

WIS. FARMERS RALLY TO STOP TWO EVICTIONS; FHA LEADER AGAINST UNITED MASS ACTION

ARE BETRAYED

Farm Holiday Leader Finds
Sheriff Was Doing His
"Duty" In Eviction

UFL IS IN LEAD

Farmers Standing Ready to
Prevent Eviction of
Farmer

(BY JOHN HETTS)

Colby, Wis., Jan. 12.—On the 31, a forced sale was conducted at the Court house at Neillsville, Clark county, Wisconsin. The Old Line Insurance company of America held the first mortgage of \$8,500 on a farm of 140 acres, owned by Ben Thoma. Foreclosure proceedings were started because the mortgagee, Mr. Thoma, was \$60 behind on his interest. No warning was given by the insurance company of intent to foreclose.

Mr. Thoma was visited by Mr. Goldheimer, Farm Holiday president, about a week before the sale was scheduled to take place. Mr. Goldheimer promised to do what he could to prevent the sale, and he was present at the courthouse when the sale took place. At the sale were present also, Mr. Loufenberg of the Wood County Holiday Assn. and Willhite, of Marathon County Holiday Assn. About 200 farmers turned out to stop the sale.

BUY FARM FOR \$5

About 200 farmers filed into the court house, beginning shortly after 9 o'clock and they kept coming until after 10 o'clock. Plans were laid to buy the farm for \$5 and turn it over to the owner again. The farmers took care of the bidder for the insurance company, forcibly removing him from the premises until after the sale was over. There were several action committees organized before the sale to take care of the sheriff in case he decided to make trouble. However, trouble was not seriously anticipated as the sheriff was well known and liked throughout the county. Furthermore, he had only two more days in office. The sheriff promised not to.

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REPUBLICANS HAVE OWN RELIEF PLAN

Hyde Favors Cutting Sub-
Marginal Farmers Out
of Production

In order to create the impression that there is a basic difference between the proposals of the Republican and Democratic parties as far as "relief" for the farmers is concerned, the Republican leaders are preparing their own farm "relief" measure.

The plan which they are said to favor at present is one for cutting acreage with out the "bonuses" contained in the Democratic Jones bill. Under Hyde's plan the curtailment of production would be accomplished by the government leasing enough sub-marginal land to cut out the "surplus" production of wheat, cotton and corn.

RENT "SUBMARGINAL" LAND

This land would be rented from the farmers on the basis of \$1.50 an acre for wheat, cotton at \$2 an acre and corn at \$3 an acre. By these means Hyde expects that 15 per cent of the wheat acreage of the country would be taken out of production, 20 per cent of the acreage planted to cotton, and 30 per cent of existing corn acreage.

To acquire the \$100,000,000 which Hyde himself thinks would be required for the plan, he favors the sales tax methods of the Democratic Jones bill. It would be obtained by a tax on wheat, cotton and corn. The Republican plan, like the Democratic allotment bill, would place the cost of farm "relief" at the door of the working class consumers.

By these means thousands of farmers would be driven off their lands without any means of support. The few miserable dollars which they would get by leasing their land would be grabbed by their creditors and the families would be forced with their families into the slum lines of the cities to find an existence.

BANKER ACCEPTS COMPROMISE; 300 STOP STOCK SALE

Three hundred farmers who gathered at the Silas Estenson farm on two days notice at the call of the Farm Holiday Assn. three miles east of Vida, McCone county, Montana, on Jan. 12, prevented an advertised sale of mortgaged live stock from being carried thru.

The farmers gathered at the farm some time prior to the set hour for the sale. When the representative of the mortgagee, the First State Bank of Richley, arrived on the scene the farmers informed him in no uncertain words that the sale would not take place. It was only after much haranguing that the banker's party was allowed into the farm yard.

The farmer paid \$380 last fall on the mortgage of \$1100. The security is about 42 head of cattle, 19 horses, other cattle and a full line of farm machinery. Finally some agreement was reached thru the mass pressure of the farmers and the banker went home without the sale having taken place.

It is reported that during the discussion with the banker tar and feathers were being prepared for the banker if it required those means to convince him not to have the sale take place.

FORCE RETURN OF FARM TRUCK

Internat'l. Harvester Grants
Better Terms at Orders
of Holiday Assn.

Loup City, Neb., Jan. 12.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, about 11 o'clock a hundred Holiday Assn. members left Loup City for St. Paul, to see what could be done about Berg Snyder's truck which had been called in by the International Harvester Co. due to non-payment of installments.

When the group reached St. Paul they learned that the truck had been taken to Grand Island at least two hours before, as someone in Loup City had telephoned the International Co. in Grand Island what was doing and they hired it driven into Grand Island.

MET BY SHERIFF AND GUNMEN

On arriving at the International building in the Third City, the Association members were met by the sheriff and three armed policemen—the sheriff informing the visitors that he was going to have order; all of which was unnecessary as no violence was intended.

After entering the building the office force denied all knowledge of the truck but finally admitted that they did have it and were willing to make terms.

INTERNATIONAL CUTS ITS TERMS

The management first wanted three Holiday members to sign the note but this was flatly refused. The Conference ended by the International Harvester Co. refinancing the payment plan and cutting the monthly payments almost one half and extending the time.

A week prior to this incident, Mr. Snyder went to Grand Island, to try and make some arrangements to get his truck back, but

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POSTPONE SALE

Sheriff Threatens Farmers
With Attack Worse Than
Against Max Cichon

"LEADER" DICKERS

Judge of Circuit Court Is
Forced to Promise no
More Foreclosures

(BY JOHN HETTS)

Colby, Wis., Jan. 12.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, the writer was notified that a farmer was to be evicted by the sheriff the following day for non-payment of rent. He immediately reported to the United Farmers League, and the local Farm Holiday Association unit, and went out to tell the farmers in the neighborhood about it. The farmer to be evicted was Charley Tesmer, Curtis, Clark county, Wisconsin. The sheriff was due to arrive at the man's home shortly after 12 o'clock Friday.

Sheriff Olson is newly elected in this county, and has made the boast that no farmers organization would be permitted to interfere in the eviction or forced sale of a farm. When Mr. Tesmer notified the FHA that the sheriff planned to evict him, he had two children sick in bed with mumps. He had lost all but three of his cattle with tuberculosis, and as they were the property of the Farm Sales and Holding Company of Milwaukee, who had accepted them in payment of rent the preceding year, and refused to replace them after their condemnation for "T. B." Mr. Tesmer was without means of making his rent, or even a decent living. However, they sued for repossession, and obtained it through Clark county courts.

FARMERS GATHER IN FACE OF THREAT

On Friday, a militant band of fighting farmers gathered at the home of Mr. Tesmer, armed only with a resolution to resist this eviction. They were all prepared for a fight, because the sheriff had threatened that the shooting outrage at the home of Max Cichon would be a Sunday School picnic compared with this case if he encountered any resistance from the farmers.

SHERIFF LOSES NERVE

After waiting for about two and a half hours for the sheriff to appear, someone thought of calling up the sheriff's office to find out what was delaying the sheriff. It was discovered that the sheriff had thought better of his rash statements and accepted discretion as the better part of valor. He was seated comfortably in his cozy office in the jail, and probably thanking his stars that he had decided not to show up. I expect he learned that plans had been made to expose him to the public gaze minus raiment. We had decided that this method of handling recalcitrant sheriffs would be more effective than tar and feathers.

RUMORS OF DIRTY WORK IN F. H. A.

It developed during the discussion at Mr. Tesmer's home that Mr. Goldheimer, president

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PLEDGE TO STOP EVICTION IF NO RELIEF IS GIVEN

(BY REINO TANTTILA)

Makinen, Minn., Jan. 13.—A farmers mass meeting called by the Farmers League of Makinen, Minn., held on Jan. 5, went on record to resist attempts of the Federal Land Bank, to foreclose on Esko Leppanen's farm, because of his inability to meet the payment of \$1,000 taken from the Federal Land Bank, plus taxes.

In a resolution adopted at the mass meeting, the farmers state the following:

"We, the farmers of Makinen, Minn., are determined to protect our fellow farmer, Esko Leppanen, and his family of 11 from being deprived of the right to live on his farm, on which farm he toiled a good many years with his family.

