

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, JANUARY 26, 1934

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF MONTANA
HELENA
County Edition

VOL. XVI Number 44

Published Weekly

CWA to Fire Million Every 2 Weeks

TIALA IS JAILED LEADING FIGHT ON INDIANA SHERIFF'S SALE

Small Dairymen Prepare to Resist Program of Destroying Cows Advanced by 'New Deal'

National Dairy Committee, Elected at Chicago Conference, Planning Meeting by March; Send Sharp Letter to Wallace

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Preparations for an organized resistance to the discriminatory milk production control program of the Roosevelt administration were going ahead in earnest throughout the east as the dairy committee of the Farmers National Committee for Action took definite steps this week to mobilize the strength of small dairymen of the country.

A letter of protest has been sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Armen Stover of Dublin, Pa., and I. C. Harris, executive secretary, have addressed ballots to all members of the dairy committee calling for a full meeting of the committee in Chicago in March, just prior to the meeting of the national committee, which is to be held in Sioux City. Members of the dairy committee will vote on whether the meeting is to be called.

Immediate action is necessary, according to the committee, because within the next several weeks, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace seeks to inaugurate a new milk control program, similar to the old program in its discrimination against the small dairymen, but different in that it is more drastic. Cuts in prices to the farmers, the destruction of milk cows, and higher prices to city workers as the Roosevelt inflation program goes under way, make immediate mobilization essential.

For United Front
The National Dairy Committee was elected at the Chicago Conference to co-ordinate the struggle of small dairy farmers, and farm organizations in the nation's great milk sheds into one united front fight for better conditions. The committee proposes for discussion at the two-day meet, the question of joint committees with the milk drivers, and consumers groups, and a fight against the criminal policy of killing off the cows.

The committee has undertaken the publication of a dairy pamphlet for wide distribution. In fighting against the new federal milk policy, the Philadelphia Regional Committee for Action and the United Farmers Protective Assn. have sent a sharp letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, attacking the proposal of a state milk board.

We wish to call your attention to the position and proposal of the great majority of the dairy farmers of this state on the proposed new agreements with the Federal government on the formation of a State Milk Board.

IMPERIAL VALLEY TERROR PROTESTED

Farmers National Committee Sends Wire to Ralph of Calif.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A telegram protesting the arrest and persecution of the Imperial Valley agricultural workers in strike and demanding their release was sent to Governor Ralph of California and to the sheriff at El Centro, by the Farmers National Committee of Action. The telegram said in part:

"In the name of the Farmers National Committee for Action whose national program is supported by 115,000 militant and organized farmers throughout the country, we emphatically protest the arrest and persecution of the Imperial Valley strikers who are putting up a valiant fight for a decent standard of living and the right to organize. We consider the use of armed force and terror against these strikers a direct attack against all oppressed farmers and workers."

Five Mormons First Delegates to F.S.U. Meet

MANY ORGANIZATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED AT NATIONAL CONVENTION NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—The very first credentials to come in for the first national convention of the Friends of Soviet Union, to be held here Jan. 26, 27, and 28, came from five Mormon farmers in Ogden, Utah. These farmer delegates were elected at a farmers' mass meeting in that city. They have already started east in an old Ford.

Three members of a Democratic club in New York City have been elected as delegates. A minority group in an American Legion Post, have elected delegates to the FSU convention after a bitter fight within the membership, during which time chairs and heads alike were broken.

Many other organizations will be represented at this convention, dedicated to defending the first socialist republic from the attacks of imperialist nations.

SAMPLE ISSUE GIVES AID TO WEEKLY DRIVE

Another 5,500 Copies of Issue Ordered as Ammunition for Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill.—During the week ended Jan. 20, 5,500 copies of the sample issue of the new Farmers Weekly were ordered and paid for as farmer boosters throughout the country prepared to utilize this issue in putting over the drive for \$5,000 by Mar. 1st.

This number, added to the first batch of orders, 12,500, makes a total of 18,000 copies paid for. If orders continue, the staff expects that a reprint of the issue will be necessary.

Subscriptions are coming in more rapidly as the farmers, armed with the sample issue set out to get subscriptions from their neighbors and fellow members of their locals. Extra help will be put on at the office here early next week in anticipation of the rush of orders from Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as a result of the Farmers Weekly Sunday which will be celebrated in that section Jan. 28.

On Field Trip
L. M. Lerner, acting associate editor is on a ten-day tour of Wisconsin with Jack Witt, state secretary of the U. F. L., in the interest of the campaign. John Miller, business manager, has just returned from Minnesota and another (Continued on last page)

Farmers Ready to Storm Jail to Free UFL Secretary, Wife and Hann; Bond Is Set at \$15,000

BY ERIK BERT

Special by Wire to The Producers News
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Alfred Tiala, national secretary of the United Farmers League, his wife Viola Tiala, and Jesse Hann, young farmer, were arrested Saturday at Warsaw, Indiana, leading a fight to prevent a sheriff's sale on the farm of Clarence Gearheart at Leesville, Indiana.

From Warsaw, the prisoners were taken to Goshen, and it was later rumored to Michigan City, to prevent the angry farmers from raiding the jail and freeing them. It was reported that they are held under a \$15,000 bond, but a later report stated that the amount required for bond was \$30,000. No one is allowed to see the prisoners.

Several thousand farmers gathered at the Leesville farm to prevent the sale, and refused to disperse even when deputies attacked with tear gas. Local authorities then recruited police squads from Goshen and Elkhart and held the sale behind closed doors in the courthouse at Warsaw, heavily guarded by well-armed cops.

The International Labor Defense has already begun work on the case and Attorneys Bentall and Block have been assigned to defend them. The United Farmers League and the Farmers National Committee for Action in Philadelphia, are organizing a nation-wide campaign to win the release of the prisoners and to demand an end to foreclosures and evictions.

The national office of the United Farmers League urges every state and local farm organization, whether United Farmers League, Holiday, or Farmers Union, to join the fight to free these prisoners and to win an end to foreclosures and evictions. Protests should be sent to President Roosevelt, to Sheriff Harley Person, Warsaw, to the circuit judge at Warsaw, and to Governor McNutt at Indianapolis. Every telegram or letter should contain not only a demand for the unconditional release of the Tialas and Hann, but an end to foreclosures and evictions. Funds for the defense are needed at once and should be sent to the UFL National Office, 1817 S. Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.

Alfred Tiala and Mrs. Tiala were on a speaking tour in Indiana in the interests of the United Farmers League and the drive for \$5,000 for the new Farmers Weekly. Jesse Hann is a farmer near Syracuse, Ind., and was a delegate to the Farmers Second National Conference at Chicago.

Ex-Klan Head Launches Fascist Group in South

Membership Limited to "Patriotic White Citizens of U. S."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A new Fascist organization, national in scope, boasting of a 200,000 membership has just been launched into the open with Jacksonville, as its headquarters. The name of the organization is the Nationalists, and its Commander-in-Chief is Colonel William Joseph Simmons, founder of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Secrecy is Abandoned," announces the first issue of the organization's official paper, "The Nationalist," published in this city. The leading news item states: "The headquarters of Florida division of the Nationalists, a great militant organization of white American citizens now numbering more than two hundred

Events of Week Confirm Danger of Approaching World War

It is pretty clear that Roosevelt's proposal to lower the gold content of the dollar down to 60 per cent is an attempt to undersell other capitalist nations in the world market and thus grab the profits of foreign trade for the American bankers and industrialists.

This trade war inevitably leads to military war. The United States is rapidly approaching such a war, and the events of the past few weeks confirm this view. The Roosevelt budget message called for \$7,724,000,000, of which about six billion can be diverted to immediate war expenditures with only a scratch of the pen. More than \$300,000,000 are asked for a continuation and expansion of the CCC camps, already recognized as training schools for young cannon fodder.

The NRA has already gone far towards mobilizing labor like an

Indian Women Man-Handle Agent Walker

FORCE AGENT TO GIVE RELIEF ORDER TO STARVING RESERVATION FAMILY

POPLAR, Mont.—A delegation of Indian women showed C. L. Walker, Indian Agent on the Fort Peck reservation here that they haven't forgotten how to fight.

The women, led by Mrs. Frank Spindler, Mrs. Rufus Ricker, and Mrs. McLamme, went to Walker to demand relief for an Indian and his family of seven, who were practically starving. Walker refused to discuss the matter with the delegation and turned to walk away.

The enraged Indian women seized him by the collar, tore his coat off and threw him to the ground. Walker decided not only that he had better talk to the women but also that it would be a good thing to give relief orders to the starving family.

CUT IN WHEAT FAILS TO MEET GOVT. ESTIMATE

Acres in Winter Planting Was 23 Per Cent Over AAA Figures

By Herbert Barnes
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The movement to enact legislation forcing all farmers to reduce acreage under the A. A. A. went forward here this week as the failure of the wheat reduction program to come up to expectation was admitted by officials of the Department of Agriculture.

The announcement of the department revealed that the earlier claims of Roosevelt and Wallace of the popularity of the "New Deal" among the farmers was far from the truth. The acreage in winter wheat plantings was 23 per cent larger than the government had expected and in nine states there was an actual increase in winter plantings over the 1929-31 average.

The government in the early fall had given out statements to the press ballyhooing the "New Deal" in agriculture and making exaggerated claims as to the popularity of the program among the farmers. The government "confidently" predicted a reduction of 4,263,000 acres in winter wheat plantings over 1929-31. The actual fact, now that a check-up has been made, is that the reduction was only 3,267,000 acres.

