

the state tax commission, sometimes called the state board of equalization. The valuation on depots, freight houses, section houses

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 22, 1931

WHEN FORCED LABOR IS NOT FORCED LABOR

The following editorial under the above caption is taken from the Stanley Sun, of Stanley, North Dakota, the farmers paper of that place and one of the old League papers that still has spine enough to state propositions in logical and understandable terms. The paper is managed by that old Viking, Ole Bull Stray, a farmer who has a few ideas of his own. We don't know who writes the editorials in that paper but who ever does, has pepper, punch and reason that rings the bell every time. This one is on Prison Labor and the Farmers Union. It will kick you in your slats:

"It seems that there are two varieties of forced labor in the world. One variety is good and the other is bad, it makes a difference in what country the labor is forced and who does the forcing. The bad variety originates over in Russia, and is condemned by such men as President Hoover, Ham Fish, Alex. Lege, Myron Thatcher and some more. The good kind of forced labor is in the United States, especially around the prison twine plants in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota. The bad kind of forced labor over in Russia, pays union wages; while the good kind in the United States pays nothing to the convicts who do the work.

We were reflecting upon this forced labor business the other day as we were scanning the pages of the exchanges, during the course of which we picked up the Farmers Union Herald issue of April 20th. There they were, Myron Thatcher's picture in its customary spot at the top of the front page, with C. E. Huff just under him. To the right and still further down was A. W. Ricker, who had just been cleared to Wisconsin. C. C. Talbot did not make the front page of that issue for some reason. But what caught our eye was the largest advertisement in the paper. It was on page six and advertised binder twine, "Lower this year than ever before."

In case you have forgotten, the Farmers Union is selling agency for North Dakota prison twine. The twine, of course, is made by "forced labor." The farm board has said that the American farmer cannot compete with Russian "forced labor," but the Farmers Union asks the American laborer to compete with North Dakota "forced labor." When the American laborer finds himself out of a job, and has no money with which to buy the farmer's produce, and the farmer's prices suffer a direct consequence, the Farmers Union proposes to relieve the American farmer by telling him that there are 20 per cent too many of him and selling him "forced labor" binder twine at "lower price than ever." If that isn't a cure for your whiskers we'll eat our shirt.

"This year the farm board tells us that there are 20 per cent too many farmers, and that our only salvation is to reduce acreage. Next year, when unemployment gets under way in earnest, in place of having ten million jobless people in the country, we will probably have twice that many. Without buying power for the consumers, of course, there will still be an over production. The only cure will be to lop off the heads of another 20 per cent of the farmers. This probably will be repeated until there is only one farmer left, and when he has snared the last gopher and eaten it, the county agents will be satisfied, and will come forward and without a blush, claim that they rid the world of gophers, and the politicians will claim that they solved the farm problem. Ho-hum."

In the meantime we will hear much about "Russian dumping." We will hear it from the people who are being beaten at their own game, namely, dumping on the world's market. For in all the world there are no "dumpers" like we Americans. We skin ourselves with a high tariff and "dump" what we cannot consume in foreign lands. We have just about "dumped" ourselves out of business. And we will hear much about "forced labor" from the very people who seek to sell us prison binder twine."

Of course there is no objection to the idea of prisoners working, providing they are paid for it on the basis of going union wages and hours for the sort of work done. But to put a man in prison, force him to labor, rob him of his pay, force the county from which he came to feed his dependents, and then sell the product of this stolen labor in competition with the product of free labor, putting the free labor on the bread line and starving it into criminal activity, is wrong, is atrocious, is indefensible from any and every point of view, and should not be tolerated or encouraged by anybody, much less by an organization like the Farmers Union which would pretend to help the farmers by handing and selling that which has been stolen from those unfortunate men whom society feels it must imprison for the benefit of the rest of us.

The act of putting a man in prison for stealing maybe a horse worth five dollars, for three years, as was done in Sheridan county last fall, force the man to work and produce, rob him of his pay for his work, and send him broke out into the world at the end of his term, is an example of burglary on the part of the state not calculated to inspire love or reverence for it in the heart of the prisoner. Nobody but the state perpetrates crimes of this sort. It is worse than burglary, worse than murder, and cannot be described otherwise than low down robbery.

Prison labor should be employed—it should be paid as well as any other labor, and the prisoners wages should go to family and dependents of the prisoner if he has any, and if he has not, they should be invested in interest bearing securities and given to him when he leaves jail to start life anew.

The American farmer is human! He does not want twine that is stolen from unfortunate men, he does not want to make profit by taking bread out of the mouths, and clothes off the backs of the poor, distressed, degraded and abused families of those men whom law puts behind the bars for one thing or another. Our farmers don't want

this sort of saving—a saving that groans with the agonies of starved and neglected mothers and babes—if they did they are hyenas, they are ghouls.

That the St. Paul Farmer Union outfit should engage in merchandising prison twine is in keeping with their general policy of exploiting and betraying both the farmers and workers under the cover of "co-operation."

Madam Rolland, on the way to the guillotine, during the French revolution, upon passing the great statue of Liberty in Paris, cried out, "Liberty, Liberty! How many crimes are committed in thy name!" And we can fittingly, in this case, paraphrase Madam Rolland in saying: "Co-operation, Co-operation! How many crimes are committed in thy name!"

