threatened with huge over-production thru the movement to replace grain, cotton and potato farming with the keeping of dairy cows.

Red Cross Nurse Will Be On New Two-Cent Stamp

Washington, May 6.—The symbolic figure of a Red Cross nurse will appear on 2-cent stamps on May 21, marking the fiftieth anniversary of that organization.

Postmaster General Brown today announced the first day's sale would be limited to two historic places, Danville, N. Y., where Clara Barton was born, and this city, where she organized the national Red Cross in 1881.

In two colors, black and red, the new stamp will hit kneeling figure was pronounced by post office officials one of the most attractive ever issued.

Fifty million of the new stamps have been made.

WORK PROGRESSING ON LOCAL AIRPORT

The municipal air port east of town is being put into first class shape. The work is being done by the local American Legion post. For the past week men have been clearing the field, which contains about 100 acres, of rocks and all bumps and ditches have been leveled out.

Six runways have been graded from a central point and these will be centered. Each runway is about 100 feet wide. The point where the runways meet will be oiled. This gives Plentywood one of the finest landing fields in this section of the state if not in the northwest.

Tax Rebate Fund Receipts Well Over April Claims

Helena, May 2.—Claims against the gasoline tax drawback fund for April were well under receipts, records of the state treasury show.

Gasoline tax collections for the month were \$281,941. Of the amount 25% or \$70,485, automatically goes into the drawback fund for return of taxes paid for gasoline used for industrial purposes. Claims for the month were \$18,559.

Ninety days is allowed to make application for refund so it is believed when the spring field work is completed requests for refunds will come in and greatly reduce the margin of the receipts.

COUNTIES GIVEN LICENSE MONEY

Helena, May 5.—A total of \$179,774.50 receipts from automobile registrations during April is to be distributed to Montana counties, the monthly report of Austin B. Middleton, registrar of motor vehicles, reveals.

Silver Bow county is to receive the largest amount, \$18,581. Yellowstone is second with \$9,640 and Cascade is third with \$7,147.

Valley county receives \$6,292.50; Roosevelt, \$6,666; Daniels, \$3,312 and Sheridan county, \$3,969.

TO LEVY ONE MILL TAX ON LIVESTOCK

Helena.—Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinarian, last week announced that the state board of examiners will be requested to levy a tax of one mill against livestock for additional support of the livestock board in its endeavors.

Dr. Butler said he had been instructed to make the request by the board of which he is secretary. He also was asked to carry out provisions of state meat inspection and grading bills, passed by the last legislature, as rapidly as finances will permit.

Aid to Mooney Campaign "Precedent" Dramatic Club

New York—FP—Precedent will be the basis of a new appeal for the release from jail of Tom Mooney, San Francisco labor leader, convicted 15 years ago of the bombing of a preparedness parade, since proved innocent, still a prisoner.

Precedent—which is a play by I. J. Golden, St. Louis lawyer and playwright—is also the villain in the piece. The author spent three years studying the Mooney case.

The result of his labors will be produced for the first time at the Provincetown Playhouse in New York. The play is a part of the new nation-wide movement to seek the release of Mooney and Billings.

The play not only dramatizes the Mooney trial, but universalizes the theme by showing how, despite admitted perjury, refuted testimony and proved alibi, Mooney is kept in jail. The butt of the play is the law, in California and several other states, under which no verdict can be set aside after it has been rendered, except upon the basis of technical legal flaws during the conduct of the trial.

Golden vividly pictures Charlie Fickert, the district attorney; Tom Mooney, Irish labor leader framed on the charge of mass murder; Rena Mooney, co-defendant; Estelle Smith, whom the prosecution tried to bribe; former supreme court justice, Henshaw, brains of the Fickert prosecution; "Honest" Judge Griffin, Mooney's lawyers and newspaper men.

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YANK MOTHER AND KIDS ARE DEPORTED

Wallaceburg, Ont., May 1.—The case of Mrs. Lillian Larsh, American mother of four children, deported from United States because she is the widow of a Canadian man, has caused bitter reaction here.

Mrs. Larsh was born in Detroit. She had never seen Wallaceburg nor lived in Canada until United States immigration authorities deported her here with \$1.50 on which to support her children, it is claimed.

She was sent here because this is the birthplace of her dead husband.

"It is just as if a Russian man should marry an American girl in Detroit and then, after his death, American authorities should deport their own countrywoman to some unknown town in Russia," said Harry Shirley, director of charities here.

Mrs. Larsh and her children are living in a makeshift home arranged for them here in a vacant room.

But Bond Issue and Extra Gas Tax Ratified in State by a 2 to 1 Vote in an Election Participated in by Less than One-third of Registered Voters, After a Campaign of Misrepresentation and Confusion Without Parallel in Montana—Several Counties Voted Down Measure.

Great Falls, Montana, May 8th, 1931.

Senator Charles E. Taylor, Plentywood, Montana.

Apparently we lost but actually we won for the governor, board of equalization, highway commission, Lieutenant Governor, speaker of the house and Automobile Association have all run to cover and said they did not mean it. Their predicament now is to decide under which bill they will try to collect the five cent tax: whether under house bill ninety or house bill 450. Suggest Producers News help raise funds to carry on fight and knock referendum out in court.

JESS H. STEVENS. 9:05 a.m.

LATE REPORT

Special to The Producer News:

Helena, May 8.—In 1,102 out of 1,493 precincts in the state, representing all counties the vote on the debenture bond issue and 10-cent gas tax stands 55,725 for the measure to 17,076 against. The remaining 391 precincts are rural where the vote is running heavy against the debenture, and will tend to reduce the present majority materially.

The 1,102 precincts reporting cast a total of 72,801 votes or an average of 66 votes to the precinct. If the remaining precincts average 66, there are 25,806 votes yet to be heard from, which at the rate the opposition is gaining, will probably reduce the majority for the measure from over 3 to 1 to a little better than 2 to 1, and make the total vote about 85,531, out of a total registered vote of over 190,000.

Counties reporting a majority against the bond issue and extra gas tax are Sheridan, McCone, Dawson, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Liberty, Prairie and Treasure, or eight counties.

It appears that Big Horn, Blaine, Cascade, Fergus, Mussouri, Powder, Rosebud, Stillwater and Toole will like cast majorities against the measure on final returns.

The returns are very disappointing to the sponsors of the measure, because of the light vote cast and the big showing against it in rural precincts. Politicians are weakening and taking to cover and it is feared that the supreme court will not be enthusiastic in sustaining the act in litigation that is looming in the face of the light vote cast and the strength developed against it.

The referendum campaign put on by the sponsors was accompanied by every trick known to political charlatan and was the worst example of such methods in the state famous for political shenanigans. The slogans set up were false, the arguments were based on pure speculation and conjecture involving the wildest claims, the opponents of the measure were played down as the enemies of society and all news of and arguments against the measure were suppressed by a press and highway gang are reported to have had a slush fund of over \$200,000 to finance the campaign in behalf of the measure, while the opposition to it did not have a cent or an organization besides the press, bill boards and posters. The sponsors of the measure also spent much money with the radio stations of the state, had speakers on the air every day in behalf of the measure.

The sponsors of the bond issue and the extra 5-cent gas tax by the above tactics and by putting over the "overwhelming sentiment" (Continued on last page.)

However the state of Montana appears to have gone for the bond issue by a two to one vote, with about a third of the registered voters—being probably the smallest vote ever cast in the state and very disappointing to the sponsors of the debenture bond idea and the extra 5-cent gas tax—who had hoped for a large vote to bolster them up with the supreme court and to back their claims that they must make that the vote of the people gave legal sanction to the many illegal elements of Referendum No. 35. Several counties in the state gave majorities against the referendum.

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HOW THEY LIE AND HOW THEY WEEP!

The following dispatch was sent to the Great Falls Tribune by a church attending Plentywood business man and appeared in that trustworthily organ today:

SHERIDAN DEFEATS REFERENDUM NUMBER 35 DUE TO MISREPRESENTATION

Plentywood, May 7.—Sheridan county voters refused to approve referendum 35 by casting a majority of 340 against it. The vote was light, many being in doubt owing to stories circulated by the opposition that it would mean a 10-cent gas tax. Plentywood voted 214 for and 60 against the measure, defeating Charles E. Taylor, its principal opponent, by a 3 to 1 vote in his own precinct. The measure also carried at Medicine Lake, Antelope and Westby. Business men are angry over the outcome as they had devoted considerable time sponsoring the measure and fear the negative vote will cast reflections upon the county as not favoring good roads. Most of those who voted against it believed stories of the opposition that it would double the present gas tax.

Work is progressing steadily on the Malta-Vandalla road.

DESIRE TO WIN LABOR SUPPORT MAY PREVENT BIG R. R. WAGE CUT

New York, May 4.—Although railway heads are divided as to the feasibility of trying to reduce wages, "the business week" a publication says today there are four factors which will tend to maintain present levels.

