

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

County Edition

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, FEBRUARY 2, 1934

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Build the New
Amalgamated
Farmers Weekly

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SITUATION IN DAKOTA NEEDS QUICK ACTION

Brown County Farmer Has
no Feed, Shoots 22 Hogs;
Cows Perish

ABERDEEN, S. D.—An unprecedented condition prevails throughout the state. In many sections the farmers will be unable to care for their stock through the winter. In Brown, Marshall, and Day counties a large loss of the stock is reported daily. On Thursday, at Ferry, in Brown county, a farmer who had 22 hogs for which he had no feed and no means of securing any, shot all the animals and buried them. Near Stratford, in Brown county, a farmer reported the loss of six head of stock from starvation in one day. This included both cattle and horses.

The farmers insist that the Federal Government will have to supply them with food for the stock during the winter, or, if the stock is permitted to perish, provide them with horses in the spring with which to put in the crop. In the southeast section of the state, in Union, Marshall, and Hutchinson counties the crop was fairly good. They are the only counties in the state so favored.

The situation is desperate, and an unprecedented degree of poverty prevails among the farmers of the state.

Certainly, when the farmers of south central South Dakota had the poorest crop in 70 years every body knew that help would have to be forthcoming from the state and federal sources or the farmers would be called upon to sustain a double loss which they were in no position to endure.

Since every kind of record conceivable is made of what the farmers have from the amount of his first, second and third mortgages to the number of hens in the chicken coop and the glasses of jelly in the dugout, it would be necessary to have an endless procession of statisticians trailing from the depleted areas to Pierre and from Pierre to St. Paul and from St. Paul to Washington, D. C., and back again before the poor starving animals could be fed. Too many have already gone to the bonnyard, or are reduced by malnutrition beyond all hope of recovery, and their owners have been for weeks consumed by despair over this dire and hopeless situation.

CWA JOBS GO TO LANDLORDS ONLY

Negro Share Cropper Tells
of Discrimination in
Civil Works

By a Farmer Correspondent

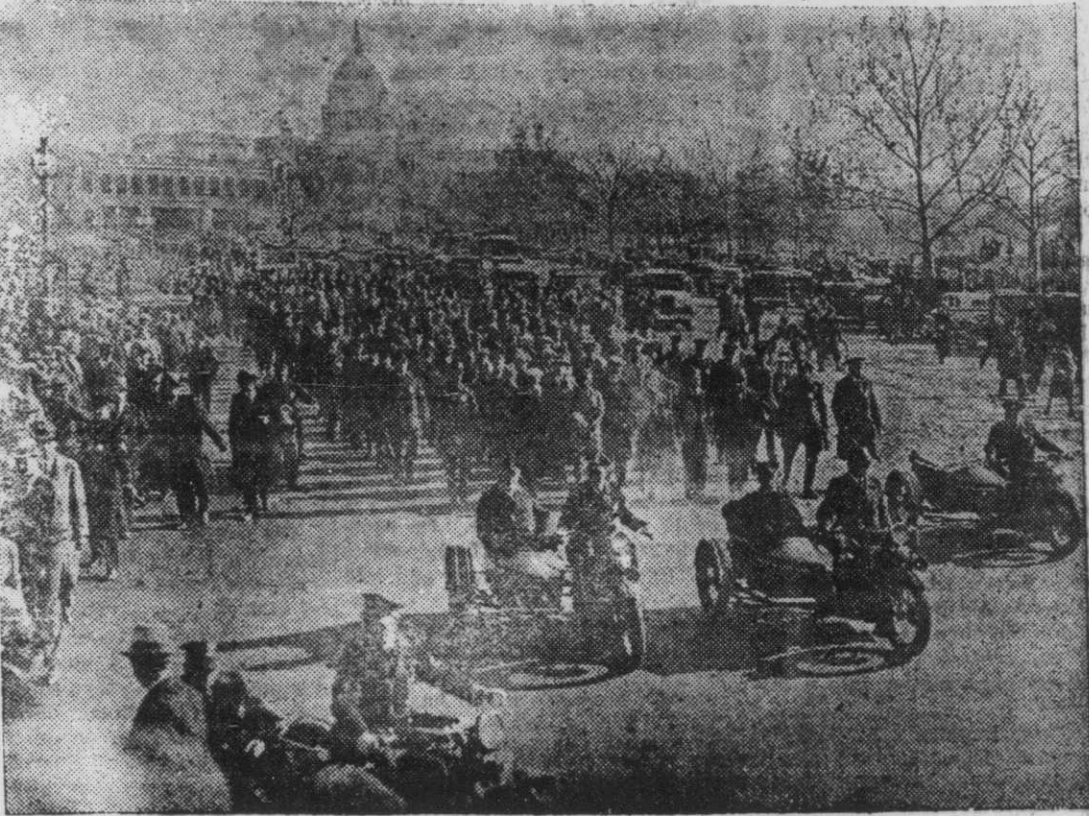
DADEVILLE, Ala.—The Black Belt is in a critical condition. The landlors tell the poor farmers that they can't furnish them anything to farm with but they can, such as horses.

The real reason they tell the sharecropper is that they can't furnish them in order to keep them on the farm and work them for 50 cents a day, while the landlors work on the CWA for \$6 and \$8 a day. And there the landlors clear from \$5.50 to \$7.50 a day after paying the Negroes 50 cents a day.

This does for the day hands. Now the wages the landlor pays them is really \$7 a month. The bosses pay the whites more for their work than they do the Negroes. The landlors tell the Negroes that they aren't worth as much as the white men.

On the CWA the landlors take the jobs themselves and don't give the sharecropper any job whatever. This is the case with the poor white as well as the Negroes. Tallapoosa county has about 30,000 population, but only 200 have been given CWA jobs, and most of them are landlors.

THE HUNGER MARCH TO WASHINGTON, 1932



With the Convention Against Unemployment called by the Unemployed Councils, meeting in Washington Feb. 3 to demand the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and to protest cutting off CWA workers, it is a good thing to recall the stirring scenes of the two hunger marches, led by the Unemployed Councils, to Washington in 1931 and 1932.

Those two marches were two mighty blows struck for the relief of hungry and starving unemployed. The Convention opening this week will strike another blow, more powerful than before, and Wall Street shivers in its boots in apprehension.

OPPOSITION GROWS AS THOUSANDS ARE CUT OFF CIVIL WORKS

Roosevelt Receives 9,000 Letters Each Day Protesting
CWA Cuts; Convention Against Unemployment
Opens February 3

Chicago Workers Will Demonstrate Against Lay-offs
Despite Refusal of Police to Grant Permits;
Many Demonstrations Feb. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With more than 9,000 letters coming to President Roosevelt each day protesting the discontinuation of CWA work, the White House was faced this week with an even stronger opposition to his relief-cutting activities in the Convention against Unemployment which opens here Feb. 3.

Meanwhile demonstrations were taking place in hundreds of cities and towns, CWA unions were being formed in many places, designed to use mass action to put fired workers back on jobs and to prevent any cut in either the wages or time of the employed workers.

Roosevelt has not changed his plans and will go ahead, he said, with the complete elimination of CWA by May 1. The prospects of the workers and farmers, however, has forced him to increase his appropriation requested from congress for PWA and CWA from \$850,000,000 to \$950,000,000. Of this only \$350,000,000 is slated to go to CWA and will not keep the CWA work going beyond May 1, it was clear.