In Russia prison labor is paid union wages—it is not forced. The wages go to prisoners or their dependents. In this country the prisoner is robbed and his family starved. We hope the farmers of Sheridan county will refuse to buy prison-made twine or any other prison made goods, even tho the Farmers Union is a party to this nefarious business, until such a time as the prisoner is paid for his labor—and paid just as much as free labor.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

The attention of the world is now focused on Spain which is in the throes of revolution. King Alfonso and his royal family, the last of the degenerate Bourbons, have fled the country, but from his refuge in France he is subsidizing the monarchist counter revolution which is being aided and abetted by the Roman Catholic church whose 100,000 priests and nuns are campaigning for the election of faithful Catholics to the constituent assembly at the general election to be held June 21, which assembly will decide the form of government for Spain and its relation to the church. The monarchist government paid the Vatican treasury annually \$13,000,000 besides supporting the church in Spain, all of which came out of the pockets of the people. Naturally the Pope is for Alfonso.

The Catholic church also holds immense areas of land, which it exploits. The church and grandees own practically all the soil of Spain. The masses who brought about the overthrow of the monarchy, insist on the separation of church and state, upon the nationalization of church property, which in fact belongs to the government, and the confiscation of the lands of the grandees, the distribution of the lands among the people, and the curtailment of the privileges of priests and nobles which are still feudal. The provisional government in the hands of bourgeois reformers, capitalists and social democrats with an itch for office, already compromising, hesitating and treating with the priests and nobles, have aroused the suspicion of the masses as to the sincerity of their pretensions, and fearing betrayal, have undertaken to see to it that the fundamental changes are made, and that the revolution so far accomplished shall not be blighted and defeated in the June 21st elections, or in the constituent assembly thru retreat and connivance of the "liberals" now in power.

So far the masses have been quite successful—they have made up their minds not to "let George do it," who doesn't seem to have the nerve to do it, but to do it themselves. The government goes only so far as it is forced by the masses. Since the demonstrations it has taken a few positive steps. It will take more as other demonstrations occur but not until they do.

The great American "liberal" bourgeoisie weekly, The Nation, writes of the outbreaks in Spain as follows:

(From The Nation.)

"The outbreaks against the Catholic church in Spain are not surprising. If ever there was a priest-ridden and nun-ridden country it is that. Under the old regime there were fully 100,000 or more priests, nuns, and monks, one for every forty families, all of them enjoying special privileges and all immune from civil punishment except for serious offenses. Not only did high church dignitaries occupy important posts in the government, they were prominent in the personally chosen assembly of Primo de Rivera. In addition, that dictator subsidized the religious press, the Jesuit periodical 'El Debate' being practically an official organ. Small wonder that the church should seem to the public to have been part and parcel of the monarchy, or that the republic should have moved at once to separate church from state. These facts would seem to be a sufficient explanation of the public hostility which was unquestionably further aroused by the pastoral letter issued last week by the Primate of Spain, the Archbishop of Toledo, in which he called upon all Spanish Catholics to vote for deputies in the coming elections of the National Assembly who would 'defend their religion.' What could be more stupid or more tactless than such an appeal at such an hour? It therefore does not seem to us necessary to attribute the deplorable mob excesses wholly to Anarchists or Communists as does the Spanish government. Beyond question, however, the new regime is still in a critical stage. We hope that it will profit by the sad example of Kerensky and that it will act promptly, vigorously and radically.

The last lines of the Nation's editorial are from the innermost heart of that "liberal" publication. It sees in the weakness of the provisional government, its inability to do the things that must be done, its bourgeois policy when face to face with reality, a shortness of life, and fear the passing of the power to the communists who only have the will to accomplish the revolution and liberate the people of Spain. It sees "Kerensky" overthrown by "Lenine" again in that country, and the Soviets of Spain and Portugal where the revolution is also rising against the capitalist government of that capitalist republic, which it deeply regrets. At the final test the "liberal" is a capitalist and a believer in capitalism, reformed of course and more humane.

The government of Spain is spending its time and energy trying to lay the blame for the recent uprisings. One day it blames Alfonso and his royalist backers; the next the Catholic church and Cardinal Segura and his tactless letter that let the cat out of the bag; then it blames the communists and anarchists and the left wingers for inciting the riots.

The blame lies on the government itself and its compromising and spineless policy. The inspiration of the outbreaks was the instinctive realization of the betrayal of the provisional government, which caused the masses to take matters in their own hands before it was too late and to do those things that must be done which the government had failed to do and even gone so far as to promise not to do.

Had the provisional government carried out its pledges and programs with vigor and promptness

there would have been no riots and the churches would not have been burned. The blame for the riots is not on Alfonso or the royalists, or the church, or Cardinal Segura, or the communists or anarchists. It is on the head of the "liberal" capitalist republican and social-democratic government of Spain and no one else; the provisional government is to blame for the loss of life and tremendous property loss by fire amounting it is now reported to the tremendous sum of 500 million dollars. It is the price of weakness and betrayal.

WHEN A TOWN SELLS ITS UTILITIES

Carl D. Thompson, of the Public Ownership League, sends a story of what happens to towns which are "hornswoggled" into selling their utilities.

Less than two months ago, the village of Vassar, Michigan, with a population of 1,453, sold its municipal power system to the local branch of the Power Trust for \$160,000.

Within thirty days the power trust secured authority from the State Utilities Commission to issue \$250,000 of bonds against the Vassar plant, \$200,000 par value, of preferred stock, and some indeterminate slices of "no par common stock."

Unless there is a big change in the rulings of commissions and courts, the people of Vassar will be obliged to pay electric rates sufficient to return a profit of from 7 to 8 per cent on this inflated "valuation." At 8 per cent, this means \$36,000 a year. Undoubtedly the village could have borrowed the 160,000 for 6%, or \$9,600 a year.

