

# THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, MARCH 2, 1934

Published Weekly

Build the New  
Amalgamated  
Farmers Weekly

\$5,000 by March 1 in  
Subs, Donations, Greet-  
ings for Farmers Weekly

VOL. XVI, Number 49.

## Julius Walstad, UFL Secy. and 16 Others Kept in S. D. Jail for Want of Huge Bail

Prosecutor Plans to Serve Injunction Proceedings  
Against 90 Other Farmers

SISSETON, S. D., Feb. 28.—Julius Walstad, State Secretary of the United Farmers League, South Dakota, his father Knute, and 15 other farmers are still held in jail here, as farmers so far have been unable to raise the huge amount of bail demanded by the Judge of Roberts county. They were arrested by the county sheriff on Feb. 21, when they took possession of the farm again from which Henry Nieland had been evicted. The farmers, 600 of them, took H. Oetzel, son of a high farmer, put him on the road and put Nieland, the rightful owner back on the place. They are charged with rioting and are held on bonds ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. Injunction to Be Served Against 90 Other Farmers

In the meantime the Assistant Attorney General McIntire is going ahead with plans to serve civil injunction proceedings against 90 other farmers who could be identified as having assisted in replacing Henry Nieland and his family.

If this injunction is granted by the court it will mean that these farmers will not be allowed to practice their right of free speech and free assembly, "granted" them by the U. S. Constitution. The purpose of this action on the part of the attorney general is undoubtedly to keep farmers from having meetings protesting the arrest of their 17-fellow farmers.

This shows clearly how much the county authorities and the fellow farmers behind them, the big insurance companies, are afraid of the activities of the organized farmers. Injunction or no injunction the South Dakota farmers are going ahead protesting and demanding the immediate unconditional release of their 17 imprisoned comrades.

Lead by their United Farmers League, farmers in Sisseton and all over the state are holding meetings, defending their rights of free speech and free assembly, and declaring their solidarity with those who stood an eviction and are now in jail for it.

The state office of the South Dakota UFL is calling upon all farmers to help fight this case and give back liberty to those arrested. Hens Hardsen, State Secretary of the U. F. L., has sent the following resolution to the authorities: "Be it resolved that the U. F. L. stand back of the 17 South Dakota farmers in solidarity."

Protest Resolution  
Whereas the present economic

Falls Mayor Emasculates  
City Employees Politically

Promises to Prosecute Em-  
ployees Taking Part  
in Politics

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—City employees in every department here have received strict orders from Mayor Martin C. Grinde to refrain from taking active part in politics.

The orders came in letters addressed to the heads of the departments, including those of the police, fire, boulevard, street, etc. In these letters the mayor pointed out that there is a law against city employees taking part in politics.

Asking the heads of the departments to give their employees a fair warning, the mayor wrote, "I might state that so far as I am concerned I am ready to prosecute according to law any member of the department I may find taking any part in city politics."

With two city elections coming nearer, the primary and the regular elections, the mayor according to his own words was reminding the people that he was "going to get the city out of politics."

Of course all employees are not only allowed but they are being urged to understand that it is their duty to VOTE for Mr. Mayor and his political friends.

Now this mayor really has got a nerve. He certainly knows that he is violating the most elementary rights of the citizens of this country. But he is the Mayor. He will use this law he speaks on against all city employees that are taking part in politics opposing him and especially against em-

## UFL MEETING HELD AT MELROY SAT.

Discuss Demands of More  
Feed and Seed

Saturday evening a meeting of the Melroy local of the UFL was held in the school house, where Mr. and Mrs. Odin Lutnes and Hans Hardsen reported on the Farmers National Conference.

A resolution protesting against the arrest of Harry Juhl and the others for protecting the interest of farmers and workers were also drawn up and ordered sent to the proper parties by the secretary.

The urgent need of more feed and seed was also discussed. On account of the extreme cold weather this meeting was not so well attended, and it was decided to call another meeting in the near future.

All farmers are urged to be present so that united action may be taken towards securing the amount of seed and feed needed in the community.

## 570,000 Newsies Exploited in U. S. as Child Labor

There are 570,000 newspaper carrier boys, under 18 years of age, running around in the streets of the big cities of this country, trying to make a living.

The New York Publishers Association has just adopted a resolution urging the New York legislature to vote against the child labor amendment to the constitution. This follows the action of the Bronx Home News in dismissing 100 carrier boys following their efforts to organize a union.

The record of the newspapers of this country in exploiting child labor and opposing even the most miserable provision made to protect children and fighting the right of newspaper workers to organize is certainly the most dirty one.

The attempt to make this fight by hiding behind the "freedom of the press" is not only hypocritical but also absolutely dishonest.

## HOPPER PEST MAY BE ATTACKED WITH 2 MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An appropriation of \$2,000,000 for grasshopper control in eight mid-west and western states was included in the agricultural bill by the house appropriation committee.

The money will be used for an eradication program in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, Idaho and Nebraska.

The bureau of entomology predicts, after extensive surveys have been made, that the year 1934 will see the worst grasshopper outbreak in the history of American agriculture. Montana will be the state hit worst.

If congress and the president make the sum available, it will be used to finance spreading of the poison on approximately 13,000,000 acres of land in the eight states.

# UFL AND ILD APPEAL TIALA-HANN SENTENCE TO SUPREME COURT

LABOR LEAGUE BACKS  
WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 26.—The Davison County Labor League at its regular meeting, Friday evening, Feb. 23, voted to endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The secretary of the League was instructed to wire South Dakota senators and congressmen and demand that they vote for the bill.

For "Obstructing Legal Justice" Circuit Court in 4 Days  
Trial Sentenced Tiala to 6 Months and \$200;  
Hann to 60 Days in Jail, \$100

## UFL APPEALS FOR DEFENSE FUNDS

"I Will Continue to Protest Against Foreclosures as Long  
as I Live and Breathe," Tiala Answers  
Prosecutor

BY H. PURO  
Member Nat'l Executive Council,  
United Farmers League

WARSAW, Ind.—After a trial that lasted from Feb. 14 to 17, the Indiana Circuit Court sentenced Alfred Tiala, National Secretary of the United Farmers League to serve a six months term in jail and pay a fine of \$200 for "obstructing legal process." Jesse Hann, a local Indiana farmer who was arrested with him, received a 60 day jail term and a fine of \$100. Alfred Tiala's wife Viola, another defendant in the case which aroused a storm of protest among farmers all over the country, was freed.

On every one of the four days of the trial there were between 500 and 700 farmers in the court house, occupying every available seat, sitting on the window sills, and radiators, standing sometimes as much as four deep against the walls, and even filling the corridor adjoining the courtroom.