Chicago authorities revealed that they expected "trouble" in the announced demonstration of Feb. 6, when unemployed and CWA workers will protest the cut and demand the passage of the workers unemployment insurance bill.

Police Commissioner Allan has refused a permit for the demonstration but, Unemployed Council has said that the workers will

Imperial Valley Strike of Lettuce Pickers Off

Win Wage Increase to 25
Cents an Hour Despite
Terror

BRAWLEY, Calif.—The Central Strike Committee of the 5,000 striking lettuce workers officially called off the strike in the fields of Imperial Valley last Thursday. Despite the extreme reign of terror of the bosses, police and American Legionnaires, and the jailing of more than 100 of the most active strikers, the spirit of the workers is high after the two weeks struggle, and they are returning to intensify organizational work in the sheds and camps throughout the valley for the coming cantaloupe season.

Wage gains to 25 cents an hour were won in many fields as a result of the strike.

Immediately upon coming into Brawley, Dorothy Ray, Fat Chambers and Stanley Hancock, lettuce strike leaders were arrested, and charged with vagrancy, riot, meet-

demonstrate, and that this is the only way to stop the mass lay-offs of workers from the CWA.

Hundreds of thousands of workers are being laid off all over the country. Available funds are being thrown into war preparations, especially in connection with PWA projects. Even the Civil Works Administration has adopted this policy and the construction of "airports" has taken priority over other types of projects.

Calls for Organization

NEW YORK.—The organization of Committees of Action on every CWA job, in answer to the firing of CWA workers by Roosevelt, is an immediate task, Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils, said Saturday. "The unemployed workers are thoroughly aroused at the fact that Roosevelt's order has already fired hundreds of thousands from CWA projects, and cut hours of work and consequently wages of the rest from 20 to 50 per cent," he said.

"The Unemployed Councils, Na-

(Continued on page 2)

STARVING PEASANTS STORM MANSIONS OF SPANISH LANDLORDS

MADRID.—In the district of Malagon (Ciudad Real) the starving peasantry have stormed a number of big farm houses, and have destroyed the plantations in some places. At Santa Eufemia (Cordoba) about 20 peasants attacked the Valdegaregria, a mansion of a large land owner.

SHOT IN SELF DEFENSE, FACES DEATH VERDICT

Farmers National Defense
Bureau Urges Protests in
Case of N. C. Cropper

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A call for protests against the trial of Emanuel Biddings, Negro sharecropper of Roxboro, N. C., on a murder charge for shooting Clayton, his white landlord, in self defense, has been issued by the Farmers National Defense Bureau. (See Producers News of Jan. 5 for details of case.)

The statement of the Defense Bureau signed by David Levinson, secretary, says in part:

During the 1933 season Biddings had worked for Clayton, on halves, growing a tobacco crop. When the tobacco was harvested the entire crop was put into Clayton's barn. Sometime later Biddings went to ask for the share of the tobacco crop. At Clayton's home he met Mrs. Clayton, who told him to go ahead and take his share.

When Clayton found out that Biddings had taken his full share of the tobacco he demanded that the cropper bring all of it back to the barn or else place it in the packing house. Biddings consented but when he came to the pack house he found no place for his tobacco. Clayton had scattered his own share over the entire floor of the building.

The sharecropper went back and proceeded to store his tobacco in a left in his house. Suddenly Clayton appeared. He immediately knocked the tobacco out of the hands of George Biddings, who was helping his father, and shoved the boy against the wall. The boy spoke up and Biddings, called by his wife, came down from the loft. Clayton then became enraged, like a mad bull.

"I want you to come hear the last words I am going to tell this God-damned nigger before I blow his brains out," he shouted, reaching for his hip pocket. Emanuel Biddings was quicker. He took the shot gun that was hanging close to him and shot Clayton down.

The Negro share cropper acted in defense of his family. Many times it had happened that white landlors killed their Negro tenants just because the Negroes were demanding their share of the crop that they had grown. In order that this should not happen in order to save his boy the Negro shot first and the landlord was killed.

Emanuel Biddings is being tried for murder. The town of Roxboro, where the trial takes place is seething with lynch spirit, worked up by the class of white Southern landlors and business men. Biddings' life is gravely endangered.

(Continued on page 2)

Officers Hide Tialas and Hann in South Bend Jail; Protest Sent Roosevelt

Taylor Points Out Promises
of President to Stop
Foreclosure Sales

UFL and FNCA Urge
Storm of Protest in Arrest
of Militant Leaders

CHICAGO, Ill.—A letter to President Roosevelt, protesting the foreclosure of Clarence Gearhart's farm at Leesville, Ind., and demanding that the president order immediate release of Alfred Tiala, national secretary of the United Farmers League, Viola Tiala and Jesse Hann, was sent Friday by Charles E. Taylor, national chairman for the executive council of the United Farmers League.

The letter pointed out that these prisoners were arrested for leading a fight on the foreclosure sale. The letter related how the Indiana farmers, believing in the promise of Roosevelt to stop foreclosures, had telegraphed to the White House informing him of the threatened action asking for protection for this farmer. "But," stated the letter, "you did nothing."

"If the promises of your administration are to be taken at their face value, then they (Tiala and the farmers) have only acted to carry out those promises."

In another letter to Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA, Taylor said:

We demand of you, as administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, that you take action immediately to see that no foreclosures and evictions take place in the state of Indiana or any other state. We demand that you do all in your power to effect the release of Alfred Tiala, Mrs. Tiala and Jesse Hann, who were acting in accordance with the wishes of the vast majority of farmers in the state of Indiana, and indeed all over the country. We demand a statement of the official position of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the action of the county officials who used tear gas and police to disperse the farmers and carry through the will of the bankers. We can assure you that the farmers of this country, hearing about the case, will judge you and the genuineness of your promises by the action you take now.

Letters were also sent, for the executive council of the United Farmers League, to Judge Donald Vanderveer, circuit judge of Kosciusko county at Warsaw, Indiana, to Sheriff Harley Person, Warsaw; and to Seth E. Rowdabaugh, prosecuting attorney at Warsaw.

Judging from copies of protests received here, President Roosevelt, Sheriff Person and Judge Vanderveer are receiving a flood of protests from all parts of the country.

A meeting at the Stevens school in Dairyland, Douglas county Wisconsin, registered its protest.

The Workers and Farmers Cooperative Union Alliance, in the name of its 7,000 members, demanded the release of the prisoners and an end to foreclosures and evictions.

Hans Hardersen, state secretary of the Montana United Farmers League sent a telegram to Sheriff Person and a letter to Judge Vanderveer. The letter said in part: (Continued on Page two)

GREEK PEASANTS JAILED FOR DEBT FREED BY MASSES

Fellow Villagers Battle Soldiers With Sticks and Stones

ATHENS.—A number of peasants belonging to the village of Messoripi, near Kavalla, were arrested for debts to the state and the agrarian, but were released again by their fellow villagers. The gendarmes driven away by the villagers returned with reinforcements, and a regular battle, lasting for hours, took place between them and the whole population of the village, armed with sticks, rakes, and stones. Six peasants were taken to the hospital at Kavalla, seriously wounded, one is dying.

ACTION DEMANDED OF PRESIDENT

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26, 1934.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On January 26 the National Secretary of the United Farmers League, Alfred Tiala, his wife, and another farmer, Jesse Hann of Syracuse, Indiana, were arrested at Warsaw, Indiana for participating in the action of about 1,000 farmers who assembled at the county courthouse to stop the sale of Clarence Gearhart's farm. Charged with resisting an officer, they were imprisoned under the outrageous bail of \$30,000. No one was allowed to visit them except their lawyer.