The town which sells a publicly-owned utility is putting its head in the hyena's mouth—and the jaws never fail to close.—"Labor."

EUROPE A POWDER MAGAZINE

By SCOTT NEARING, Federated Press

European workers and farmers are living over a powder magazine. This magazine exploded in 1914 with fearful consequences. Today big business interests of Europe, with their underlings—the diplomats and generals—are busy restocking the magazine with high explosives that are far more deadly than those which it contained in 1914.

Economic conflict led up to the war of 1914 and dictated the peace treaty of 1919. As a concession to the masses the elder statesmen agreed to a League of Nations which has neither economic nor political power. Since its organization, both economic and political conflicts have kept the European masses in hot water.

The League of Nations has done little to relieve the pressure that the principal powers have brot to bear upon its weak European members. It has not even attempted to curb the economic, political and military rivalries between France, Britain and Italy.

The French ruling class is today seeking to dominate continental Europe. Its prestige was increased by the War of 1914; it has enjoyed an unusual era of prosperity; it has cornered a large section of the world's gold supply; and it seeks to hold its present position at the expense of its principal rivals—Britain, Italy and Germany.

Great Britain made her alliance with France 30 years ago because of her fear that Germany might dominate continental Europe. The German menace is gone, for the moment, but in its place, there is a France more powerful on the continent than was Germany in 1914, with the largest army in the world and with an air force that is a perpetual threat to British security. Add to this the decline in Britain's economic position during the past two decades and the anxiety of the British ruling class may be readily understood.

Fascist Italy has mighty ambitions—in the Bal-

kans; in northern Africa; and for Mediterranean trade. These ambitions bring her into direct conflict, chiefly with France, but also with Great Britain.

Despite the chains which the treaty of 1919, the Dawes Plan, and the Young Plan have fastened on Germany, the German ruling class is making a supreme effort to reorganize German economy and to re-establish German imperialism. They have been driven to this position by the need to provide for profits and reparations and by the threat of Communism in Germany.

Briand launched a movement, two years ago, for a United States of Europe. The danger of U. S. economic aggression on the one hand and the menace of Soviet advances on the other were the two driving forces which led to the French proposal, the acceptance of which would have given France the leadership of continental Europe.

French leadership is contested by Britain, Italy, and Germany, though Britain is anxious to establish a united front against American imperialism and Russian sovietism. The British have therefore given a hesitating approval to the French proposals, seeking in the meantime to strengthen Germany's opposition to French continental supremacy without weakening the Franco-British "friendship."

Encouraged by this British backing the German government has made a series of moves that may have far-reaching consequences.

1. Germany, in the face of bitter French opposition, has established a customs union with Austria, and has suggested that other European states might do well to join the organization. Such a move is a challenge to Briand's United States of Europe, and to the League of Nations, since the pact with Austria has not received League sanction.

2. At the same time that the agreement with Austria was being worked out a delegation of prominent German business men went to Moscow and secured a number of very important Soviet contracts.

3. Germany balanced the move toward the Soviet Union by sending to Paris a delegation of business men whose avowed purpose was to explain the pact with Austria.

4. Finally, Germany Prime Minister Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius arranged to make an unofficial trip to England and to spend a week-end with Prime Minister MacDonald and Foreign Minister Henderson. The German government sought to have this conference held about the first of May and before the meeting of the League of Nations assembly. French newspapers raised a wall of protest which led to the postponement of the conference to June 5, after the meeting of the League Assembly.

Thus the German government has made simultaneous gestures towards the Soviet Union, towards Austria and middle Europe, towards France and towards Britain. Its final course will be in the direction of the highest bidder.

But neither Britain nor Italy can permit a German-French alliance.

A Germany entrenched in Central Europe is a menace to French continental supremacy.

France and Britain are both aiming to draw Germany into an anti-Soviet united front. The rivalries grow with each successive move in the diplomatic chess game.

Armaments are increased and perfected. Military preparations are made on a more extensive scale.

The war of 1914 increased the major rivalries of capitalist Europe.

The treaty of 1919 created new sore spots and enlarged the area of acute friction.

The whole trend in western Europe is toward intensified rivalry and war.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

Washington.—Herbert Hoover's determination to do nothing at all and to propose nothing constructive, to safeguard the workers and their families, in the coming year, from the hunger and misery which unemployment has brought, will be the real issue around which the presidential contest of 1932 will turn. Gov. Franklin Roosevelt of New York, in private talks with Washington political writers during the past week has shown that he knows that his own best chance to reach the White House will be in offering a remedy. Owen D. Young was the object of a wild demonstration of enthusiasm by the American delegates at the International Chamber of Commerce banquet when Booth of the Guaranty Trust Co., named Young as the

American who had done most to keep the industries going. Even Borah, who does not expect to be a candidate but does want to influence the outcome, has declared that unless Hoover soon does something to relieve the suffering of the jobless, "the strong may suffer with the weak" next winter.

DOAK TELLS RAILROADERS OF HOOVER'S SOUL

As a curtain-raiser to the Hoover do-nothing campaign, Secretary

of Labor Doak has delivered a notably standpat speech to the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Houston, in which he lauded Hoover as a wise and generous soul. He suggested that organized labor should feel greatly honored that one of its officials should be permitted a place in the Hoover cabinet and it should avoid all offers of help from liberal elements outside the union ranks. He warned them against the Soviet example where, as he asserted, "The meek have become tyrants, the humble have become taskmasters, the religious have become atheists, and all sem-

MOONEY GOES TO THE PEOPLE

ONCE AGAIN will my case be presented to a Governor of California—this time with direct admonition that the American people are demanding a removal of the shameful stain upon our national renown. Frank P. Walsh, eminent attorney, will journey from New York and present to Governor Rolph the petition for my unconditional pardon. Mr. Walsh is giving his services without fee; but the many additional expenses of this pardon hearing will be heavy.