"(1) The roads know that if they open up the subject they will give the brotherhoods a chance to present their already formulated demand for a shorter week or day without decreased earnings, generally referred to as a six hour day."

"(2) The railroads are counting on labor's support in their effort to get through congress legislation regulating truck and bus operation, pipelines and waterways, and they want to keep labor behind the eastern trunkline merger."

"(3) In action toward wage reductions the railroads would be breaking their pledge to President Hoover and their tacit understandings with union leaders."

"(4) If wages are cut, the agricultural groups might begin agitation for freight rate reductions."

It is also explained that "with 250,000 railroad men out of jobs including at least 50,000 train service employees, rail presidents are hoping fervently that the slight rise in freight and passenger traffic, apparent in the past two weeks results in steady improvement which will serve the triple purpose of increasing earnings, protecting the wage scale and providing jobs for furloughed employees."

CHANGES MADE IN MONTANA SCHOOL BUDGET LAW IN '31

A number of changes were made in the school budget law by the recent session of the legislature, one of which was the creation of a board of school budget supervisors.

Printed copies of the law in the final form have not yet been received by the county superintendents and the boards of trustees, but at a recent conference at Helena the state superintendent of public instruction presented a synopsis of the new law which shows the principal requirements and the main procedure. It is as follows:

1. In March the county superintendent inserts actual expenditures for last completed school term on budget forms.

2. Not later than April 10th, county superintendent must send budget forms to each school district with estimate of probable revenues.

3. Before May 31, county superintendent must publish notice of trustees' meetings to adopt preliminary budgets on second Monday in June.

4. Second Monday in June, trustees meet, consider, prepare and adopt preliminary budget.

5. On or about July 1, preliminary budgets must be sent to the county superintendent.

6. If 10-mill levy is not sufficient, special election must be held before July 1.

7. Between July 10 and 20 notice of meetings of board of school budget supervisors on fourth Monday in July, must be published at least once.

8. Immediately after June 30, county superintendent must attach to preliminary budgets the estimate of receipts, etc.

9. Before July 10 the county treasurer must prepare statements for each district, showing the cash on hand at end of year. These must be attached to preliminary budgets.

10. Before the third Monday in July, the county clerk must prepare certificates for each district, which county superintendent must attach to budgets, showing taxable value of districts.

11. Fourth Monday in July, meeting of board of school budget supervisors.

12. Budget board must prepare statement showing the amount to be raised by tax levies, after budget is approved and adopted.

13. Second Monday in August, the county superintendent shall lay budgets before the county commissioners, who must fix the tax levy to produce amount required by the final budget sum.

Montana Wheat Grower Gets Engineering Billet

Hardin, May 6.—Thomas D. Campbell of the Campbell Farming Corporation, Hardin, has been appointed to the public affairs committee of the American Engineering Council, which during 1931-32 will carry out a broad program of participation in public affairs, federal, state and municipal, according to word which has just reached this city.

Problems arising from the economic depression will be attacked by the council, founded 10 years ago under the leadership of Herbert Hoover as the public service body of the engineering profession in this country, and composed of 30 national and local engineering organizations. Mr. Campbell is representative of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

EDUCATIONAL UNITS "BLOW" HUGE SUMS

Appropriations of the 22nd legislative assembly totaled \$6,832,344.66, the records of the state accountant show. From the general fund, \$4,635,532.66 was appropriated, while \$2,254,812 will come from the university millage fund.

The total appropriations for state educational institutions for the biennium beginning July 1, is \$2,254,812. For the first year the appropriation will be \$1,104,867 and for the second year \$1,149,945. This money is used for upkeep.

The following table shows how the money is divided between the units of the greater university.

	1931-32	1932-33
University	\$375,000.00	\$385,000.00
St. College	232,980.00	215,000.00
Exp. Station	118,880.00	118,000.00
State of Mines	77,000.00	77,000.00
Normal, Dillon	81,250.00	77,000.00
Eastern Montana school	79,845.00	37,724.00
N.M.Sch. Havre	46,792.00	72,721.00
Sch. trav. ref.	6,000.00	7,000.00
Fire Insur.		45,000.00

HUNDREDS STRANDED AT BOULDER DAM

Las Vegas, Nev.—FP—Along the 31 miles from this city to the Boulder dam site over 400 are camped in tents along the Colorado river bottoms waiting for work. They are out of gasoline, can go no farther and don't know where the next meal will come from.

Many of the men who came from the south say the advertisements in the southern cities stated that 10,000 men were wanted to build Boulder dam at a minimum scale of wages of not less than \$5 a day. Out of this wage the worker pays \$1.60 for board and room, 15c a day for hospital and insurance and \$3 poll tax.

DOLLAR WHEAT WAR IN KANSAS

Minneapolis, Kans., May 4.—A dollar-a-bushel wheat movement embraced 150 growers in 11 western Kansas counties and parts of Colorado today.

Members of the organization, called the United States Wheat Growers association, voted here last night to hold their 1931 crop for at least 60 days after harvest in an effort to obtain \$1 a bushel for their grain. They also agreed not to seed wheat next fall unless that price is reached. Plans were approved to extend the membership to other wheat producing sections.

George B. Rooney, chairman, pointed out the Kansas counties represented produced more than 27 million bushels of grain in 1930.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

A Paper of the People, by the People
and for the People

By the Peoples Publishing Company, Publishers

CONTINUING — The Outlook Promoter, The Outlook Optimist, The Dooley Sun, The Antelope Independent, The Sheridan County News, The Pioneer Press and the Sheridan County Farmer.

CHARLES E. TAYLOR, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Manager

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1931.

10-CENT GAS TAX PASSED

The voters of Montana ratified the second five-cent gas tax Tuesday by a large vote, just how large is not yet known. The latest reports show something over 40,000 votes for and 12,000 votes against, indicating a majority of over 3 to 1 for the proposition. However revised reports will reduce this majority to about 2 to 1 when the rural precincts are in, where the vote is running heavily against the additional five cent tax. Less than a third of the registered voters of the state voted.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that the 10-cent tax and the six million dollar bond issue would carry. Only three or four papers in the state opposed the measure. All of the big dailies supported it, besides all of the country papers with the above exceptions. The opponents of the measure had no funds with which to place the facts before the people while the big contractors, the paper shavers, the hotel owners, the civil engineers and the "prune peddlers," had a slush fund of over \$200,000, contributed by those who stand to profit by the spoils, which fund was used to great advantage in these hard times.

The "hipp-o-ray" boys resorted to every political trick known to deceive and befuddle the voters, and based their arguments upon pure and unadulterated conjecture and speculation, and their slogan upon bald falsehoods. These arguments were repeated daily and weekly in practically every paper in the state. The slogans were posted in every business and bank window and nailed on nearly every telephone pole in Montana. The contractors and paper shavers bought thousands of inches of newspaper space, and used the radio every day to put this "crime of May 5th" over. The opposition voice was so weak that it could scarcely be heard.

Slogans proclaimed that the success of the bond issue would save the state \$7,500,000, when it will do nothing of the sort. They said it will cost nothing when it will cost the people \$5,000,000 at the least calculation for if the bond issue had not been passed and the gas tax had produced as much money as the highway commission believes that it will, we would have had just the same amount of road in 1941 as we will have by finishing the project in 1935 and \$5,000,000 worth more, for the \$2,500,000 which must be paid in interest to borrow the money to finish the roads in 1935 or six years sooner than 1941 could have been used to match \$3,000,000 more of federal road money which we can't match. If we had taken until 1941 to finish the roads, we could have built them much cheaper, for there would have been more competition among the contractors, and maybe we could have saved a lot of the 50% profits that are now made by those machinery owners who now can divide the loot among themselves on a friendly basis.

The slogans about tourists and tourists paying the tax was 100% flapdoodle. The slogan on employment was more flapdoodle.

This road work is done by heavy machinery—the contractors bring their own crews with them, and the subcontractors who do most of the work, hire workers for \$1 per day and board; and with the passing of the bond issue there will not be over 3,000 men employed on the regular work plus the extra work made possible by the bond issue.

On the road work done in Sheridan county last year, Stevens Brothers of St. Paul, the contractors who took the contract for 27 cents a cubic yard and sublet it for 14 cents, thereby made 13 cents per yard without the bother of coming into the state. The subcontract was relet for 11 cents the yard and the man who did the work paid his men \$30 a month and board—and went in the hole at that.

If the Sheridan county contract amounted to \$65,000 then Stevens Brothers made about \$30,000 spot cash for signing their name to the contract and furnishing the bond—they did not come to the state. The first subcontractor made a nice tidy sum also without doing a tap. This is the way our money is being spent by the highway commission. No wonder these contractors dug up \$200,000 for a slush fund; little wonder they want to complete the program by 1935. They don't want to wait for their graft for 10 years when they can get it in five.

And by 1935 our highway commissioners can retire and go to California to spend the rest of their days—the corruption of the highway outfit stinks to high heaven.