"We demand that a moratorium be given to Esko Leppanen on his mortgage until such time that he will get a decent price for his products. If no moratorium is granted, we are going to mobilize a demonstration of farmers to Duluth to stop the sale from taking place. In case the sale should go through despite our organized protest, we are determined to stop any attempts to evict Leppanen and his family off their farm by appealing to over 1,000 members of the United Farmers League of St. Louis county, to assist us."

FARMERS HAVE ACTION GROUP

Farmers Union Members
Join Committee, Will
Organize Townships

(BY R. W. DALZIEL)

Glenn, N. D., Jan. 15.—We held our first new year meeting last Friday night in one of our rural school houses. We had almost a houseful of people from our own and adjoining townships.

L. D. Hall and I gave reports on our journey to Washington, D. C., the Farmers National Relief Conference and home again. We read the conference statement to Congress and the demands and all these present agreed to them. We read news items showing how the farmers have been and are being foreclosed, sold out and evicted from their homes and how farmers in different parts of the country have saved their neighbors by organizing committees of action and stopping tax and sheriff sales and evictions.

ESTABLISH COMMITTEE OF ACTION

At the meeting we established the Tatum Township Farmers Committee of Action with nine members signed up for a start. We will hold an adjourned meeting in another school house next Thursday night at which time we hope to obtain more members and elect officers. Other townships are now asking us to hold meetings with them and organize more committees of action. No doubt we shall be reporting more meetings and committees soon. We shall do our best to secure subscriptions for the Producers News.

NEED A MILITANT ORGANIZATION

Practically all at our meeting were Farmers Union members, and it was suggested by one man that we had too many organizations already and that instead of building one more we should make the Farmers Union local militant so that it might serve us in this time of danger. We told him it was better to let the old obsolete, dead organizations stay dead and build the new one which was born out of struggles and which has a militant program and will give us militant leadership fitting our needs in this time of crisis.

JONES BILL IS PUT THRU IN HOUSE OF REP.

Bill Calls for Acreage Cut
of Twenty Per Cent by
Farmers

SALES TAX PLAN

Will Mean Higher Prices
Consumers; Step to
Crush Small Producers

The House of Representatives passed the Jones "allotment" bill on January 13 thru the joint action of the Republican and Democratic parties. The bill provides, in its language that the farmers will receive a bonus from the Federal Treasury to equal the difference between the world price and the relative pre-war price of the various commodities included in the scope of the bill. These are wheat, cotton, hogs, tobacco, rice, peanuts and butterfat.

Basically the bill means a cut in the production of farm products to the present hunger levels of the American workers and farmers. Only those who cut their acreage twenty per cent will be entitled to receive the "benefits" of the bill.

SALES TAX STEP

The Treasury is to obtain the funds for payment to the farmers out of a sales tax to be levied on the working class, who constitute the great mass of the consumers of the country. The bill lays the basis for the introduction of general sales taxes on the working class.

Sixty-three Republicans joined 139 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite, Kvale, to pass the bill. Fifty Democrats joined 101 Republicans in opposition to the bill.

The prices which the bill is supposed to secure are fixed at 75 cents a bushel for wheat, nine cents a pound for cotton, a scale rising to five cents a pound for hogs, three cents a pound for peanuts, 75 cents a bushel for rice, and 28 cents a pound for butterfat.

HOG PRICES

The scale of "fair exchange values" for hogs during the initial marketing period was 3 1/2 cents a pound from approval of the act to April 30, 1933; 4 cents a pound from May 1 to June 30, and 4 1/2 cents a pound from July 1 to the beginning of the marketing year when the maximum exchange value of five cents a pound would become effective.

The tax on these commodities will be passed along to the consumers, with probably an additional amount for the profits of the great food trusts.

GREATER MISERY FOR FARMERS

It will mean increased misery for the employed and unemployed workers and for the farmers who will have to pay the tax. The plan to cut acreage by these means is the first step to crush out the small farmers entirely and to levy taxes for the big farmers, life insurance companies, and the farm organizations.

BUSHEL OF EGGS BALANCES TWO WAGONLOADS OF CORN

Lincoln, Neb.—A Grant farmer has figured out that a bushel of eggs is worth almost as much as two wagon loads of shelled corn. Forty dozen eggs at 25 cents per dozen would bring \$10. Two loads of corn, 50 bushels each, at 11 cents, are worth \$11.

FARMERS OF DAKOTA COUNTIES DEMAND COMMISSIONERS SECURE IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM R.F.C.

NOTHING DONE

Co. Commissioners Have
Not Interested Themselves in Farmers

ACTION IS FORCED

Farmers Committee Will
Investigate Needs of
Farm Families

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Stanley, North Dakota, Jan. 16.—In spite of bad weather more than 100 farmers assembled at the county Court house to discuss the matter of securing relief. Up to this time the matter had been left in the hands of the county commissioners. These politicians had paid no attention whatever to the needs of the suffering farmers. As long as the county strong box was able to furnish them with an easy living their interest in the farmers was not at all noticeable.

The farmers feeling that they had been betrayed resolved to take the matter in their own hands and for this purpose called a mass meeting. Rodney Salisbury, state secretary of the United Farmer League in Montana, and Peter Gallagher, member of the Farmers Relief Committee of Sheridan county, Montana, had been asked to point out how relief had been secured in Sheridan county for the impoverished farmers.

CALL COMMISSIONERS TO ACCOUNT

The county commissioners attended and were called upon to give an account of what they had accomplished by drawing expenses of the county to go to Minot where they were supposed to meet with two representatives of the governor to discuss ways and means to bring sufficient relief to the destitute farmers.

The report made by these commissioners was pitiful, not only from the farmers' standpoint but as an exhibition of the stupidity of the commissioners as well. According to their own report, not a sign of interest was shown on behalf of the farmers. This was brought out by pointed questioning on the part of Peter Gallagher who cross questioned the commissioners and the county auditor who was called in to help them. The audit showed himself, if anything, even more incapable in acting in the farmers interest than the county commissioners.

Their report left one to conclude that these county "dads"—or duds—merely went to Minot to enjoy a few good meals, see a moving picture, and take a walk through other "interesting" places in Minot.

It is easy to understand why the farmers have aroused themselves to action. Showing the utmost contempt for the intelligence of their county officers they elected their own representatives to deal with the governor of the state immediately. These representatives were Arvo Husa, LeBrandt, and Arnold.

CENSURE POLICY OF COMMISSIONERS

Telegrams, censuring the policy of their commissioners and demanding of the governor that he furnish \$25,000 per month of Reconstruction Finance Corporation

(Continued on last page)

NEED FOR RELIEF IN SHERIDAN CO. GETS MORE ACUTE

Farmers Relief Committee
Demands Gov. and RFC
Supply More Funds

BULLETIN

The telegram below was re-fused by T. C. Spaulding, the chairman of the R. F. C. relief committee of Mont. Gov. John Erickson, was immediately called by long distance telephone by the farmers committee. The governor stated that the county will get \$14,000 for February for relief purposes. This is the same amount that was received in January and a substantial gain over the \$10,000 that was received in December.

The governor agreed immediately to take the matter of securing more funds up with T. C. Spaulding.

Because of an understanding reached with T. C. Spaulding, the Montana state chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the Farmers and Workers Relief Committee of Sheridan county has pointed out to Mr. Spaulding, Montana state chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Relief Committee that the relief funds now being distributed thruout the county are not sufficient to relieve the suffering of the destitute.

DISTRESS INCREASING

Mr. Spaulding and the governor were given inaccurate reports from the Central Committee of Sheridan county (composed mostly of business men). This committee has furnished no data approaching accuracy as to the extent of the distress from which the farmers and workers are suffering.

The Farmers Committee by investigation has found that numbers of families, far in excess of the few families the Central Committee would have the public believe are bordering on starvation. One family, for instance, is compelled to use a bed spring which was salvaged from the city dump ground, to try to keep the children from freezing to death on the floor of an old shack. Many other instances of this kind could be furnished to the people who sit on the Central Committee.