The farmers of Indiana who participated in stopping the sale had previously sent you a telegram asking that the sale be stopped. This was done in accordance with your request, made over the radio several months ago, to the effect that if foreclosure or eviction threatened any farmer, a telegram to you would save his home. But you did nothing.

But apparently the promises and assurances you made the farmers at that time will not stop foreclosures and evictions. This coming Saturday, January 27, another foreclosure takes place at Warsaw County courthouse and another farmer will be thrown off his land to satisfy the greed of mortgage holders.

We demand of you, as the President of the United States, to order the release of Alfred Tiala, Mrs. Tiala, and Jesse Hann who have broken no law by attempting to stop a foreclosure sale. They have acted in accordance with the wishes of the majority of farmers in the state of Indiana, and indeed all over the country. If the promises of your administration are to be taken at their face value, then they have only acted to carry out these promises. But whether or not the farmers can trust your promises will depend to a large degree on your actions and attitude in this case.

We request an immediate reply.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES E. TAYLOR,
For the Executive Council
UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE.

Court Ignores All Evidence to Convict Jobless Worker For "Burglary" in Pig Theft

Raymond O'Toole Is Victim of Main Street Persecution;
May Appeal Case; Judge Will Fix
Sentence February 3

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—A county

judge and twelve farmer jurors disregarded all evidence last Saturday and convicted Raymond O'Toole, unemployed worker, of first degree burglary in the now celebrated Storckan Pig Case. The jury recommended a suspended sentence, which will be fixed by County Judge S. E. Paul on Feb. 3rd.

The court had earlier in the week dismissed the case against Jack Gunderson and Tom Feeney held on the same charge. The judge was forced to admit that there was no evidence against the workers, and on a motion of Wm. E. Owens of Williston, defense attorney, released them.

The trial and conviction of O'Toole was an open case of persecution from beginning to the end. The Commercial Club had collected \$200 to finance the prosecution of the unemployed workers and employed Attorney T. W. Greer to assist County Attorney Hoven. The case involved the disappearance of a butchered pig, worth about \$4, from the garage of Dr. Joseph C. Storckan, one of Plentywood's "leading citizens," more than a year ago.

Neither the doctor nor Bob Robke, local constable, as witnesses were able to establish anything more than that the pig had disappeared from the garage of the doctor, and that tracks led from the garage to the alley.

Doctor Makes Speeches

When Attorney Owens insisted on more concrete evidence, and at least proof that the doctor identify his pig, the doctor lost his dignity and insisted on making speeches. Robke told of a set of "parallel tracks" in the snow. But when the defense attorney questioned him, it developed that the constable did not know what "parallel" meant. "At any rate, they were curved," said Robke.

The judge at this juncture

mercifully recessed court and Deputy Sheriff Frank Murray kindly explained the difference between parallels and curves to the flustered constable, in private.

Young O'Toole told a straight forward story to the jury. He had found the butchered pig in the alley, and had taken it home to his wife and two small children who had had no meat in many weeks. O'Toole has been able to (Continued on page 3)

DESTROYING GRAIN AROUSES PROTESTS OF CZECH JOBLESS

Left Wing Co-op. Offer to
Supply Workers With
Cheap Bread

PRAGUE.—The continued destruction of enormous amounts of grain is arousing the growing indignation of the unemployed who are starving while the granaries are full. The reserves of wheat and rye are being made unfit for human consumption for the purpose of maintaining grain prices at the present level. But even with the denaturalized grain the agrarian cooperatives are contriving to do business. Grain mixed with charcoal dust is being sold as forage at 80 crowns per cwt.

The revolutionary worker-consumers' cooperative society "Vee-la" in Prague has now sent in an application to the Ministerial Council, requesting that the grain intended for destruction should be sold to it at 60 crowns per cwt. The "Vee-la" undertakes, should this application be granted, to supply bread at the price of one crown per kilo to the unemployed and destitute (in Prague bread costs 2 crowns per kilo).

Bond Fixed at \$30,000 for
Three; Only Lawyer
Can See Them

Events in Arrest of U. F. L.
Leader Described by
Eye-witnesses

CHICAGO, Ill.—Defense attorney David Bental has finally located Alfred Tiala, national secretary of the United Farmers League, Viola Tiala, and Jesse Hann, in the South Bend, Indiana jail, where authorities had removed them in fear of a jail delivery by the aroused farmers. Sheriff Harley Person of Kosciusko county, who had arrested the three last Saturday, had formerly stated that they had been taken to the state penitentiary at Michigan City.

Bond for each has been fixed at \$10,000, making a total of \$30,000 which must be raised in bond at once to free the three defendants. Trial has been set for Feb. 1. No one except the attorney is permitted to see the prisoners.

The meetings Alfred Tiala arranged for Alfred Tiala in Wabash, Miami, Grant and Madison counties, are being held with John Marshall, secretary of the Ohio Farmers League, and Erik Bert, editor of the FARMERS WEEKLY speaking.

The charge against the three is "resisting an officer."

Protests to the sheriff, the circuit judge and the governor of Indiana are called for in statements issued by the United Farmers League and the Farmers National Committee for Action. A defense fund, to make bond, and to fight the case in court and through mass action, is urgently needed.

Eye witnesses of the events of the day, when the three were arrested, have described the affair in a connected form.

The farmers first gathered at the farm of Gearhart, at Leesville, which was to have been foreclosed. To the assembled farmers, Tiala declared:

"The sale must be prevented and if we do not prevent it violence will follow and there will be bloodshed later when many of us farmers are evicted from our homes. We must prevent this sale of Mr. Gearhart's farm. We must not permit bids to be made."

He also urged resistance in the coming delinquent tax sale to be held Feb. 13.

The farmers then went to Warsaw, the county seat, where the foreclosure sale was scheduled to be held. Tiala was a member of the committee which discussed the matter with Gearhart, Sheriff Person, and George Bowser, local attorney for the Federal Land Bank. When Bowser and authorities refused to cancel the sale, Tiala and the farmers left the sheriff's office. To a group of farmers in the corridor, Tiala said:

"Are we going to permit them to sell this farm?" With this statement, the crowd closed in from behind and pushed the land bank attorney into the street. He was immediately surrounded by a large crowd of farmers.

"I was unable to move in any direction" Mr. Bowser told a newspaper reporter. "I suffered no physical violence but I was virtually imprisoned from 1:15 until after 3:15 o'clock."

"Some of the group surrounding me tried to protect me. One fellow struck at me and hit one of the persons protecting me. Another tried to strike me but there was no attempt towards real violence."

"Had I tried to free myself and submit my bid they probably would have resorted to violence for many of them were angry."

Bowser was held by the farmers for two hours.

The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette describes the subsequent events as follows:

(Continued on Page Two)

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

February 2, 1934

The Need for Building Our Paper

WHEN YOU READ of the thousands who are thrown off CWA work each day—when you read of the Roosevelt Administration making huge appropriations in feverish preparation for an imperialist war, you realize how important it is for us, the militant farmers' movement, to have a newspaper circulation of not less than 100,000.

When you see the increasing tendencies towards fascism, both in the Roosevelt Administration and in the hysteria of vigilance committees, Ku Klux klans, and American Legion gangs—you realize that there is no time to lose.