The supporters of the big bond issue maintained the "overwhelming sentiment is in favor of it" idea throughout the campaign by suppressing all news of opposition and reporting only news in its favor, which resulted in discouraging the opposition, convincing them of the futility of voting, for the big bond issue and the 10-cent tax were going to carry anyway by a huge majority. This caused the opposition voters to stay at home and thereby insured the approval of the bond issue and the passing of the second five-cent gas tax by default.

It is obvious now that if those opposed to the 10 cent tax and the debenture bonds had voted, referendum 35 would have been voted down by a large majority.

Now in Sheridan county for instance: 1734 votes out of a registration list of 3321 were cast. 697 votes were cast for the big bond issue and the 10-cent tax and 1,037 against it—just a few more than half of the registered voters were cast. In Plentywood city, out of a registration of 513 votes, 274 votes were cast or less than half. Of these votes 60 were against the measure and 214 were for it. Every voter in favor of the measure voted; those opposed, for the most part, remained at home. We say this after considerable investigation.

Those supporting the measure had cars out and committees out calling out ladies and others who

vote the way the bankers tell them to. The opponents of the measure did not have cars out.

A study of the returns of Sheridan county proves our contention to have been true every where. Those for the bond issue got out and voted; those against stayed at home except the most active and those close to the polls, who could vote without much trouble or expense. The farmers living away from the polls who are not running their cars, because of poverty, this year or did not have the money for gas, or did not want to use gas, did not go to vote against a proposition which they believed was doomed to win in spite of their vote, for they figured it was economy for them to save their time and gas. Hundreds would have had to walk in order to get to the polls and these did not feel like exerting so much energy in behalf of a lost cause.

The idea of the futility of voting was promoted greatly in Sheridan county by a circular letter signed by a number of alleged commercial clubs in the county sent out a few days before election by Niels Madsen from the court house with help paid for by the taxpayers, and in envelopes bought and paid for by the county and charged to commissioners' expense. This letter blazened stated that if "Sheridan county voters voted against the bond measure, Sheridan county will not get any of the road money, so it seems wise to vote yes as the measure is going to carry by a huge majority anyway." This letter succeeded in keeping hundreds of voters away from the polls for two reasons: (1) because it was futile to vote and, (2) because if Sheridan county defeated the measure, then this county would not get any road money. The voters have Niels Madsen and Frank French to thank for this skulduggery.

In Sheridan county the taxpayers paid for the campaign to fasten this huge bond issue upon themselves thanks to the above gentlemen. It is just one example of the sort of campaign carried on for the referendum.

But in spite of this, Niels Madsen's own precinct, Coalridge, defeated the measure 4 to 79 and Dagmar precinct 4 to 115. In Medicine Lake village where Frank French, Banker Powers and Joe Dolin reign supreme, only a half vote was cast—those against the measure remained at home so as not to enrage the Lake bosses.

In the towns the mainstreet vote was cast solidly for the measure because the bankers were for it, and secondly because the Producers News was against it. Many of the mainstreeters and there were some, who were against the measure, did not vote at all because they thought that a majority against the debenture would be a victory for The Producers News, and they did not want to be a party to any such a thing.

Already Tom Stout, whose paper, the Lewistown Democrat, supported the big bond issue and the 10-cent gas tax with great exertion, is preparing an out for himself in regard to the 10-cent tax. He says editorially:

"While the matter may be taken to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon that phase, it may be stated that regardless of what that tribunal might decide, there is the most remote likelihood of any additional tax being collected. No one in the state and this includes all of the most ardent good roads enthusiasts, desires a 10-cent tax."

Just what Tom means by this is a conjecture of course. If the supporters had for an instant admitted a 10-cent tax before election the measure would have been defeated by a 10 to 1 vote, but the "contractors" and their ennuuchs were able to convince the voters who could not read English or were too lazy to read referendum 35, that it was not a 10-cent tax. If the court decides that the law does provide for a 10-cent tax it will be embarrassing for Tom—and the rest of the sponsors—and next summer when Tom runs for governor on an economy platform, his support of the big bond issue, the 10-cent gas tax and the highway hipp-o-ray is going to be a ghost that will follow him in and out and around the state like his shadow.

Tom admits already that the tourist crop may fail for some years because of the depression but feels that when times come back they will come here by the millions to imbibe our scenery, when he hopes we will cash in and get our money back interest and all, that the highway commission is now blowing like a bunch of drunken sailors.

Tom continues with his salvo:

"The contest over the debenture measure was conducted without any rancor on either side and the great majority of those who opposed it were animated by sincere motives. They include many of our state's best and most progressive citizens who, we are certain, will accept the result in the best spirit and continue their efforts to do what they believe to be always for the best interests of our great state."

The Lewistown editor wants everybody to forget the bond campaign right away. There will be others. But the Montana-Record-Herald crows because Sen. Kane's and Gov. McCormack's counties went for the measure against their opposition. That paper did not mention this opposition before the election. However, those who laugh last often laugh best and we predict that the hipp-o-ray boys put their hooves over, their victory will turn out an empty one, if not a thing that will peruse and embarrass the victors for a long time to come.

Now if the Supreme Court decides that Referendum 35 levies a second five-cent gas tax, what will our friend Tom Stout say? What will the hipp-o-ray boys say? Then there will be a special session of the legislature. The present tax, House Bill 90, will be repealed and referendum measure 35 amended to provide for the building and maintaining of the roads and paying the interest on and for retiring the debentures as that will be the only way to avoid the second tax.

After 1935 we will not match federal money, we will only maintain roads and pay the debentures perhaps by 1941, but more likely by about 1951—or still more likely, a bond issue against the property of the state will be voted to retire the debentures, or maybe the banks will have them all up for security for public funds with the state and county when capitalism blows up, when they will be retired by the revolution.

If so, that will not be so bad! The red radical says, "Help the boys sink the ship—the quicker she is overloaded the sooner she will sink. Vote for every bond issue, support every graft the

racketeers propose. We are not going to pay anyway, so we should worry."

And maybe these "reds" know their beans. We rather think they do.

In the Tuesday election the reds voted for the big bond issue and the 10-cent tax right along with the contractors and paper shavers and the hipp-o-ray boys, saying: "Sure thing, we will have the roads when the revolution breaks. Let 'em build 'em for us and have them ready. We'll tend to the bonus when the time comes a la Russia."

However, in Sheridan county the boosters didn't put their stuff over. Here is one county where the people can't be fooled all the time, and where the farmers don't get their political notions from the bankers, whatever may be the facts elsewhere—and Carl Bull and Frank French can't brag to the highway commission that they delivered the county—this may embarrass but it won't harm Sheridan county any, for our roads will be built when there is no place else to spend the money whether we voted for or against the highway commissioners racket. Three-fourths of the road money is being spent in the western third of the state and it is being spent there first—the core, if there is any, will come up here. The big boys don't have to pay anything for the support of the Sheridan county mainstreeters—they always sneeze when the bosses take snuff without compensation.

The ruling class now has at its disposal 30 million trained soldiers or 10 million more than in August 1914, while the war material available now amounts in number and destructive power to five times that available in August 1914.

MYTHICAL CHARITY OF THE RICH

Pointing out that burden of charity falls always upon the worker, Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security in an article in the May American Mercury, "Do the Rich Give to Charity," says:

Men of great wealth are not interested in relieving the condition of the unfortunate, in these panic times or in any other, he says. He cites as proof the fact that in New York, the most generous community in the country, only 55,000 or one in seven who file income tax returns, contribute to the three leading charities during prosperous times. "A reporter for a Philadelphia paper" according to the article, "calculated that if he should give the same proportionate share of his income for the unemployed as was given by Philadelphia's richest cit-

izen, it would amount to one-thousandth of a cent." In the present emergency a large proportion of the money raised has come from workers, either directly, as a result of their close contact and sympathy with their jobless fellows, or indirectly, in forced contributions through employment drives.

"The contributors to the New York Mayor's Committee for the relief of the unemployed are a fair indication of the share of employee contributions to other voluntary gifts, exclusive of the few very large donors," says Epstein. "This committee, which toward the end of January assisted with food and clothing nearly 1,100,000 individuals, raised its fund of \$577,000 as follows: \$416,000 from the 'voluntary' contributions of the city's civil employees; about \$190,000 from football games, and a total of \$72,575 from 'private sources.'

"In many cities the charitable agencies spend far more upon relieving the distress of the workers of certain local corporations than these firms contribute.

"A Detroit attorney recently testified before a U. S. Senate Committee that while over 36% of the city's expenditures on unemployment relief go to unemployed Ford employees, Ford pays no taxes to the city. Edsel Ford's contribution to the Detroit Community chest of \$130,000 amounts to about 15% of what the city spends monthly on unemployed Ford Company men."