The greatest difference between estimated reduction and actual reduction (Continued on last page)

ROOSEVELT BACKS CUTTING WORKERS FROM RELIEF LIST

Drastic Action in "Tapering Off" Process to Begin Feb. 15; CWA Program to Close Completely by May 1, President and Administrator Say

Hopkins Claims "Pick-up" in Industry in Spring Will Absorb Cast-Aways, But Department of Labor Figures Show Crisis Getting Worse

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt told newspapermen Friday afternoon that he had no plans for extending CWA work beyond May 1. This statement confirmed the announcement made earlier in the day by Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Federal Emergency Relief and the Civil Works Administration, that "Beginning February 15, the Civil Works Administration will drop one million men every two weeks from its rolls."

The present plan includes the \$550,000,000 which Congress is expected to appropriate for CWA work on February 15. However, this money will not last longer than April 15 if Hopkins' claim that four million men are now employed by CWA is correct. Therefore, even a more drastic "tapering off" will be followed if the fund is to be stretched to May 1.

"What are you going to do with these million on May 1?" a newspaper man asked Hopkins. "Well, God can't predict this thing," he replied. "I think that there is going to be a step-up in employment in industry, as a result of the recovery program. Every one has his own guess. In any event, the show is going to close on May 1."

PA. FARMERS FORCE CIVIL WORKS HEAD TO GIVE TWO JOBS

By a Farmer Correspondent
KINGWOOD, N. J.—A victory of the farmers of the Kingwood Local of the United Farmers Protective Assn. over the CWA officials of Hunterdon county, N. J., was won today. Two busted members of the militant farm organization, previously refused jobs, this morning were at work.

A delegation of fighting farmers from the local quickly caused Major Allen, head of the district CWA to grant their demands.

"Too Old"
One 80-year-old farmer of old American stock had never missed paying his taxes. Even this year, when his life savings to tide himself and wife over their declining years have been swallowed by a bank failure, he met his taxes. But that took his last cent and poor farmers have no income. He applied to the government he has supported all his life for a CWA job. They told him he was too old. The farmers demanded that he get relief and told Major Allen the man was not too old to starve.

In the other case, the father of farm family of 11 had been granted work, but his oldest son was refused by the Major himself, with the words, "One in a family is all that can have a job." Fifteen dollars a week will not support 11. The farmers demanded that one of the older sons be given a job. Major Allen called in a clerk and signed up both the farmers in presence of the delegation.

The farmer delegation met in Flemington at ten in the morning, walked up to the CWA headquarters in a body. They asked to see Major Allen but were informed by a clerk that he was in conference and could not be disturbed on any account.

As the delegation could not be put off by this ruse the major told the farmers to come right up, he would be delighted to see them. The spokesman for the delegation informed the major that their organization was the one which had stopped sheriff sales and evictions in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They had carried through the now famous Hansel sheriff sale, where farmers bought up the whole works for \$1.18, took a collection to pay it and then turned to Hansel and gave him a 99-year lease on the property to prevent the bank putting a deficiency judgment on it. The banks were not in a hurry to sell out poor farmers after that.

Major Allen had heard enough. He called in the clerk and couldn't get the men signed up quick enough.

CUT DOWN RELIEF WORK IN HILLHEAD

Graft, Corruption Everywhere South Dakota Farmer Writes

By N. Nelson
HILLHEAD, S. D.—The relief work is bunk. There are new orders nearly every day, mostly cutting down relief. The CWA is about all there is.

Graft and corruption can be seen right and left. It is generally known that we are going deeper and deeper to destruction instead of getting the country built up again. There surely are many around here who believe that the only thing is for farmers and workers to set up a government for the benefit of all the people.

I am sending \$2.75 for subs to the Producers News.

200 CANUCK FARMERS STRIKE IN ALBERTA

MYRNAM, Alberta (Canada).—Two hundred farmers have been on strike here for seven weeks, and have refused to deliver grain to elevators.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Published Friday of each week at Plentywood, Montana, by The Peoples Publishing Company, Inc.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 18, 1918, at the Post Office at Plentywood, Montana, Under the Act of March 9, 1879.

Official Organ of the
UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE
National Headquarters, 1817 S. Loomis St.
Chicago, Ill.

Subscription Rates: National or County Edition—In the United States: per year, \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 60 cents. Foreign per year \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; three months, 60 cents.

Advertising Rates furnished upon application.

ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

January 26, 1934

War, CWA and the Toilers

DURING THE past week, two things stand out in the news of great significance to the workers and exploited farmers of the country.

The first of these is Roosevelt's defiance of the unemployed by announcing that a million workers will be thrown off CWA works every two weeks.

The second is the fact that the war danger, which has hung over us like an ugly cloud for the past twelve months, has been suddenly lit up by flashes of lightning and the rumblings of thunder.

It is clear that these two facts are related. They both spring from the conditions of American capitalism. The crisis has become worse, despite the fact that NRA has poured money into the pockets of the bankers and the industrialists, despite the fact that the AAA has profited the large landowners and the well-to-do farmers. The American bankers and industrialists have no other choice but to reduce their expenses at home, by a drive against the living standards of the masses, and to intensify that activity in ferreting out trade in foreign markets.

The attack on the living standards at home is carried out not only by cutting down relief expenses, but by the Roosevelt inflation policy, which raises the cost of living. Roosevelt aims not only to save money for his bankers' government, but also to stave off as long as possible the fight for unemployment insurance.

In this particular aim, the Roosevelt administration is faced with an embarrassing fact. On February 3, delegates from the employed and unemployed organizations, from groups of farmers, veterans, and professionals, meet in Washington to demand the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Whether the demonstrators will succeed at this time or not, Roosevelt knows that eventually they will succeed, and that the entire working class population of the United States will rise up to demand this insurance. For them, it is the only acceptable answer which a decaying capitalism can give the unemployed.

In a sort of desperation, Roosevelt is egged on by the bankers and manufacturers to find markets abroad. Through this method, the big capitalists hope to solve the crisis for themselves.

But the fight for foreign trade leads along only one path, the path of colonial oppression, of imperialist wars.

The international situation today is twenty times more fraught with war than it was a month ago. The war dangers of which we spoke then have multiplied themselves until the entire world is on tenterhooks awaiting the signal which will mean a world holocaust many times more horrible, many times more costly, than the last great war.

The cabinets of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are calling hurried meetings, to decide how soon they should join with Japan in crushing the first socialist republic. But between the U. S. and Japan there is rivalry. Between England and Germany there is fear. Between the various imperialist countries, there are conflicts which must be resolved before a united front against Soviet Russia can be formed. Come what may, the war will strike soon, unless the toiling masses of the imperialist nations of the world rise up and prevent it.

Before every local of the United Farmers League there are therefore these two tasks. Fight against Imperialist War. Fight Against Roosevelt's Program of Starvation.

It is up to all of us whether we can make our fight effective.

The Evolution of A. C. Townley

A. C. TOWNLEY never had any confidence in the power, the energy, the initiative of the masses. To him, the workers and farmers have always been just so many sheep to be led wherever he or some other shrewd "leader" willed that they should go. To such a man, the masses were either a chance to "uplift" or a meat ticket.

If the "uplift" business ever appealed to Townley, (as some of his old cronies claim) this surface "humanitarianism" which must have always been pretty thin, has been completely worn away. Cynical and self-seeking, Townley today sees nothing in the masses except an opportunity to win a steady income. All his brilliant oratory, all his choice phrases, are for the sole purpose of getting the wherewithal to eat well and sleep well, and wear the nice clothes becoming to his dignity.

It is natural that the evolution of Townley should have followed this course. Lacking faith or respect for the masses, he did not hesitate to trick or deceive them, or to take from them the last hard-earned penny, which they offered at the altar of this supposed radical.

It is natural that in 1934, Townley should be found in cahoots with Governor Langer, and no one knows how many other capitalist politicians, fake farm leaders, and others who, like himself, prey on the masses with radical phrases and militant language. The present scheme, the "Industrial Plan for North Dakota" offers nothing to the hungry workers or the hard-bitten small farmers. It is a business of playing hide and seek with the capitalist politicians, of collaborating with the bankers and business men, of looking to the Rooseveltian heavens for manna to fall into outstretched hands. But far worse, it diverts the workers and farmers from organizing for united mass struggles, the only method by which they can win relief. Insofar as Townley succeeds in drawing in the workers and farmers to support this childish plan, just so far have Townley and Langer put the kibosh on workers and farmers struggles!

Townley has been ready to pick up any plan which seemed to offer the opportunity for winning support among the workers and farmers, without, however, sacrificing the favor of the business men and politicians. The "industrial plan" filled the bill today. Who can say but what fascism, an American Hitler movement, will not fill the bill for him tomorrow?

Milk Destruction Plan Takes Place of Federal Codes After NY Hearing

New Agreement Approved by Milk Control Board Repeals System of Basic-Surplus Racket, Robs Small Dairyman

BY DAVE LURIE,
Special to the Producers News

ALBANY, N. Y.—On January 9, an open hearing was held by the New York State Milk Control Board at Albany. This hearing was not held to enable the Board to find out what farmers want, but for the purpose of fooling the dairy-men of New York into supporting the Board and its proposed interstate agreement.

This agreement, which has been approved by the Milk Control Boards of New York and New Jersey (and now needs only the signature of Secretary Wallace of the Dept. of Agriculture), is proposed to take the place of a Federal Milk Marketing Agreement for the New York Milkshed.