We should have 100,000 circulation today, so that our militant paper could carry the stirring message of militant rank and file organization throughout the country. At this very moment there should be in the mails 100,000 copies of a paper fighting against war and fascism, fighting for better conditions for the exploited farmers, organizing the impoverished farmers in a firm united front with the city workers.

In these times, events move quickly. The job before us all, therefore is to lose no time in ACTUALLY BUILDING A CIRCULATION OF 100,000 for the FARMERS WEEKLY.

This is not a job to be done merely for the satisfaction of having our own paper, the farmers paper, on a firm financial foundation. It is much more than that. It is a political responsibility, a task demanded of each of us if we are sincere in our intention of fighting off fascism, preventing an imperialist war, and winning better conditions for all toilers.

There remain less than four weeks to put the campaign for \$5,000 for the Farmers Weekly over the top. Each of us can show that he feels this responsibility by increasing our efforts to get subscriptions, donations and greetings advertisements for our new combined paper.

What Is a Suspended Sentence?

THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE is one of the cruelest weapons that the ruling class uses against workers and farmers. It is cruel precisely because it looks so nice and innocent, but it has a sting just as sharp, and just as poisonous as the serpents tooth.

The Law, the majesty of which we have heard so much about, does not hesitate to stoop to trickery. The suspended sentence is one of the brightest little tricks in its bag.

Whenever the Law is afraid of the aroused opinion of workers and farmers, and therefore does not dare wreak its vengeance openly on some militant class-fighter, it reaches into its bag and pulls out the suspended sentence.

"See here young fellow," it says to the prisoner. "We really don't want to hurt you. You should know how really fond of you we are. But the majesty of the law must be upheld, or else people will get the wrong idea. So we propose that you plead guilty and we'll convict you. But we won't punish you. We will just give you a suspended sentence."

Frank North, militant rank and file leader of the Iowa Holiday Association who was arrested at LeMars last summer when the judge was discovered rolling in mud and smacking his lips over axle grease—Frank North told the Chicago Conference how the Law, the bankers and insurance people pulled that suspended sentence on him and many of his fellow fighters. Although the farmers were guilty of only one thing—protecting their homes—they were in the toils of the Law. Like most farmers, they were considerably embarrassed by their unusual situation. Their wives didn't like it. The parson didn't like it, and generally speaking the imprisoned farmers began to feel pretty low.

"Plead guilty," said the Law "and we won't do a thing to you."

And these farmers, confident and proud of their innocence eventually gave in to the ruling class and pled guilty. If you talk to Frank North, he'll tell you how sorry he is that they did this. And you can bet that neither he nor his friends will ever do that again.

The suspended sentence is used first against our class. The Law can go out with this sort of conviction and attempt to intimidate other farmers or workers from taking militant action. The fear of conviction, of being a "jail bird," some times works to keep the more timid souls inactive.

Next the suspended sentence is used against the individual. With a suspended sentence hanging over a farmer or worker, the Law can call him to accounts at any time it wishes, without the formality of a trial. It can say with whom he shall associate, and with whom he shall not.

It can be used in an effort to prevent him from joining the International Labor Defense, the United Farmers League or the Unemployed Council.

It can be used as an excuse to refuse him a CWA job or to deny him and his family relief.

It can be hurled into the face of his children that "Daddy is a jailbird."

It is a whip which the Law uses, whenever possible, to force the victim to turn stool pigeon and informer—or else go to jail.

It is a living prison, a stigma, an insult. It keeps him always "under suspicion" and at the beck and call of the authorities.

And its purpose is to uphold that moth-eaten, mouldy piece of bed-tick called the majesty of the Law. Whose law? The Law of the bankers, business men, and landlords, of course.

This is why we support the fight of Raymond O'Toole, unemployed Plentywood worker, against a suspended sentence on the charge of first degree burglary, for the alleged theft of a \$4 porker.

The jury only made a recommendation. The actual sentence is in the hands of Judge Paul. But whether the

2000 Farmers and Workers Swarm Sisseton to Express Protest Against CWA Cuts

Farmers Report Cases of Livestock Dying for Want of Feed; Relief Checks Held Up; Demands Drawn Up and Committee Named to Go Before Relief Agents

By Julius Walstad

SISSETON, S. D.—Two thousand farmers and workers swarmed in to Sisseton Saturday afternoon on the call of the United Farmers League and Unemployed Councils to express resentment against the starvation set up of the CWA, the "direct relief" of the Roosevelt government, and the policy of refusal to supply the farmers with feed, which is resulting in livestock dying of starvation in many parts of the county.

The local politicians were able to prevent the farmers from using the school auditorium, which would have held a crowd of about a thousand. The farmers were limited to the use of the local theatre, into which about 700 of the 2,000 farmers crowded.

Farmers reported many cases of farmers without groceries, of livestock dying of starvation due to the holding up of the relief checks and the failure of the state relief agency to provide feed for the livestock.

After reviewing the situation, and after a talk by Ernest Magnuson of the Unemployed Councils, the chairman, Hugh Wiley, introduced Art Stavig, who presented the proposals of the Resolutions Committee. These were discussed and the following demands unanimously accepted by the mass meeting.

Accept Demands

1. We demand adequate doctor and dental care for all who need it, and the right of everyone to have a doctor of his own choosing and the right to go to a hospital of his own choosing, at the expense of the relief agency and county.

2. We demand that all relief checks be made out and delivered promptly to all workers or farmers on relief, without restrictions or deductions of any kind.

3. We demand the elimination of all discrimination in the administration of relief.

To guarantee the fair distribution of relief, we demand that the local town and township committees elected by mass meetings of farmers and workers shall determine who and how much relief the workers and farmers are to receive.

4. We demand that the Roberts county CWA shall be completed, putting on at least 188 still off the list, and further, condemn the Hopkins' proposal to stagger the CWA, and demand that there be no reduction in the monthly allowance of the CWA workers.

5. We demand that feed and seed be furnished to all farmers on the basis of questionnaires circulated by the United Farmers League and the Township Supervisors, and to those in dire need.

immediately.

6. We demand that the Relief Administration publish and make public a statement setting out all of the conditions and qualifications necessary to receive relief and the basis upon which relief is distributed.

7. We demand that all single men and women be immediately placed upon a decent standard of relief.

Relief Agent out of Town

A committee was elected to present these demands to the county commissioners and to the county relief agent. The county relief agent had occasion to be out of town.

Through some misunderstanding the demands were not presented to the county commissioners. Early in the fall the county commissioners contributed their bit toward the seriousness of the present situation by publicly declaring that Roberts county would need "little of any relief."

These men are very energetic in their campaign and agitation to save money for Wall Street, but, when faced with the demands of the farmers and workers for the right to live, they plead "weak hearts," and "nervous breakdown."

The committee also wired the following telegram to Governor Berry, to Eales, and to Hildebrandt:

"Two thousand Roberts county farmers and workers in mass meeting in Sisseton this afternoon Jan. 20. Situation desperate. Demand adequate doctor care, immediate delivery of all relief checks, elimination of discrimination, increase in the number of C. W. A. workers, no reduction in the monthly allowance of either C. W. A. workers or those on direct relief, relief for single men and women. Copy of these demands filed with the Roberts county relief office. We demand you use your authority to see that these demands are complied with."

Up to Monday noon the farmers had received no answer to the demands, but are determined to compel some action in the face of starvation for their livestock and themselves.