Epstein warns that private philanthropy and organized charity are proving miserably inadequate in the present crisis. With contributions more and more difficult to raise, "the number of applications to the Association for the Improvement of Conditions of the Poor increased by 289% in the last quarter of 1930 over the same period in 1929. The Family Home Department of the New York Children's Aid Society had seven times as many applicants in 1930 as in any previous year. As against an expenditure of \$290,000 on 4,000 families in October, 1930, the City of Detroit spent two million dollars on 45,000 families in January 1931.

"Unlike his foreign brother, who, in practically all industrial nations, has been considerably protected through governmental legislation against the major emergencies of life, the American worker, like the farmer, must fall back on private benevolence—the only real dole—in every emergency. His only recourse as a private citizen, in times of drought and unemployment, is the breadline—the only institution still providing an equal opportunity for all."

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press

CONVICT LABOR BUILDS LEE MEMORIAL

Washington.—Arlington county, Virginia, just across the Potomac from the Washington monument and the Lincoln Memorial, is observing May Day this year with a ceremonial ground-breaking for the Lee Memorial boulevard, which is to run from the main point on the boundary of Ft. Myer, near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, to Falls church. President Hoover is to drive to Ft. Buffalo, the scene of the ceremony and turn the first spadeful of earth, and the army band is to play the Star Spangled Banner. After the crowd has departed, cheering Hoover and Co., Pollard, the 100 convicts held in rough board barracks at Barcroft, near at hand, will be marched to the scene and begin actual work. The President will be spared the sight of these convicts. They do not fit gracefully into the picture of highway construction "for unemployment relief in Arlington county," of which much was heard during the past winter.

PRISONERS TOIL UNDER HOOVER'S EYE

Employment of convicts on state construction of roads is still maintained in Virginia, Florida and Alabama. It was abandoned in Michigan less than three months ago. Virginia's convict road gang, number 2,000 men. When the Associated General Contractors of America protested, last January, against the proposal to employ this unpaid labor on highway work in sight of the White House, the reply made by Henry G. Shirley, state highway commissioner, was that the prisoners and the prison farm were filled to capacity and the men on road gangs had to have employment. Shirley said that the non-convict unemployed could get relief jobs on another section of state highway construction.

VIRGINIA'S MACHINERY INVESTMENT

State records show that the Virginia highway commission has an investment of \$3,330,000 in equipment for road building. With this investment it constructed, in the year ending June 30, 1930, highways estimated to be worth \$3,777,000. Federal aid is given in the financing of most of this work.

JOBLESS WORKERS PROTEST PRISON LABOR

Arlington county citizens, feeling the pinch of unemployment, protested against the sending of convicts into their community. They appealed to Shirley and to Gov. Pollard, but in vain. Pollard was out to make a showing in new highway construction. He agreed with Shirley that road work was better and more humane for the convicts than keeping them locked up inside prisons. He agreed with President Hoover that the free citizen should be proud of his freedom to hunt for a job. There must not be any paternalism, no pampering of American workers to make them dependent upon government favors. That would undermine the spiritual value of independent competition. Failure of the local protests was duly published in the Washington papers. A photograph of the convict barracks under construction was also published. Shirley forbade any press photographs of the convicts at work.

WORKERS GET 20 CENTS AN HOUR ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

This determination of the issue as to convict or forced labor in the suburbs of the American capital

was caustically mentioned in connection with the eagerness of the administration to shut out Soviet lumber on a suspicion that it had been handled by convicts in Russia but Shirley and Pollard refused to dignify these remarks with an answer. And so the free unemployed crossed the bridge to Washington to compete for work outside the convict zone. To their amazement they discovered that wage rates for common labor on construction jobs ranged as low as 20 cents an hour. Cut-throat competition for government building contracts was forcing the wage rate down, since the inter-departmental board in charge of specifications had refused to require any minimum wage rate under the law which instructed that the "prevailing local wage rate" be paid.

FREE LABOR, WORK OR STARVE

Pretense for refusal to make "prevailing local wage rate" mean anything was found in a declaration by Rep. Bacon of New York, sponsor of the clause, during debate in the house that it was not intended to maintain the rate of 40 cents an hour paid by some of the contractors. One contractor paid 18 cents an hour to men who cleaned bricks. Most of the common labor is paid about 30 cents an hour. It takes grim comfort in the fact that it is not "forced or convict" but is quite free to work or go hungry.

HUGHES INDICATES RED FLAG LAW END

In Forceful Argument From the Bench in Yetta Stromberg Case—Means End of Hipp-o-ray of Professional 100% Americans.

By Laurence Todd, Fed. Press Washington.—Clear and forceful argument from the bench by Chief Justice Hughes, during that court's hearing of the appeal of the Yetta Stromberg case, indicates that before the middle of June the California law of 1919 forbidding the display of the red flag will be declared unconstitutional. Yetta Stromberg, who was sentenced to prison at 19 for raising the red flag above the children's camp she conducted in the San Bernardino mountains, will in that event be free.

California does not believe that their state legislature will enact any new law to replace the one under which this communist girl was sentenced.

Hughes' expression of sympathy with one of the main points made by John Beardsley of Los Angeles, attorney for the convicted girl, came when the language of the California law known as Sec. 403a of the criminal code of California was read.

"Any person," it says, "who displays a red flag . . . as a sign, symbol, or emblem of opposition to organized government, as an invitation or stimulus to anarchistic action or as an aid to propaganda that is of a seditious character, is guilty of a felony."

The trial judge charged the jury that the accused might be convicted as having displayed the red flag for any one or more of the three purposes specified in this section of the law.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, without specifying whether she was guilty of displaying the red flag as a symbol of opposition to organized government, or as a stimulus to anarchy, or from seditious motives.

Hence, the appeal counsel argued she may have been convicted because the jury felt that raising a red flag was "opposition to organized government."

It protested that opposing organized government, even if proven, was no offense under the U. S. constitution.

The State of California, through Deputy Attorney General Richer, held that even if this part of Section 403a were not constitutional, the conviction must stand because the jury did not say they convicted the accused on that point alone.

Chief Justice Hughes read aloud the language of the law, and said that it was evident that opposing organized government was not an offense under the constitution. He virtually took up the argument for Beardsley, and discussed the liberty of the people to express opposition to organized government, so long as they did not use or propose the use of force. No other member of the court gave any comment or asked any questions on this fundamental issue in the case.

Since the court is trying to clear its docket by the time of summer adjournment, the second Monday in June, decision of the Stromberg case, and probably so broad a decision as to dispose of the anti-red flag law, is anticipated before that date.

The California anti-syndicalist

law, enacted at the same time in 1919 as the anti-red flag statute, was upheld in the case of Anita Whitney, who was pardoned by Gov. Young.

Notice of Examinations

The State 7th and 8th grade examinations will be held May 14 and 15 at the following places: Plentywood, Redstone, Outlook, Dooley, Cone, Westby, Antelope, Medicine Lake, Homestead and Dagmar. The schedule is as follows:

First Day—May 14
Morning
9:00 a. m. Civics 10:15 Recess;
10:30 History; 12:00 Intermission.
Afternoon
1:30 Grammar; 3:00 Recess; 3:15 Reading; 4:15 Close.

Second Day—May 15
Morning
9:00 Arithmetic; 11:00 Recess;
11:15 Spelling; 12:00 Intermission.
Afternoon
1:30 Physiology, Agriculture; 2:30 Geography; 4:00 Close.

Teachers examinations will be held at Plentywood May 7, 8 and 9 in the court room.

MARJORIE MARKUSON,
County Supt. of Schools.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Wm. Erickson, Administrator of the Estate of Martha Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of the notice, to the said Wm. Erickson at the law office of Howard M. Lewis, Esquire, at Plentywood, Mont., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Sheridan.

Dated May 4, 1931.
WM. ERICKSON,
Administrator of the Estate of Martha Smith, Deceased.

First publication May 8, 1931.
Last Publication, May 29, 1931.

Winnett—Plans are underway to establish a chain bank here.

Work is progressing of surfacing Florence-Victor section of Bitter Root Highway.

\$50.00 REWARD

The City of Plentywood will pay a reward of not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing felonious crimes within the limits of the City of Plentywood. By order of the City Council. ROBERT ROBKE, Chief of Police.

FAMILY DOCTOR LEARNED THIS ABOUT CONSTIPATION



Dr. Caldwell loved people. His years of practice convinced him many were ruining their health by careless selection of laxatives. He determined to write a harmless prescription which would get at the cause of constipation, and correct it.

Today, the prescription he wrote in 1885 is the world's most popular laxative! He prescribed a mixture of herbs and other pure ingredients now known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, in thousands of cases where bad breath, coated tongue, gas, headaches, biliousness and lack of appetite or energy showed the bowels of men, women and children were sluggish. It proved successful in even the most obstinate cases; old folks liked it for it never gripe; children liked its pleasant taste. All drugstores today have Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in bottles.

LE ROY THE WIZARD & CO.