The long period of financial depression has had calamitous effect upon my defense efforts. Without funds to conduct an intensive campaign before and during the pardon hearing, that effort is likely to fail—and right now my Defense Committee lacks funds. Yet means must be found to counteract the apathy manifested by a great majority of the people, and to rally the loyal minority in support of this my latest effort for freedom so long and so unjustly denied me.

I expect no help from those crooked officials whose fakery is brought to light in my pamphlet: "Labor Leaders Betray Tom Mooney." Not one of them has ever approached Governor Rolph in my behalf—no more than they ever approached the former Governors, Young, Richardson and Stephens, to speak a word for me. On fleeting wings the years have sped, for them—long years that grayed the hair and sapped the vigor of Tom Mooney, whose activities in the labor movement they always feared. No, they do not want me at liberty. And my forthcoming pamphlet—"The Case Against Tom Mooney"—will show the reasons why.

It will cost something to print and distribute the booklet, too. And I want to do that—even more than I want my freedom. For the pamphlet is a complete refutation of all the charges upon which my framed conviction was secured.

I know that the great majority of the people are with me, in heart; and that my call has but to reach those hearts, to bring response. Have you read in the May issue of Harper's Magazine, "Our American Dreyfus Case—A Challenge to California Justice?" It is a graphic and illuminating expose of the hidden processes by which my unjust conviction was brought about. When you have read it, I am sure my Defense Committee will hear from you. And by that "you" I mean every sincere lover of justice and fair play, in all this country; and every true friend of labor, throughout the world.

TOM MOONEY.

SEND ALL FUNDS TO:
Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee,
P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco, California.

blance of individual freedom has vanished."

WARNS AGAINST SOCIALIST INTRIGUES—

After making vague charges that the public ownership forces in the United States have "in the main" been in opposition to "our struggle to preserve the freedom of the organized labor movement from the destruction of restrictive legislation," Doak declared that they now seek for self interest to have the movement with them."

Coming as this does without a particle of specification, much less of proof and from a man who always fought the demand of the other railroad labor executives for public ownership of the railroads it is assumed to be mere campaign buncombe. But the next attack is more nearly direct. It seems to be aimed at the progressives and socialists and all who have demanded federal relief for the unemployed.

"There are springing up thruout our land," he said, "all kinds of societies, advocating all kinds of aims which tend to traduce the traditions and policies upon which this, our government, was founded. . . . These influences seek to destroy the American labor movement and supplant it by radical, atheistic and dangerous doctrines repugnant to civilized people. I therefore warn you to set your house in order and to be forever alert to the devices, intrigues and machinations of the so-called 'reformers' who are seeking to submerge our principles of freedom and democracy in a sea of socialized industrial activity, there to let it drown."

DOAK BRAGS ABOUT PERSECUTING FOREIGN BORN—

This doctrine is applauded equally by Hoover and Young. But the next sentence is a Hoover bid: "Under this administration every effort is being made to protect the interests of United States labor."

Doak proceeded for half an hour to claim credit for the Hoover regime for excluding foreign immigration, deporting thousands of alien workers, and planning to strengthen the laws so that more thousands can be excluded or deported.

Of constructive measures for getting men back to work there was nothing, nor did the former executive of the Trainmen tell them how their members who have been dropped from the payrolls of

OPHEIM BANK WILL PAY A 10% DIVIDEND

Helena, May 17.—Payment of a 10 per cent dividend, about \$10,000 will be made next week to creditors of the Farmers State Bank of Opheim, George A. Robertson, state examiner and superintendent of banks, has announced.

the railroads in the past year are to get back. That was a painful subject—especially in view of the fact that railroad wagecuts have already been whispered, and that the convention would have to prepare for that possible situation.

MONTANA BRIEFS

BUTTE — Lights have been installed at the local airport.

GREAT FALLS — Excavation is underway for erection of post office landing at rear of the federal building to cost \$6,900.

BOZEMAN — Bozeman Roofing Company is established here.

BAINVILLE — H. Siverson is planning to open a lunch counter at Amser confectionery.

Grading of 2 miles of road between Ruyard and Chester on the Roosevelt highway is completed.

Shelby — Local council asked to open Maple Avenue to traffic.

BOWDOIN — Plans approved to erect plunge pool at hot water well north of here.

HAVRE — Anderson Brothers have opened a service station here.

SWEETGRASS — Plans are progressing for construction of a federal building.

BILLINGS — Shaffer Brothers plan rebuilding plant of old Yellowstone creamery.

Stockmen's Association has been organized.

HYSHAM — Treasure County organized.

Conrad — The Conrad Auto Repair Company has opened for business on Front street.

WINNETT — Eugene Hunt has purchased and refitted Weona refinery and will operate.

POLSON — Wee-Gee Miniature Golf Course has been opened.

Graveling of the Ravalli-Sp. Ignatius road has been completed.