The farmers will meet again in Sisseton on Saturday, January 27, in the regular county meeting of the United Farmers League. At this time Julius Walstad, State Executive Secretary of the UFL will be present.

A special feature of Saturday's meeting will be a special meeting of the youth for the purpose of discussing problems pertaining to the youth particularly. A group of Brown county youth will be present to present a program of demands for South Dakota's youth.

Opposition Grows as CWA Drops Thousands

(Continued from Front Page)

tional Committee," Benjamin continued, "Calls on the unemployed in every city and town to call at once emergency conferences of the CWA workers, together with all other unemployed and working class organizations, to organize this protest."

Feb. 5 Demonstration

On Feb. 5, a delegation of CWA workers elected by workers from CWA projects from all parts of the country, will go to Federal Relief Director Hopkins, and present the demands of the CWA workers on all projects are asked to elect delegates to go to Washington, and take part in the Feb. 5 delegation to Hopkins' headquarters.

Many CWA workers are electing delegates this week to the National Convention Against Unemployment, to take place in Washington on Feb. 8, Benjamin declared.

"We must demand that not a single CWA worker shall be fired," he said. "Every discharged CWA worker should be reinstated at once. Every discharged worker should get immediate relief for the time not worked. All workers whose CWA time has been cut must receive full, regular wages."

"This is the program of the Unemployed Councils," said Benjamin. "In order to achieve this it is necessary for the CWA workers to get up immediately Committees of Action on all CWA jobs to organize the protests. Those fired and those on the jobs should get together and carry through mass demonstrations before the CWA bureaus and at the city halls. The united action of the employed and unemployed should immediately be expressed in city-wide demonstrations. Telegrams and letters of protest against the Roosevelt curtailment should be sent in at once to Congress and to the White House."

"The Unemployed Councils demand jobs or relief for all workers. We demand the immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by Congress."

Lay-off 10,000 in Wash.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 23.—Ten thousand CWA workers in the state of Washington were fired, and payroll reduced \$300,000 a week following the latest Roosevelt attack upon the workers. Those remaining on CWA payrolls received a wage cut of from 20 to 50 per cent.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two hundred CWA workers here were immediately fired, and all others on CWA jobs were handed a 20 per cent wage cut when hours were reduced, following Roosevelt's abandonment of the CWA.

EVICITION STORY TOLD BY CANUCK

"My Family Scattered to Four Winds," Farmer Writes

By a Farmer Correspondent

COVERDALE, Canada.—My family is scattered to the four winds. We owed some rent money, and on Dec. 19, almost Christmas, the season of good will when even nations at war call a truce, we were evicted.

The sheriff accompanied by four thugs, arrived at 2 p. m. I was alone so I could do nothing. They took my washing off the line, the sheets and bedspread (white) and flung them in a box with tools and oil cans, hand grease, etc. Three hundred head of cabbage that I had spent a great many hours of labor on were flung in the road to lie for days, rained on and snowed on, and finally hard frost. Our winter's supply.

A neighbor lent us his garage for the furniture. My husband was out looking for a place, for we had notice to leave. He came back after the sheriff and thugs had left, darkness coming and cold windy weather. Some boys watching took our son, friends took our daughter. A Chinese gave shelter to me. And Canada blows of "British justice." But it has to be bought before one can have it.

I bet you have enough trouble for your own so please excuse me for using you as a safety valve. I had to blow steam off on some one.

Protest Sent to Pres. Roosevelt

(Continued from Front Page)

"In the name of hundreds of thousands of Montana farmers who are impoverished and facing foreclosure and eviction, we protest the foreclosure of the farm of Clarence Gearhart at Warsaw and the arrest of Alfred Tiala, his wife, and Jesse Hann, arrested for leading the farmers in a fight against this foreclosure."

We demand the immediate release of these prisoners and the dropping of all charges against them. We furthermore join the Indiana farmers in demanding an end to foreclosures and evictions.

We know that Alfred Tiala our national secretary, and the other two defendants, were arrested and are being persecuted for their militant action in behalf of the destitute farmers, against the interests of the money class.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the country stand behind us in this demand and will stand behind those you have victimized to the last.

Very truly,
United Farmers League of Montana,
Hans Hardersen, State Sec.

Officers Hide Tialas and Hann in Indiana Jail; Bonds of \$30,000

(Continued from Front Page)

their guard about the building. Sheriff Person then sent out emergency calls and police from Goshen and Elkhart were rushed to Warsaw and joined the local officers.

The sheriff decided to resort to the use of tear gas in a last effort to break up the crowd. Sheriff Person and one of his deputies started down the courthouse steps with gas shells. Tear gas grenades had been distributed to the other deputies who had mingled with the crowd. When Sheriff Person discharged his gas shell the other deputies were to discharge the grenades.

Hurl Gas Bombs

However the plans went amiss and only two shells were discharged, one by the sheriff and the other by the deputy who accompanied him. This gas however scattered the crowd immediately in front of the sheriff but it had little effect elsewhere.

The sheriff and his deputy were forced to return to the courthouse when the crowd started to close in on him.

The courthouse doors were also locked and a heavy guard of police placed on the steps to prevent any attempt to break down the doors. The sale was completed behind the locked doors, Sheriff Person said.

Kosciusko county farmers, defeated in their attempt to prevent the sale, were far from discouraged. They said that a much stronger organization would be ready for the next sale and that under no condition would they permit Gearhart to be evicted from his home. Sheriff Person said he did not know when the eviction order would be issued.

Hann, the young Syracuse farmer, was taken into custody when it was alleged that he attempted to push an officer from the steps

of the courthouse. He is married and has three small children.

His arrest followed the last attempt to break up the sale. With a shout, the farmers ascended the steps and seized Bowser. The action however did not prevent the offering of the bid by McKill (behind closed doors—Ed.)

Working as Organizer

Many farmers who had not come with the original crowd to the courthouse abandoned their work and pushed to Warsaw as news of the impending trouble spread throughout the county. They came from all directions clad in their work clothes with serious and determined faces.

The arrest of Tiala forced the postponement of an address he was scheduled to give before a group of farmers at Syracuse Saturday night. He has been organizing the farmers throughout Kosciusko county and a series of organization meetings have been scheduled.

After his arrest he said: "The farmers are determined Mr. Gearhart is going to stay in his home. The farmers advise business men not to buy farms at tax sales and those who do will be regarded as enemies by farmers."

What the paper omits is that the sheriff originally planned to make the sale at 10 o'clock, but that the mass action of the farmers effectively prevented that. The sheriff issued a general call for aid to the adjoining cities to quell the infuriated farmers. Extra squads of police came with gas bombs and riot guns.

Court Ignores All Evidence to Convict an Unemployed Worker

(Continued from Front Page)

find work for only about a month during the past two years, and was denied work on the CWA project because of this charge against him. As prosecution and defense rested the case, it was apparent to the audience, packed in the court, that there was no case against O'Toole, and many farmers who had come to town for the case returned home confident that justice would be done and the unemployed worker released.

Judge Helms Frame-up

When a motion was made before Judge Paul that there was no evidence against O'Toole and that the charges against him be dismissed, Judge Paul replied that "I couldn't take the responsibility." He practically admitted that the evidence against O'Toole, such as it was, would not justify conviction.

Nevertheless, on the following morning, when the judge made his charge to the jury, he expertly pointed to loopholes by which the jury "if it so decided" might convict. He especially emphasized "circumstantial evidence" as he denied that a charge of first degree burglary must prove actual "breaking and entering" on the part of the defendant.