MASTER OF ILLUSION

TWO HOUR VAUDEVILLE SHOW

FARMER - LABOR TEMPLE

PLENTYWOOD

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

MAY 20th AND 21st

ADMISSION - - - 15c and 35c

Vegetables and Flowers for Your garden

ALL the varieties in which you are interested and which are adapted to this section are now available in the Northrup, King & Co. seed box at a nearby store. The seed is of as fine quality as you can obtain at any price; the packets are of standard size and well filled; the display box is convenient to select from and the price is only . . .

5¢ per packet

Northrup, King & Co's Seeds

JOE MARKUSON

—and his famous—

DANCE BAND

—playing at the—

FARMER - LABOR TEMPLE

PLENTYWOOD

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 9

Tickets: One "Smaller" Let's Go !!

Local Brevities

LOCAL MARKETS

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK	May 7
43 Dark Northern Wheat.....	54
50 Winter Wheat.....	52
47 Amber Durum.....	47
46 Rye.....	49
12 Barley.....	11
1.25 Flax.....	1.27
10 Dairy Butter.....	20
10 Eggs.....	20
1.80 Potatoes.....	1.00

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dahl of Dooley were Tuesday callers at the Hegland home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norton of Medicine Lake were shoppers in the city Wednesday.

Peder Brundov, of Comertown honored the court house with a business call on Wednesday.

Monday found R. R. Ueland of Antelope a business caller in Plentywood.

Edgar I. Syverud and brother, of Coalridge, spent Wednesday in town with friends.

E. O. Tlegen of Antelope motored to the county seat to visit with friends early in the week.

L. J. Sorby well known Dooleyite consulted with the county officials Saturday.

Earl Cosper from west of Outlook was a shopper in Plentywood Wednesday.

Nels Olson, farmer of the Outlook country was a business caller in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson from the Blue Trail were in from their farm Tuesday visiting with friends and doing some shopping.

The Misses Gertrude and Gladys Petersen entertained their father at their home in Plentywood last Wednesday.

Rudolph White drove in from the Welliver country to attend to business matters at the court house on Wednesday of this week.

A representative of the Montana Record-Herald, Helena, has been in the city the past week in the interests of that paper.

Messrs. Ed. Rasmussen, W. O. Lansrud, Bruno Gladue and F. J. Folwag all of Dagmar were county seat callers Wednesday.

Attorney McKeller of the law firm of Kline, McKeller and Borton of Glasgow was here on Monday attending to legal matters at the court house.

The P. G. Grams family have moved into the Vern Ankerman house at the south end of main street formerly occupied by the Gunderson family.

Agricultural Agent Duncan was here Friday in the interests of Better Stock. Mr. Duncan was the efficient judge at the last county fair here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Helgeson and son, Kenneth, drove over to Crosby to visit with the Al Hanson family on Tuesday. They returned that evening.

A large number of Plentywood's nimrods raided the habitat of the finny tribe of the Missouri Sunday. All report varying degrees of success.

Tom Lidahl had the misfortune to break one of his fingers while working on the road grader this week. His son Arnold is taking his place until Tom is able to be at work again.

Pipe fitters have been engaged the past week in completing the work of installing the new Standard Oil bulk station on the south side of the tracks. The tank will be painted soon and the station will be ready for operation.

On Friday the "sheep men" of Sheridan county had an "Eat More Lamb" day at the court house. Many good points and ideas were brought out in the discussions following the talks by visiting officials of the Club.

Thursday evening a number of friends pleasantly surprised Mrs. Frank Dione, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. A very pleasant social time was spent by all after which a delicious lunch was served.

Mrs. Art Ziebarth received the sad news of the passing of her niece, Miss Evelyn Straus, Monday evening. Miss Straus had been employed at the state capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, as stenographer and was highly respected. She had been ill since March.

The declaratory contest held at the Congregational church by the local school Tuesday night was very well attended. The winners were Gwendolyn Christianson, first and Olive Paske, second. It was rather difficult for the judges to decide as all participants delivered their selections perfectly.

The juveniles of the Degree of Honor gave "Mother's Day" Program at the Catholic church parlors on Tuesday. The program was enjoyed by all. After the program a social hour was had followed by a delicious lunch served by Katherine Marron, Helga Hanisch, Anne Hovet, Glor Krebsbach, Katherine Christensen, Frank Timmerman and Eugene Petersen.

The city water tank is being treated to a new coat of paint this week. The color is silver and will greatly improve the appearance of the tower. Jacobson, the painter, is doing the work.

C. C. Thompson, formerly the Plentywood photographer who removed to the coast a few years ago, located at Buckley, Washington, returned to Plentywood last week with the intention of making his home in this section in the future. Mr. Thompson says he does not like the continuous cloudy weather and fogs of the coast and is glad to be back where the sun shines most of the time. Mr. Thompson has a host of friends in this section who welcome him back. While on the coast he kept in touch with Plentywood and Sheridan county thru the Producers News which came as a welcome visitor every week.

Treasury Offering Is Quickly Oversubscribed

Washington, May 3.—A \$60,000,000 issue of 90-day treasury bills offered last Tuesday was heavily oversubscribed today. Acting Secretary Mills announced today applications were received for \$305,855,000 of bills and \$60,100,000 were accepted. The average price was about 99.676. The average rate on a bank discount basis was about 1.29 per cent.

Zero For Rye Crop, Problem for Trade Leaders

Washington, May 2.—Citing a newspaper item saying Hingham, Montana farmers are getting "zero" with the rim knocked off" for their rye crop Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor, Minnesota, telegraphed President Butterworth of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce today asking the organization to consider this situation at its Atlantic City convention.

The item said the price of rye was so low at eastern terminals that after deducting freight and commission charges the Hingham farmer received nothing.

"And yet," it added, "rye bread still sells at 15 cents per loaf. The price of bread ought to be governed by a world market also."

Shipstead said the interstate commerce commission had informed him that the rate on rye from Minnesota to the terminal market at Minneapolis is 41 cents a hundred pounds.

"Here is a problem in the economics of farm relief and transportation that I respectfully submit to your consideration," he said.

WESTBY HIGH WILL SHOW 'SONNY JANE'

Westby High School will present their class play, "Sonny Jane," a three act comedy, on May 15 and 16. There are 12 members in the cast and they have spent a long time in preparation and now a real play is offered to the public.

The scene opens with Sonny Jane taking the part of Ruby Wade to have her two enemies added in her starting a newspaper. The other members bring in the humor of the play. Following is a list of the characters.

Peggy Foster, landlady, Mable Dieseth.

Lucille Brander, a neighbor, Lydia Norgaard.

Mrs. Amelia Spitzendorf, looking for a fourth husband, Gladys Kittleson.

Ruby Wade, engaged in newspaper work, Esther Rice.

Nancy Wade, unexpected visitor, Mildred Spoklie.

Sonny Jane Marquard, the little Miss who started the war, Hulda Haugen.

Charles Mitchell, the enemy, Vincent Johnson.

San Streck, enemy No. 2, Stanley Dominick.

Larry Randolph, enemy No. 3, Omar Helseth.

Joe Martin, who aspires to be metropolitan, Walter Rohweder.

Freddie Beadle, the shiek, Russell Peterson.

The admission will be 25 and 40 cents.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

O. M. Simundson, Pastor. Services May 10 at Plentywood at 11 a. m. and at Dooley at 2:30 p. m.

Services May 17 at Antelope at 11 a. m. and at Archer at 2:30 p. m.

The Antelope services will be broadcast.

The Antelope confirmants will meet at the church on Thursday, May 14 at 4:15 p. m. Outlook firmants will meet May 16 at 4 p. m.

Wanso people will kindly make note of the services which will be held there by Rev. Tjomsland on May 24 at 11 a. m. Rev. Tjomsland plans to include the same date as the services in Redstone. Kindly notice the time for this next service.

Luther League will meet next Sunday at 5 p. m. A fine program has been arranged. Lunch will be served. All are welcome.

OUTLOOK

Ignatius Fitzgerald held the misfortune to sprain his ankle Tuesday evening while practicing for the Black Four track meet.

Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Nelson, Minnie Engler and Montana Post were Plentywood visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson called on Andy Neste who is a patient in the Plentywood hospital. Minnie and Mrs. Engler, who is working at the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Flannery motored to Great Falls Sunday where they went on business matters. During their absence Mrs. Carlson of Minton, Sask., a sister of Mrs. Flannery, and mother to Grace and Bernice Carlson, stayed with the girls at the Flannery home.

It was reported that Andy Neste who is a patient in the Plentywood hospital has been feeling better the latter part of this week. He intends to return to his home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Backe visited at the H. C. Nelson, Chester Ford and Don Traver homes at Scooby Tuesday.

Alan Kogus returned home Sunday evening from Bozeman where he attended the extemporaneous speakers' meeting as an invited guest.

Mrs. Mike Flannery returned Friday evening from Great Falls.

Friday evening the grade declamatory contest was held at the school house. The speakers were: Selvie Barbara Ueland, Johnny Otten, Evelyn Hanson, Ada Stratton and Margaret Fitzgerald. Barbara Ueland received first place and Johnny Otten received second place.