The spirit of the farmers gave added courage to their arrested leaders. The farmers' sympathy and support of Tiala, his wife, and Jesse Hann mounted and grew as the trial progressed. On the last day of the trial farmers were speaking openly in the courtroom about the frameup character of the case and declaring that they have got to organize to protect their homes and families and prevent further attacks of the ruling class.

The prosecuting attorneys, one of whom was ex-judge Royce, a director and former president of a Warsaw bank, upheld the bankers' interests above the interests of Clarence Gearhart who had toiled for 20 years upon the farm that was sold January 20 to the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Ky., which foreclosed in spite of the protests of 500 farmers who attended the sale. The prosecutors were determined to convict Alfred Tiala, the popular leader of the United Farmers League, who had been the spokesman of the farmers who attempted to stop the sale. The prosecution held that the law,

written in the interests of the bankers, had been broken and they used every legal loophole to convict the farm leaders who had acted solely to save a farmer's home.

The defense lawyers, David Bental of Chicago, Paul Glaser and Albert M. Block of Gary who represented the International Labor Defense and the United Farmers League, pointed out that the rights of farmers and workers to have a roof over their heads and food for their families—such human rights as these—should come ahead of the property rights which the bank used against the farmers.

The defense lawyers pointed out that even President Roosevelt and the judges of the U. S. Supreme Court have been forced by mass movement against foreclosures to advise the halting of farm foreclosures under present conditions.

During the whole course of the trial the two sentenced farm leaders were calm and unflinching. On the witness stand Alfred Tiala showed a splendid example of courage and defiance in the face of master-class vengeance. At one time when the prosecutor asked him if he thought it was right to protest against this foreclosure, Tiala declared, "Why, of course I think it was right. I protested then and I protest now, and I will continue to protest as long as I live and breathe. What is more, the farmers who are in this courtroom are by their very presence protesting against foreclosures."

The United Farmers League and the International Labor Defense announce that they will appeal the decisions to the Indiana Supreme Court. This appeal will involve tremendous expenses, but it is more than ever necessary that Alfred Tiala be freed to continue the work of organizing the farmers against these onslaughts of the banks.

All farm organizations and individual farmers and workers can help greatly by sending generous contributions to the United Farmers League, 1817 South Loomis St. Chicago, Ill., for the Tiala-Hann Defense Fund.

## Few Get Through This Line



A tense moment this, as pea pickers on Picket Duty watch a few scabs try to break their strike for living wages in the Imperial Valley, Calif. The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union Leads the strike.

## SUBSISTENCE FARMS TAKE PLACE OF CWA

Roosevelt Announces Plan  
to Solve Unemployment  
Problem

## ENJOY "SECURITY"

Wages from Relief Funds  
Not Essential Part of  
Program

(See Editorial)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—After firing 300,000 CWA workers on Feb. 16 and 572,000 a week later, and since the other 3,000,000 will be laid off within the next six weeks, President Roosevelt announces what he is going to do next to solve the unemployment problem. He states that the establishment of "subsistence farms" will be part of the new "National Relief Program."

The plan divided "needy groups" into three different classifications: "1. Distressed families in rural areas." "2. Those composing standard populations, i. e., living in single industry communities in which there is no hope of further re-employment, such as miners in the worked-out fields." "3. The unemployed in large cities."

"The security of needy persons in rural areas" must be identified with agriculture, Roosevelt says. "They must be placed in positions of self-support. In many parts of the country this calls for a change from commercial farming and dependants upon a single cash crop, to the raising of the various commodities needed to maintain the families."

It is stated in the plan that "Relief funds, therefore, will be expended on behalf of the rural families in a manner and to an extent that will enable them to achieve self-support. Work for wages from relief funds is not an essential part of this program, and will be provided only insofar as it is necessary to accomplish the primary objectives."

Competitive farming will not be encouraged, the plan explains; but thousands of persons will be placed "in relationship with the soil and that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy."

Twenty cents out of every dollar income went for taxes in 1933. In 1934 it was 10 cents. Of the 20c out of every dollar, 84c went for Federal taxes, 84c for State and 10c for municipal taxes.

## 7500 Imperial Valley Pea Pickers on Strike; Defy Hunger and Police Terror

Demand 1½ Cent Per Pound, Clean Water and Sanitary  
Conditions; 3,000 on Picket Line; 40 Per Cent  
of Strikers are Women

CALIPATRA, Calif.—Faced with unbreakable solidarity of 7,500 striking pea pickers, led by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the growers are getting more and more desperate to save their crops and their profits.

The workers are striking for an increase of 50 per cent in their wages. They are demanding 1½ cents per pound instead of 1 cent. They are fighting for better sanitary conditions in their camps and for better drinking water.

More than 4500 acres around here and Nieland are tied up by the strike. If picking is not begun in a few days the peas will go to seed and the growers stand to lose this and also the following crops. The loss of the past week is estimated at \$20,000 per day.

The big growers are using every method of terror to bring the pickers back to work. But it seems the more the terror increases the more grows the defiance of the farm workers. The large growers are now starting mass evictions of strikers from their camps.

At "Young's Camp" 3,000 pickers were ordered by local authorities to leave the grounds. The camp is unsanitary the police say. Evictions at a second camp has begun.

3,000 on Picket Line  
Picketing is continued by the strikers with unabated vigor. Daily the lines have been so strong—1500 to 3000—that 500 armed police did not dare stop them.

A few days ago one line of 3000 included more than 300 acres and was three miles long.

Comparatively very few scabs have been found willing to break the strike. In East San Diego Camp, 1,000 Mexican workers have been surrounded by armed guards for a week in an effort to terrorize them into scabbing. Not a single one has broken ranks.

While the police is continuing hundreds and hundreds of workers are joining the union. The solidarity of the Mexican, Negro, Filipino and Puerto Rican workers is marvelous.

About 40 per cent of the strikers are women. And women strikers are in many cases leading the men.

## REPUBLICANS MAY BLOW UP SYSTEM, SECY. ICKES WARNS

Indicates Revolution Will  
Come if They Don't Leave  
Roosevelt Alone

(See Editorial)

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—"They are laying a lighted match to a keg of powder when they raise difficulties in the way of President Roosevelt's program" Secretary of the Interior Ickes warned those "who were swept from power" with the Roosevelt election, in an address delivered to a meeting of the League of Women Voters here.

"They run the risk of blowing themselves up along with all the rest of us," he said after having outlined the whole situation and the role of Roosevelt's program. He virtually admitted that the radicalization of the entire American working class had progressed to such an extent that it would need only little to blow up the whole system. He warned "individualists," as he called them, not to be the cause of this since they would "blow up themselves along with the rest of us."