The jury retired at noon Saturday and returned two hours later with a verdict of guilty.

A committee has been formed to demand a new trial or make an appeal to the supreme court on this frame-up. Funds are being collected from workers and farmers to defray the expenses of the case.

Protests against this frame-up should be sent to Judge S. E. Paul, Plentywood, Mont.

Dr. Storkan's \$3,000 Pig

After going on its third day the famous Pig Case of Dr. Storkan's came to a close on Saturday. It was considered the most important case on the court calendar. The case for which the special term of court had been called. The talk of the town and country.

It wasn't that the doctor cared about the pig, he had plenty of pork and could get more if he wanted it. But here was a case where unemployed and hungry people had helped themselves to food. There was no telling what this would lead to! Other hungry people might invade the stores and help themselves. Business and the well-to-do were alarmed.

"This has to be stopped," said

the doctor and those who yet have plenty to eat. Plenty of pressure was brought upon the county attorney to push the case. The county commissioners hired Attorney Greer to help him. In a case of this kind cost was of no object. Conviction regardless of the cost was the object. Judge Paul called the special session of court.

"We must stop stealing," said the doctor. And God knows there has been plenty of it going on in this town. Railroad cars, stores, pool halls, churches and homes have been broken into.

If the doctor wanted to "clean up the town," there is an unlimited field for him to work, and we could furnish him with loads of information. In almost every one of these cases the officials could put their finger on the guilty party, but it has never been done, and why? Because these crimes can be traced to the off-spring of the "better" people in town, that's why. And that is the reason it is hushed up.

This pig case was different. They thought it was a case against three unemployed workers. The doctor and the "better" element was more than willing to go.

The pig case started on Thursday. The court room was over crowded and many could not get in. Hoven and Greer were the prosecuting attorneys, with Wm. E. Owens of Williston, N. D., defending the case, and Judge Paul presiding.

The jurors finally selected were: Aase Andreassen, Herman O. Heppner, Frank J. Heppner, Edgar Hallquist, Ray Johnson, Helmer Lee, Lee, Paul M. Madsen, Halbert Nereson, Soren L. Nielsen, J. W. Reimers, Herman Soli.

Of all the cases I have ever heard in court, this case appeared to be the most complete fizzle ever and many were wondering why a so incomplete case should be brought into court.

In this case there was practically no evidence introduced. It was not even proven, without the reasonable doubt, that there ever had been a pig in the doctor's garage. About the only thing actually proven was that tracks had been discovered leading from the garage to the alley, without any attempt being made to connect the tracks up with anybody.

On Friday evening the pig case was freely discussed all over town with the general opinion that the pushing of a case of this kind was a waste of taxpayers money to the extent of many hundreds of dollars, and only done to frighten the people from helping themselves to food if needed.

What was left of the case was the doctor accusing Raymond O'Toole of stealing his pig, without having any proof whatsoever, and Raymond's statement of finding the pig in the alley, while walking from the Mint to Pete Stewart's place. Being out of employment and out of meat for a long time, the porker looked good to him. He borrowed the Stewart car and took the pork home to his wife and children.

22 Contracts Let for Hi'way Construction

On January 27, the State Highway Commission let 22 contracts for highway construction of which part goes to northeastern Montana—one including the road between Plentywood and Raymond, let at about \$6,000 per mile.

1. Grading and surfacing of 8.704 miles of Plentywood north secondary road in Sheridan county and the grading and surfacing of the federal highway system through the town of Plentywood. Inland Construction Co., Omaha, Neb., \$52,115.01.

2. Grading and surfacing of 6.041 miles of the Avon-Helmville secondary road in Powell county, Tomlinson-Arkwright Construction company and J. L. McLaughlin, Great Falls, \$41,021.20.

3. Grading of 7.784 miles of the Circle-Wolf Point federal highway in McCone county, Inland Construction company, Omaha, Neb., \$41,309.39.

4. Construction of three treated timber pile bridges on the Circle-Wolf Point road. H. E. Nesbitt, Miles City, \$12,159.78.

5. Grading and surfacing of 7.149 miles of the Wibaux south secondary road in Wibaux county, Albert Lalonde, Bainville, \$48,930.22.

6. Grading and sub-base graveling of 9.633 miles comprising the north half of the Glasgow-Fort Peck dam federal highway in Valley county, Inland Construction Co., Omaha, Neb., \$67,512.08.

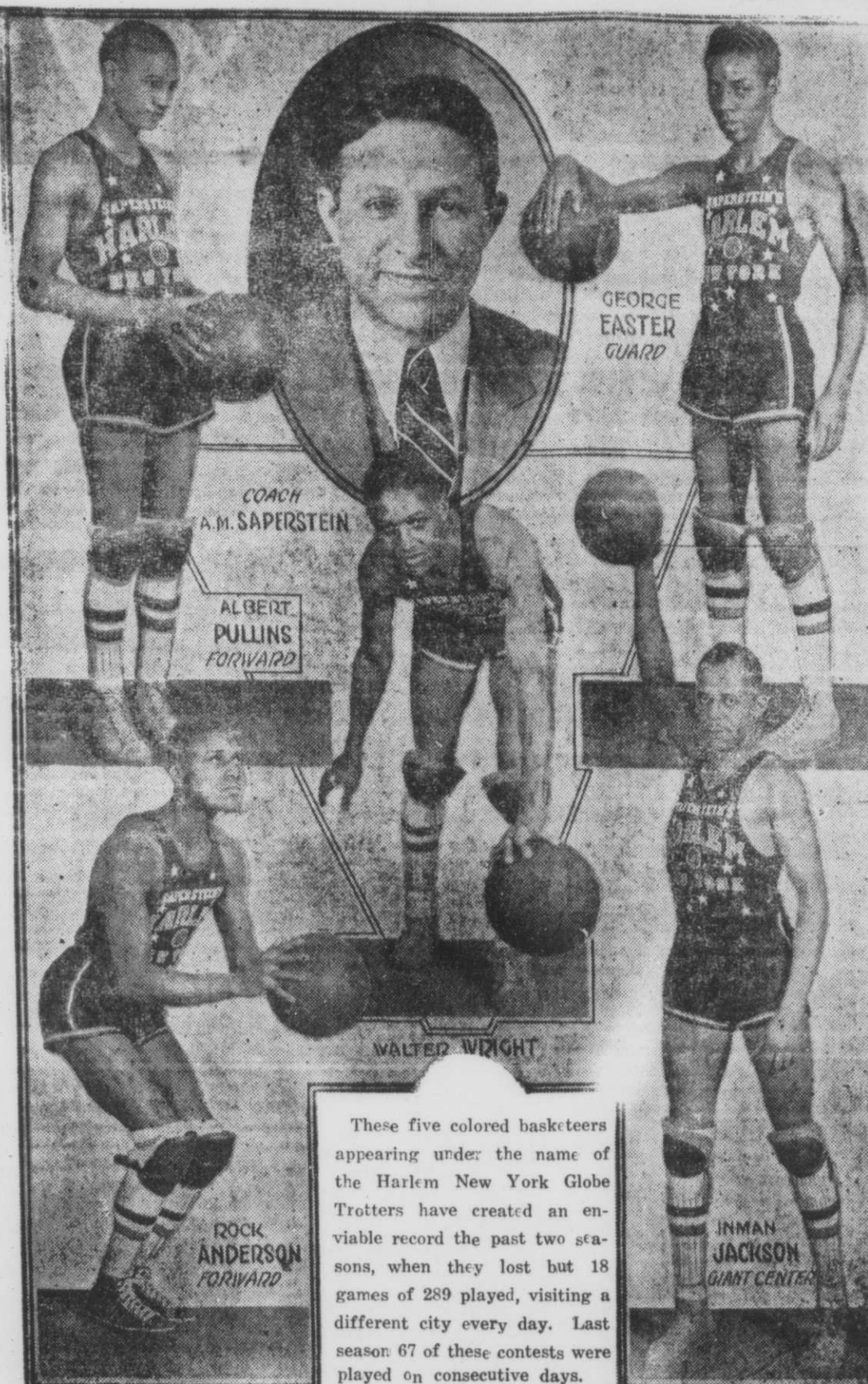
7. Construction of seven treated timber pile trestle bridges on the Glasgow-Fort Peck dam federal highway in Valley county. H. E. Nesbitt, Miles City, \$13,292.28.