Several months ago, a committee of 18, made up of representatives of the big milk distributors and a few rich farmers went to work formulating a code along the lines of the codes already drawn up and signed for the Chicago and Philadelphia milk sheds. But for various reasons, this Code was never formally announced, although its provisions became known. For one thing, the Philadelphia and Chicago codes met with such a storm of protest and organized opposition from farmers in those milk sheds that the Philadelphia code will not be enforced, and the Chicago code has been annulled. Fear of similar opposition in New York, which had already begun to develop around the check-off provision, was one reason for not putting forward the New York code.

Destruction vs. Price Fixing

Another reason was the disagreement among the members of the AAA which led to the resignation of Clyde King as Milk Administrator; King's connection with National Dairy Products Co. had become too obvious and Tugwell and other "left" members of the AAA succeeded in getting their ideas of paying bonuses for cutting production substituted for King's price fixing plans.

The Federal code was not openly proposed, but it was not dropped. The open hearing at Albany was part of a campaign to get the code through under another name, as the New York-New Jersey Joint Plan. In presenting the plan, the Board and Gov. Lehman, attacked the AAA for not proposing a code for New York, demanded an "end to the AAA's inactivity." After this smoke-screen, they went ahead having the Board endorsed by itself and by the heads of the Dairyman's League, the Sheffield producers and by such misleaders as Piseck. We will discuss the action of the latter further on.

There are four main points to the agreement: 1. Instead of the old classified price plan with its 9 classes, there is a new one with 3 classes.

Class 1 is milk for consumption in fluid form.

Class 2 is milk separated for cream that is used for consumption in fluid form for making ice cream, cheese of the soft type and plain condensed milk.

Class 3 is all other milk. This plan is the same as the basic,

3. There will be a check-off of two cents a hundred pounds of milk, one cent to be paid by the farmer and one cent by the dealer.

The money is to go for the support of the Joint Board set up. So the farmers will be made to pay for a Board which does not represent them. The Board makes sure of this check-off by having the dealer deduct it from the farmer's check. This check-off provision was also in the federal code, and aroused considerable opposition.

4. There are provisions for "equalizing the dealer's prices to the farmers." Through this plan, whereby the Board determines the price each dealer has to pay for his milk, the farmer will get a uniform price. This plan is supposedly to keep out of the market milk bought more cheaply in other states, but primarily, it is for eliminating the small dealers. One reason for the breakdown of the Chicago code was the wholesale violations of it by the small dealers who were charging below-trust prices to the consumer. Because of this greater portion of fluid in their sales, the small dealers are sometimes able to get a higher rate (not a greater amount) of profit than the big dealers. This equalization of price would prevent this and would put many of the small dealers out of business. This too is a basic part of the Roosevelt program. While the farmers do not worry about the fate of the individual dealer, the plan will make their enemy, the Dairy Trust, even stronger.

Hoaxmas for Board

It will be seen that the interstate agreement is no better than the federal code was for the farmers and workers. At the open hearing, the Board was supported

by all the speakers and a resolution was pushed through endorsing the Board. The Board was spoken for by the representatives of the dealers but the prize exhibit was not Gov. Lehman, who habit was not Gov. Lehman, who asked for federal cooperation, nor Stanley Piseck, head of the New York Milk Producers Federation.

Piseck, the leader of the last strike, spoke of making milk a public utility, although farmers have had enough experience with public utilities in their dealings with power companies, and ended by endorsing the Board and the agreement. This despite the fact that last August the strike was against any classified plan, despite the fact that at the beginning of the strike, Piseck declared: "This strike is not against the dealers or consumers—but against the Milk Board."

The evolution of Piseck is typical of the evolution of all rich farmer-leaders. At the beginning of the strike, he was against the Board; during the strike, when the poorer farmers began to fight and were attacked by the state troops sent by Lehman, Piseck began to change his speech, he was now for the Board but against its members. Now, when the Board has changed neither policy nor personnel, he is in favor of the Board, its members and the plan which will mean the further ruin of the small, independent farmers he is supposed to be leading.

Misleaders on Hand

It is significant that Woodhead, leader of the first strike in 1933, appeared at the hearing, spoke, and cut no ice with the farmers. Woodhead is known for the mis-

leader he is. Piseck is taking the same path and farmers, who went through the strikes, are beginning to question the leadership of a man who takes the same stand as the head of the Dairyman's League and the banker-governor and the AAA. Already an organized opposition is beginning, and this opposition will not have much faith in such open hearings but will "endorse" the Board in its own fashion in the organization of the rank and file and in the defeat of the interstate agreement.

RELIEF REFUSED TO FOREIGN-BORN

Goodchild Family of Seven Cut off CWA and Denied Relief

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—Chas. Goodchild, who has a wife and five children to support, has been cut off relief to starve because he is not a "citizen" of the United States.

The Goodchilds paid their entry fees at the border. They have put in hours of labor for everything they ever received. Their labor, like the labor of countless thousands of foreign born workers and farmers, went to building wealth for the American capitalists. But "no relief for foreign born" saves money for the capitalists.

There are other foreign born families who are also subject to discrimination. Our slogan must be "No discrimination against the foreign born," and we must fight to make it effective.

Small Dairymen Prepare to Resist "New Deal" Milk Program

(Continued from Front Page)

represent reflect more truly than any other group the great majority of farmers because our membership and leaders consist of the poorest and most hard pressed farmers. Everywhere this class of farmers speaks with the same voice—the same insistent demand that the robbery of the farmers, milk wagon drivers, and city consumers by the organized milk trust shall immediately cease.

We wish to make our position clear on two points:

1. As long as there is undernourishment in the cities we are against a plan for reducing the amount of milk which the average farmer is producing. Instead we demand that the government buy so-called surplus milk from the farmers at their cost of production and distribute it to the city unemployed.

2. At the very moment when new price cuts to farmers are looming, we demand a deep cut into the swollen profits of the distributors, for the purpose of raising prices to farmers, raising the wages of the milk wagon drivers, and lowering the prices charged consumers.

We state that the profits of the distributors are so large that they can pay 5 cents to the farmers for 3.5 per cent butterfat milk, pay higher wages to

employees in and out of the plant and charge the consumers less.

We see the chairman of the New York State Milk Board warning that a price cut to the farmers is probable. We see Chicago distributors trying to put through a new price cut everywhere. We give warning that we stand committed to fight this cut not only in the Philadelphia milk shed but to every other milk shed in the country with the assistance of our national organization, the Farmers National Committee for Action.

Solidarity with the milk drivers is considered by the dairy committee as an important step in winning the fight against the powerful Milk Trust. A joint committee, representing both small farmers and the drivers, was set up in the Philadelphia milkshed with some success. A similar step was taken in Los Angeles during the drivers' strike.

The support which city consumers can give the farmers is not confined to times of a strike, as a Philadelphia incident shows. When a Pennsylvania farmer had his milk cut off by a big distributor because of his activity in a militant farm organization, a group of workers who were customers of this company went to the president of the dairy company and demanded that this farmer be reinstated. Under the threat of boycott, the dealer complied.

W.Z. Foster, Communist Leader, Returns from U.S.S.R.

Back in States After Undergoing Treatment in Soviet Russia

NEW YORK.—Among the passengers arriving on the S. S. Champlain, Jan. 17., was Wm. Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party and head of the revolutionary trade union movement in this country. Foster had been in the Soviet Union for five months where he was undergoing treatments for a severe heart attack and nervous breakdown which developed during the 1932 election campaign, when Foster was the Communist Party's candidate for president.

Foster is considerably improved in health but not yet well enough to return to active work, it was said. Speaking of conditions in the Soviet Union, Foster said: "The outstanding thing is the gigantic increase in the productivity of the collective farmers and the

improvement in their living and cultural conditions. The industrial progress in the USSR is no less startling. With improved agriculture and the rapid growth of industry, living conditions of the whole people in the USSR have advanced tremendously. The whole country radiates with a boundless energy and optimism which contrasts sharply with the pessimism one sees everywhere in the capitalist countries."

Attacks NRA

Foster said further: "The experiences of the past six months have completely justified the analysis made by the Communist Party about the NRA. The boasted recovery did not materialize; the temporary industrial upswing was the result of pumping inflationary oxygen into the paralyzed industries; the attempt to organize capitalist production, daily meeting more obstacles, has clearly demonstrated its bankruptcy. Not has the NRA ended unemployment or sensibly diminished it; the codes have established starvation wage levels, turning over the whole control of big industry to big capital, while trustification has proceeded apace. As to the farmers, their bankruptcy is proceeding faster than ever before, while the growing fascist tendencies of the Roosevelt regime become much clearer everyday. Roosevelt's new budget is striking evidence of the war character of the whole NRA program."

Radical Movement Grows

"The most significant feature of the whole situation," continued Foster, "is the growth of the Communist Party and of the Trade Union Unity League amid the growing spirit of the workers and poorer farmers, which is manifested in the unprecedented wave of strikes in the factories and on the farms, despite the A. F. of L. leaders and the Socialist Party Leaders' strike breaking policy of trying to force the workers under the miserable slave codes."

"It is clear that instead of being solved, the industrial and agricultural crisis will be sharpened by the very 'recovery' measures taken by the Roosevelt government and the international situation will be brought to greater chaos. The U. S. is going into a period of the greatest intensification of the class struggle in its entire history, with the fight between the masses of workers and impoverished farmers turning in increasing numbers to the Communist party and the revolutionary trade union."

HELENA DROPS 137 C.W.A. FORCE

HELENA, Mont.—In line with the order made by federal officials to reduce the number of CWA employees, 137 workers at the capitol were released last week, with the original quota of 420, maintained, it has been announced.