Ickes then continued, saying that we had already a "social revolution" Nov. 8, 1932, and that we did not need another one. "My conviction," said Ickes, "is that it was more than a political election which occurred in the United States on Nov. 8, 1932. It was a social revolution."

"I believe that as a people we have definitely entered upon a new path and that if we follow it confidently (He put great emphasis on this word—Ed) and resolutely it will mean a happier and richer life for the average man, woman and child in our country. I believe these things, because I believe in President Roosevelt and his social purposes."

## PLENTYWOOD I. L. D. MEETS MARCH 5

PLENTYWOOD.—The Plentywood Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet on Monday, March 5, at 8 p. m., at the Farmer Labor Temple, it is announced by the Secretary.

The Nieland case, where Julius Walstad, UFL State Secretary, and 16 other farmers in South Dakota were arrested, will be discussed and steps will be taken to support these farmers.

Since International Women's Day is only a few days off, the meeting will hear a speech "Terror Against Women in Capitalist Countries."

All farmers and workers are invited to attend this meeting.

## Food for Families, Feed for Cattle; UFL Farmers Demand

Food and Feed Gives out While Cattle Die; One Farmer  
Lost Two on Saturday, Another Five  
Head Last Week

RAYMOND, Mont. Feb. 26.—At a very lively and interesting meeting of the Raymond Local of the United Farmers League, yesterday, the desperate situation of the farmers in that community was discussed and resolutions were passed to be sent to Secretary Wallace, the Governor, Senator Wheeler and the Relief Committee in Plentywood.

Farmers got up at the meeting and explained that they were unable to feed their cattle and horses properly; they demanded feed. One farmer reported that the day before, on Saturday morning he had found two of his cattle dead in the stable. Another family had lost five head of cattle last week, leaving them very few more left.

The farmers who are seeing their means of existence perishing before their eyes were naturally quite excited and decided upon decisive action. More important than cattle however, are the families of many of the farmers. It was stated at the meeting that a great number of farm families were short on the most necessary food stuffs. The farmers made up their minds to fight against this misery and starvation. As one of the first steps the following resolutions were passed:

Resolution  
We, the United Farmers League of Raymond, demand adequate

## INDIANS PROHIBITED TO MOVE NEAR CITY, MAYOR MOTIONS

GREAT FALLS.—The City Park Board vigorously rejected the government proposal to establish an Indian reservation in a part of Sun River Park, two miles west of the corporate limits of Great Falls, when well-to-do residents of the district objected to living so closely to Indians.

The government maintained that there was no place on other reservations for the nomad and unregistered Indians and requested the park board to sell a portion of the huge park, to be used for reservation.

Upon motion of the mayor the park board went on record opposing the sale.

White "superiority" is again triumphant.

flour, potatoes and other vegetables. Owing to the drought and grasshoppers, and very few men having been given CWA work, and the policy of the keymen of not furnishing adequate relief, we ask that our demands be granted.

A copy of this resolution to be sent to the Central Relief Committee at Plentywood, one to Governor Cooney, and one to the Producer's News for publication.

Passed at the regular meeting of the United Farmers League local of Raymond, demand adequate

(Continued on page 3)

## 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.

### OUR PROGRAM

1. No evictions, no foreclosures.
2. Passage of the Workers' Unemployment Bill (H. R. 7598).
3. Cancellation of all secured farm debts.
4. Immediate cash relief for unemployed workers and destitute farmers.

Subscription Rates: Per year, \$2; six months, \$1; three months 50 cents. Foreign per year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; three months, 60 cents.

Advertising Rates furnished upon application.

ALFRED F. MILLER, Acting Editor  
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, March 2, 1934

## "Persuasion" Into Peasantry

In his radio conversation on Oct. 30 last the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Tugwell, a member of the "Brains Trust" virtually admitted that the program of his administration to curtail production by asking the farmer to produce less had practically failed.

The farmers soon learned that that program was not benefitting them, since the prices of things they had to buy increased faster than the price of their products. A great number of farmers also understood how idiotic, yes, how criminal a program was that demanded the destruction of food while millions of people were starving. Farmers refused to cooperate to any large extent.

In his radio address Tugwell then gave to understand that the administration would seek to achieve crop reduction in some other way. He explained that marginal and sub-marginal farmers would be "persuaded" to leave their farms and settle on small pieces of land where they keep on "subsistence farming."

The "persuasion" that has been used to make the farmer leave his farm has been put in practice by the sheriffs of the various counties. And in Iowa, Pennsylvania and other states this persuasion was supported by the military with tear gas and machine guns.

Today the President himself announces the "New Unemployment Program" from the White House.

In this program, Roosevelt does not speak of "marginal farmers," perhaps, because he has learned in the meantime that the vast majority of the farmers cannot make a living on their farms and there are must be considered marginal farmers. Roosevelt talks about "needy persons in rural areas" which, of course, is just another name for the same object Tugwell had in mind last October.

The purpose of the whole program is to force the American farmer down on the level of European peasantry and thereby keep him from "squaking."

Being a peasant means, of course, that you can't have a cash crop of any size, that you can't produce for the market. It means being "self-sufficing" and raising most of the things a family needs on a little plot of ground.

Half a year back the highest officials of the Department of Agriculture announced that 2,000,000 farmers will have to be taken out of production for the market.

Roosevelt's "new unemployment program" means exactly that.

One face of the program deals with the industrial unemployed, and similar provisions are made for them. "Their security must be identified with agriculture."

We will take up this part of the program in one of the next issues of the Producers News.

And so far as the farmers are concerned, we have a notion that it will not be very easy for the administration to "persuade" the farmers to become peasants. The government will have to use much stronger means than it has used so far, to throw the farmers off their land. And even for those means the farmers are getting prepared.

More and more farmers are being convinced that the crisis on the farms cannot be solved independently from the crisis in industry. More and more are beginning to see that the farmers can live only if the workers are getting back the value of what they produce. And to achieve that means a change in the crazy system we have now.

## The Powder Keg Will Explode Some Day!

That the U. S. Government is afraid of a workers' and farmers' revolution in this country was clearly admitted by the Secretary of the Interior in his speech before the League of Women Voters in Chicago, Feb. 25.

Ickes stated that the situation is such that the Republicans with their continued criticism of the Roosevelt program "are putting a lighted match to powder keg." "They run the risk of blowing themselves up along with all the rest of us," this statesman said.