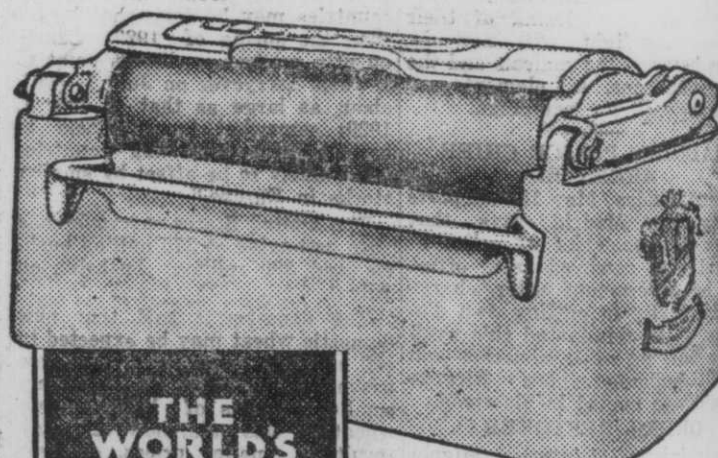
DEER LODGE — Local water company to connect east and west side reservoirs.

WHEN PILES DRIVE YOU MAD

Get a one-ounce box of our Imported Pile Ointment. Dries up Piles, Fistula, Itching Piles, Fissure, Abscesses, Abdominal wounds in a few days.

Don't waste time with speculative methods experimenting. Use our Haemorrhoid Ointment imported from Germany. Stops pains immediately. Never fails. It is the best curing method for bleeding and itching piles, fissure, constipation, abdominal wounds, abscesses, fistula, irritations. Over 150,000 clients use our ointment. Cost \$1.25, C.O.D. \$1.40. No Drug Stores sell our ointment. Direct from

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MAYTAG
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Thousands of users say: "The roller water remover alone, would make my choice the Maytag." It has a large flexible top roll and a large firm bottom roll. Garments are dried evenly, every particle of dirt or soap flushed out. Buttons pass through safely. Rolls may be separated five and a half inches between centers. Drainage-closed and reverses automatically.

New Maytag Table Ironer—Use it wherever there is an electric wall plug. Has rapid-heating Alalume Thermo-Plate, exclusively Maytag. PHONE for a Free home trial. If Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss. THE MAYTAG COMPANY
FOUNDED 1893 NEWTON, IOWA



MAYTAG NOW
MAKES A WASHER
MODEL "F" (NOT ILLUSTRATED) THAT
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\$110.

The Maytag Shop

THE Maytag WASHER-TABLE IRONER



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! Harmless as the recipe in the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there's a need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; it does away suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from last week)

At nine o'clock, A. M. May 7th 1931 the board resumed, all members of the board and the clerk present. On motion the following claims were allowed and the clerk instructed to draw warrants thereon on the different funds:

GENERAL FUND	
Geo. E. Bolster, mileage	44.05
J. W. Stoen, coal for County	13.79
Cecil M. Hall, vital statistics	3.50
J. C. Storkan, sal. & Exp.	124.50
J. F. Wagner, rent of office	53.50
Frank Dionne, fixing election Booths	8.00
James P. Moore, witness fee	5.00
M. S. Nelson, per diem and mileage	76.90
Tom Lidaal, labor, Co. Attorney's office	4.00
A. W. Wirt, traveling exp.	27.00
A. F. Johnson, rent of polling place	5.00

APRIL SALARIES	
Niels Madsen	166.85
A. D. Hovet	125.00
Helga Hansch	125.00
Gertie Petersen	125.00
E. Zuehlke	150.00
Albert Kollman	166.66
H. M. Goodman	137.50
Lillian Markson	100.00
Geo. E. Bolster	150.00
C. F. Christensen	125.00
Beryl Pierce	150.00
D. C. Peterson	68.50
Hans P. Madsen	187.50
R. E. Calkins	125.00
Robert Smith	137.50
Frank Dionne	150.00
Lillian Markson	100.00
Corra Debing	125.00
Grant Bakewell	75.00
Ida Bunhan	100.00
A. G. Ferguson	100.00
Alfonso Johnson	100.00
Alice O'Toole	150.00
M. S. Nelson, traveling exp.	14.00
Judges and Clerks of election May 5th, 1931	279.20
Equity Co-op. Elev. wheat	90.00
Niels Madsen, delivering and gathering election supplies	36.05
Mrs. C. T. Hanson, vital statistics	12.00
E. E. Cosper, reg. electors	8.00
B. E. Calkins Co. supplies	12.18
Niels Madsen, per diem	224.25
Med. Lake W. county printing	85.00
West Publ. Co., law books	85.00
C. Christensen, witness fee	32.13
Medicine Lake W. county printing	85.00
C. E. Ehlers, witness fee	32.13
St. School, deaf and blind supplies for patients	5.58
Charles Gordon, probation officer	15.62
Clifton McKenzie, posting notices	2.50
Burroughs Add. Mach. Co., ribbons	2.50
L. C. Rosedeker, mileage	3.00
E. S. Koser, salary and exp.	85.29
Clifton McKenzie, witness fee	32.13
E. P. Coleman, typewriter repair	5.00
Marjorie Markson, water for City of Plentywood, water for court house	138.77
Peterson Company, repairs	12.15
A. J. Kollman, mileage	28.35
G. S. Wheeler, office work	184.00
Lincoln Lumber Company, supplies	14.00
Tribune Printing Co., supplies	39.75
Jens Ibsen, reg. electors	1.25
E. E. Belanski, probation officer	14.00
Producers News, printing	4.00
Grant Bakewell, mileage	15.00
Hans P. Madsen, mileage	15.00
H. Williams, reg. electors	7.50
E. I. Miller, fumigators	8.75
Hans P. Madsen, board of prisoners	12.00
Mt. St. Tel. and Tel. Co., rentals	76.93

Call for Bids
The City of Plentywood will accept sealed bids for hauling 1000 yards of gravel on the streets of Plentywood; bids to be opened at the regular meeting of the City Council Monday June 1, 1931. The Council reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.
By order of the City Council.
C. B. ROBINSON, Clerk

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 this notice, to the said Wm. Erickson at the law offices 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, State of Montana.
Dated May 19, 1931.
WM. ERICKSON,
Administrator of the Estate of Martha Smith, Deceased.
First publication May 19, 1931.
Last Publication, May 29, 1931.