Those who were expected to act as judges were detailed by car trouble so Miss Clink, Mrs. Smith and Miss Polson were asked to act as judges.

The band played a few selections which were appreciated by the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Karrels visited with friends Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Karrels and daughter, Ivy, have spent the past winter in California and Alaska.

Saturday evening a large number from Outlook attended the dance at the school house. The music was furnished by the band. Kenneth Cosper returned to his home Sunday evening from Dodson where he has been working the past winter.

FROM AROUND SHERIDAN COUNTY

DOOLEY

Lambert J. Mehl of Fortuna, Henry Steinke and Emil Rehner left on Wednesday for Parshall, North Dakota where they attended a conference.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ottenbriet and children spent Sunday visiting at the T. J. Heppner home.

Miss Helen Steinke spent the week end with her parents near Dooley.

WESTBY

Sig Nelson and son of south Westby were Westby shoppers on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Onstad were callers and shoppers in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Paul Hultgren is in bed with a siege of mumps.

Mr. Mortenson of Danville was a Westby shopper Monday.

Mrs. Gunder Rust and Mrs. Blair called at the Henry Jensen home on Thursday.

Andrew Espen of Comertown was a caller in Westby Wednesday.

The young folks and even old folks have enjoyed Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights in roller skating.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Welsh of McElroy went to visit their relatives near Flaxton Sunday.

Rodah Ekness and Mrs. Virgil Bakke were Westby shoppers Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Rust and son and Mrs. Blair and Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Harnest of Westby shoppers from Alkabo Saturday.

The chicken pie luncheon held on Saturday afternoon on Enger's store had a fair sized crowd.

Austin Knutson, who is in charge of the Occident elevator at McElroy after the leave of Clifford Johnson was in town on Sunday visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neresen and children were visitors at the Martin Paulson home near Crosby on Sunday.

Donna Meyers, who is employed at the Westby post office, is back of work after a long siege of chicken pox.

RACINE VALLEY

Chris Johansen and Dora Johansen are on the sick list this week. While Chris is not confined to his bed he is unable to do much work.

The house, Dora had to give up her work at Anton Sundsted's and is staying at home. Both have been in Westby to consult with the doctor. Both seem to have some kind of stomach trouble.

Wanda Gustafson's fire.

The lodge meeting Saturday was well attended. After the meeting adjourned a meeting was called by Nils Sorenson to discuss extension work. Opinions on whether the county agent should be dispensed with or not seemed to be well divided. The county surveyor also came in for discussion and the general opinion seemed to be that the county could very well get along without him and he ought to be laid off at once. A vote was taken on the taxpayers of quite a sum of money each year as the last fiscal year he drew \$2,416.00 in salary and on top of that a pair of rubber boots and a lot of mileage money. The opinion was also general that it was wrong to fine a farmer for putting good improvements on his farm by forcing him to pay taxes on his improvements.

The first 4-H club meeting this year was held at Chris Johansen's on Sunday. Ferguson and Miss Bellamy were out there. A boys club with 15 member was organized and a girls club of 13 members. The club reports they will have a report ready for next week. The next meeting will be held at P. W. Plambeck's on May 24.

The Women's Club will meet at Mrs. Chr. Johansen's on May 26. Miss Bellamy, who is substituting for Miss Wort, will be present.

WOLF CREEK

Mrs. James Cowan was visiting at the MacHans home Tuesday.

Alvin Cornelius and D. M. MacInnes were Redstone business callers Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Vic Willberg and children of Williston spent the week end visiting with the Marsh and French families.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cowan were in Redstone shopping and visiting with friends.

Thelma Garneau had the misfortune to break her collar bone Thursday while playing at school.

Juanita Pace and Harvey French are on the sick list this week both having a case of mumps.

Betty and Billy Cowan were visiting at the MacHans home Saturday.

Wm. Mabel and Hazel Marsh, Lucille Metzler, Kenneth and Addie Graves were visiting at the Garneau home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Campbell and children spent Sunday afternoon at the MacHans home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bull and Mrs. Art Blase were calling in the community Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee French and children of Smoke Creek were visiting at the H. B. French home Sunday.

The pupils from the Phelps school who will go to Plentywood Saturday for the field meet are: Betty Cowan, Maurice Cromwell, Kenneth Campbell, Olive Lossing and Helen MacInnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Ulrich and children were callers at the A. M. Haglund home Sunday evening.

Dance at the Wolf Creek hall Saturday night, May 9.

COMERTOWN

Eldre Strand, father and brother, Mrs. Jensen and Mrs. Nelson of Crosby and Mrs. H. Strand and two daughters of Comertown were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. E. Strand on Sunday, April 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. David Nelson and children were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Christ Mickelson Sunday.

Pete Brundov was a Plentywood caller for a short time of the week. Alice and Clara Corcoran were visiting with the Andrew Volts Sunday.

Ted Hansen and Elmer Espen were Comertown visitors Sunday evening. Louie Dixon of Westby came down on Saturday afternoon to visit with the Simon Hansen family over Sunday.

Mr. and Ed King, Murray Hunsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bergendal, George and Alex LaVerdure were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace LaVerdure Sunday afternoon.

Roy King is busy doing some carpenter work at Simon Hansen's this week.

Among those who were shoppers in town Saturday were: Burt Suban's this week. Strands, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Torgenson, Andrew Volts, Joe Olson, Adolph Anderson, William Mack and Oscar Clements.

Roy King and Arnold Hansen were visiting Bill Corcoran Sunday evening.

Ezra McGowan and wife are here from the coast visiting relatives and friends for a short time. Ezra is a sailor in the navy.

Hazel Bergendal started to work for Burt Suban's this week. Ted Lidvall of Westby was a Comertown caller Tuesday.

There were German Lutheran services Sunday forenoon at the Comertown school house.

E. Strand was visiting at Ed King's Wednesday evening.

Arnold Hansen was seeing Monday and Tuesday for invalid Iversen.

Horace LaVerdure lost a team of horses last Tuesday—black and bay mares. They broke out of the pasture. It is not possible one of them returned to its former home west of Raymont.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Loftus and son were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Sammen Hansen Thursday afternoon.

Sven Soderquist were village callers last Saturday.

The Producers News \$3 per year

FOR SALE

Good Fresh Cow
Chas. H. Weiss
Redstone

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Swanson from the Blue Trail were in town the latter part of the week disposing of their farm produce.

Another meeting of the Wide Awake Pig Club was held April 30th at the hardware store. Songs were sung by L. Rorvig and Ed. Larsen. Earl Hancock made a talk on pigs. Literature on pigs was distributed to the members.

Reserve went 18 for and 138 against the gas tax law on May 5th. Mr. and Mrs. Horniste returned from the coast on Monday afternoon. The county superintendent and state nurse visited the school Monday and Tuesday.

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American Delegates Go to Wheat Conference In London Eng., May 19

Washington—FP— Formal announcement was made May 4 by the state department that the United States had accepted the invitation of the Canadian government for a conference to begin on May 19 in London. American delegates will be Sam R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board and Nils Andres Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the department of agriculture.

This London conference grows out of the abortive meeting at Rome in March, where resolutions were adopted declaring that the present low price of wheat, due to surpluses, was a serious factor in the world economic depression, and declaring for a new conference to which the United States should be invited. Other wheat exporting countries represented will be Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Poland, the Soviet Union, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

One Factory Makes One Million Cigars in a Day

Charleston, S. C. — FP — The American Cigar Co., which recently abolished many factories in other states and centered activities at Charleston in what is called the largest cigar factory under one roof in the world, is turning out as many cigars in this one factory as formerly were produced in 30 factories.

The Charleston factory is said to be capable of turning out one million cigars a day. At the present time this company is operating only four days a week and keeping well ahead of orders. The new machines, say the employees, do the work of several hundred girls. The girls are not organized and are forced to work at breakneck speed and any employee reporting sick is docked.

Baltimore—FP— City officials have promised criminal prosecution of any contractors on city work who have cut the legally established minimum wage scale. Charges had been filed by A. J. Ahern, secretary of the Building Trades Council that one man found paid \$17 a week less than the rate named in the specifications on a city job.

PAIN HEADACHES NEURITIS NEURALGIA, COLDS

Whenever you have some nagging ache or pain, take some tablets of Bayer Aspirin. Relief is immediate!

There's scarcely ever an ache or pain that Bayer Aspirin won't relieve—and never a time when you can't take it.

The tablets with the Bayer cross are always safe. They don't depress the heart, or otherwise harm you. Use them just as often as they can spare you any pain or discomfort. Just be sure to buy the genuine. Examine the package. Beware of imitations.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer manufacture of monoaceticacidester of salicylic acid.



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LEGISLATION IN BULK

Being a Resume of the Allusions, Illusions and Delusions of the Twenty-Second Legislative Assembly.