Because of the lateness in starting the capitol project additional men were placed on the payroll to make up man-hours lost. The Washington authorities were not favorable to the plan and ordered the plan and ordered the extra help dismissed. The original allocation of 420 is still at work.

"A Drink of Water"

A Story by J. S. BALCH

Got to start this story somewhere, might as well start with us going into this roadside restaurant—I remember it was early morning. Which was why the streets were deserted, we figured. The name of the town, I can't tell you that, I never knew. All I know, it was along highway four on the main road from Chicago to Springfield. These places all get to look alike after a while.

We had stopped in for a how do you get to the freight yards, but mostly to rest up. This man was a Greek, I think. You go this way, you go that way—hell. By this time the java-smell was knee deep down our throats. I flipped our last dime at him, and we flopped over the counter.

Let me tell you, the coffee was good. It was hot and there was plenty of cream in it. It lasted longer when taken in round gulps, while the flavor rolled three times around the mouth. It warmed a fellow all over that way.

Now, this Greek. "Will there be anything else?" Feature me the Prince of Wales, Dixon the Pope of Rome. That's the way this guy talked.

Dixon gave me the wink. Yes, it's all in the game and we were learning fast. "How about some stale doughnuts?" he was so surprised. "Say, you fellows are on the road."

"You guessed it." We watched him bustle, and Dixon's face made me laugh. "Stale doughnuts, hell! This one is on the boss." Believe it or not, this old boy set us up ham and eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter. It was better than the first time I wore love pants. In fact, it was the first real meal we had had in three days.

"Beats going hungry, don't it boys?" A wart on his cheek trembled like a light on a windy hill. There was something funny about him, I couldn't figure what. He laughed like a kid, listening to us eat.

We were down to dessert when the ball started rolling. "Meet anyone coming into town?" "This early in the morning?" "There's been a lot of trouble here. I'm surprised you wasn't stopped."

Me, I was that sleepy I couldn't keep my head out of the coffee cup. If we had been interested, I guess he would have told us then and there what the trouble was. But we just didn't give a damn.

Here's the way it was with us. We were hundreds of miles from home and our feet were blistered like hills from walking the high-ways all day most of the way, all night too—last night included—while the flavor rolled three times around the mouth. It warmed a fellow all over that way.

It's different, of course, when a man has money on the road. He eats regular. He sleeps in a clean bed every night and his underwear is fresh. Maybe he thumbs around and it's full to the feeders already. Okay. They smile and wave, he waves back. He can afford to loaf along and wait. It's something to tell about when he gets home. Maybe there's only two in a big, roomy Cadillac, and plenty of room, it's bound just where he's going. Okay, too. You're a bastard but we're still friends. Didn't want to ride this minute anyway. There's a little silver labo off the road a ways he wants to look at a bird snoring in a tree-trunk, miles of room or is it maybe wheat swaying in the

breeze—lots of things. I took such a trip three years ago, eighty bucks in my pocket. It was great fun. It beat trains or busses any day, I thought.

But wait 'til the cops have chased you half a dozen times, 'til your body crawls with filth after you have slept a night or two on a flophouse mattress! Get the idea? Then the rest was bad enough but the smiles—those god-damn tooth-ad smiles—were the period on the end of a sentence, the crack on the skull before the chicken quits bleeding.

It made me laugh, Dixon and me had a game. I would, for instance, say: seven. That meant, the seventh car that comes along would take us. Thirteen, Dixon would say. When the thirteenth car had passed, we would try again. We even separated once or twice, Dixon going up the road a mile. It failed, whatever we tried. Good rides, if you see what I mean, were like hunting lice in Rockefeller's linen. It's no use, Dixon said finally. We gotta keep smiling, I insisted. Nuts.

We knew for sure we were licked, would have to hit freights and be real bums, not imitation ones thinking we had a pull with people because we wore duck pants and lettered sweaters and carried a shaving outfit and combs. The way it was, all we cared about was when do we get home.

"I'll tell you," Dixon bust out, "the little fellows are all right only they don't go far. The rich people won't take you or help you or nothing. They're afraid of men who have to walk."

I noticed the look then on the Greeks face and it sure was a peculiar look.

Strange. The way things do change people. I want to tell you about this fellow we met second day out of Chicago.

He was lying by the roadside, face down, and at first we thought he was asleep. As we came up, he looked at us and he was crying. We got to talking and he was a skinny little fellow, about eighteen years old. He told us he'd been on the road ten months, had started from New York City. He was crazy, he said, always crying. One thing got him was boys and girls laughing together, music from a dance hall when he came through a town at night. It has been ages since I even talked to a girl, he said.

You'd get along better if you took a shave once in a while, said Dixon who is a ladies' man. You gotta keep smiling, I said. There was a nice-looking old lady standing outside her house and I went up to her and asked for some food, this crazy fellow said. She looked at me. Why don't you go back to mother where you belong? I told her I ain't got no mother and she said, nonsense, everybody has a mother. Then she slammed the door in my face. You know what I did?

What? I heaved me a brick through her window. They gave me three months. He started crying again. The way I am, sometimes I forget what country I'm in, what my name it. I want to walk into a girl had come into the restaur-

river or lay out on the ground all night when the snow is falling. We had started hoofing it then. There was no getting a ride that way. And we had about had enough.

I'm gonna get me a gun, this crazy fellow said, and the next man passes and don't stop, I'm gonna shoot his brains out. I told the Greek this story. Why I don't know. Maybe it was the being full of grub made me feel talkative, maybe it was that funny look on his face. Anyway, it popped out then.

"Was he a skinny fella with one shoulder twisted and pimples on his face?"

"That's him."

"There was a fella that description came through town last night and killed old man Stevens, the bank cashier. Beat his head in with a crowbar."

"Stevens and his wife," he said, "they were sitting in the kitchen playing cards along about twelve o'clock, when there came a knock at the door. The old man answered it. There's been a few holdups here since the two factories shut down and he takes a crowbar with him. Mrs. Stevens heard them arguing. Gimme a drink of water the boy said. The old man was good and sore. Why don't you go down to the filling station or a firehouse, he shouted. I ain't no automobile and I ain't no horse neither, here Mrs. Stevens heard the boy start up crying, I'm a human being and I want a drink of water. I'll teach you to play jokes, the old man hollered. There was a struggle, a couple of thuds and a crash and there's the old man on his own doorstep, gool! dead as a nail. Six people seen the boy running."

He put his finger to his mouth. A girl had come into the restaur-

Build the New Amalgamated Farmers Weekly

Vote to Impeach Governor Is Lost by Narrow Margin

Politicians Busy With Their Own Little Fight While Thousands Demanding Relief are Ignored

HELENA, Jan. 19.—By a vote of 41 to 50, the house this morning at 12:30 rejected the resolution of Haight of Fergus to impeach Governor Frank H. Cooney. After the vote had been taken, the resolution relating to Secretary of State Sam W. Mitchell was withdrawn.

For more than four hours the house, flanked by a jammed crowd in the galleries and on the floor of the house, listened to the arguments of the proponents of the resolution. When the vote was announced by the clerk the crowd and members joined in cheering and applauding the result.

Haight of Fergus, in support of the resolution for impeachment, was supported by several others, both on the democratic and republican side of the house, while Floor Leader Albert Besanson of Missoula led the attack on the resolutions in support of Governor Cooney.

The Fergus county representative, speaker pro tem, ended the discussion with the statement that, "In the light of the evidence and the testimony presented before this house I cannot keep my oath of office unless I vote to impeach Frank H. Cooney." He then read the oath.

Before closing his case, he briefly reviewed the various arguments presented by the various speakers and expressed the hope that Governor Cooney would at least be allowed a trial before the senate.

"Other things have happened in the last few days, the last few hours and the last few minutes to prove to me that there has been absolute corruption," he declared. "Not only have the laws of justice been obstructed but there has been obstruction against the proceedings of the body. Members have been called to the governor's office and by subtle suggestion ef-

forts have been made to influence them in the matter before us. There are men right here on this floor, if they will not perjure themselves, who will stand up and tell you so."

Reviews Testimony

"When I came over here, I had the highest respect for the governor but think he has gone far beyond the prerogatives of any governor in the union. In my report, which stands approved by this house, we have shown breach after breach."

"Almost \$5,000 was spent on an illegal contract with Von Zimmer," he said. "He (Von Zimmer) testified, Mitchell testified and Muehbach testified that the governor signed the contract and there is no excuse for the governor to take the position that he didn't do anything. The Von Zimmer contract was considered at a special meeting, while the governor says he forgot whether he ever signed it. The claim was not signed with any rubber stamp and the testimony all says the governor knew all about it."

Sharp Criticism

"If the governor is too busy to look after a \$5,000 expenditure, if he is too busy to look up the law with five attorneys in the office of the attorney general and all he wants to do is run to California and Washington, he must certainly be entitled to severe censure."

Ralston in Defense

Declaring that the only crime charged against the officials was that they had not followed the straight line and gone through the necessary red tape, Ralston of Glacier stated "I wonder if Franklin D. Roosevelt will be crucified in a few days because he stepped out of the straight line. Where are your high crimes, Groene has just said there were none. There has been a trial here and it was broadcast all over the state and as far as I can tell I have not heard of any attorney for the defense."

"They say the committee crucified the governor but the fact is that the governor crucified himself and all this ballyhoo is just to take him down from the cross," B. C. (Buffalo) White of Judith Basin declared. "I voted for him for lieutenant governor, but not as governor."