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L. G. Ziedler, supplies	1.60
C. S. Underhill, office rent	40.00
Outlook Lumber Co., rent of polling place	5.00
J. E. Jensen, rent of polling place	5.00
C. R. Brock, rent of polling place	5.00
Henke, posting notices	1.50
Carl Hansen, per diem and mileage	32.00
V. E. Anker, per diem and mileage	30.00
Frank French, per diem and mileage	34.80
ROAD FUND	
Continental Oil Co., oil and gas	47.96
Ed. Hannah, repairs	63.55
Olaf Jensen, road work	129.60
Sam Walkdon, road work	7.00
Froide Garage, repairs	31.80
Niels Madsen, petty cash	17.50
Olaf Johnson, road work	150.00
B. A. Gormley, road work	18.00
National Life Ins. Co., right of way	34.40
W. W. Stephens, road work	38.00
Farmer Oil Co., oil and gas	64.04
L. F. Goodale, road work	90.00
Charles Strubbe, road work	119.35
O. D. Loutzenheiser, repairs	8.50
Peterson Company, repairs	12.55
Ronald Wigmore, road work	14.00
Charles Stages, road work	1.48
Kavon Garage Co., repairs	5.25
Aubert Barness, road wk.	125.00
Albert Jensen, road work	8.00
Alburt Hansen, road work	90.00
R. E. Alsen, road work	125.00
Tom Lidaal, road work	77.00
Handley Elverson, road work	18.00
Nels P. Miller, repairs	46.00
M. H. McKenzie, road work	150.00
Westland Oil Co., oil and gas	1.50
M. H. McKenzie, rent of shop tools	15.00
Edw. Stubben, repairs	73.95
S. Sparling, repairs	57.95
Fred Jensen, road work	28.80
R. L. Heiler, road inspection	31.40
Joseph Eaton, repairs	7.40
Westland Oil Co., oil and gas	161.35
Lincoln Lbr. Co., smelting coal	15.50
West. Lake Oil Co., oil and gas	8.67
M. P. Larsen Repair Co., repairs	100.73
PEACE FUND	
Peatwood Machine Shop, repairs	18.85
A. M. Eaton, Jr., road work	38.80
Kienast Motor Co., repairs	2.10
Redmond, repairing tire	1.35
A. M. Eaton, road work	58.40
Kienast Motor Co., Ford truck	50.00
Austin Western Co., repairs	268.15
Pwood Auto Co., repairs	3.50
Otto Grantham, road work	7.70
R. F. Stevart, repairs	1.25
A. M. Eaton, road work	28.60
Millard Grantham, road work	5.50
Carl Hansen, road inspection	58.70
Frank French, road inspection	34.00
V. E. Anker, road inspection	12.20
POOR FUND	
Old Age Pension for May	25.00
Jens Christensen	25.00
Sophia Christensen	15.00
W. A. Clawson	20.00
Adam Pratt	25.00
B. P. Jordan	20.00
Anna Jarstad	20.00
Mrs. Sam Torgerson	25.00
R. F. Stevart	20.00
Olaf Randahl	10.00
Lars Hanson	25.00
Mrs. Margaret Donovan	15.00
Thos. Peterson	30.00
W. B. Potter	10.00
Christine Vesterby	15.00
Margaret Francis	20.00
Hans Peterson	20.00
Joseph Kelly	30.00
Widow's Pension for May	
Bertha Johnson	20.00
Nellie Cronn	20.00
Nicoline Sorenson	20.00
Thora Adams	20.00
Lena Wilson	20.00
Florence Richardson	15.00
Alma Yeager	20.00
Martha Fromberg	20.00
Mary R. Miller	15.00
H. J. Nelson and Co., supplies for West and Holt	30.00
Mercy Hospital, care Mrs. Lydia Johnson	35.00
Jerry Stanek, supplies for Jack Finley	10.46
E. G. Peterson, supplies for Morin, Brien and McEachern	45.00
A. L. Soren Co., supplies for Almborg and Jorgensen	30.00
J. S. Olsen, supplies for Foss	30.00
R. N. Richy, supplies for Mr. Fallon	15.00
Dr. R. C. R. Ehlers, services	7.00
Mrs. Myrtle Smith	15.00
Mrs. T. T. Trowbridge, board and room Ole Evenson	30.00
H. G. Prescott, supplies for Mrs. O. B. Otten	15.00
Raymond Mercantile Co., supplies for McBerney and Hueth	30.00
St. Tub. San. patients	59.00
Mont. State, Tub. San. supplies for patients	1.50
Nelson Sanerud and Co., supplies Paulson-Bruce	82.00
Sheridan Memorial Hospital room and care	525.00
E. I. Miller, prescription for poor	8.50
Dr. Cecil M. Hall, profession	117.50
Selmer Johnson, milk for Mrs. Eson	2.52
Mrs. R. Reinertson, rent for Mrs. Jorgenson	8.50
Mary S. Miller, board and care of Jack O'Grady	35.00
Lake Mining Co., flour for poor	13.60
Geo. A. Leibach, supplies for LaVerdure	20.00
G. S. Njordbort, supplies for Clawson and Ruggles	60.00
Fulkerson - Nelson Mortuary Casket for Harvey White	45.00
Edw. Stubben, supplies for Geo. S. Bell	2.50
Ingrawson Co., supplies for Anderson-Moun-Tucker	52.30
Florence Crittenton Home, care of inmates	41.71
J. C. Wilmom, rent for Mrs. Delorne	15.00
Roosevelt County, emergency allowed Frank Pettie	35.00
BRIDGE FUND	
Riba Land Co., gravel for bridge	30.00
Frank French, bridge inspection	33.40