By A Party to the Transactions

Bills, Bills, Bills, 452 House Bills — 130 Senate Bills. All told 582. Memorials, Joint Memorials, Resolutions, Joint Resolutions, Concurrent Resolutions. "Noble Six Hundred." All in the space of 60 days. Henry Ford had nothing on the twenty-second assembly when it came to mass production. Big Bills, Little Bills, Good Bills, Bad Bills, Long Bills, Short Bills, Bills, wise; Bills, otherwise. The Assembly labored to do its daily dozen, but only succeeded in doing its daily ten. Thereby doing the public a favor, or two favors, per day going the Boy Scouts one better.

— Asking for wheat—getting a stack. Wheat—six hundred acres to the kernel—those were the approximate results of the sixty days of labor, for not more than a score of bills passed are of sufficient value to the public to justify the printing.

High rollers, steam rollers, log rollers—it takes all sorts of people to make a world. The same applies to a legislative assembly. Some afraid of the cars — others throwing rocks at a engineer. The steam roller travels down the turnpike — some "son of a wild jackass" heaves a monkey wrench — nothing happens; another monkey wrench — still it travels — Crash — that "red" aim was better — delay — floor leaders urge members to "speed up legislation" otherwise "we will reach the end of the sixtieth day without having completed our work." The steam roller — it moves on again, it passes over some of the "reds." Evidently they are India-rubber men. After being flattened out by the steam roller they refuse to remain flattened but assume their upright position and reach for more wrenches. As long as the supply of wrenches holds out the progressives have the chance. The black reactionary legislation, the sole result of their efforts.

Handsomeness — the "Four Horsemen" — corporation executives, — corporation lawyers — corporation lobbyists, — lobbyists, masculine — lobbyists, feminine — lobbyists, neuter — other insects.

Committee meetings — public hearings — balls — entertainments — smokers. Evening sessions, oratory, down with the Russian doctrine, flag waving, revenue measures, "kill 'em all." Three million dollar bond issue, "spend it all," "save a million," allocate two millions, amend the allocation, bill, more for normals, more for the eleemosynary, institutions, more for the university, more for the school of mines, more for everything, bedlam, a pause to examine the amendments, five million allocated.

Change the corporation laws, encourage corporations to come in, we haven't enough of them, we have too many already.

Fifty days gone, only ten days more, only five days more, how much have we appropriated? Oh, about three hundred thousand more than the income! Let's find out. Fifty eight days, how much have we appropriated? How much have we appropriated? S-a-h-h. Sixty days, stop the clock, sixty-three days, hurrah! The last bill signed. Let's go home!

GOLD OF THE INCAS

(Continued from Front Page)

\$126,861,795.00. At times this grows even faster than the Northern Pacific bank balance.

Wherever the most men are out of work, the most farmers are surrendering their homes for taxes, the longest bread lines, one usually finds the largest railroad surplus. Some reports announce that two hundred thousand unemployed are being fed by the city of Los Angeles. Perhaps this is over estimated. Returning visitors say that there are one hundred twenty-five thousand unemployed indigents there. California is a land of natural wealth almost equal to that of Montana. Her people are energetic, machine users, thrifty, educated. What happened to all the money they made for ten years? Why are so many there hungry and in rags? In five years the surplus of the Southern Pacific Railroad has grown from \$358,914,179.00 to \$451,387,870.00 on January 1, 1930.

Union Pacific Railroad bleeds a country rich in resource and hauls on its freight trains tens of thousands of free passengers in warm weather. On January 1, 1930, its surplus was \$264,455,059.00.

The recent Federal Dole of thirty million dollars, went largely into the drought region bled by Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe. In spite of paying yearly dividends of ten per cent, this railroad on January 1, 1931, had a surplus of \$317,416,164.00.

Incident to the misery and squalor appearing in the East and New England, appears a surplus of Pennsylvania railroad, January 1, 1931, \$286,042,388.00. New York Central, January 1, 1931, \$286,788,926.00 (after paying for years 8% dividends).

The Coal Fields of Pennsylvania present to our civilization the squalor of the hungry savages of Terra del Fuego. So a little local line there, Delaware & Lackawanna, had a surplus on January 1, 1931 of \$68,952,421.00.

There are other noteworthy surpluses. In Butte the county government is in despair as to how to feed the widows and children of men killed in the mines. (Slogan of ten years ago: "The Industries Should take care of the Cripples.") Taxes of surface property are going delinquent. Merchants are in trouble. The surplus of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company on January 1, 1930 was \$112,033,553.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company had a surplus on January 1, 1931 of \$701,158,004.00. It owns our Montana system. Our rates were raised fifty per cent 14 years ago.

THE ROBOTS

Soon after the Great War a Czech-Slovak writer produced

three million dollars. These concerns could and should pay enough extra taxes in three years to pay all the debts of Montana. The state is their milk cow. They should feed her well.

The Governor is now, after the adjournment, telling the people that a two per cent power tax would be advisable. The Governor is a phonograph. The voice is that of the Power Company itself. It sees the handwriting on the wall of Belshazzar's Hall where feast the revelers on the moneys cozened from the unorganized many. The master at the push buttons that control our state government heard that the New York Legislature lately appropriated one hundred seventy-three million dollars to go into the hydro-electric business in competition with the electric Bond and Share Company.

The idea that publicly owned plants in Ontario and Tacoma thrive on one-third the rates we pay in Montana, keeps them awake nights. They would pour oil on the troubled waters.

No Governor keeps your two per cent rate to yourself and to the Power Company behind the throne. Talk to us of a ten per cent power tax and the state may listen.

Income tax, it's going to pass, curfew shall not ring tonight, too much pressure from back home, year, but call 'em out, 'em out, 'em vote on it. Hurrah we beat it by six votes. Cigarette tax, pity the poor stenographer.

Bank bill, pity poor banker, give him this protection, amendments, make it a felony for anybody to say anything, anywhere, about anybody, anytime, fine 'em for talkin' to themselves.

Raise employees salaries, cut their salaries, abolish salaries, lay off some employees, hire some employees, lay 'em all off. Reduce the membership of the house two members, reduce it ten members, make it forty members, reduce the senate as well as the house, abolish both houses.

Only allow taxpayers to vote on bond issues, no make it freehold, don't let anybody but freeholders vote on anything, don't let anybody vote on anything.

Make school teachers take the oath of allegiance, damn the radicals, the little red schoolhouse, and the little red school teacher, teach 'em to love the government, MAKE 'em love it damn 'em.

Keep the damn communists off the ballot, yeah, keep the socialists off too, might as well kick the democrats off likewise, yeah, kick 'em all off, abolish the ballot.

Change the corporation laws, encourage corporations to come in, we haven't enough of them, we have too many already.

Fifty days gone, only ten days more, only five days more, how much have we appropriated? Oh, about three hundred thousand more than the income! Let's find out. Fifty eight days, how much have we appropriated? How much have we appropriated? S-a-h-h. Sixty days, stop the clock, sixty-three days, hurrah! The last bill signed. Let's go home!

drama in which figured a mechanical man named Robot by the playwright. There were many stunts that this Frankenstein creation could do. The idea spread and the name took. It has become a word of our language. But nobody, in truth at first with the chief fantasy, dreamed that robots could become governors of states, sit in senates, fill boards of tax equalization, preside over commissions to fix the rates of public utilities, be bank examiners, decide cases of injured workmen against their masters, until it has come about in Montana.

There are many now who think that a robot could be president of the United States. At least one could sign a tariff bill, high enough to drive our wheat, meats, lumber, steel, automobiles, leather out of the markets of every other country that used to trade with us.

Robots vote; in fact the majority at our last two elections were temporarily robots, and voted for chronic robots to fill the state offices.

Robots issue public bonds, instead of increasing taxes on those able to pay so as to pay for the work goes forward.

Robots can dance play cards, get drunk, travel around, if the corporation lobbyists supply the music, whiskey or passes.

For sixty days our robots sat in the legislature. They discussed the bankruptcy of the government of this commonwealth (?); a committee announced that (after passing through eight prosperous years) the governor who boasted he could get the state out of debt the debts of the state (excluding municipal, school district and county debentures) had reached twelve million dollars. Another committee gave a loose estimate that by June 1, 1931, taxes in the state amounting to ten million dollars would be delinquent on farm and urban property.

Robots do not vet see. They seem to act as well in darkness as in daylight. The few men and women in the legislature could have seen if the governor had mentioned it that for the purpose of paying rapidly the state's honest debts the railroads, power company, telephone company were assessed on only forty per cent of what the board of equalization said was the true value of their property and that this could be raised to ninety per cent under the constitution.