"The people of the state do not like it," he said in reference to the Kallispell case. "I have known every governor since Rickard and I have known a large number of state officials, but I am free to confess I have never heard of a mixup anything like the testimony read here."

Von Zimmer Testifies

Questions concerning the payment of men working under Von Zimmer as contained in the transcript, brought information from the contractor that he drew from the state \$1.25 per hour for each man, but that he paid them from \$25 a week upward. "I took the difference myself," he testified, denying, however, that either of the two officials were apprised of that fact. Previous testimony had shown that workmen after endorsing their state warrants turned them over to Von Zimmer who cashed them and then paid the men.

The otherwise dull reading of the record was brightened in one spot today as Von Zimmer told of having repainted the statehouse flagpole, for which he said he had not been paid.

"I still owe the fire department four legs of beer for helping with that," his testimony read as the house membership laughed quite heartily.

GLOBE TROTTERS TO BE HERE FEB. 6

The Harlem Globe Trotters, champion Negro basketball quintet of New York will meet the Plentywood lineup at the high school auditorium Tuesday night, Feb. 6. Plentywood has a much better team this year to match the Trotters, and a hot contest is expected. The Plentywood lineup is as follows: Erickson, a fast college player; Roy and Raymond Homme, fastest players in our home territory; Clifford Olson, Medicine Lake's fastest man last year; Bill Ryder, who is a sure shot basket shooter; Pud Marsh, the faithful guard; and Lloyd Koch, coach of the Plentywood school.

Last year before a record crowd, the Harlem boys defeated Plentywood by a good margin. But the Plentywood boys, smarting under last year's defeat, are anxious for revenge and are planning to put everything into the coming game. A large crowd is expected from surrounding towns in the county. If you failed to see the game last year, then the boys have a real treat in store for you. Remember the date, Tuesday night, Feb. 6!

Rev. O. M. Simundson and C. G. Christianson left Tuesday for Minn. where they will call on Ed Iverson who is a patient in a hospital there.

CAPITAL LIQUOR BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17. A new liquor law for the national capital, permitting sale by the drink in hotels, restaurants and clubs, was approved by the senate today, despite warnings that it would mean a return of the saloon. The bill goes to conference for adjustment of minor differences between the house and senate and is expected to be approved finally in time to permit legal liquor in the district early in February for the first time since 1917.

JOE BERSHIA SENTENCED TO YEAR IN JAIL

Celebrated "Pig Case" to Come Up Friday Morning in Court

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Jan. 25.—At press time, court was summing up in the case of the state vs. George Bershia, charged with horse stealing, and the jury was expected to report by Friday morning. Judge Hurley, of Glasgow presided in the place of Judge Paul, who was disqualified.

The celebrated "pig case" in which three unemployed workers are being persecuted by the Main Street clique, was scheduled to begin Friday morning. Many farmers crowded the town, prepared to show the court how they felt about this frame-up.

The only verdict so far was the verdict of guilty against Joe Bershia, charged with stealing horses from Jim Glover. Bershia was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The State of Montana vs. J. S. "Nig" Smith and Joe Bershia was the first case tried in the district court. It had been agreed to let each one of the two defendants have separate trials. Joe Bershia being the first on trial.

The State was represented by County Attorney Hoven, and Howard M. Lewis as his assistant. J. Gunther being the attorney for the defendant.

The case involved a branded horse which had belonged to Jim Glover and had disappeared from his pasture in May 1931, and was later sold to a farmer living 275 miles from here in North Dakota. The deal being made by Bershia and Smith.

Something that appeared very fishy in this case was the testimony of the man who said that he drove the bunch of horses the 275 miles. He knew all about this particular horse, brand and all, but did not seem to know anything about any other horse, didn't even know the number of horses in the bunch after driving them 275 miles but said it was somewhere around twenty.

After working on the case a day and half it was turned over to the jury. After being out for several hours the jury agreed on a verdict of guilty and the punishment was fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

Instead of going to trial "Nig" Smith decided to plead guilty and was given a three year suspended sentence.

The case against George Bershia started Wednesday morning with Vernon Hoven and Attorney Greer for the state, and Grant Bakewell of Plentywood and Attorney Wm. G. Owens of Williston, defending.

Mrs. Clara Hall left last Wednesday by train for Chicago.

Popular rates at the Beaufort Hotel 112 3rd Street South, opposite Federal Building, Minneapolis, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per day. Parking next door.

Miss Julia Klorstad, who for the past several months has been employed as stenographer by the allotment committee, left last Wednesday for her home near Williston.

A. J. Lovell of Wolf Point, relieving investigator for the three northeast counties, is spending the week here, stopping at the Leland hotel.

Thor Thøgersen and Dr. Hall were hunting in the former's place Sunday and bagged a coyote about six miles northeast of town. They landed to pick up the animal and were taxiing around preparatory to taking off when the propeller struck a snow drift, knocking off a good sized silver. They walked back to town. Thor has a new prop on the way and will be ready for business again in a few days.

MARKETS

Thursday, Jan. 25, 1934
Dark Northern wheat \$.63
Winter wheat62
Amber Durum59
Rye36
Oats27
Barley20
Flax 1.57
Dairy butter, lb. 18
Eggs, doz. 25
Potatoes, bu. 1.00

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all our friends who have shown such kindness to us in the bereavement of our wife and mother, Mrs. Beale O'Toole who passed away, on January 19th.
Frank O'Toole, and Family.

Federal Loans for Work On Reservoirs Unlikely

No Real Assurance That Govt. to Advance Five Millions

The little dams and reservoirs that people in the eastern part of Montana have hoped would be built during the spring and summer seem to be a long ways off according to the following report coming from Washington. With this report another hope of the people being able to make a living close to home has gone up the flue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Montana legislature has met in special session and created a water conservation commission, there is no real assurance so far as can be learned here, that the government will make a loan of five million dollars for building a series of small reservoirs in eastern Montana.

There are now 31 Montana applications on file before the Pub-

lic Works Administration of which the \$5,000,000 loan is one, differing from the others in the fact that it was filed by Gov. Frank H. Cooney without the approval of the Montana PWA authorities.

According to H. M. Waite, deputy administrator, no plans have been submitted with the application for a \$5,000,000 loan and "no decision can be given as to the possibility for Montana securing this loan until formal application and plans have been received and studied," he said.

It would appear thus that Montana is a long ways from getting the five million dollars as the funds for public works are practically exhausted and unless an additional appropriation is made by congress the chances are very small for Montana securing a five million dollar loan in addition to the loans and grants already made and those which have been formally applied for and accompanied by plans.

FROM AROUND SHERIDAN COUNTY

RESERVE

Soren Rumborg, Erik Lyngas and Hans Larsen drove to Williston last Wednesday on a business and pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Andersen of Froid were Reserve callers last Wednesday afternoon.

Little Arline Ayved is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Jorgensen is confined to her bed this week with a severe attack of lumbago.

The Town-Country Bridge club met at the Eidness home last Saturday afternoon.

Scout Angwick returned from Helena Saturday.

The Wakea club met at the Albert Rogvig home this Wednesday afternoon.

About a dozen farmers from this community took the train to Plentywood Monday, most of them being called for jury duty.

Four cars of government wheat has arrived for distribution among the farmers east of town. Alfred Jensen of Dagmar is in charge of the shipments.

Six families united in sponsoring a community party in the school house last Saturday evening. The program consisted of progressive waltz, dancing and a lunch. About eighty people were in attendance. The music was furnished by Mrs. Lysoe's orchestra. A very enjoyable evening was spent, the guests departing about 2 a. m.

The CWA traveling work goes merrily on but the time has been cut to half.

A traveling show will open in this town next Saturday night with a show, followed by a dance, all for 20 cents. Good luck to 'em!

Comertown-Dooley

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Holdeman and family were Sunday dinner guests at the David Nelson home Sunday.

German services were held in the German Lutheran church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rhemer and son Harold, returned from Redbud, Ill., Jan. 18. They made the trip by car and left the car at Ted Lindell's at Westby as the rest of the road is impassable with a car.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Toedte were callers at the T. W. Holdeman home Saturday evening.

The Misses Amanda and Marion Toedte visited Elizabeth Nelson at her home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Toedte called at Hank Anderson's Sunday.

Martin Marsh is visiting with his brothers, Ben, Frank and Joe.

McELROY

On the morning of Jan. 22, Ingvald Espeland passed away at the home of his brother Selmer. He had suffered for many years from tuberculosis of the bone which had crippled one hand. He was physically active however until three years ago, when he suffered a severe heart attack which confined him to his bed for several months. This was followed by a paralytic stroke in June of the same year and another in September. Since then he has been an invalid bedridden, sometimes for months at a stretch, but between time was able to be up and about and enjoy life to some extent. The last three months he has been confined to his bed.

Ingvald was born in Norway, Jan. 10, 1887. Three months later the family moved to the United States settling in Iowa. In 1902 they moved to Granville, N. D. In 1909 Ingvald came to this locality and settled on a homestead two miles north of where McElroy now stands. In 1924 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Hilda Johnson of Outlook. To this union was born three children, two boys and one girl.

Ingvald was respected and liked by all who knew him. All regret his early passing.

Those left to mourn his passing are his widow, three children, Martin, Harvey and Blaine, Selmer, of McElroy, and another brother, Gustave, at Winer, Minn.

WESTBY

Miss Altha Johnson spent the week end at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rohweder. She attended the masquerade Saturday evening. She is working at Fortuna, N. D.