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ALFALFA FOR FORAGE

By the County Agent

At a series of alfalfa meetings held in the county last week, Waldo Kidder, state agronomist, pointed out that alfalfa was one of the cheapest crops which the farmer could grow and also a crop which was just as easy to secure a good stand of as any other crop, provided certain requirements were carried out when the crop was planted. Mr. Kidder pointed out that the success of growing alfalfa depended largely on two points: First, the preparation of the seed bed. Second, the rate of seeding per acre.

Alfalfa should be sown preferably on summerfallow, corn land, or other land that has a reasonable amount of subsoil moisture. The reason for this is that during the month of July and August, which is usually a hot dry season, alfalfa will have sufficient moisture to carry the plant through this season. In many cases where alfalfa has been seeded on land that was depleted in subsoil moisture, the alfalfa made a satisfactory growth during the first part of the season, but during the dry season of July and August the plants withered and died due to insufficient moisture.

Alfalfa should be seeded preferably

LIBRARY FUND
Ruth L. Johnson, April Sal. 125.00
Frank Dionne, April salary 20.00
Dietor Bookbinding Co., book list 8.15
City of Plentywood, water for library 4.50
Mt. St. Tel. and Tel. Co., rentals 4.00
Mae Grawe, salary 15.50

MAKING FUND
Jake Relger, mixing gopher poison 13.00
Carl B. Peterson, Agt., gopher bounty 214.20

SINKING FUND
Albert J. Kollman, warrants invested 274.41
Albert J. Kollman, warrants invested 2806.11
Albert J. Kollman, warrants invested 48.00
Albert J. Kollman, warrants invested 2864.04
Albert J. Kollman, warrants invested 5654.21

LAND SOLD
The following property on which the county held tax deeds was sold: Lot 2, block 6 Antelope to John Henry Lipska for \$100.00. Lots 7-8, block 4, Antelope to Ed. Van Hee for \$850.00. S1/4 Sec. 15, Twp. 35, Rge. 56 was sold to Selmer Johnson for \$640.00.

SECURITY APPROVED
On motion the following securities were approved as security for county funds on deposit with the following banks: Farmers State Bank, Westby, Sheridan County Bonds \$15,000.00. Security State Bank, Outlook, U. S. Treasury notes, \$5,000.00.

TAXES RE-ENTERED
On motion, the 1930 taxes assessed again part of lots 4-5-6 of Block 12, original Plentywood, in the name of A. J. Garneau in the amount of \$48.49 were ordered re-entered. On motion Commissioner Anker was granted a leave of absence from the state for a period of three days beginning May 15, 1931.

RESOLUTION
BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of county commissioners of the county of Sheridan, Montana, in regular session assembled, that:

WHEREAS, There has been filed with your board, a written petition signed by some more than sixty per cent (60%) of the freeholders of the territory embraced within the township of Redstone, Sheridan County, Montana, in accordance with the plat of said township on file of record in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said county, from which it is evident that the territory embraced within said township of Redstone, Montana, is a thickly populated locality outside of the limits of any incorporated town or city, and in which said petition, the petitioners pray that this board create a special improvement district to be designated Special Improvement District No. One, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4574 of the 1921 Revised Codes of the State of Montana as amended by the laws of 1929, for the purpose of maintaining a lighting system within said territory and district.

NOW THEREFORE, Be It Resolved That this board, in pursuance to the prayer of said petition, hereby gives notice of its intention to create Special Rural Improvement District No. One, to embrace the territory covered by said township of Redstone, Sheridan County, Montana, for the purpose of maintaining a lighting system, and paying the expense of lighting said locality.

IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED and Ordered, that a hearing upon the matter of the passage of a final resolution, creating said district, will be held on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1931, at the hour of Ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the County Commissioners' room in the Court House at Plentywood, Montana, at which time and place the board will hear and pass upon all protests which may be made against the creation of said district, and.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, That notice thereof shall be given by notices published in consecutive issues of the Medicine Lake Wave, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at Medicine Lake, Sheridan County, Montana; and further notice be given by posting, within the boundaries of the territory to be embraced in the proposed district, notices in three different public, conspicuous places, therein, and that a notice be mailed to every person, firm, association or corporation or agent of such person, firm, association, or corporation owning property within the proposed district at his or its last known place of residence, upon the same day said notice is first published or posted, which said notices shall describe the general character of the improvement proposed to be made, state the time when and the place where the board will hear and pass upon all protests, and shall refer to resolution on file.

ably without a nurse crop, but where it is desirable to plant a nurse crop the best one to use is flax. Many good stands of alfalfa have been ruined when seeded with a crop such as barley, wheat or oats, especially where the nurse crop has been cut for hay. The alfalfa plants when grown with a nurse crop are very tender because they have been shaded and when the crop has been removed the alfalfa plants wither and die. The root system of the nurse crop develops more rapidly than the root system in the alfalfa crop, therefore using up the subsoil moisture and when hot, dry weather sets in during the late summer the alfalfa plants have no reserve moisture to carry them through.