The Governor could at least have tried to keep his election pledges about getting the state out of debt by first informing himself and then the legislature, that the Bell Telephone system was charging us unreasonable rates, with a surplus of seven hundred million dollars, the Montana Power Company on an investment of fourteen million dollars has grown, by unfair tolls, to two hundred million dollars, that the Great Northern with one fourth of its mileage in Montana had a surplus of one hundred twenty-six million dollars, that the Northern Pacific with one fourth of its mileage in Montana has a surplus of one hundred ninety-

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TEUTON FASCIST MENACE HAS FADED

Berlin—FP—Adolf Hitler, leader of the German National Socialist—"Nazi"—group, does not intend to make himself into another Mussolini. Instead, he is preparing the way for a re-entry into the Reichstag of his members who left it so unceremoniously some weeks ago, and may have his eye on a cabinet post, or two as the price of their return. The German fascists are settling down quietly to parliamentary procedure, thereby adhering to the policy of strict legality announced by Hitler himself just after the elections.

A group of bitter-enders, led by Capt. Walter Stennes, resist the new turn of the Nazi policy and were promptly read out of the party. Stennes complained that some of the direct-actionists in the Nazi group were going over to the communists. Meanwhile a dictatorship of things-as-they-are, with civil liberties virtually suspended thru-out Germany, has been declared by the Cent premier Brüning. Public meetings of all kinds have been forbidden unless expressly authorized beforehand.

New Electric Refrigerator Matches all Color Schemes

Synthetic daylight, said to be an exact reproduction of Old Sol's best effort, has been perfected by lighting experts so that the porcelain sides of the electric refrigerator will be as perfectly matched as the finest set of dishes.

By blending clear and colored incandescent lights the experts have created a daylight department in the mile long Fridgidaire factory here, which is illuminated with the best quality of daylight regardless of the weather. Constant daylight was necessitated when Fridgidaire announced that in the future these electric refrigerators would be finished in snow white porcelain-steel. This gleaming finish is said, will blend with any kitchen color scheme.

Three coats of porcelain are baked onto the steel sides of the new Fridgidaire at a heat of 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. When the last coat is fused into the steel panels the panels pass along a production line beneath the artificial daylight. There trained eyes match the panels. Any departure from the snowy color is quickly detected and the panel is removed from production.

Flint hard and having the appearance of glass, this porcelain-steel finish is extremely durable. The scraping of pans and dishes across the flat surface shelf top will not mar it, dirt and even ink and crayon marks can be erased with a few strokes of a damp cloth. Like the mechanical unit of these refrigerators, the finish is guaranteed for three years. The interior is just as white and sanitary, and in addition is acid resistant, immune to the strongest fruit juices. Its rounded corners make it easy to clean as a china dish.

Mr. Fall, interviewed at his ranch here after action of the District of Columbia court of appeals in upholding Fall's sentence, said his attitude toward a presidential pardon was largely passive.

"I am an old man," he said. "I am not guilty of the crime of which I was accused. I have fought against it for my family, and I consider it my duty to carry the fight to the end."

He said he had no money with which to pay the fine and explained he had lost ownership of the ranch on which he lives, when a mortgage was foreclosed several years ago.

South St. Paul, May 6.—A slow and no better than steady market ruled in the cattle division Tuesday.

Ordinary quality marked the crop of steers and yearlings which made up the big end of the day's run, the bulk selling at \$6.25 to \$7.50, some few more desirable offerings being held around 7.75 late. The stock sold without much change, beef cows centering largely at \$4 to \$6, heifers \$5.50 to 6.50, cullers 3.25 to 3.75. Bulls ruled slow, bulk centering at 3.50 to 3.75, vealers continuing on a steady basis with better grades at \$7 to \$9.50.

Some slight strength marked the general hog market as compared with Monday's sharply lower close. Better 140 to 225 pound hogs sold at \$6.60 to 6.85, the latter being the day's high.

A strong undertone ruled for lambs, good to choice clipped offerings selling at \$8.25, woolled lambs \$8.50 to \$8.75. Ewes were unchanged, woolled kinds selling at \$2.50 down.

A slow and barely steady outlet featured the market on feeders and stockers, the ordinary run of thin offerings cleared at \$5.50 to \$6.50, common kind at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Stock pigs were unchanged, most sales being noted at \$7.50.

"Should aliens asking citizenship be permitted to say when they will perform the obligations of citizenship?" Thatcher asked. "Should they be permitted to set up their own conscience to determine when the cause is morally right?"

Davis argued that religious objections were recognized by congress and by all the states, to have the right to escape combatant military service.

"God knows," he said, "that what we want in this country is not more men who will agree with everything a majority does, not more citizens who will surrender their own views, but more men who will take the ground that their allegiance to God is higher than their allegiance to any earthly power."

The court then heard the case of Marie Averill Blend, a former Canadian nurse, now a resident of New York City. Her counsel was Emily Marx, a Quaker, of New York. In both cases the district court refused to grant citizenship and the appellate court reversed the decision. The government then appealed to the supreme court.

American Legion Meeting at Glasgow on May 11th

Glasgow, May 6.—Monday, May 11 has been set for the regular spring meeting of District Number one, Montana department of the American Legion and Auxiliary to be held at Glasgow. A program of golf, music, cards, dancing and business meeting has been arranged for the day. The state officers of the Legion and Auxiliary will be in attendance.

Polson—Northwest State Utility Company has filed application for a natural gas franchise for this city.

COUZENS RIDDLES JOBS SPREADING SCHEME OF BARNES

Washington—FP—Prosperity will never be restored by spreading work among more people without increasing the total expenditures for labor. Senator Couzens declared, in aggressive tone in an open letter to President Butterworth of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the eve of its convention at Atlantic City. Couzens had challenged the chamber to solve the business depression, and had been refused an opportunity to make a speech to its delegates. He therefore wrote Butterworth this letter, taking as his text a speech by Julius Barnes, chief spokesman of the Chamber's reactionary economic ideas.

Barnes had said that since the number of employed persons had fallen from 45 million to 40 million and the wages from 50 million dollars a day to 46 million dollars a day, the thing to do would be to spread this 46 million dollars over the entire 50 million wage workers.

Couzens asked whether this scheme did not, in fact, put upon the 40 million employed workers the entire burden of caring for the five million unemployed, when the employed workers needed every penny of their full-time wages to maintain themselves and their dependents.

He asked whether the Chamber proposes that, as the productivity of the individual worker increases, the worker is to be given less of his product, or more. He suggested that a reduction in earnings means less purchasing power for the worker, and hence deepens the depression.

Couzens submitted to Butterworth as one remedy, the reserve fund plan agreed upon between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers. He urged that steel manufacturers, automobile manufacturers and others might "arrange to pool reserves under proper conditions for the purpose of stabilizing the incomes of their workers. These funds could be placed in trust to assure the workers against unemployment."

What Couzens probably does not yet know is that private agreements of this kind have not produced sufficient funds to maintain any large number of workers thru 20 months of hard times.

FARMS OF STATE FEWER BUT BIGGER

Helena.—Although the number of farms under operation in Montana shrank 10,384 between 1920 and 1930, the latter year found far more land in operated farms, according to a state summary issued by the director of the census.

As analyzed by the state division of publicity, the summary shows that in 1920 there were 57,577 farms with a total acreage of 35,070,656, while in 1930 the number of farms had dropped to 47,493 but the acreage had swelled to 44,122,285, an increase of 8,051,629 acres. The average farm size had increased from 608.1 acres in 1920 to 929 acres in 1930.

All of the drop in farm numbers occurred during the deflation period of 1920 to 1925, the number of Montana farms shown by the federal special farm census having been 46,964, and the 1930 census shows a gain in the ensuing five years of over 539 farms.

The census summary also shows for 1930 increased numbers of small farm tracts of less than 100 to 500 acres each. Farms within this latter range dropped from 35,723 in 1920 to 19,478 in 1930. Consolidation of small farms into larger operating units, resulting from changing conditions in the agricultural industry, seems to have absorbed many of these medium sized farms. The 1930 census showing 22,765 farms of 500 or more acres, as compared with 17,604 in 1920.

Producers News published weekly at Plentywood, Montana for April 1931.

State of Montana) ss.

County of Sheridan)
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hans Rasmussen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Producers News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: The Peoples Publishing Company, Plentywood, Mont. Editor: Charles E. Taylor, Plentywood, Montana. Business Manager: Hans Rasmussen, Plentywood, Montana.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, its name and address, as well as those of each individual owner, must be given.)

The Peoples Publishing Company, Plentywood, Montana. Wm. Hans, Outlook, Mont., O. M. Lutness, McElroy, Mont., Jens Gronvold, Plentywood, Mont., Ollie Worley, Oxford, Neb., Ira Worley, Oxford, Nebraska; Rodney Salisbury, Plentywood, Mont., P. J. Wallace, Butte, Montana, Charles E. Taylor, Plentywood, Montana.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.)

Howard M. Lewis, Plentywood, Mont., John Lindbloom, Raymond, Mont., Selmer Espeland, McElroy, Montana.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation acting in fact; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of April 1931.

(Seal) Arthur C. Erickson, My commission Expires Dec. 13, 1931.

Producers News published weekly at Plentywood, Montana for April 1931.

State of Montana) ss.