Mrs. Earl Chaffee and Esther Nelson were Alkabo callers Tuesday.

Chris Holst left by train Saturday for Plentywood where he was called as a jurymen.

The Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. Oscar Neston Monday evening. Three quilts were

made and another one almost completed. Twenty-two ladies were present. A pot-luck lunch was served at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Earl Chaffee took Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Helseth and Alice Helseth to Crosby Monday to have dental work done.

The masquerade dance Saturday evening drew a large crowd. A pleasant evening was reported by all. Prizes given were very useful.

W. F. Fellows, liquidating agent of the closed Westby bank was in town the first of last week.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Sather, Jr., died on Thursday, Jan. 18, about 11 a. m. at the Ambrose hospital. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at the Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Anderson and family were visitors at the Ed Iverson home Saturday evening.

W. M. Stageberg is on the sick list with influenza.

Mrs. W. M. Stageberg enjoyed a visit from her sister Florence and her mother, Mrs. McAllister of Columbus the past week.

Envelod Espeland died Monday at the home of his brother Selmer, at McElroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hjeltn motored to Noonan Friday to visit with their daughter Alfa a few days. Alfa is doing as well as can be expected.

OUTLOOK

Miss Margaret Deck returned to her home in Outlook after a short visit with friends in Minneapolis and left Wednesday for Bozeman where she expected a position as librarian in the public library.

Pat Cavanaugh visited friends in Outlook Thursday. He says his father is very poorly and has been doctoring for cancer for sometime.

Mrs. Andrew Ueland and Grand-ma West entertained the following ladies last Friday afternoon, Mrs. R. O. Nelson, Mrs. Frank Koester, Mrs. Arthur Ueland, Mrs. Lloyd Homme, Mrs. Swan Rydberg, Mrs. Oscar Boe, Mrs. Wm. Goodlaxon, Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Ray Morris, Mrs. Robt. Fitzgerald. The afternoon was spent in playing and guessing games. A luncheon was served.

The party held at Robt. Fitzgerald's home, sponsored by the Catholic ladies was well attended. The prizes were awarded to Milo Rags, Mrs. John Wunderlich and Ole Garrick.

An A. O. U. W. meeting was held at the Farmers' elevator last Wednesday evening. Committees were appointed to write non-members and make other arrangements.

The sewing club met at the home of Mrs. Alexander last Wednesday afternoon. Members are Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Arthur Ueland, Mrs. Claude Mills, Mrs. N. J. Nelson, Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Ray Morris.

William Boe and his father motored to Plentywood last Thursday.

Andrew Anderson made a trip to Plentywood Friday to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Producers News.

Miss Katherine Selvig left Friday for Havre where she has employment.

The basketball game between Whitetail and Outlook ended 15-18 in favor of Outlook.

Friends and neighbors had a party at the home of Joe Wirtz last Friday night. The occasion being the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wirtz.

Viola Goodlaxon entertained a number of her friends last Saturday. Needless to say a very good time was had by all who attended.

Claude Mills is a business caller in Minot this week.

INGVALD ESPELAND DIED JANUARY 22

Ingvald Espeland, early day homesteader of the McElroy community passed away at the home of his brother, Selmer, three miles north of McElroy on Monday morning, January 22, 1934, at the age of 47 years. He had suffered for several years from tuberculosis of the bone which had crippled one hand. About three years ago he suffered a heart attack and was confined to his bed for several months. A short time later he was the victim of a paralytic stroke. After gradually improving for several months he was again a victim of a stroke which made him an invalid, part of the time bedridden, then after some improvement he would be able to be up and around. The past three months he has been confined to his bed.

Deceased was born in Norway on January 10, 1887, coming to this country when a baby with his parents and settling in Iowa. In 1902 the family moved to Granville, N. D. where they resided until 1909 when Ingvald homesteaded two miles north of the present site of McElroy.

He was united in marriage in 1924 to Mrs. Hilda Johnson of Outlook to which union three children were born, Martin, Harvey, and Elaine. Besides the widow and children he is survived by two brothers, Selmer of McElroy and Gustave of Winger, Minn.

Every one recognized the necessity for improvement in the county edition. It must not only come out on time, but it must contain more live news of the countryside.

Making the Producers News the sort of paper which Sheridan county farmers and workers want, the sort of paper which will fight for their interests through thick and thin, cannot be done entirely here in the office, however.

Just as farmers and workers from many states write to the National Edition about their conditions, news of their organizations, their experience in fighting for relief, their opinions on the course which workers and farmers must follow—just so should the farmers and workers of Sheridan, Roosevelt and Daniels county write to the County Edition.

It has always been a shame how little worker and farmer correspondence has come out of these three counties, and it is up to all of us now to correct this.

Every farmer should consider himself a correspondent, even if the best he can do is a scrawl. The county edition should carry not only the local personal items supporting by our regular correspondents, but news of conditions throughout the three counties. It should have news of the organizations, the United Farmers League, the Holiday Assn., and the Farmers Union. There should be letters on political and economic matters from the farmers and the workers themselves. And no news, in which the people are interested, should be omitted.

If a farmer is threatened with eviction or foreclosure, that news should be brought in at once, even if it has to be telephoned in. Because the Producers News is not only a newspaper, it is an organization of the workers and farmers, the defender of their interests. Because it was built by the collective labor of the farmers and workers of Sheridan county because it is THEIR paper, it must never falter in fighting for them.

The National Edition will be printed here until the last week in February. However, we need not wait until then to build and improve our local paper.

The County Edition will improve just as fast as farmers and workers write for it, criticize it, make it ACTUALLY their own. It

will improve all the faster if subscribers who are behind in their subscriptions may up and pay.

The County Edition will be printed ahead of the National Edition. This means that all letters should be in during the early part of the week.

Let us hear from you!

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Plentywood, Mont. to
OPHEIM
BY TELEPHONE
60c
After 8:30 p. m. Only
35c
These are station-to-station rates.

Foreclosure Is Prevented By Farmers Near Dagmar

PRODUCERS NEWS DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING FRIDAY

See N



Escaped Convict Is Killed

PAOLO, Kansas.—The sheriff of Miami county reported that Bob Brady, escaped convict had been killed and three others arrested.

Authorities Seek Leprosy Patient

FRESNO, Calif.—Authorities were searching today for a Japanese named Tetsuchi Nagio, suspected of being afflicted with leprosy. He had escaped from a sanitarium soon after the examination was made.

Rain and Wind Plague Northwest

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Pacific northwest was plagued by a return of cold weather, wind and rain early this week. William Skidmore, N. P. fireman, was killed when a locomotive crashed through a bridge weakened by the flooded waters of Middle Potlach creek, near Julisetta, Idaho.

Son of Wealthy Brewer Kidnapped

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Adolph Bremer, wealthy brewer and friend of Roosevelt, is keeping a close mouth as gangsters hold his 37-year-old son for \$200,000 ransom. Police have agreed to do nothing which would endanger the life of the kidnap victim.

Treasury Offers Billion in Bonds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau on Jan. 23 offered for sale a billion dollars worth of government bonds, the first step in raising the funds for Roosevelt's 10 billion dollar financing program.

No Indictments in Calif. Lynching

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The grand jury refused to issue any indictments in the lynching of John Holmes and Harold Thurman here last November, although it is common knowledge that leading citizens, as well as local gangsters participated in the affair.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Joins War Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Chamber of Commerce, reactionary organization of big industrialist and financiers, has opened a drive for "adequate defense," in support of Roosevelt's campaign for large appropriations for war preparations.

Roosevelt Gold Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With almost solid support by Republican and Democratic political machines, Roosevelt's dollar devaluation bill setting up a two billion dollar fund, was passed by the House Jan. 21, by a vote of 260 to 40. It was supported by five Farmer-Labor members.

PMA Gangsters Burn ILL House

STAUNTON, Ill.—Gangsters in the employ of the officials of the Progressive Miners Association pillaged and burned the house of Jim Crokin, I. L. D. organizer. Crokin had declared that the officials of the P. M. A. were betraying the miners.

Urge Fight on CWA Cuts

NEW YORK.—All working class organizations of this city were urged to join the fight against lowering wages on CWA and cutting off workers, by Richard Sullivan, city secretary of the Unemployed Councils.

Refers Kick of Small Businessmen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt refused to do anything about the protests of small businessmen that NRA codes discriminated against them in favor of the big trusts. He advised them to take the matter up with the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice.

Call Anti-Lynch Conference in Chicago

CHICAGO.—The International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights have issued a call for a conference here February 3 to fight against lynching and to continue the work of the recent Baltimore Anti-Lynch conference. The growing unity of white and Negro workers on the South side has been met by the sharpest terror and brutality by the Chicago police.

18 on Trial in Racket Charge

CHICAGO.—Eighteen defendants went on trial here charged with racketeering in dry cleaning, laundry, carbonated beverage and other industries. Special Prosecutor Raby charges that unions and associations controlled by the defendants were instruments to control the industries and "bleed them white." Aaron Sapiro, organizer of the Farm Bureau Federation Cotton Cooperative Association in the south, and other "cooperatives" throughout the country several years ago, is one of the defendants.

Townley's "Plan" and the N. D. Workers

Editor's Note: The following statement, issued by District 13 of the Communist Party, at Bismarck, N. D., gives a clear analysis of just what the "North Dakota Industrial Plan" sponsored by A. C. Townley and Governor Langer, means for the workers and farmers of that state. This is the first of a series of articles on the danger of this demagogic diverting the masses from a policy of struggle to a futile policy of expecting voluntary help from the Wall Street politicians and their agents.