While other men of the Roosevelt cabinet cannot do enough emphasizing again and again that the "Program of the President is above all criticism" and that "the people of this country have a tremendous confidence in their president and his program" and that therefore nothing can touch this glorious program, the Secretary of the Interior once states the truth.

In his address Ickes speaks also about "social revolution." "My conviction is," he said, "that it was more than a political election which occurred in the United States Nov. 8, 1932. It was a social revolution."

The Nazis in Germany are making the same claim for their own country. When Hitler came into power March 1932, the social revolution started, they say.

We have no doubt that Ickes is referring to a similar "revolution." With Hitler Fascism became the established form of government in Germany. Roosevelt has given ample proof that his administration is developing rapidly in the same direction, an open fascist dictatorship.

Every worker and farmer will realize that Ickes is only trying to fool the people when he speaks of an achieved social revolution, and when he asks that "we follow confidently and resolutely upon the new path."

As long as all things are produced and distributed for the profits of a small class, as long as there are 17 million people and their families living in extreme poverty who are not allowed to work by the class that rules, as long as this small class is living in unheard of luxury, squandering the wealth created by farmers and workers, as long as there is exploitation:

No social revolution has taken place. But a SOCIAL REVOLUTION will take place and will sweep away all those parasites that are living on our sweat today, when more and more workers and farmers will realize that only a change of this rotten system will help them out of the present misery, when they organize and fight for it.

## Plentywood Team Takes Tournament

Plentywood Defeats Scooby in Hot Tilt While Medicine Lake Triumphs Over Whitetail for Third Place

By Walter Rasmussen

PLENTYWOOD, Feb. 26.—Before a crowd of about 1200 people the Plentywood basketball team gained first place in the tournament staged here from Feb. 21-23, by defeating the Scooby team which had shown itself to be in excellent form throughout the tournament.

Play after play attracted large crowds and the auditorium was jammed to capacity almost every night. The climax was reached the last night when many people were refused admittance because the hall was overcrowded.

The Plentywood and Medicine Lake-Scooby bands played between quarters, giving the crowd a musical treat and at the same time supporting their home teams.

Medicine Lake, Plentywood, Scooby and Dooley were considered the best bets before the tournament started. With the disqualification of John Shimes, of Medicine Lake, all district forward last year, and the Medicine Lake team's mainstay, their stock fell rapidly on the basketball market.

Dooley's defeat by Falxville's speedy quintet was a complete upset to the Scooby line team.

Whitetail, considered perhaps not the dark horse but at least a slightly discolored equine, ranked well in the tournament.

Larsen High Point Man  
Larsen, of Medicine Lake ranked as high point man of the tournament with a total of 44 digits to his credit.

He was also all district center, playing an exceptional game throughout.

Reed of Outlook came second with 31 points, center of the all district team. And in the third place Timmerman, of Plentywood, and Cosette, of Flaxville, tied with 28 points, both of them also being all district men.

Considerable excitement and interest was shown in the final game with Plentywood and Scooby playing for first and second place. The game proved to be better than was expected and was easily the best game of the tournament.

At no time during the game was it certain which team would triumph. At the end of the first half Scooby was in the lead 12-10 and plenty of Scooby money was to be had for the asking.

Plentywood Wins With 23-20 Score  
The game seemed, first one team then the other until Lewin Timmerman located a couple of long shots, giving Plentywood a five point lead. Scooby came right back with a basket, whereupon Plentywood got the ball and Zeidler and Loucks played keepaway with it until the final whistle blew, giving Plentywood the tall end of a 23-20 score.

Lewin Timmerman turned in an excellent performance for the Plentywood team with his sharp-shooting ability and general good form. Jack Loucks, guard played a dependable game throughout the tournament. "Mose" Reinertson, lanky center, second high point man on the team, played an excellent game throughout the tournament. His basket shooting and his ability to gain the tip-off made him one of the most valuable players for Plentywood. Kollman, forward, and good defense man, and Zeidler with his good floor work proved their capability.

1st All District Team  
Forward, capt., Timmerman of Plentywood.

Forward, Cosette, Flaxville.  
Center, second choice capt., Larson, Medicine Lake.

Guard, Larson, Scooby.  
Guard, Loucks, Plentywood.

2nd All District Team  
Forward, Jacobson, Scooby.  
Forward, McEachem, Medicine Lake.

Center, A. Reed, Outlook.  
Guard, O. Kleppen, Outlook.  
Guard, Powers, Medicine Lake.  
The Plentywood team, as winner of the tournament will go to Great Falls to play in the regional tournament next week, March 7-10. They will make the trip by car if the weather permits. Eight teams will compete in the Class B section of which Plentywood is one. Plentywood residents wish luck to the team and send them out with the hope that they will play as well as in this tournament.

Games  
Dooley, 28—Flaxville 32.  
Comertown, 16—Outlook 28.  
Westby 14—Whitetail 15.  
Peerless 11—Medicine Lake 30.  
Dooley 25—Westby 19.  
Comertown 29—Westby 6.  
Flaxville 25—Scooby 28.  
Outlook 20—Plentywood 34.  
Dooley 25—Outlook 30.  
Flaxville 16—Comertown 19.  
Scooby 34—Whitetail 24.  
Plentywood 17—Med. Lake 14.  
Outlook 12—Comertown 5.  
Whitetail 21—Medicine Lake 28.  
Plentywood 23—Scooby 20.

## RAYMOND UFL LOCAL WILL MEET MARCH 11

The Raymond local of the UFL will hold its next meeting at the home of Joe McGowan Sunday, March 11 at 1 p. m. All farmers are asked to be present.

Demands regarding feed and seed and other needs of the farmers will be discussed.

## 3,000 RABBITS SLAIN IN DRIVE

Two Fortuna Men Hurt by Falling Horses

FORTUNA, Mont.—Three thousand rabbits and three coyotes killed were the result of the biggest rabbit drives here last Sunday.

From far and near farmers and townspeople attended to take part in the sport. R. Stubbe and Ted Nordhagen brought truck loads of men from Westby.

The huge pile of rabbits that was built after the hunt was over was a sight that made every farmer feel good.

Two of the hunters, on horseback got hurt when their horses slipped and fell. Edwin Anholt and Mr. Legard, of Fortuna, suffered broken legs when the horses fell upon them. The money that will be gotten from the sale of the rabbits will have to be used to pay hospital expenses for the two injured men.