Following is the telegram forwarded to T. C. Spaulding: T. C. Spaulding, State Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Helena, Montana:

Relief inadequate for needs of destitute. Amount received is based on ignorance of number suffering. Central Committee at fault. Families having amount of relief reduced instead of increased. Governor or yourself must secure immediately more funds for increasing demands. This fact explained you while in Plentywood by Farmers Relief Committee.

Sheridan County Farmers Relief Committee

Rodney Salisbury,
Harry Juul,
Marie Hansen,
Peter Gallagher.

WILL ORGANIZE

Speakers Tell How Relief
Was Secured In Sheridan
County, Montana

WIRE GOV. LANGER

Approve Demand of Farm-
ers National Relief Con-
ference; Prepare Meet

Every available seat was taken and even the aisles were jammed when farmers and workers gathered at the Court house at Williston, N. D., last Saturday, determined to struggle for relief until they got it.

"YOU CAN GET WHAT YOU FIGHT FOR"

"Our children have no overshoes" said the farmers. "We have no money for coffee. We can't buy a gallon of gasoline for our cars. Why can't we get relief as our Montana neighbors have done?" The answer is—they can and it was supplied emphatically by Rodney Salisbury, state organizer for the United Farmers League in Montana, when Williams county farmers invited him to speak at a series of meetings in their county on how Sheridan county farmers had won relief. "You will get as little relief as you let the capitalist class get away with giving you, and as much as you fight for," Salisbury told them.

The opening guns in the struggle for relief were fired right there and the huge outpouring at Williston was an answer to the call of the farmer to his neighbor to get together and win relief.

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FARM PRICES AT NEW LOW IN DEC.

Cotton Brings 5.4 Cents;
Corn and Hogs Recede
to Low Levels

Washington, D. C.—All farm products are bringing very low prices, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton, in December 1932, brought only 5.4 cents per pound for an average, as compared with 12.4 cents for the five years preceding the World war. This means starvation for thousands of sharecroppers and poor farmers.

Corn averaged only 18.8 cents per bushel, as compared with 64.2 cents in 1914 and 34.5 cents in December, 1931. This is the lowest price for corn in 25 years.

BREAD HIGH

The average price for wheat in the United States reached a new low in December when it brought only 31.6 cents per bushel. Regardless of the cost of wheat, and the reductions in wages, bread remains the same price.

Hogs also reached a new low in December, being sold at only \$2.73 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$7.24 in 1914. Horses now bring only \$56. In 1914 they averaged \$142. Lambs per hundred pounds averaged only \$3.96, while sheep brought \$2.04. Eggs were the only farm products which brought more in December due to seasonal advances. They averaged 28.1 cents per dozen, and were being sold at 50 cents per dozen retail.

PAYS 6 PER CENT FOR BOUGHT GOODS

Regardless of the decrease in farm prices, the farmer is paying 6 per cent more for his supplies now than he paid in 1914. The wholesale prices of foods are six per cent lower now than in 1914, but the retail prices are two per cent higher.

The new Jones bill, now up before the House of Representatives, is attempting to boost the low price levels at the expense of both farmers and workers in the guise of farm "relief." It proposes to raise prices by law on cotton, tobacco, wheat, and hogs, but to allow the trusts, commission merchants, etc., to raise the price to the consumer, thus producing a big increase in the cost of living that is bound to affect the farmers as well as the city workers.

STEVE MULNER WILL REMAIN ON HIS FARM

(BY HAROLD BROCKWAY)

Steve Mulner came from Austria a good many years ago. He settled in northwestern Washington and became an American farmer. One of those independent farmers that you hear tell about in this land of promise.

WORKED IN LOGGING CAMPS

Steve arrived in the northwest during the logging camp days when the lumber industry was at its peak. He was a young man then so he went to work in the logging camps, saved some money and bought the farm he now lives on. Improved his place and made it nice to live in, too. He gradually cleared enough land so that, finally, the place could support him and he wouldn't have to work for anybody else.

Things went along pretty nice for Steve for a while. But as the time went on some of his neighbors began to think that he was queer. You see Steve kept to himself and never married. Coming from a country, too, which still teaches its peasants to believe in signs, ghosts and witches, he may have had some habits that were different from his neighbors and so they began to say he was crazy.

The little country school house was only down the road a piece, and we know how school children are about such things. Well, they began to annoy him, doing little petty things like filling his mail box with stones and mud and some times pulling it off its stand and throwing it across the road. Sometimes they even carried it down the road with them for a ways or pulled his gate down. All these

little things that kids will do.

Even some of his neighbors who were old enough to know better bothered him—like one neighbor, for instance. He would drive up to the mail box with his car until the bumper was against it and then he would give it the gas and snap the post off a the ground.

Things like this went on for a long time until Steve Mulner got pretty well worked up over it. You can't blame him, either.

HIDES IN BUSHES

One day he took his shot gun and went out near the road and hid in the brush by the mail box and waited. He wanted to find out who was doing these things. After a while the school let out and the children were coming home. They happened to see him in the brush with a gun in his hands. Of course

that frightened them and they ran home crying, "Steve's crazy. He's hiding in the brush with a gun."

That didn't help Steve any although from then on he put a padlock on his mail box.

One day a neighbor and his wife came to Steve's place. "We want to buy some hay," they said. "I'm not selling any hay. I need it for my own stock," Steve told them. It seems that this neighbor was kind of unreasonable, so was his wife, and they started to aggravate Steve. He was hoeing in the garden at the time and being very nervous and superstitious, he got excited and ordered them off the place.

Instead of getting off they began to pester him, so he grabbed his hoe and ran them off. When

the neighbor didn't move fast enough, Steve used the hoe handle on him and the neighbor's arm and shoulder were injured. The latter happened to be working for the Portland Olympic Cement Co. and for this injury he received state compensation.

In the meantime it was reported to the officials at the county seat in Bellingham that poor old Steve was insane. They sent two deputies after him. He fought against them, also, but they finally got him to Bellingham. This was in 1916.

FIND HIM INSANE

Mulner was tried, found insane, and sent to the State asylum at Sedro Woolley. The court appointed a guardian named William Todd for him and forced him to sign a note on a mortgage over to the

county for \$350 on his farm for court expenses. The county also stripped his place of all stock and equipment to dry up the expenses of his trial. Then a fire swept through that country and burned the buildings. So there he was, stripped of all his property, with a mortgage on his place all thru no fault of his own. All the hard work of years gone for nothing.

Steve Mulner finally escaped from the asylum and beat it back home. The state made no attempt to recapture him although he was supposed to be insane. Steve went ahead and rebuilt his place and continued to live there, knowing nothing about the mortgage that had been put on his place in February, 1916.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, January 20, 1933