There has been much discussion and agitation during the past few weeks on the "New Deal" for this state, the "North Dakota Industrial Plan." Newspapers have given much publicity, editors have made comments pro and con. Those sponsoring the plan and those supporting it, have made a whirlwind campaign appealing to that portion of the population in the state, the workers and farmers who have suffered alike from the ravages of an economic and financial crisis which has held this country and the entire capitalist world in its clutches for the past four years.

Four years of misery have aroused a deep resentment in the minds of the suffering masses, a resentment against a system that condemns workers and farmers and their families to freeze and to starve, surrounded on every hand by the necessities of life that they themselves have produced.

No wonder then that those who have endured this misery (not without protest) hail with joy a plan—which its proponents claim

will provide work, food, clothing, shelter and all the money that we need. A vision is placed before men and women hungry and ragged who listen spellbound to the speakers trained in the art of oratory, transforming this vision into a seeming actuality, which they claim can be realized here and now.

What is this miracle? How is it to be accomplished? What are the questions, the topic of conversation, discussion and debate. To workers and farmers, many of whom have had no opportunity to educate themselves either politically or economically, it is not surprising that the "plan" may appear practical. There are others who support the "plan" because they see in it an opportunity which can be exploited for personal gain. Then there are others, deep thinkers, students of the laws of economic determinism, who after a critical analysis of the plan, see its shallowness, its internal conflicts, and its impracticability. These people, keen in their observation, sincere in their motives and bold in their stand, condemn the plan.

The plan proposes a network of state-owned factories and plants, shoe factories, tanneries, flour mills, textile mills, packing plants, etc., to be scattered throughout the State of North Dakota.

These factories, it is claimed, will give work to all the unemployed workers and farmers living within the state of North Dakota, pay sufficiently high wages to guarantee to all food, clothing, shelter, and all the money we need. Besides this, it is claimed that it will pay cost of production prices



GOV. WILLIAM LANGER
Townley's Co-worker in putting across the "Industrial Plan" in North Dakota.

for the products which farmers sell.

Money to build the factories will come from the federal government. It is claimed that the federal government will be eager to finance these projects at a low rate of interest. The money of which we are to have "all we need" is going to be issued by the Bank of North Dakota (scrip). It will be recognized as legal tender only within the state for the purchase of North Dakota products only. The proponent of the plan suggests that we use SQUARE money for a change; thus, we are to have a "square dollar." This is the "plan" briefly placed on its own merits. Will it work? How?

First, the initial step in setting up factories depends upon finance

from a Wall Street government

which is dedicated to protect the interests of private property. Will they finance a proposition that is opposed to these principles? Will they finance production which will completely displace their market throughout the entire State of North Dakota? In the face of the fact that their warehouses are now filled while the owners are scrambling and fighting for a market on which to dispose of the accumulated surplus, in face of the fact that the federal government has put into operation an Industrial Recovery Act intended specifically for the purpose of trying to curtail production, eliminating "unfair competition," thus guaranteeing a further strangle-hold on the toiling masses by the monopoly of industrial capitalism, it is obvious that our capitalist government will not eagerly loan any money for this specific purpose. There will be no money loaned unless some definite understanding is made that it will not be used in any way contrary to the will of the POWERS THAT BE.

Second, granting that the miracle of securing the money is performed, before we can behold the promise of factories fulfilled, we must go through the process of drafting and adopting some definite plans, sites must be secured, buildings built or remodeled, machinery installed. This will all take time and money. It is also necessary to recall that during this process many questions will arise, obstacles will be met on the legal field, and laws are designed to protect and promote the interests of the capitalist class against the welfare of the working class. There will be many opportunities

for legal graft and political racketeering.

Third, when these obstacles are overcome, which is questionable then will come the real test of the plan. How will it function? The actual operation of this plan is based on the assumption that North Dakota can be transformed into an independent industrial state. This will require sufficient supplies of the basic minerals, metals and materials, many of which are not available in this state. For example, in North Dakota we do not have any natural source of iron, brass, copper, etc., no lumber of a good grade, no rubber plantations, no cotton fields, and no oil wells. All of these things will play a more or less prominent part in the processing and manufacturing of commodities which North Dakota people must have. There are also many food products which North Dakota people desire and must have, but which cannot be produced in North Dakota. How are we to get them? Can North Dakota be transformed into an industrial state without these resources? Bank of North Dakota money (scrip) will not buy these things as it has been correctly stated that it will not be recognized as legal tender in interstate trade.

In this event it is clear we will have to go without the things which we cannot produce and cannot buy. If we must go without these things it cannot be said we will have all the food, clothing, shelter and all the money we need. Knowing this, it becomes clear that there must be some object in view other than the welfare of the workers and farmers in North Dakota. What is this object?

Bellingham Jobless Stand Firm in Struggle for Relief

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The Peoples Council's call for a relief demonstration here Jan. 15, and before the day was over, these workers demonstrated to Fred McElmon, former head of the local Legion post and relief administrator as well as to the police, that they meant business.

McElmon refused to see the full committee of 20, and the workers refused to permit a little session between McElmon and three or five of the committee.

When the committee refused to leave the outer office after an hour, one of the police attacked Stone, a worker, and threw him out of the room. This cop, as well as the other police officers were immediately planned to the wall by the infuriated workers.

WHEAT REDUCTION BELOW ESTIMATE

(Continued from Front Page)

duction was in Oregon and South Dakota, two important wheat states. In Oregon there was an actual increase of 22,000 acres and in South Dakota, of 96,000 acres. Other states where an actual increase was shown were middle western and southern states where poor farmers are in a practical majority, and where the government program, intended to benefit the well-to-do farmers, naturally could not solicit any real enthusiasm.

A few states, where well-to-do farmers, large landowners, and businessmen combined with the government to wheedle or force the small farmers into the reduction program, resulted in a reduction even larger than the government expected. Such a state was Montana which reduced 140,000 acres, as compared with 118,000 expected by the government. Iowa was another state which showed a larger reduction than called for.

The agents of the AAA in Montana and Iowa have no doubt received a raise in salary as well as praise from the Department of Agriculture for their good work in tricking the majority of farmers into such over-production.

One of the important reasons why the farmers of South Dakota did not fall so easily for the bait-hoo of the AAA was the well-organized exposure of the program by the United Farmers League of that state.

Of course the Department of Agriculture has its allies. In Oregon and South Dakota, it claims that the farmers are planning "to make their reductions in spring plantings." In the other states, it lays the blame to farmers who refused to sign up. This may be true, but it shows that quite a large number REFUSED to sign up, despite the pressure of the rich farmers and business men.

At any rate, this announcement has given ammunition to the leaders of the Roosevelt administration who are seeking to enact laws, similar to the Bankhead bill in cotton, which will use police power and licensing provisions to force farmers to join the reduction program.

The farmers can defeat this move if they will send in protests to Roosevelt and Wallace, and if they will organize locally to resist the use of force.

Victory Follows Victory as Workers and Farmers Hold Ranks Against Attacks by Police

The cops decided that they had best leave the workers alone.

When McElmon came out of the inner office with body cops as body guards, he found Lester Nichols, a worker, in his path. The 200-pound McElmon tried to shove Nichols out of the way but found himself suddenly stopped by Nichols' resistance. McElmon then swung at Nichols, who ducked, and McElmon's blow struck Mrs. Maddox, a little woman, who fell unconscious. McElmon beat a hasty retreat, followed by his body guards.

Workers Hold Place

The chief of police arrived with reinforcements, but the workers refused to budge. The chief and his cohorts placed Nichols under arrest but were forced to release him when the workers demanded it. Chief Laase was in a quandary when the workers demanded the arrest of McElmon.

McElmon was finally forced to receive a committee of ten and hear their demands.

The workers then forced the mayor and city council to allow them the use of the council chamber for a meeting that night. At this meeting, further plans were made for continuing the fight for relief.

On the following Thursday, another meeting was held and a delegation marched to the welfare board meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Informed that the board did not meet that day the workers went to the welfare office, but their path was blocked by police.

1,000 Workers Present

A meeting was then held in front of the welfare office with 1,000 workers present.

After two hours the Chief sent orders to disperse the demonstration, so the police made a concerted drive for the leaders, particularly Bradley. However the workers immediately surrounded their leaders and they failed to get them. The police then attempted to give us the bumps rush down the street, started to get a little rough but the workers soon gave them to understand there would be no rough stuff. It was a wonderful procession after traveling for about a block, it seemed that the police instead of doing the escorting were being escorted, for somehow they became completely surrounded by workers.

The committee in the lead, followed by about a dozen police with workers on each side and around a 150 workers bringing up the rear. Someone started the International, so here you have the picture of this procession just barely moving down the main street of Bellingham. The cops felt just as foolish as they looked.

The Relief Workers Protective Union has issued a call as passed at the last meeting, for a mass meeting and demonstration against wage cuts by the stagger system next Friday, Jan. 26 on the CWA headquarters.

The CWA workers will carry a banner announcing a mass trial called by the Workers Ex-servicemen's League, of McElmon, the welfare board and all the CWA Valley counties.

COONEY VETOES CIGARETTE TAX

HELENA, Jan. 20.—Gov. Frank H. Cooney vetoed the cigarette tax bill passed at the special legislative session.

The tax would have imposed a 1 cent tax per package levy on all cigarette sales for one year. "This bill virtually would have nullified the measure passed earlier by the assembly which lowers the tax for handling cigarettes from \$25 to \$5 per year," the governor explained to the United Press.