## LACK OF CLOTHES KEEPS DADEVILLE GIRL FROM SCHOOL

By a Young Sharecropper

DADEVILLE, Ala.—The conditions of the South are bad, more especially among us school children. I want to explain just how bad we youth are treated here in the Black Belt. I am a girl of 17 years old, and have one brother, a mother; no father, no other sister and I am sorry to say I can't go to school or to see my girl friends, or be at the youth meetings, because I have no clothes to wear, no shoes, no hat, and just have to sit here alone by myself or with my mother, and oh, how lonely I am.

My brother can't get work to do, and we can't keep any food to eat and nothing, and the boss always threatens us that if they catch us at the union meeting they will kill us and tell us fair to our faces that they aren't going to furnish us anything.

Here is the way we do. We go on and meet in the union, and do all we can, because mother and I say if it had not been for the Sharecroppers Union, I don't know, we might have been dead. And, too, I want to say just how I meet the youth.

I try and do slip in the house before so many get in, but my clothes are exposed just the same. Oh, how bad I feel, and I miss school.

The way the CWA does, my brother is given a little slip of paper and they keep telling him to come back the 28th or the 11th of January and they will give him a job, and he has no clothes, and no kind of winter coat, and nothing. Now he has exposed himself until he is full of cold and goes about sick on poor us, and no way to get a doctor, no food.

Oh, how tough it is here on us. But Comrade Editor, I am going to still fight these damn bosses, and warm days are coming after a while, so I can meet the YCL. I am doing all I can and will be on and on until I die. Because we, I and my other members, see that a sharecropper union is very much needed in the South. The only things that worry me comrade—I just haven't got clothes, shoes and anything to wear to meet the members as I want to.

Young Negro Farmer.

## FOOD FOR FAMILIES, FEED FOR CATTLE, FARMERS DEMAND

(Continued from Front Page)

of Raymond, Montana, February 25, 1934.

(Signed)

Hans Hardersen,  
Chairman.  
Grace McGowan,  
Secretary.

Resolution  
We, the United Farmers League members of Raymond, Montana, owing to the fact that we have received no hay or grain so far, are losing large numbers of cattle and horses, and have been for many weeks. The present intense cold is causing further serious losses, with a large percentage of the farmers having had no feed for several weeks, thus eliminating the small farmer's only means of livelihood.

Therefore, we demand adequate feed here at once, not less than 15 carloads of hay and eight carloads of feed grain.

We therefore send copies of this resolution to Sen. B. K. Wheeler, to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, to Governor Cooney, to the Central Relief Committee at Plentywood, and to the Producers News for publication.

Passed at the regular meeting of the United Farmers League local at Raymond, Mont., February 25, 1934.

(Signed)

Hans Hardersen,  
Chairman.  
Grace McGowan,  
Secretary.

## Build the New Amalgamated Farmers Weekly

## CEASED AT 12:01

BY WILLIAM GELSLEICHTER

In a speakeasy on Third Ave., two men were seated at a table. (Let us call it a speakeasy, although we're not thinking of those establishments in the Fifties in New York with rich hangings, fine paintings and goldfish swimming along under the bar such as they tell us of in "Vanity Fair" and the "New Yorker." Down on Third Avenue they refer to them just as a "place;" this was known as Tom Delchanty's place.) It was in the back of a tailor shop and you went in thru an alley alongside of the building and rapped at the door. The walls were bare, painted green and now very grimy, and here and there were spots where the plaster had been knocked off. The floor was dirty and black. There were about ten or twelve tables in the room. They had stone tops and the chairs were made of heavy rod, the same kind you see in ice cream parlors.

It was late in the afternoon and the place was almost empty. One of the men at this table, Emil Busch, was big, nearing 60, with an untrimmed and faded straw-colored mustache. He had on a frayed and dirty overcoat that was pinned at his chest, and a black cloth cap with earflaps held up by a black shiny ribbon tied in the front, the kind you often see on dock workers.

The other man was about the same age, but much smaller. He had a round, screwed-up face with three or four days' growth of beard and a weak, diffident expression on it. He talked energetically, leaning over the table until his head almost touched the other's coat very earnest and indignant in turn. His name was Jim Corcoran, little Jim Corcoran they called him. Two glasses of whiskey, partly finished, were on the table. The bigger man's head drooped; his face was heavy and sullen, his eyes watery.

"I work there sixteen years," he said. "Twelve years I was conductor and I never stole one penny from them. For four years I sweep out the cars."

"Sure, you should be collectin' a pension for yourself," little Jim remarked.

"Nah!" Emil snorted, with a tired, hopeless gesture. "Maybe things will be pickin' up soon and then they'll take you back."

"Too late now, I think," Emil answered. "They make my partner, Joe Gunn, do all the work. He's a younger man. After I got thru they made him work until 8 o'clock in the morning instead of gettin' thru at 6. And they made him work fast, so he did my work too. If all the cars don't get all swept out, they say 'hell, with it. Sweep them out the next night. My boss, Charlie Anderson, come to me and says: 'Got to lay one man off. The big boss says we have to cut down expenses all down the line.' Then he laid me off."

"Aw, it's not right!" little Jim said. Then he hunched close to Emil and lowered his voice. "I read in the papers not long ago that they were givin' 'til' president—what's his name again?—a bonus. A bonus besides the regular salary he's gettin' mind you. They said it was to improve th' relations with the city officials. But I'm thinkin' it was to grease their palms. And maybe he held out a good piece of it for himself. They weren't needin' to cut down expenses then, it seems to me."

"I look 'round for a job. I find there is no jobs nowhere. How is a man like me goin' to find work when young fellows big and strong can't find no work?"

"You might as well stay home and not be wearin' the shoe leather off your feet," little Jim responded with a sad shake of his head.

"I walk the streets day after day, lookin' around. Pretty soon my money is all gone and my land lady say I have to move out of my room if I can't pay. Then I find myself on the streets. In the

summer weather I find a pretty good place to sleep in the back of the big warehouse down by the river. But the winter time is terrible. For two nights when the wind comes blowin' up cold I try to sleep there. But I can't sleep, it's freezin' to the bone. Maybe some fellows can stand it, but I'm too old a man."

Emil stopped and then drank the rest of the liquor in his glass. It was a colored mixture made from a cheap grade of alcohol and passed off as whiskey. Tom Delchanty from behind a small oilcloth-covered bar in the corner came over to the table with a quart bottle in his hand. Little Jim had about a mouthful still left in his glass, and when he saw Tom there with the bottle he quickly put his hand over the rim of his glass. He then pointed to Emil's glass, signalling Tom to fill that one, and reached down in his pocket and put a dime on the table. Emil downed his drink in one gulp. His hand and body were shaking.