Many farmers have made the mistake in sowing too much seed per acre especially where planted on bench land. Results from the southern part of the state, which is one of the largest alfalfa producing areas, show that when alfalfa is seeded in 42 inch rows at the rate of one pound of seed per acre, it will yield just as much forage as heavier seedings and will withstand winter killing and drought more readily than where the heavier plantings are used. Where it is desirable to broadcast the alfalfa seed it should be sowed at the rate of two or three pounds per acre, preferably without a nurse crop. There will always be a considerable number of weeds coming up in the fields, but these can be mowed off very readily and when doing so the sickle bar should be raised so as not to clip the alfalfa too close to the ground.

Another important point in the production of alfalfa is that the seed bed should be thoroughly packed before the alfalfa is seeded. This will insure quick germination and a uniform stand. A satisfactory gauge to use in determining if the seed bed is solid enough is that a man's heel should not sink into the seed bed more than one inch.

This year there will be approximately thirty alfalfa demonstration plots planted in the county

under the supervision of County Agent Ferguson. He has secured an alfalfa seeder attachment that can be attached to a corn planter which will seed alfalfa in rows at the rate of one-half a pound or more of seed per acre. He is also testing out different varieties such as Grimm, Ladak and Cosack to determine the varieties that give the best results in this county.

Administrator Appointed

Glasgow, May 18.—Thomas G. Mooney, public administrator, was named administrator of the estate of the late Jesse Arnot in a court order handed down by Judge John Hurley. Judge Hurley ordered a time extension of 30 days for W. E. Arnot, who was also acting as administrator, to appeal or investigate any other proceedings he may desire to take.

MISSOULA — Bids have been received for grading the top of King's hill to White Sulphur Springs on the Y-G Bee Line highway between Yellowstone and Glacier parks.

SPAIN

(Continued from Front Page)

was "highly pleased" with the resumption of order throughout the country that the cabinet did not consider it necessary to meet again to consider the situation until Monday.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

Meeting in an unauthorized assembly last night led to the arrest of 14 communists by police who said that they found a large quantity of arms and ammunition and many documents which indicated widespread activity by the organization. The group resisted arrest but the police were not forced to fire their pistols which they held drawn.

KING'S PALACE SEIZED

The summer palace of San Sebastian, the personal property of the former king, Alfonso, was for-

mally seized by the government last night, customs guards taking it over. The palace, estimated to be worth \$750,000 was the gift of the people of San Sebastian to the late Queen Mother Maria Cristina.

ARMY LOYAL

The government sees one most agreeable feature in the situation, the army remained loyal to the republic.

For the first time the government has confidence of military support. The troops obeyed the republic's orders implicitly.

VACATE MONASTERIES

Many, perhaps most, of Spain's nearly 5,000 convents and monasteries have been abandoned or are being abandoned by monks and nuns. They have taken refuge in private homes and most of them refused to return even when local authorities have guaranteed their safety.

RESUME WORSHIP

Saturday, last, the churches were reported as full and the priests saying mass and celebrating "Holy Ascension," in commemoration of the anniversary of the ascension of Jesus. Business was still at a standstill and smoke rising from the smoldering ruins all over Spain of Jesuit institutions. The loss is now reported at \$400,000,000.

REDS DEMAND EXPULSION

Extreme left elements are demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain by Provisional President Alcala Zamora, himself a Catholic, who already is perplexed over the religious situation. The periodical "Cristol" representing the staunchest republican circles, joined communist organ tonight in demanding the Jesuits be banished.

WOULD EXILE MANY

"This healthy measure, however, will constitute an injustice unless the Jesuits have the same fate, and with the Jesuits must go other archbishops and bishops who have been distinguished for their hostility to the republic. But over ev-

erything, expulsion of the Jesuits constitutes the most preeminent demand of liberal and democratic Spain."

The religious situation presents confusing aspects. The departure of Archbishop Segura has been followed with reports that he will not return to Spain. The unconfirmed protest of the Vatican is reported to have demanded that the government apologize for anti-Catholic depredations, reimburse the church for its losses and punish the guilty persons.

MARTIAL LAW RAISED

Dispatches stated that martial law was raised Monday due to the tranquility in the realm.

JESUITS WILL LEAVE

The minister of the interior, according to the United Press, in a dispatch Tuesday said: "All Jesuit monasteries in Spain have now been abandoned."

"The Jesuits are gathered at Loyola, in the province of Guipuzcoa and in my opinion, they will have to leave Spain."

RIOTS IN PORTUGAL

Insurrection is also breaking out in Portugal. There have been several riots in Lisbon during the last week against the capitalist dictator of the country, and the government is in a precarious situation.

ALFONSO PLANS TO RETURN

Paris.—Alfonso De Bourbon, who until April 15 ruled Spain with an iron hand, is ready to return home and save his country from anarchy. The former king is confident that because of the present disturbance in Spain that he will again be on the throne within two weeks.

Closely allied with the king in his domination of Spain was the Catholic church. The Vatican was paid \$13,000,000 a year from the Spanish treasury which was raised entirely from taxation.

VATICAN ASKS PROTECTION

Rome.—The turn of events in Spain has aroused strong indignation at the Vatican. The pope has asked the Spanish government to

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ASKS ARMY'S ALLEGIANCE
Madrid.—The Spanish army has been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the republic "and to defend it by means of arms if necessary." The government will place on the reserve all officers under the rank of general who refuse to sign while generals refusing to come into line will be removed from the army.