"It places the tax on the consumer, and I am unalterably opposed to such procedure. I do not believe in taxing a ten-cent package of cigarettes an extra cent when it already carries a tax of 6 cents, especially when the legislature declined to place a 1 cent tax on a 100-pound sack of sugar selling for \$6."

"The tax would have made necessary the opening of every carton of cigarettes and the fixing of a stamp on the cellophane wrappers. If the bill's proponents had desired to be fair, they should have placed a tax on all tobacco."

This was the second bill vetoed by the governor during the special session, which adjourned Friday.

The other measure was one which would have slashed the salaries of state liquor store employees.

FARMERS DEMAND FEED FOR STOCK FROM RELIEF MEN

Northeast Montana Counties Requisition 200 Cars, but Must Fight to Get it

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—A delegation of farmers, composed of Otto Grantham, and Melvin Evenson, Raymond; Herb Balke, Doolley; Joe McCall, and Edwin Thorpin, Comertown, and Hans Russen, Plentywood, appeared before the relief committee Tuesday night to demand feed for starving livestock of Sheridan county farmers.

A representative of the Helena office replied that shipments of wheat are en route and will be distributed within the next week or ten days. He promised the delegation that a carload will be sent to each of the stations on the Soo Line, Raymond, Comertown, and Doolley. Five carloads are now at Reserve.

The farmers will demand that the county grind the wheat.

HELENA, Mont.—T. C. Spaulding, state relief and civil works administrator, and Ellis Blumenthal, supervisor of commodity distribution, left yesterday for St. Paul, where they will attend a conference regarding the stock feed in northwest states which have suffered severely from drought and grasshopper plagues and the crisis.

W. A. Nielandtr, director of commodity distribution, will be in charge of the conference, at which a survey will be made as to the amount of feed "necessary" for livestock in stricken counties the remainder of the winter.

Montana counties in the northeastern part of the state already have requisitioned more than 200 cars but no definite assurance as to whether the total request will be granted has been received. Already 15 cars of wheat have been shipped to points in Sheridan and CWA Valley counties.

COONEY VETOES CIGARETTE TAX

Tax Would Have Imposed Levy of One Cent Per Package

HELENA, Jan. 20.—Gov. Frank H. Cooney vetoed the cigarette tax bill passed at the special legislative session.

The tax would have imposed a 1 cent tax per package levy on all cigarette sales for one year. "This bill virtually would have nullified the measure passed earlier by the assembly which lowers the tax for handling cigarettes from \$25 to \$5 per year," the governor explained to the United Press.

"It places the tax on the consumer, and I am unalterably opposed to such procedure. I do not believe in taxing a ten-cent package of cigarettes an extra cent when it already carries a tax of 6 cents, especially when the legislature declined to place a 1 cent tax on a 100-pound sack of sugar selling for \$6."

"The tax would have made necessary the opening of every carton of cigarettes and the fixing of a stamp on the cellophane wrappers. If the bill's proponents had desired to be fair, they should have placed a tax on all tobacco."

This was the second bill vetoed by the governor during the special session, which adjourned Friday.

The other measure was one which would have slashed the salaries of state liquor store employees.

MONT. LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED FRIDAY

The extra session of the Montana legislature, which was supposed to last for eight or ten days, finally adjourned last Friday after being in session for 54 days, costing the state the sum of approximately \$3,000 per day.

The main object of calling this session was to provide revenue for a \$1,500,000 relief fund. This amount was later cut down to \$750,000 by T. C. Spaulding, relief administrator. The legislature came near adjourning without even providing this amount.

During this session bills have been revised and considered, considered and reconsidered, killed and then brought to life, until it is almost impossible to keep track of the final result.

After much maneuvering the cigarette bill was brought to life again after being killed and a one-cent tax put on each package for

French Refuse Hitler Arms Plea

PARIS.—The French government gave what is tantamount to a flat refusal to grant Germany's demand for arms equality when it demanded, in a note to the League of Nations on Jan. 1 that Germany submit to supervision of its armaments by League of Nations.

After being revived and revised it was finally decided to let half of the income from the liquor bill go for relief purposes. The trouble with this arrangement is, that the handling of liquor might not show any profit for a long time to come.

With only half a dozen stores started so far and fifty more to be started, will eat up the profit for quite a while, with people of Montana waiting for relief and probably starving until the proper amount of liquor has been consumed.

A tax was put on contractors to the amount of \$1 to \$400 according to the size of contract. The auto license tax has been reshaped so many times we have finally lost track of it. But it is our opinion that the licenses were fixed at \$5 for cars weighing less than 2,550 pounds and \$10 for cars weighing over that amount.

Before adjournment the House made an attempt to prolong the session by having impeachment proceedings started against the governor and secretary of state. The two had a narrow escape and were only saved by five votes, the votes running 41 to 50.

SAMPLE WEEKLY IS AID TO DRIVE

(Continued from Front Page)

nounces that the campaign there is well under way.

Alfred Tiala is on a speaking tour in Indiana in the interests of the campaign. Frank Arvola, secretary of the United Farmers League in Upper Michigan, reports that the campaign for the Weekly in that section is all worked out and that Upper Michigan will go over the top.

Wisconsin Leads Wisconsin is leading in the sub drive to date, with North Dakota and Washington taking second and third places, respectively. Nebraska made a bad showing last week and will have to take immediate action if it is to fulfill the excellent promise of its early showing.

John Miller, business manager, and Erik Bert, editor, are issuing a joint appeal that farmers intensify their activities for subs, additional bundle orders, and especially greetings for the first regular issue, scheduled to appear during the last week in February.

Farmers National Weekly

VOICE OF THE TOILING FARMERS
1517 South Loomis Street Chicago, Illinois

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

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

☐ Please send me sub blanks. I pledge to get subscriptions before March 1.

☐ I also pledge to raise \$..... in Greetings advertisements and donations.

☐ To aid me in this work, please send me..... copies of the January 15th issue. Enclosed is money.

Name.....

Organization.....

Address.....



Dublin Transport Workers Strike

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dublin Transport workers completely tied up Dublin traffic when they came out on strike 100 per cent strong.

Soviets Protest to Jap Govt.

TOKYO, Japan.—Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Yureneff filed a sharp protest with the Japanese Foreign office on account of the detention of six Soviet railway officials by Japan's puppet state, Manchukuo.

British Order 8 Battleships

LONDON.—The British navy on Jan. 18 awarded contracts for eight destroyers to cost \$11,250,000. The Admiralty announced that contracts will soon be awarded for two 9,000 ton cruisers and one 5,000 ton cruiser.

Czechs Prepare Against Spies

PRAGUE, Czech.—Special measures against spies are being taken in the munitions factories of Czechoslovakia, especially in the huge Skoda works.

British Lords Like Sterilization

LONDON.—The British Ministry of Public Health endorsed Hitler's sterilization policy and recommended the "right" of voluntary sterilization for "the physically and mentally unfit."

French Refuse Hitler Arms Plea

PARIS.—The French government gave what is tantamount to a flat refusal to grant Germany's demand for arms equality when it demanded, in a note to the League of Nations on Jan. 1 that Germany submit to supervision of its armaments by League of Nations.

Urge Renewal of Jap-British Alliance

LONDON.—Sir Bolton Eyre-McMunn, head of the British Navy, urged the immediate renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan at a meeting of the cabinet called to consider growing danger in the Far East. Decision was postponed but the matter will be taken up at the British naval conference in Singapore.

Leo Gallagher Arrested in Berlin

BERLIN.—Leo Gallagher of Los Angeles, attorney for the International Labor Defense in this country in the interests of Torgler, Dimitrov and the other Reichstag fire prisoners, was arrested here Jan. 19 by Nazi police. After questioning, he was released and told to leave the country within three days.

"Revolution Would Follow War on USSR"

PARIS.—If Japan declares war on Soviet Russia, a revolution in Japan and mutiny in the Japanese army may follow immediately, Edward Herriot, a former French Premier stated in the Foreign Affairs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies. This fact alone has prevented Japan from making an earlier attack at the Soviets, he said.

Chinese Fearful Lest 19th Route Army Go Red

SHANGHAI.—Representatives of foreign governments as well as leaders of the Kuomintang government at Nanking, were fearful that the 19th Route Army, bitter against their betrayal by their aristocratic officers, may go over to the Chinese Red Armies. The 19th Route army had rebelled against Chiang Kai Shek, and have refused to give in, although the officers have made peace with the Nanking head.

Portugal Troops Fire on Workers

LISBON, Portugal.—The military dictatorship ordered troops and police to fire on striking workers. In spite of this, the general strike is rapidly spreading. Communist and Syndicalist workers battled police in the streets of Lisbon. Later, the workers attacked the barracks of Chelas and almost captured the building when police reinforcements arrived, and fired into the crowd. The general strike has been called against the dictatorship and for the establishment of a workers and farmers government.

Wall Street's New Cuban Govt. Recognized

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Roosevelt administration on Wednesday gave official recognition to the puppet government of Mendieta which Caffery, Roosevelt's personal representative, had contrived to set up in Cuba. Mendieta had been in the presidency five days when recognition came.

While the United States feels that it has at last put a man in the presidency capable of subduing the masses of Cuban workers and peasants, and willing to work entirely in the interests of the Wall Street bankers who own Cuban industries, all was not well on the island. The Cuban Confederation of Labor just closing a second conference here endorsed the call of the Communist Party of Cuba to use arms against the reactionary Mendieta government.

Observers say that Mendieta will be able to retain the presidency only with the aid of American marines.