"The other night—" Emil resumed in a slow voice, but stopped and leaned his elbow on the table and passed his hand wearily over his eyes. "I don't remember now" he said "whether it was the night before last or before that. I can't seem to remember, it seems a long while. . . . That night I went down to the municipal place to sleep. It was early, only about 8 o'clock, but the fellow there says 'no more room,' and I ask him what am I going to do, I have no place to sleep. There was a cop there and he says, 'Go on, no more room,' and makes me go out."

"I don't know what to do. I couldn't stay all night on the streets. I didn't have strength. I walked up the street, and down there where they got some buildings torn down I saw some fellows 'round a fire. I went there and at first they didn't let me because they had a bottle of whiskey. Afterward they gave me a drink to warm me up and another after that, and then it was all gone. Then they went away, but I still stayed there. It was cold, cold as hell, but I didn't want to walk any more. I laid down alongside of the building. I would sleep a little and then wake up, from the cold. I stay there freezin' but after while I didn't care. One night I sleep on the floor in Jake's place down by—"

As he was talking his head began to slump lower and lower. His elbow slid off the table and he fell off the chair onto the floor. Little Jim tried to pick him up, and was tugging under his arms when Tom came over, and the two of them managed to get him once more on the chair. His head dropped down on the table.

"Why don't you take him out for a walk? He needs the fresh air to brace him," Tom said. He had a pretty good idea that the dime little Jim had fished out of his pocket was his last.

Jim looked up surprised and resentful, but his eyes fell before Tom, standing there with iron-gray hair, a half-smoked cigar in the corner of his mouth and a cold, determined look on his red face. Tom reached down to the floor and picked up Emil's cap and then pushed it on his head. He helped little Jim get him on his feet.

Outside it was snowing. It had started late in the morning, and for awhile the flakes melted as fast as they fell. But it became colder and by now the street and sidewalks were covered with nearly an inch of snow, the first real snow of the season. In some places the storekeepers had already been out and scraped off the

## PROTEST AGAINST FORECLOSURE OF HOVDEY CONTINUE

Raymond UFL Local Sends Resolution to Wm. Hass

RAYMOND, Feb. 25.—Protest actions of farmers against foreclosure of the farm of Carl Hovdey, one of the oldest homesteaders in Sheridan county, continue.

Hovdey and his family are threatened with eviction by Wm. Hass, large landowner, who is holding a mortgage on \$3,200 on the place.

Farmers, member of the UFL Local Raymond, gathered here today, heard a report on the case and passed the following resolution, to be sent to Hass:

Resolution  
We, the members of the UFL of Raymond, Montana, protest the threat of eviction made against Carl Hovdey and his family.

Whereas, we maintain that the statement made by the President, "There shall be no more foreclosures and no more evictions of impoverished farmers," be backed up by all the members of the UFL and all other farm organizations.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, the members of the UFL stand solidly against all evictions.

United Farmers League, Raymond, Montana.  
Hans Hardersen, Chairman.  
Grace McGowan, Secretary.

Other UFL locals, and other farmers' and workers' organizations are asked to join in this protest and stop the eviction of this farmer and his family.

sidewalks.

A train passed on the tracks of the elevated overhead. Showers of sparks shot down from between the rails. The roar of the train was blurred by the snow. They emerged from the alleyway and started in the direction of Fort St. Vrain Street. Emil trudged along unsteadily with his eyes on the ground. Sometimes he would look up and almost fall, but little Jim had him firmly in tow and succeeded in keeping him on his feet.

"I think I could go somewhere and rest for awhile," Emil said in a thick, weary voice. The snowflakes were melting on his big coarse hands.

"He shouldn't have been hurryin' us so. We had hardly finished our drink."

"Yes. Warm in there," Emil answered.

All went well until they got to Fourteenth Street. At the corner Emil reached over toward the pillar to steady himself. He missed it and his feet slid out from under him. He fell flat on his back, his head striking the sidewalk heavily. He rolled over, his eyes closed, the side of his face in the snow. Jim bent down, shook him, tried to get him up, but Emil was like a dead man. Some passersby stopped and looked curiously for a moment or two, and then went on their way. Others stood there and watched as little Jim strove desperately to get him on his feet. One man came over to help him, but Emil was too much for them. Soon two policemen came toward them and when Jim saw them he quickly straightened up and took a place at the edge of the crowd.

(Continued next week)

## WESTBY

The whist party at the Home cafe Friday evening was attended by a large crowd. The East side were the winners so the West side gave the lunch. All reported an exciting time.

The rabbit drive here was not a very successful one as few people appeared, no doubt due to the condition of the roads. However, about 300 rabbits were killed. By all indications the drive will be repeated again as soon as the weather permits.

Mrs. Earl Chaffee, accompanied by her sister of Delaville, went to Ambrose Thursday to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Art Hetland had a quilting bee Wednesday afternoon. All reported a very enjoyable and busy afternoon.

Auxiliary members met at the home of Mrs. C. N. Rostad last Wednesday afternoon. They were busy trying a quilt for a needy family.

The city independent basketball team played at Fortuna Monday evening, losing to the Fortuna city team by a score of 28-34.

The W. D. C. met at the home of Mrs. R. Stubbe Thursday afternoon. Members are busy making a birthday pillow and other needs.

Miss Elta Johnson has accepted a position at the Storheim Drug store at Fortuna. She left for that place Monday.

Mrs. Louis Jorgenson and Mrs. Doc Johnson of McElroy attended the WFLC in town Tuesday.

Earl Chaffee was called to Lake City, S. D. for relief work for a few days last week.

Mrs. Edwin Iverson and Mrs. E. Wirtzberger entertained the W. E. D. C. Tuesday afternoon, being the regular meeting.

## ALLOTMENT PRINTING NEEDS EXPLANATION

In the financial statement given out by the Allotment Committee, and printed in our last week's paper, the amount to be paid to the four papers for printing the wheat allotment acreage is rather confusing and needs a little explanation.

The report stated that the sum expended for allotment printing will be distributed as follows: Plentywood Herald—\$431.75; Producers News—\$389.00; Medicine Lake Wave—\$468.75; Redstone Review—\$176.50.

The total sum for this printing adds up to \$1465.99, of which each of the four papers in the county is supposed to receive one-fourth or \$366.60. The Producers News set one-fourth of the type for the preamble for which we are to receive \$65.00 extra. The printing of the two issues was done by the Medicine Lake Wave. The Producers News has to pay \$30 for the printing. This brings the total amount due to the Producers News amount due to the Producers News down to \$336.60 as stated in the paper. How the other papers received the work among themselves is what and what they received for it is something in which we are not interested as long as we get what is due us.

The fact is that the Producers News is to get its one-fourth plus the extra \$65.00.