8. Plant mix oil surfacing of 51.827 miles of the Glasgow-Fort Peck dam federal highway in Valley county, S. J. Groves & Sons Co., Minneapolis, Minn., \$130,786.

Dutch Boe, Cap Wallin, Kenny Boe, Delmar Goodlax, Gladys Peterson and Raymond Homme of Outlook attended the show Sunday evening.

The youngest son of Leonard Johnson was operated on for appendicitis last Friday at the local hospital.

FAMOUS GLOBE TROTTERS WHO PLAY IN PLENTYWOOD FEB. 6th



These five colored basketballers appearing under the name of the Harlem New York Globe Trotters have created an enviable record the past two seasons, when they lost but 18 games of 289 played, visiting a different city every day. Last season 67 of these contests were played on consecutive days.

Those who saw the game in Plentywood last year and who talked about it for months afterward will recall the superb basket shooting of the phantom Pullins. Anderson is a new player on the team this year taking the place of Long. Fans who marveled at Pullins' work should see Anderson in action. Manager: Saperstein still meanders around the court taking the place of any of the players when occasion demands. He is a former member of the National Pro League. The Plentywood team is composed of a number of men from over Sheridan county who are well known fast basketball players having played on some of the fastest teams in the state.

Remember the date and place, High School Auditorium, Tuesday, February 6th. If you missed it last year take a tip from those who didn't and be there—it will be a game.

Rules for Application for Car License Plates

HELENA, Mont.—The following rules apply to the application for automobile license plates:

1. The license fee for cars weighing 2,850 pounds or less is \$5 and for cars weighing more than 2,850 pounds, \$10.

2. All applications must be made to the county treasurer, although the plates will be mailed direct to the applicant by the registrar of motor vehicles at Deer Lodge.

3. The 1933 tax receipt must accompany the application.

4. The applicant must have a certificate of title in his or her name.

5. An application card must be filled out in duplicate. When sent

through the mail it must be signed on the reverse side before a notary public.

6. Mail applications must be accompanied by the fee, which must be currency, a postoffice or express money order, or bank draft.

7. If the car was not used in 1933 and the applicant has no registration slip he must go before a notary public and sign an affidavit stating the car was not used at any time during the year 1933. This will be a substitute in lieu of a registration slip.

Mrs. John Gross has been ill this week with an attack of appendicitis.

Statement of Raymond O'Toole

To the Producers News

Dear Friends:

The jury brought in the verdict of first degree burglary against me, thanks to the Mainstreeters of Plentywood. I am convicted of a crime which I never committed.

I have worked only three months in the last two years. I worked in the mill at Antelope when I could get a job. I have a wife and two small children to support. I have been getting \$6 a month in relief, but was denied CWA work because of this charge which has been held over me for a year.

I am one of Plentywood's unemployed, and am therefore despised and persecuted by the Plentywood Commercial Club and City Council.

To the working people of Plentywood, and to the farmers of Sheridan county I want to stress once more the fact that I am entirely innocent of any crime. I repeat that the pig that was in my house I found in the alley. I did not steal that pig, far less was I guilty of "burglary."

What would any farmer or unemployed worker do if his wife and children had gone without meat for a month and was getting only six dollars relief? If he found a pig, would he regard it as an act of providence, and take it home, or would he leave it there?

There was no evidence to place me anywhere near Dr. Storkan's garage and I say again that I was not near it.

I see this conviction of me as a frame-up because I am an unemployed worker without "influence" or money. I think it is a good example of how the courts work for the rich, against the poor.

My friends are working to appeal this case. I thank them, and I thank the workers of Plentywood and the farmers of Sheridan county and the Producers News for sticking by me, and for their efforts to help my case.

Sincerely,
RAYMOND O'TOOLE.

COMMITTEE TAKES INVESTIGATOR TO SEE CONDITIONS

Relief Worker Unable to Shut His Eyes Before Actual Misery

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—E. T. Lovell, of Wolf Point, special relief investigator for Sheridan, Daniels and Roosevelt counties, got an eyeful in Plentywood Saturday. A committee of Plentywood workers, composed of Simon Swanson, Anna Heron and Henry Jackson, surprised Mr. Lovell at his hotel and proposed a tour of Plentywood to give him the opportunity to see actual conditions among the unemployed here.

After a moment's hesitation, Lovell agreed to go, and for the next four hours he saw at close quarters conditions which would have brought tears from a stone, blood from a turnip, and action from anybody but a relief investigator.

Here are some of the cases which were "brought to the attention" of the relief investigator.

John Boulds. The family of ten has no meat. The 15-year-old son needs shoes. The children need underwear, stockings and shoes, and unless the children's teeth are taken care of at once, their health will be impaired. The family has had no clothes order since Nov. 15 and gets only \$15 a month in grocery orders for a family of ten.

Charles Goodchild, he has a wife and five children. He was kicked off CWA work three weeks ago and denied any relief because he hasn't "citizen's papers." The children need shoes, and there is enough flour for one baking. After that—

Mrs. Chas. E. Taylor: The power company threatens to cut off the lights because Mrs. Taylor is unable to pay the bill. The Taylor's have been refused coal. There are no potatoes in the house.

Howard Brown: a family of five. Brown can't get relief nor work because he isn't a "citizen." If Brown would take out his first papers, however, Jack Bennett said he would see that young Brown got work. When the father fulfilled this, young Brown returned to Bennett, and was refused work. Even the investigator was forced to admit that young Brown was as much or more a citizen than Jack Bennett.

Bill Morey: There are seven children here, ranging from 4 to 18 years. There is no flour, no potatoes, and no coal here. The family is expected to get along on the \$9 a week paid as CWA wage.

Mrs. Laura Hueth: five children, 8 to 14 years. There is no milk for the children. There is neither meat nor flour. The entire family needs underwear, stockings, shirts and blankets. The only income of the family is \$9 a week from the CWA.

Clarence Morey has four children, from 4 to 8 years old. He owes \$19 for back milk, and the young children must have milk. The family is entirely out of flour and potatoes. They need shoes and clothes. Mrs. Morey hasn't worn stockings all winter. This is one of the families that gets Mr. Roosevelt's little weekly CWA payment of \$9.

Sven Johnson: There are three children under 16 and a grown boy. He drove a county truck but could get no pay for it. He could not even get a clothing order from the county.

Mrs. Jorgensen: Three children 11 to 16. The family needs flour, potatoes, coal, shoes and groceries. They have had no milk, and have not received sufficient groceries or clothing since the first of the year. Ten dollars rent is owed to Attorney Greer.