The Struggle for Relief
Two years ago the news flashed across the wires that the farmers around England, Arkansas, 500 strong, had demonstrated in the streets of the town for relief. (We publish, under the first installment of the story,—"CAN YOU HEAR THEIR VOICES?" in this issue, the press report of this demonstration as it was given in the New York Times of Jan. 4, 1931.)
Since that time the misery of Arkansas has spread to the far reaches of the forty eight states. The reports of the delegates to the Farmers National Relief Conference showed that the crisis means for the farmers not only inability to pay interest and taxes, but inability to buy the most necessary groceries, flour, etc., and clothing.
The existence standards which are the lot of the most impoverished mean not only present privation but mean also the undermining of the health and physique of the youthful generations that are now coming into manhood and womanhood. The "flu" and pneumonia are reaping a horrible toll of the farm population. Rotten teeth, resulting from a hunger diet and furthered by absence of dental care mean for the generations now growing up chronic disease and illness in their adult life.
The farmer-delegates to the Farmers National Relief Conference demanded of Congress the appropriation of \$500,000,000 "for the relief of that section of the distressed farm population in need of immediate relief, regardless of race, creed, or color." This was the first demand in the statement to Congress because the delegates recognized as the most immediate need the raising of "all rural families to a minimum health and decent standard of living." Congress has refused to make one step in meeting this need of the impoverished farm masses. Instead it seeks to deceive them into supporting the famine "allotment" plan.
By militant action and demonstrations the farmers of Sheridan county, Montana, have won substantial relief out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned to the state of Montana. The appropriations that have already been made and distributed have revealed the need for much greater amounts if the farmers are to exist above starvation and disease levels. The farmers of the county are making these demands backed by the mass pressure of many more farmers than backed the first demands when the possibility of getting relief was not as well recognized as it is now.
The example of the farmers of Sheridan county has inspired those of Williams and Mountrail counties North Dakota, to organize for struggle for relief.
The struggle in Sheridan county has forced the Red Cross to ship in additional amounts of clothing, showing, as the England, Arkansas, demonstration of two years ago did, that the Red Cross will come across with as little relief as it can and with as much as the mass pressure of the farmers forces it to.
The struggle for immediate relief of the farm population has only begun. The development of the struggle for relief for the farm population will show, as the struggles for relief of the unemployed have shown, that the capitalist press has managed to keep the misery of the farmers hidden.
In Sheridan, Williams and Mountrail counties the struggle for relief has been initiated by the United Farmers League. It is the immediate task of the United Farmers League and of the readers of the Producers News to initiate this struggle in every farm community in the land.
Two measures are being used by the county and the state officials to prevent the development of the demand for relief. The politicians state that they cannot obtain aid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation because they are up to their necks in debt. THIS IS ONLY A MISERABLE EXCUSE. Funds can be, and have been, obtained from the Corporation, without the pledging of security by the counties.
When the politicians are backed away from this excuse their next move is to "survey" the misery of the farm masses as a means of postponing relief to them. The need of the farm masses is undeniable. "Surveys" will not clothe our kids, or supply us with groceries.
The organization of the masses for relief must be developed immediately. This does not, and cannot, mean the substitution of this struggle for the struggle for the security of the farm family in its home and in the possession of its means for making a livelihood.
The struggle of the farm masses against evictions, forced sales and seizures must be widened to include the demands for relief. On the demands for relief the majority of impoverished farm families can be rallied.
The Producers News is our most effective weapon in this, as in any other struggle. Make use of this weapon by ordering bundles and getting subs for our fighting organ.
Finally, the most intense efforts must be made to build the United Farmers League in these struggles, because only by these means can the initiative for mass UNITED FRONT actions be developed.

ANOTHER CO-OP. FOR PRICE CUTS
Darigold Plant "Sliding Scale" Scheme Means Wage Slash Also
Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 5.—The Darigold Plant is circulating a petition among the farmers here calling upon them for support for the introduction of a "sliding wage scale." (The Darigold is a so-called Farmers Cooperative.)
The workers here see in this move a plan to first cut the wage, then cut the price to be paid to the farmers for their products, while at the same time the Co-op. will retain its same margin of profit.
This is convincing the workers here that this Co-op. is a smoke screen for private industry thru the organization of stock holding.
It is quite significant that the chairman of the Co-op. is a retiring member of the county board of commissioners who have cut the amount of relief at every opportunity until now the workers in Whatcom county are suffering from all the misery of a starvation program.

BETRAYAL OF WIS. FARMERS
(Continued from page One)
bid on the farm, and was therefore allowed to conduct the sale.
SHERIFF BETRAYS THE FARMERS
Following the settlement of the agreement, the sheriff cried the sale and received a bid of \$5, and the man stepped up to show his money. The sheriff asked if there were any more bids and received none. "Well," said he, "if there are no more bids, the Old Line Life Insurance company bids \$8,500, and I hereby declare the farm sold to the Old Line Life Insurance company as the highest bidder." This is an outright betrayal of the owner of the farm, as well as a betrayal of every farmer in the county. It only goes to show that the sheriff is an integral part of his rotten capitalist system, and faithful servants of the bosses, the rats that have gotten all our money, and now reach out with greedy fingers to take our homes, our means of livelihood and our very lives.
FHA PRESIDENT EXCUSES THE SHERIFF
Mr. Goldheimer, at the meeting following the sale, at which most of the farmers present attended introduced a resolution protesting this action by the sheriff as illegal. The resolution was accepted, as was also a proposal to prosecute the sheriff for taking illegal action in this sale. Mr. Goldheimer, however, far from censuring the sheriff for conniving in evicting this farmer, made excuses for him, telling the farmers that it wasn't the sheriff's fault, that he wasn't doing his duty. He said "Let's not blame the sheriff, men. He is a wonderful man."
As to the sheriff being a wonderful man, here are a few facts to show what kind of a man he really is. His name is Wm. Bradford. Everyone knows that he is under the influence of liquor a great deal of the time. He has often been in an inebriated condition while on duty. "Give Billy Bradford a drink and he'll be all right" is a common saying in this county. Of such stuff are our "guardians of the integrity of the law" made. The farmers in this county know the true purpose for which sheriffs are used. They know that they will be used against the farmers and workers here as well as they are in other states in this "land of the free." They will not be fooled by a few silly and fancy phrases by the head of the holiday association. They realize that just because the sheriff happens to be a friend to the Holiday Association president, that he is no less the enemy of the rank and file.
FARMERS STAND BY
The farmers are standing ready, in case the Old Line Life Insurance company attempts to evict the farmer whose home they got under such crooked circumstances. They are standing solidly in a strong, united front against all evictions.
THE ROLE OF THE UFL
At every sale that has taken place in this county during the past three months, the United Farmers League has taken an active part, not only in assuming leadership, in organization, but also doing practically all of the organization work in stopping sales. The United Farmers League was wholly responsible in stopping the first sale in the county. They took the leadership in action at the sale, and were wholly responsible for organizing the farmers who were out to stop this sale.
The sale on December 31 was the first sale of real estate held in this county since the organization of the FHA. Here again, members of the United Farmer League took the initiative in organizing the farmers to stop the sale.

Nebr. Holiday Leader Seeks Governor Job Thru Farm Movement
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFERED GROUP \$100,000 IF HE RAN FOR GOVERNOR ON HOLIDAY ASSN. TICKET
(BY WILBER HOWARD)
Dakota City, Nebr., Jan. 10.—I attended a meeting of the Farm Holiday Association on December 30 at Norfolk, Nebr., which proved to me that the leaders of this state organization have other interests than those of the farmers at heart.
Owing to some misunderstanding or other these who came for the meeting were divided into two groups. A lawyer-farmer, W. S. Renne of Washington county, who claimed to be organizing three counties in the Holiday movement, took the group I was with to one place. There were about forty farmers present. Another lawyer-farmer, Mr. Clark, was elected chairman and Renne was elected secretary. The other group met elsewhere after the afternoon when we met together.
ORGANIZED BUT BEING FORECLOSED
Renne made the opening talk. He told that he had three counties organized almost one hundred per cent and that the farmers were being closed out by the score. At this point somebody asked him why he could not stop these foreclosures and evictions if he had the counties so well organized. Renne replied that he didn't dare to call out the farmers because they didn't "have the guts."
These farmers have no reason to come out when Mr. Renne calls them because he talks continually about "legality" and what farmers want is mass action.
He then told of the plans that had been made to get the Holiday movement into the political campaign for Parmenter, the state president. A committee consisting of Renne, Parmenter and I (think) Clark called on Governor Bryan and had been given the cold shoulder. This inspired them to find out the possibilities of running Parmenter for governor.
DEAL WITH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
They proceeded to the Chamber of Commerce to find out what support they would give to Parmenter running as Holiday president for governor. The Chamber of Commerce which represents the railroads, loan companies and insurance companies seemed interested but told the committee to wait until after lunch for the answer.
The answer was that the Chamber of Commerce would put one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) behind Parmenter's campaign if the committee would run him as Holiday association candidate for Governor.
The committee went back to Bryan, and told the governor about the offer of one hundred thousand dollars. Renne stated that the committee found Bryan ready to "eat out of our hand." Since Parmenter's chances of victory would be very poor without Bryan's open opposition the committee decided not to run Parmenter in '32 but to groom him for '34.
"FARMER-GOVERNOR" POLITICIAN
That this is the plan of the Holiday Association leaders is proved by the fact that Parmenter allowed Renne and Clark to adjourn the meeting by introducing him as the Holiday Association candidate for 1934 and as the farmer-governor of Nebraska in 1935.
This shows that the Parmenter group is doing its best to make a political football out of the farmers' movement; and of the Holiday Association.
Mr. Renne has his own political ambitions. He is priming himself for the job of attorney-general. The farmers in his parts probably understand that he has no interest in their welfare, but only in his own political ambitions. No wonder he has no success in stopping foreclosures and evictions.