Another fact is that we haven't yet received one penny for this printing, which once it shows that the government itself is not in the hurry to pay for the printing of the wheat allotment acreage.

## COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

Feb. 6-7, 1934.  
At 2 o'clock, p. m., Feb. 5, 1934, the Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, all the members of the Board and Clerk present.

Several parties appeared before the Board in regard to delinquent taxes and delinquent contracts, and the Board took the different proceedings under consideration.

On motion, G. E. Fulkerson was appointed deputy county coroner without salary.

At 5 p. m. the Board adjourned until 9 a. m. Feb. 6, 1934, the Board and all members of the Board and the Clerk present.

At this time the Board examined and approved all securities held by the county as Security for County funds. The securities were as follows:

First National Bank and Trust Co., Helena, U. S. Treasury bonds, \$20,000; First Liberty Loan Bonds, \$20,000; Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, \$20,000; Commercial Bonds, \$45,000.

First State Bank, Medicine Lake County Warrants, \$3,899.42.

Security State Bank, Outlook County Warrants, \$5,668.83; Commercial Bonds, \$6,000; Sheridan County Bonds, \$10,000.

First National Bank, Reserve, County Warrants, \$21,224.98; Sheridan County Bonds, \$3,000.

On motion, the County Superintendent of Schools was instructed to notify all High School Districts, that the Board of County Commissioners would not make a levy for high schools, larger than 10 mills, and that if any School District was unable to operate its high school on the amount of money provided by such levy, that such district would have to provide additional funds.

At 12 o'clock Noon the Board recessed until 2 p. m. At 2 p. m. the Board resumed, all members of the Board and the Clerk present.

On motion, the following Claims were allowed and the Clerk instructed to draw Warrants therefor on the different funds:

General Fund

Employee January salary, \$264.70; Elva Cafe, meals for two, \$15.50; L. G. Zeller, supplies, \$24.10; Andrew Olson, coal, \$135.11; Peterson Co., repairs, \$3.63; Earl W. Potter, vital statistics, \$3.25; West Publishing Co., law books, \$11.4; C. M. Hall, vital statistics, \$7.35; Vernon Haven, mileage, \$5.95; C. H. Lab. Co., floor brush \$11.10; Joe Redmond, cushions, \$4.4; Industrial Accident Board, premiums, \$44.61; J. C. Deblin, vital statistics, \$44.45; A. J. Olson, per diem and mileage, \$40.68; Edward Spokkie, per diem and mileage, \$27.50; Carl Thomsen, per diem and mileage, \$25.95; Westland Oil Co., gas and oil, \$130.87; J. J. Gunther, attorney fees, \$50.00; G. A. Simmons, bailiff salary, \$54.96; Mike Pink, bailiff salary, \$54.96; John Christofferson, mileage and witness fee, \$13.85; L. G. Zeller, supplies, \$7.00; Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$67.17; E. E. Belanski, Justice fees, \$9.00; Tribune Printing Co., supplies, \$10.00; Grant Bakewell, attorney fees, \$50.00; Mont-Dak. Power Co., lights, \$73.06; Hans P. Madsen, board of prisoners, \$31.50; Ole Hippie, book shelves, \$8; Edw. Stubbins, vital statistics, \$2; Hays P. Madsen, mileage, \$55; O. J. Collins, salary, \$60; Burroughs Add. Machine Co., ribbons, \$50; Continental Oil Co., oil and gas, \$93.05; Hancock-Whitney Co., law books, \$11.00; Addressograph Co., supplies, \$6; Georgia H. Whipple, opinion service, \$2; A. C. Erickson, insurance premium, \$11; Tribune Printing Co., supplies, \$18.00; F. D. Mork, premium on bonds, \$20.00; St. Tel. & Tel. Co., rentals, \$83.06; Continental Oil Co., oil and gas, \$21.40; Plentywood Herald, county printer, \$292.25; A. C. M. Co., arsenic, \$246.92; E. I. Miller, ink, 40 cents; City Cafe, meals for jurors, \$5.00; City of Plentywood, water, \$18; J. C. Storkan, vital statistics, \$10.50; T. W. Greer, legal service, \$160; H. P. Love, mileage and expenses, \$46.60; Robt. I. Wheeler, mileage, \$50; Mrs. Frank Dione, board of Miss Christofferson, \$8.60; Robt. L. Wheeler, January salary, \$125; Riba Land Co., office rent, \$24; Riba Land Co., office rent, \$20; Road Fund; Karlson Motor Co., repair work, \$31.87; Alfred Olsen, road maintenance, \$8.00; Outlook Imp. Co., repairs, \$10.34; Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$2; Independent Home Oil Co., gas, \$12.50; Peterson Co., repairs, \$52.60; Christensen, road maintenance, \$20.00.

Poor Fund

Old age pensions, pensions for Feb. 1934.

Andy G. Anderson, care to Theo Thelmer, \$15; Mrs. A. V. Hopkins, rent Carl Anderson, \$20; Florence Crittenton Home, care to inmates, \$7.70; Immanuel C. Inc. supplies to Poor Farm, \$29.68; Mary F. Miller, care to John O'Grady, \$30; Vocational School for Girls, care to Adeline, \$10.85; Mrs. P. McNulty, milk to poor, \$18.00; Main Cafe, meals Frank Rhody, \$18.00.

Mont. St. School for Deaf and Blind, supplies Chapman and Munson, \$14.54.

Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$13; C. M. Hall, poor doctor salary and expenses, \$62.20; Sheridan Memorial hospital, rent and care \$270.20.

Mrs. Margaret Christensen, salary for Jan. 1934, \$25; E. I. Miller, prescriptions, poor, \$34.70; J. C. Storkan, poor doctor salary, \$100; Peterson Company, supplies to Poor Farm, \$9.95; Mont. State Tub. San., care to patients, \$93; Frank Marsh, beef, Poor Farm, \$4.80; Selmer Johnson, milk to poor, \$11.16; H. J. Andersen, rent John Dione, \$30; A. G. Hendrickson, rent county poor, \$12; Mont. State Tub. San., supplies to patients, \$1.50; Mont. State Tub. San., services to patients, \$93; Wm. Ernter, rent, Henry Sachow \$5.00; Mary Dominek, rent Solvey Juve \$12.00; Martin M. Reinertson, rent, Mrs. Hughes, \$8; J. J. McIntosh, rent, Alex Wahl and Wilner Chandler, \$8; Martha Housland, care Mrs. Blaine Van Pelt, \$20; Signe, Benteen, salary, care of Bright family, \$30; Plentywood Drug, drugs to poor, \$10.45; Harold Dahl, monthly allowance \$10.00; T. W. Greer, rent, Jorgenson and Jones, Jan. \$18; Bridge Fund; A. J. Olson, bridge inspection, \$8.00; E. G. Peterson, supplies for bridge work, \$27.55; Library Fund; Ruth L. Johnson, January salary \$100; Mt. States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone service, \$3.50; A. C. McClurg & Co., books, \$12.56; Library of Congress, cards, \$8; Junior Literary Guild Inc., books \$18.50; Mildred Erickson, services at library, \$6.40; Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$50; At 5 o'clock, p. m. the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. Feb. 7, 1934.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Feb. 7, 1934, the Board resumed, all members of the Board and the Clerk present.