Local Brevities

Mrs. Kotaki of Glasgow, Mont., is a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Koike.

Robert Grasham of the local Gamble store drove a new panel delivery Chevrolet back from Stanley, N. D. Saturday.

Stewart and Darvis have installed a new beer cooler in their saloon on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eckley of Medicine Lake were in Plentywood Saturday.

Ed VanHee and son John of Antelope were visiting friends and relatives in Plentywood Saturday.

Mrs. Leland Kitzberg is confined to her home this week with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Thunen, Standard Oil dealer here had the misfortune of tipping his truck over this side of Reserve early this week. He forgot to drain the radiator and the engine block was cracked. He ex-

Spaulding Declares Relief Will Furnish Feed for Livestock

HELENA, Mont.—T. C. Spaulding, state relief director, and E. E. Blumenthal, supervisor of commodity distribution, returned Saturday from St. Paul, where they conferred with administration officials relative to the purchase of livestock feed for the state.

At least 650,000 bushels of grain are needed at once, it was admitted. The relief director agreed to requisition this amount.

The grain will be purchased, he said from relief funds. Spaulding was granted authority to purchase hay as needed for the particular use of livestock men in the northern section of the state where weather has been severe and where there is an acute shortage of feed.

Coffee an'

In Washington 84 democrats voted with the republicans against Roosevelt's economic legislation of a 10 per cent pay cut to federal employees, it only carried by a majority of five. And Roosevelt didn't feel so good about it.

And in Congress there is supposed to be 114 republicans and 313 democrats. Which makes 427 representatives of the money class.

And 2,463 small flour mills have closed in ten years, and now the NRA is closing some more by a code which does not fit the small miller.

And after the barber had been out on a spree he shaved the minister and happened to cut him. "My good man," said the minister, "you see now what evil effect whiskey has on a person. 'Yes,' said the barber, 'I have noticed that whiskey makes the skin very tender.'"

And now Bill Chandler claims that Jack Bennett never was a citizen of the United States. And it seems that B. K. Wheeler and the border patrol are getting interested and are kind of getting Jack up the tree.

And Secretary Wallace said: "There is no use kidding ourselves about bringing cattle back through a processing tax."

And a man said to the judge that he was going without many things he really needed in order to support his wife. And when the judge asked him what it was, he said: "A bath."

And when the telephone girl went to sleep in church, and the minister announced Hymn No. 218, she woke up and said: "I'll sing 'em again.'"

And there are apples rotting in the relief station, hundreds of boxes of them. Some people explain this by saying that there are not enough unemployed republicans and democrats to eat them all. Others say that the Roosevelt Administration from F. D. to Jack Bennett has no concern for the needs of the unemployed and the destitute. A government which destroys crops certainly wouldn't hesitate to let good apples rot rather than let hungry people have them.

Soren Neilson and Anderson are given the credit by Dr. Storkan and his Main Street friends, for persuading the jury to convict Raymond O'Toole. These two fellows convinced the jury that they must be "fair" to the doctor, and the "suspended sentence" was their way out. But what the other jurymen forgot was that by being "fair" to the doctor, they were being viciously unfair to an innocent working man. Because they listened to these two friends of Main Street, a jury of farmers betrayed their best friend, the work-in-class.

pects to have the truck in repair again soon.

No bellboys to tip at the Beaufort Hotel, 112 3rd Street South, opposite Federal Building, Minneapolis, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per day. Parking next door.

Herman Bretzke, Dooley made a business trip to Plentywood Friday on horseback.

Martin Klacken of Dooley was a Plentywood business callee the first of the week.

Mrs. J. J. Foley, Raymond was in Plentywood Wednesday.

Robert Smith has been doing repair work at the Gamble store this week, an addition being built on the back of the store for a warehouse.

MEETING TO FORM I.L.D. BRANCH HERE CALLED SUN. NIGHT

Plentywood Workers Invited to Join Organization of Labor Defense

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—A meeting to organize a Plentywood branch of the International Labor Defense has been called for Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the Farm ex-Labor Temple. All are invited to attend this meeting and to join the organization.

The purpose of the I. L. D. as it is known from coast to coast, is to defend workers and farmers, of whatever political belief, who are persecuted for militant activity in fighting for better conditions. The I. L. D. has led the fight in all parts of the country for Tom Mooney, for the Scottsboro Boys, and for other class-war prisoners.

The I. L. D. is especially active in defending the rights of the Negro people, and of protecting foreign-born workers from discrimination, deportations, etc.

The policy of the I.L.D. is really primarily on the mass action of the farmers and workers to win the freedom of class-war prisoners. Demonstrations, meetings, protests involving hundreds and thousands of workers and farmers are the most powerful instruments in the cases, and at every trial of this nature, the court room must be packed by protesting workers and farmers.

However, the I.L.D. realizes that the fight must be made within the courts, too. Therefore, the I.L.D. makes it a practice to get the best lawyers possible, providing they are willing to fight a case on the class basis involved.

The I. L. D., as can be seen, is not a little defense bureau. It is a mass organization of workers and farmers, designed to fight for the political and civil rights of the workers and farmers.

There are two cases in Sheridan county in which the I. L. D. will take action. One is the "wheat stealing case" as it is called, in which three farmers are held under bond for preventing the money lenders from seizing the wheat of a mortgaged farmer. The other is the "pig case" in which the local representatives of the big capitalists engineered a conviction of "burglary" against an unemployed worker, charged with stealing a pig.

The I. L. D. will throw its strength behind these cases, help raise funds, and in other ways fight for their complete freedom.

MARKETS

Thursday, Feb. 1, 1934	
Dark Northern Wheat	\$.66
Dark Hard Wheat	68
Winter Wheat	63
Amber Durum	60
Rye	36
Oats	55
Barley	28
Flax	1.58
Dairy Butter, lb.	20
Eggs, doz.	25

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Embarrassing ... Isn't It ?

When someone says, "I'll call you up," and you have to say—"Sorry, we haven't a telephone."

It's worth the few cents a day it costs to enjoy daily telephone contact with your friends, to save trips here and there, to know you needn't wake your neighbor during the night to telephone the doctor in case of sudden illness, fire, accident or other emergency.

Order one installed today.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company



TWELVE
[Registered]
Hereford Bulls

Six, two years old and six calves born in Spring of 1933

Why not buy yours now for LESS MONEY?

Hans Hardersen
Archer Montana

Free Radio!!!

Given to the Holder of Lucky Dance Ticket

Contest begins Saturday, January 20 and continues through to March 10—both dates inclusive.

General Electric 5-tube radio, M-1C52 with police call reception. Radio on display at Mahler's Radio and Electric Shop in Plentywood.

Dance No. 3 Sat., Feb. 3d
HANK WINN and his Premier Dance Band
Farmer-Labor Temple



The case of the Plentywood Farmers Oil Co. vs. Fred Kanning involved a check given to the company by Mr. Kanning for oil and gas. By the time the check got back to the Flaxville bank, of which it was drawn, the bank had closed and Mr. Kanning refused to pay. The jury gave Mr. Kanning the best of the deal, voting 9 to 3.

At this time the Brown Grant Co. vs. Albert Spokkie case is still going on, and is expected to be finished Thursday.

The long court calendar has shrunk considerably and many of the cases have been settled out of court. Some people even say that some of these cases were put in the calendar just to make a showing in order to give the courts