Steve Mulner Will Remain; Neighbors Prevent Eviction
(Continued from page One)
made no payments on it, the court foreclosed on him. They ordered him to appear in court, but he remembered what they did to him the last time, and he refused. They came and got him. This happened in 1920.
SIGNED NO MORTGAGE
When the court asked Steve Mulner about the mortgage, he said, "I know nothing about it. I never signed any paper." He told the court this through an interpreter as he cannot speak very much English. Then the court told him that they had foreclosed on his farm, that it didn't belong to him.
As far as the writer himself has been able to ascertain, the president of the FHA has done actually no organizational work having to do with stopping sales. He has not notified the heads of the Town Units of the FHA, he has done nothing to organize action committees of the farmers in each town, has done nothing to teach the farmers how to resist sales when he is unable to attend them, and has insisted that when a sale is to be held, he Goldheimer, should be the man to handle it. He has insisted on investigating sales himself, and taken charge at every sale.
RESIST SALES
Besides being active in stopping foreclosures and other forced sales, the UFL has been very successful in organizing action committees of farmers to investigate all sales in their respective townships and to organize for resistance and for further struggles. This action committee idea has been greeted with enthusiasm by all farmers in whose vicinity they have been organized. We have nothing but praise for the way in which the action committees have been functioning.
In the meeting in the Court house following the sale both Harvey Witt and I spoke on the Farmers National Relief to which we had been delegates. We told of the treatment which had been accorded us when we were with the Hunger Marchers. We explained the work of the conference, what had been accomplished by it, and the setting up of the National Committee for Action.
After hearing our story of the murderous attack on the Sharecroppers of Alabama who had been represented at the conference the farmers at the meeting decided to send a telegram of protest to the Governor of Alabama in the name of the Clark, Marathon, and Wood county Farm Holiday Associations.
any longer and what was he going to do about it. He told them in a very few words that he was going back there and live, as it was his place and he had signed no mortgage—which was true.
At this trial two doctors and the jury found him sane.
So Steve Mulner went back to the home that was no longer his. They had a sheriff's sale on it and William Lege, lawyer in Bellingham, was the highest bidder. He got the property for \$451.51. They must have come to an agreement for Steve remained on his place.
When William Lege died, Attorney Bixby bought the mortgage on Steve Mulner's place and has held it ever since. He says he will not foreclose, but poor Steve, who is now 65 years old, had trouble in store for him again. Here is how it happened.
Steve was old. He hired a man, another farmer, to do his spring work for him. The man worked seven days with a team and he charged \$6 a day—a total of \$42. Steve didn't have the money at the time and planned to pay him out of the proceeds of the crop. But the crop didn't yield much and prices went way down. Steve, like thousands of us farmers, was unable to pay his debts at this time.
FILES A LIEN
The other farmer wouldn't wait. He filed a lien against Steve's property, and Mr. Gaston, who is constable of Sumas, served papers on Steve. As soon as Steve found out what it was all about, he went in the house and got his shotgun and ran Gaston off the place. He was able to hold the county deputies off the place for two weeks but was finally captured and taken to the county seat and jailed.
In the meantime the farmers around here have realized the danger of losing their places and have been forming committees of action. They decided to come to the rescue of old Steve Mulner.
The sale was set for December 24, 1932. The day of the sale dawned cold and rainy, but that didn't stop the farmers. They came out 300 strong from all parts of Whatcom county to stop the sale which was to take place at 10 o'clock. Somehow the officials seemed to know better than to show up, so there was no sale.
A committee went to see the sheriff to make him go through with the sale, but he was sick. The committee then went to the county attorney and demanded he cancel the sale. He said he would throw it out of court, providing the two men could come to an agreement. Well, Steve and the other farmer talked it over and they settled for \$30. The other farmer saw the solidarity of the other farmers and so he accepted the money. Steve sold one of his cows and a few chickens to pay the debt. So Steve lives in his farm again and the neighbors don't bother him any more.
After the sale was settled the farmers met in a hall and drew up a resolution to present to the county commissioners demanding no more sheriff's sales. A collection of \$6.35 was taken up to help the work along. All the farmers present pledged to continue to protest all sales and voted to support a state farmers relief conference.

POSTPONEMENT OF WIS. SALE
(Continued from page One)
of the Clark County FHA had known about this case for some time. He had notified the sheriff that the FHA would not permit the moving of this man in the middle of the winter. The sheriff then appointed Mr. Goldheimer to look for another place for Mr. Tesmer, and take care of the details of moving him, so that the sheriff would not have to bother to come up and evict him.
Mr. Goldheimer accepted the task.
Now, we of the United Farmers League regard such action as rank strike breaking on the part of the Holiday leadership, in as much as the FHA has been organized and has reached its present strength in this county mainly because it has told the farmers that it stood primarily for the saving of the American farm, and keeping the American farmer on it.
....When these facts came out at the farm of Mr. Tesmer, there was talk of tar and feathers for Mr. Goldheimer. His policy of insisting that he is the only one in the county possessing the proper authority and knowledge for stopping a sale is losing for him the confidence of the farmers in this county. It is only natural that they should feel this way.
We of this county have been betrayed by so many fake farm organizations, so many fake farm leaders and so many fake politicians that we distrust any man who shows the least tendency to restrict any form of democracy in our organization. The farmers are not content to follow leaders unquestionably any more. They are exhibiting the very healthy tendency of insisting on having a finger in the pie themselves. They are beginning to see that if they want a thing well done they must do it themselves. When all the farmers in this county learn this one little fact, then they will be ready to unite to take back that which is theirs by right.
FARMERS AND DELEGATES TO COUNTY SEAT
Farmers elected two men as delegates to go to the county seat with Mr. Goldheimer the following day to settle once and for all the fact that this farmer stays on his farm regardless of the sheriff and his laws. The delegates were John Hettis and Lester Wilhite. They interviewed the district attorney, and were severely censured by that officer for interfering with "due process of law," and accused of being unfair to the "poor" Farm Sales and Holding Company who had legal right to their property. The district attorney flatly refused to do anything to delay the eviction of the farmer.
SHERIFF WARNED
The sheriff was then warned by the delegates and the officers of the FHA not to start any shooting when attempting a forced sale or eviction. It developed that he had received orders from the district attorney to evict Mr. Tesmer from his farm at all costs.
JUDGE PROMISES NO MORE FORECLOSURES, EVICTIONS
Finally the Circuit Judge, Mr. Crosby was interviewed. After a long talk with the delegates, he consented to call off the sheriff, promised that there would be no more forced sales, or mortgage proceedings or eviction proceedings going through his court until the Democrats had an opportunity to show what they will or will not do for the farmers.
This concession was not gotten from the circuit judge because of the kindness of his heart. It was gotten because the people of this county showed unmistakably that they would not stand for this wholesale robbery any longer. On the last day of December, 1932, the farmers in this county staged a demonstration in which they took possession of the courthouse and held a mass meeting in the court room. Even the town chairmen are beginning to line up behind this movement. This is the signal for all petty politicians to ride into power on the wings of hot air and radical phrases. Let the people beware. Fakirs in politics in this movement is one of the surest indications that the organizations will be shortlived. Guard against this danger by sending the fighters of the rank and file into office. In the organization itself, guard against any attempt at autocracy by snuffing it out at the very beginning. Don't ever let it get a start, because then it will be too late.
they settled for \$30. The other farmer saw the solidarity of the other farmers and so he accepted the money. Steve sold one of his cows and a few chickens to pay the debt. So Steve lives in his farm again and the neighbors don't bother him any more.
After the sale was settled the farmers met in a hall and drew up a resolution to present to the county commissioners demanding no more sheriff's sales. A collection of \$6.35 was taken up to help the work along. All the farmers present pledged to continue to protest all sales and voted to support a state farmers relief conference.

Doings of the Advance Guard
Getting relief to the farmers is another thing the United Farmers League is taking up and getting results. Millions of dollars were appropriated by the federal government and turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Are you getting any of it?
This money was intended to be distributed among the hungry people in order to keep them from raising hell and probably breaking into stores and help themselves.
Many people do not know that this money is available. They sit quietly at home and starve. They don't know that in order to get in on this relief they must organize and demand it. The politicians are not going to hand out this money willingly, no matter how much you need it. Saving the country by starving the people is the attitude they are taking.
If you want to get in on this relief you must holler for it. The Producers News is telling what farmers are doing in that line. Get our paper to the farmers and make them all read it.

DOINGS OF LAST WEEK
John O'Neill, Billings, Mont., sends stamps for balance on sub.
"Will try and catch a sub now and then" John says.
Aug. Wanhala, Kimball, Minn., sends us three more subs.
Mrs. O. Raunsel, Cooke, Mont., renews for another year.
Pat Kavanaugh, Carlton, Minn., renews for six months.
S. Mutanan, Hurley, Wis., sends one more sub.
R. A. Wooten, Bladen, Ohio subscribes.
Sino Hill, Gackle, N. D., wants a receipt book so he can take subscriptions.
Fred A. Wagner, Ray, N. D., extends his sub another dollars' worth.
Harry Lux, Julesburg, Colo., orders a bundle of papers and sub cards.
Frank Walters, Sioux City, Iowa sends another dollar for bundle.
Fred Anderson, Billings, Mont., wants 25 copies of back numbers.
Frank Murtland, Bemidji, Minn., sends dollar for bundle of ten cent week.
Hungarian Daily, Cleveland, O. subscribes.
Frank Brown, San Jose, Calif., wants ten copies of the paper.
John Gould, New Plymouth, Idaho, sends dollar for four 25 cent subs.

SOLD DOZEN—GOING AFTER MORE
Casey M. Baskaljon, Eatonville, Wash., orders a bundle of ten until further notice: "Have sold a dozen or so sub cards and expect to sell more next week or two," he says.
Jake O. Salo, Rochester, Wash., renews for another six months.
C. Hyvarinen, Christholm, Minn., sends us a renewal.
SCARCE AS HENS TEETH
A. Schlemmer, Chicago City, Minn., sends a renewal and two new subs. "Cash is almost as scarce as hen's teeth," he says.
Lee Cary, Manahga, Minn., sent stamps for a bundle of papers.
Roy Miller, Frederick, S. Dak., sends us one renewal for a year.

25,000 SUBS for the SATURDAY EDITION of the 'DAILY WORKER'
FOR FARMERS WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE FULL YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION THE DAILY WORKER OFFERS THIS UNUSUAL SATURDAY SUB! FOR ONE DOLLAR YOU WILL RECEIVE THE SATURDAY EDITION OF THE PAPER EVERY WEEK—FOR A WHOLE YEAR
By Feb. 1st—1933!
SUBSCRIBE NOW! GET YOUR FRIENDS — NEIGHBORS — SHOPMATES— GET OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION CLUB TO SUBSCRIBE !!!
Fill out the Blank below and Send it to
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Fifty East Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK N. Y.
COMRADES: For the enclosed dollar please send me the Saturday edition of the Daily Worker for one year—
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Regular Subscription Rates: One year, \$6; Six Months, \$3.40; Three Months, \$2; One Month, 75c. In Manhattan and Bronx: One Year, \$9; Six Months, \$5; Three Months, \$3. One Month, \$1.

Told In Brief

Shoe Workers on Strike

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—The workers of the Dornier Shoe Company walked out on strike in opposition to a wage cut of 15 per cent just announced by the company.

Railroad Wages Drop

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Wages of railroad workers in October, 1931, were \$171,684,835 while in October, 1932, they were \$125,741,344, a drop of nearly \$50,000,000.

Tom Mooney May Have New Trial

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 9.—Leo Gallagher, lawyer, arrived here today and will file an application for a new trial for Tom Mooney, on the remaining indictments for which he was not tried yet.

New Trial for Strikers

Vacaville, Calif., Jan. 9.—Four of the striking tree pruners, the Melgar brothers and E. Espinosa, will have a new trial beginning Wednesday, Jan. 11. The first trial resulted in a hung jury.

Banks Crash in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—Nine banks failed here today and depositors have lost \$6,000,000 in savings. Depositors, many of whom are workers and farmers and children, are organizing to demand payment.

Flood Victims

Atlanta, Dec. 30.—Four hundred families will have to move out of Chattanooga because of the rise in water of the Tennessee river. Floods have driven 140 out of their homes at Rome, Ga., where the Coosa river has overflowed its banks.

6,000 Parade in Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 11.—Six thousand workers and farmers took part in a state hunger march on the state capitol. The parade was a mile long and had a most profound and impressive effect upon the workers of the city.

Arrested for Giving Out Leaflets

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12.—Four young workers were arrested Monday night on the charge of distributing leaflets to national guardsmen calling on them to fight against imperialist war. They have been released pending hearing.

Wholesale Vote Robbing

New York.—Commenting on the recent elections, the Herald-Tribune admits editorially that "in every case the Socialist and Communist candidates, entitled to no inspectors, were robbed of most of their votes."

100,000 Evictions in Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio.—Loss of jobs and lowered earnings have resulted in tens of thousands of evictions in Ohio. In only five cities in the state close to 100,000 evictions by court orders have taken place since 1930, according to Governor White's Commission on Unemployment Insurance.

Italian Workers Protest

New York.—One hundred Italian workers defied the police and marched in front of the Italian Consulate offices, demanding that political prisoners of Italy be freed. Police prevented their delegates from entering the building and placing their demands before the Consul himself.

Auto Workers Strike

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 13.—The strike of auto workers at the Briggs Waterloo Plant continues 100 per cent strong under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union. Among the demands of the workers are the taking back of the wage cut and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Miners Freezing

Old Forge, Pa., Jan. 13.—Miners here have to buy their own dynamite, fuses, powder and blasting caps in order to work in the mines. This means that they earn less than \$1.50 a day and many are suffering from cold while the giant coal breakers are right in their backyards.

153 Hunger Marchers in Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 9.—One hundred and fifty-three hunger marchers from all parts of the state arrived at Phoenix today. Eight hundred workers and farmers gathered at the state capitol to support them. They forced the legislature to give them a hearing.

Lumber Production Lowest Since 1869

Lumber production in the U. S. in 1931 was the smallest of any year on the records of the Bureau of the Census since 1869 and the value of the output of lumber products was the lowest on record since 1869. Production for 1931 was 36 per cent below that for 1929.

Iron Ore Output Declines 69 Per Cent

Iron ore output for 1932 was the smallest since 1885 and declined 69 per cent since 1931, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Iron miners lost their jobs wholesale during this period. None were employed in Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado where ordinarily thousands work in the mines.

Sentence Hunger March Leaders

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12.—Three leaders of the Hunger March to Washington were sentenced to three months in prison and fined \$100 for their activity on behalf of the thousands of unemployed in the country. They were Ben Gold, Leon Saginow and Carl Carlson. It was in Wilmington the police brutally attacked the marchers and arrested the three leaders.

FARMERS FIGHT TAX BURDEN IN INDIANA

Hobart, Ind.—Farmers living inside the present city limits of Hobart have begun a movement to have their property officially listed outside the city limits so that they will not have to pay taxes to the town. They point out that they get no benefit from being a part of the city.

The city council, however, declares that the farmers will have to pay their share of the city's bonded indebtedness for 10 years ahead before the city's business interests will lift the burden from their shoulders. The next move for the farmers is to organize and fight against this oppression.

WILL ORGANIZE TO GET RELIEF

(Continued from Front Page)

LANGER ADMITS INADEQUACY

Telegrams were sent to Governor Langer of North Dakota from several meetings of farmers in Williams county pointing out that up to the present no aid had been received by the ruined farmers from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and that the \$2,000 applied for by the Williams county commissioners was totally inadequate to meet the needs of the farmers. Governor Langer's reply which was read to the gathering by O. A. Mattingly, was the following:

"I find that your county officials did not ask for enough aid asking for only \$2,000. I am today designating Roy Ratzel of Crosby, who will meet with the county commissioners of McHenry county on Monday, and will come up to see you. He will be up there likely by Tuesday or Wednesday. I regret I wasn't informed sooner as you know I am still in the hospital or I would come up myself. Wire me and keep me in constant touch as to any development. "Governor Langer."

The farmers then demanded the county commissioners explain why they had not asked for more relief for the suffering farmers whom they are supposed to represent and why they had not even gotten the \$2,000 they had applied for.

IVERSON "EXPLAINS"

Commissioner Iverson attempted an explanation which only served to show more clearly that the county commissioners had taken no interest in getting relief until the farmers had forced them to. He said, "As soon as (not before) the farmers had protested at the delay in getting the funds, that the Board had inquired from the bank at Minneapolis why the funds had been held up." Even then they had not been able to get money. Iverson also said that the board had applied for only \$2,000 because they had thought the county would be responsible for the money and it would endanger its security (credit). The commissioner thus himself admitted that he and the other commissioners were more interested in the "security" of the county than the security of the farmer and his children whose lives are endangered by having to walk around in the snow without any overcoats, undernourished and dressed in ragged clothing.

APPLAUD SALISBURY

When the chairman announced that Rodney Salisbury would take the floor a tremendous wave of enthusiasm spread through the courthouse and he was loudly applauded. Salisbury told the farmers that they should demand \$25,000 for the remaining winter months from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which would equal the appropriation of Sheridan county, whose inhabitants are in the same plight as themselves. Speaking about the Red Cross which had also failed to bring relief to the Williams county farmers, he said that the Red Cross would only bring in as much as the farmers forced them to and that local committees composed of bankers such as Cunningham who is head of the Red Cross committee are more interested in living off the farmer than in clothing him.

Other speakers included Pete Gallagher, Erik Bert and Charles Taylor. Gallagher told how the week before Montana farmers and workers had marched to the state legislature and their spokesman, for the first time in history, had presented their demands on the floor of both houses. Taylor who is the national chairman of the United Farmers League spoke on the Farmers National Relief Conference held at Washington from which he and Bert had just returned. He told about the demands raised at the conference by farmers like themselves from 23 states, and pointed out that by carrying forward the struggle themselves the farmers would force relief from the state.

SUPPORT CONFERENCE

On motions from the floor the farmers present voted their endorsement of the demands raised at the Farmers Relief Conference, and elected Fred Wagner, who had been a delegate to be in charge of organizing delegations from Williams county to the State Relief Conference which is to be held at Bismarck about Feb. 23. The farmers also demanded that

Dr. Storkan's \$3,000 Pig

(BY HANS RASMUSSEN)

Another great crime has been committed in Plentywood! Someone stole Dr. Storkan's pig. Did you read about the farmer in Iowa who shipped his fatted calf and got two cents in return after all expenses were paid? That's probably what the doctor would have gotten for his pig had he shipped it—two cents.

Whoever stole the pig we don't know. But people don't steal pigs just for the fun of it. They do that when they need something to eat, just the same as when they steal a sack of flour, or even get worse as everything indicates, it is a safe bet that more pigs and more flour will change hands overnight or in broad daylight. When the doctors are getting their roast pork the people are not going to be contented by getting the small.

A dead pig was found laying in the alley by a man, who borrowed a car and took the pig home. The doctor claimed it was his pig, probably it was and probably it wasn't, we don't know. How the pig got into the alley we don't know either, neither does the doctor.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ONE PIG

According to the law the doctor could have had every living soul in town arrested for stealing that pig. If they refused to plead guilty he could have made us all furnish the required bond or kept us in jail until the next term of court. But the doctor did not want to go quite that far. Only three men did he have arrested and after each one had furnished a one thousand dollar bond they were let out of jail, waiting to have the case tried in court.

Three thousand dollar bonds for a two-cent pig, and probably a couple of years in jail are what Dr. Storkan wants to hand out to the people when they are hungry.

Least of all should Dr. Storkan accuse anybody of stealing. What else has he done for years and years while he has been on the county payroll? What actual service has he performed for money received? Carloads of pigs could be purchased for the money Dr. Storkan received without doing any work for it in return. But steal-

ing that way is perfectly lawful. It is not like stealing a dead pig.

How would most doctors like to have somebody look into their appendix racket? And last but not least, what about the eye testing racket? That is not stealing. No! But in many cases it is robbing the poor people of their last penny by a lawful holdup.

Let me tell a little story, and it is no story either, it is something in the line of what they call True Confession.

EXPERT ON GLASSES

It happened years ago. It was when money was more plentiful and hopes of prosperity were brighter, before prosperity disappeared around the corner. My wife and I invested in a ticket to California, for the purpose of taking in the World fair and visiting with friends and relatives.

At that time my wife needed some new glasses. Locating one of those expert glass fitters in San Francisco, we went and told him our troubles. And how lucky we were finding this man. My wife's case was a very peculiar one, but being such an expert, he could fix her up by having her glasses made to order and ground this way and that way. Something out of the ordinary. A very difficult case. The glasses were very expensive, but, being that we were farmers and had traveled such a long way to see him, he would let us have them for \$19. And we jumped at the bargain.

NEW ONES FOR \$1.25

After we got back home on the farm my wife broke one of the lenses. I had the jeweler at Medicine Lake send for a new one and he put it back in. It cost \$1.25, and there was no difference between the new one and the old one except the price.

The glass fitting racket is not confined to San Francisco alone. We have it right here in Plentywood. And Dr. Storkan should be the last one to holler thief, even if some hungry person did get away with his pig. He too will take people's last \$18 in exchange for a pair of glasses. He has done it often.

Being paid for being the county health doctor he should take a special interest in seeing that people get the proper food and medical care, instead of putting hungry people in jail.

DEMAND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RECOGNIZE FARMERS COMMITTEE

Farmers Refuse to Accept Any Committee Appointed by County Commissioner as Their Own Committee

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Markham, Minn., Jan. 13.—The farmers here, under the leadership of the United Farmers League have conducted a struggle for some time to compel the county commissioners to recognize and accept the farmers' elected local grievance and work committees.

In the elections last fall a new commissioner for the 6th District of St. Louis county went into office, riding on the promise to meet the farmers' demand for acceptance of the local grievance and work committees. Many farmers were led to believe in such pre-election promises. Now after the elections disillusioning is taking place.

However, the United Farmers League is taking advantage of a promise a capitalist politician was compelled to give in order to win an election so that we gain the issue on which we have been fighting.

STRUGGLE GROWS HOT

The new commissioner is voluntarily "recognizing and accepting" grievance and work committees. But they are to be committees appointed by himself instead of elected by the farmers. So the struggle of the farmers here is growing hotter than ever, more determined. Increasing masses of the farmers are rallying around this popular issue.

The following resolution was adopted at a mass meeting at

which a farmers' own committee of nine members was elected to displace an appointed committee in this township. The resolution was directed to the new commissioner in our district.

"Dear sir: We, the farmers of Markham, in the 6th District of St. Louis county, gathered in mass meeting on the evening of Jan. 9, demand that you carry out your pre-election promise to recognize the farmers local grievance and work committees for the distribution of work in the township. This committee is to have the right to recommend what work is to be done and on what roads; and the committee is to have right to appoint the foreman for any job where committee determines that a foreman is needed.

WANT OWN COMMITTEE

"We cannot accept any commit-

Those Bulletins!

The following letter was sent by a farmer-delegate to the representative in Congress from his district. This farmer was a delegate to the Farmers National Relief Conference held in Washington, D. C. Dec. 7-10.

Pierpont, South Dakota
January 4, 1933

C. A. Christopherson,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I have just received a list of available Farmers Bulletins, which you have for free distribution with the suggestion that I order those that I need.

I have read Farmers Bulletins for the past 20 years and have now come to the conclusion that the information given is out of date.

For instance, the farmers are being told that they should grow two blades of grass where one grew before, how to get more milk per cow, more eggs per chicken, how to grow more pork in shorter time, etc., while the only farm relief legislation you follow in Washington want to listen to is based on the theory that there is a surplus of all the things.

These Bulletins also tell the farmers how to best improve their farms, beautify their homes, and how to care for their equipment, to repair.

If you should frank a ton or so of these bulletins we could use them to keep from freezing. But as you can not send more than ten copies you need not bother.

You also state that you will be glad to hear from me in regards to the bulletins or any other matter in which I might be interested. In reply will say that we are getting tired of our representatives in Washington continually handing out soft soap and sympathy with the one hand while with the other supporting measures which is all the time pushing farmers closer to the slop lines and Hoovervilles of the nation.

If you wish to do anything worth while support the demands of the Farmers National Relief Conference held at Washington, Dec. 7 to 10, 1932. You will find them in the Congressional Record of Dec. 8-11, 1932.

Very truly yours,

E. L. BOLLAND.

500 FARMERS PAY \$34.90 FOR 49 HEAD OF STOCK AT SALE

Maryville, Mo., Jan. 8.—Five hundred farmers took charge of a chattel mortgage foreclosure sale Saturday at the I. C. Moore farm 10 miles northeast of Maryville and bid in 49 head of livestock for a total of \$34.90.

The mortgage, held by a Ravenwood bank, amounted to \$2,200. Fal Casteel, an officer of the bank, who acted as clerk of the sale, departed after only \$1 bids were made on pure bred cattle. The farmers persuaded the auctioneer, C. E. Shown, to continue with the sale so that they could buy in the cattle for Moore and relieve him from danger of foreclosure in the future.

tee appointed by you as OUR committee. We demand your recognition of a committee elected by us and responsible to us as being the actual fulfillment of your pre-election promises. We cannot expect an equitable distribution of work from an appointed committee which naturally would seek to work so as to please you instead of serving our interests. Unless you are willing to accede to our demand, which is the demand of all farmers of this district, we will adopt measures calculated to compel you to accede."

The mass meeting was attended by 125 farmers and farmers' wives whereas the meeting, on the same evening, called by the appointed committee was attended by a scant half dozen. Determined action in our township has brought about that the farmers' committee is functioning in making appointment for the few jobs that are to be had at the present time. Each set of appointees work one week and then another set takes their place. In that way all of the most needy will get a little help instead of as heretofore a few favorites, often those who did not need it, got all.

The mass meeting elected delegates to a county wide conference at which this and other issues will be discussed and a county wide program of action be adopted. This county conference will prepare also for the state relief march to take place on Feb. 20.

NO ODD JOBS AND NO SALE FOR MILK

Farmers Have No Way to Get Money in North Minnesota

(BY FRANK MURTLAND)

Bemidji, Minn., Jan. 9.—Since the return of the delegates from Washington there has been a renewal of activity here at Dunbar where the farmers have hewn out small patches of land and tried to make a living.

LOGGING AT STANDSTILL

Most of them depend on working at odd jobs in the winter time, but all logging is at a standstill. Wood is almost impossible to sell at any price and the few cents the farmers get for cream are not enough to live on.

They are demanding government flour and federal relief from the bosses at Grand Rapids. Instead of the government giving flour freely they dish it out ten sacks at a time to supply the neighborhood. And while we need the flour and many go without, the government pays large sums for storage of the wheat which could be turned into flour for us.

DON'T NEED RELIEF SAYS POSTMASTER

At a meeting at the school house here where I gave a brief report on the Farmers National Relief Conference, the farmers showed much interest and were pleased with the results of the conference. In the discussion that followed the man running the post office who is getting a government salary said that the farmers didn't need relief. He shut up like a clam when a farmer explained that he was in immediate need and wanted to know if the postmaster would make a donation.

At this United Farmers League meeting the farmers enlarged the committee of five to ten with orders to get some relief for the needy and from the spirit of the ten men on the committee of action my guess is that they will bring back the bacon.

FORCE RETURN OF FARM TRUCK

(Continued from Front Page)

the company insisted that they could not do anything for him. They accompanied him to two of the city's small finance companies, both of whom refused to give him any help because they had no agent in Loup City.

REQUIRED MASS ACTION

But when the Holiday Association went to the International Harvester Company, they could and did re-finance it and thereby made it easier for Mr. Snyder to make his payments, with only the truck for security, but it took the demands of the Association to get a square deal.

After papers had been signed and the delegation was ready to receive the truck, it was found the truck had been concealed in another part of town. It was soon turned over to Mr. Snyder.

International News

14,000 Belgian Miners Strike

Brussels, Jan. 12.—Ten thousand miners and 4,000 metal workers in the Charleroi district have started a 24-hour protest strike today against new taxes.

Wages Go Up In Soviet Union

Expenditures for social insurance in 1933 in the Soviet Union will be increased 19.8 per cent; over 1932 and wages are to be increased 6.7 per cent with an increase of 9 per cent in industrial wages.

Largest Locomotive for U. S. S. R.

Bayer, Peacock & Co., of Manchester, England, have just completed a giant mallet type locomotive weighing 260 tons for fast freight traffic on Soviet railroads. The locomotive is the most powerful ever constructed in Europe.

British Jobless Plan March

London, Jan. 13.—A march of British jobless to London is being planned for February 1, the day after Parliament reassembles. This is expected to be the greatest demonstration of unemployed in British history.

Berlin Suicides Increase

Berlin, Germany, Jan. 13.—The number of suicides in Berlin increased to 193 in October, an increase of 18 over October, 1931. It is estimated that from 10 to a dozen persons a day attempt to kill themselves in the German capital.

Japan Gives Big War Order

French financial circles admit that Japan has placed a huge order for \$8,000,000 worth of war material with great French armament works. This confirms previous rumors that Japan is preparing to start war on Soviet Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

DeValera Protects Cosgrave

Dublin, Ireland.—Calling out troops to protect the meetings of the former president and British henchman, Cosgrave, loomed as immediate possibility as both police chief and President DeValera expressed their determination to afford Cosgrave and his party every necessary protection from the enraged Irish workers.

Ship War Materials

San Pedro, Cal., Jan. 10.—Six crated bombing planes are awaiting shipment here. They are consigned to Peru. Almost every ship that leaves West Coast ports for the Hawaiian Islands carries shell cases or explosives in her cargo. This concentration of U. S. war materials at the Hawaiian Islands has been going on for some time.

Disarm Mexican Peasants

Mexico City, Jan. 10.—Armed peasants have become too dangerous to the capitalist-landlord regime of Mexico and the first steps towards disarming them are being taken in the state of Vera Cruz where a peasant revolt against starvation has been going on. The Secretary of War has ordered that 20,000 agrarian guards in Vera Cruz be disarmed.

War Spreads In S. America

Buenos Aires, Jan. 13.—The Argentine government has protested sharply to the Bolivian government because of the aerial bombardment of the town of Concepcion in Paraguay by a Bolivian war plane. It is believed that Argentina is trying to pave the way into entering the undeclared war between Bolivia and Paraguay on the side of Paraguay.

Insull Goes Scottfree

Athens, Greece, Jan. 12.—A Greek customs officer has disclosed that Insull, swindler of millions from investors in his power utilities concern, brought with him into Greece \$10,000,000 in cash, made up of \$1,000 bills. Insull has been allowed to go scotfree through the refusal of the Greek government to permit his extradition by agreement with the U. S. government.

Italy Perfects War Alliance

The Austrian government, caught in the act of aiding the secret transportation of Italian munitions to Hungary, has been forced to promise to return the shipment by Ministers representing France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Commenting on the shipment, a Hungarian newspaper declares that Mussolini's scheme for an alliance among Italy, Austria, Germany and Hungary has been realized.

90,000 Peasants in India Revolt

Fierce fighting continues in the Indian state of Alwar between peasants resisting tax collection and the troops of the Maharajah of Alwar, a native ruler maintained by the British government. Over 90,000 peasants are involved in the fighting and thousands more are reported in support of the rebellion. The peasants charge that the troops of the Maharajah opened machine gun fire on them and they then rallied to armed defense.

No Real Independence for Filipinos

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House of Representatives over-rode President Hoover's veto of the so-called independence bill for the Philippine Islands, which now goes to the Senate. Even the passage of the bill will not give any real independence to the Filipinos since it will not be effective for 10 years and even then many strings are attached to it which will tie the Filipino workers to the yoke of U. S. imperialism.