On motion, the appointments of Mike Pink and G. A. Simmons as Court Bailiffs were approved.

On motion, the monthly reports for the month of January 1934, of Sheriff, Clerk of Court and Clerk and Recorder and the Clerks Trial Balance for the month of December, 1933, and the County Treasurer's quarterly report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1933, were approved.

On motion, the personal property taxes assessed against Peter Beveridge for the year 1933, Book 1, page 4, line 12, were ordered cancelled as this was a duplicate assessment.

At 12 o'clock Noon, the Board recessed until 2 p. m. At 2 p. m. the Board resumed, all members of the Board and the Clerk present.

The following Resolution was introduced and adopted, all members of the Board concurring:

Resolution

Whereas, in the year 1917, personal property taxes of the West by Hardware and Implement Co. were assessed and allowed to become delinquent in the amount of \$365.48.

And Whereas, at that time they were the owner of the West One Hundred (100) feet of Lot Twelve (12) Block Two (2) of the original townsite of Westby, Montana.

And Whereas, on the 15th day of October, 1917, the Westby Hardware and Implement Company decided to the Farmers State Bank, Westby, Montana, the East Ten (10) feet of the West one hundred (100) feet of said lot Twelve (12) Block Two (2) of the Original Townsite of Westby, Montana.

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the personal property assessment, in the sum of \$365.48, which was allowed to become delinquent, be a lien upon the said real estate, West One Hundred (100) feet of Lot Twelve (12), Block Two (2), of the Original Townsite of Westby, Montana, now owned by the Farmers State Bank, Westby, Montana.

And Whereas, on the 15th day of October, 1917, the Westby Hardware and Implement Company decided to the Farmers State Bank, Westby, Montana, the East Ten (10) feet of the West one hundred (100) feet of said lot Twelve (12) Block Two (2) of the Original Townsite of Westby, Montana.

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the personal property assessment, in the sum of \$365.48, which was allowed to become delinquent, be a lien upon the said real estate, West One Hundred (100) feet of Lot Twelve (12), Block Two (2), of the Original Townsite of Westby, Montana, now owned by the Farmers State Bank, Westby, Montana.

At 5 o'clock, p. m. the Board adjourned.

RESERVE

Dorothy and Vera Davis were the guests of Bina Mork over the week end, returning to Plentywood Sunday evening.

The town looked quite prosperous last Thursday as farmers began flocking into town to secure their allotment checks. R. R. Ueland and Antelope was delivering the checks.

The Wakea club held its regular meeting at the Geo. Lund home last Thursday afternoon.

The high school students were home from school last Thursday and Friday, school being closed on account of the basketball tournament at Plentywood.

Corra Rasmussen has been home from high school the past few days on account of sickness. She returned to school Monday.

Carl Brinkman, Harvey Anderson and Axel Olsen were business callers in town on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Carl Angvik entertained the Town-Country Bridge club at her home east of town last Saturday afternoon.

Andy Abbot of the Wanso country was in town last Saturday on business and while in town looked up some of his old acquaintances.

Henry Williams made a business trip to Plentywood by train last Monday.

Jimmie Connole made a business trip to Glasgow last Sunday.

Mrs. Lynne drove to Williston Monday afternoon to meet Erik, on his return from Minneapolis, where he had been for a short visit.

Old age pensions, pensions for Feb. 1934.

Andy G. Anderson, care to Theo Thelmer, \$15; Mrs. A. V. Hopkins, rent Carl Anderson, \$20; Florence Crittenton Home, care to inmates, \$7.70; Immanuel C. Inc. supplies to Poor Farm, \$29.68; Mary F. Miller, care to John O'Grady, \$30; Vocational School for Girls, care to Adeline, \$10.85; Mrs. P. McNulty, milk to poor, \$18.00; Main Cafe, meals Frank Rhody, \$18.00.

Mont. St. School for Deaf and Blind, supplies Chapman and Munson, \$14.54.

Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$13; C. M. Hall, poor doctor salary and expenses, \$62.20; Sheridan Memorial hospital, rent and care \$270.20.

Mrs. Margaret Christensen, salary for Jan. 1934, \$25; E. I. Miller, prescriptions, poor, \$34.70; J. C. Storkan, poor doctor salary, \$100; Peterson Company, supplies to Poor Farm, \$9.95; Mont. State Tub. San., care to patients, \$93; Frank Marsh, beef, Poor Farm, \$4.80; Selmer Johnson, milk to poor, \$11.16; H. J. Andersen, rent John Dione, \$30; A. G. Hendrickson, rent county poor, \$12; Mont. State Tub. San., supplies to patients, \$1.50; Mont. State Tub. San., services to patients, \$93; Wm. Ernter, rent, Henry Sachow \$5.00; Mary Dominek, rent Solvey Juve \$12.00; Martin M. Reinertson, rent, Mrs. Hughes, \$8; J. J. McIntosh, rent, Alex Wahl and Wilner Chandler, \$8; Martha Housland, care Mrs. Blaine Van Pelt, \$20; Signe, Benteen, salary, care of Bright family, \$30; Plentywood Drug, drugs to poor, \$10.45; Harold Dahl, monthly allowance \$10.00; T. W. Greer, rent, Jorgenson and Jones, Jan. \$18; Bridge Fund; A. J. Olson, bridge inspection, \$8.00; E. G. Peterson, supplies for bridge work, \$27.55; Library Fund; Ruth L. Johnson, January salary \$100; Mt. States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone service, \$3.50; A. C. McClurg & Co., books, \$12.56; Library of Congress, cards, \$8; Junior Literary Guild Inc., books \$18.50; Mildred Erickson, services at library, \$6.40; Niels Madsen, petty cash, \$50; At 5 o'clock, p. m. the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. Feb. 7, 1934.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Feb. 7, 1934, the Board resumed, all members of the Board and the Clerk present.

On motion, the appointments of Mike Pink and G. A. Simmons as Court Bailiffs were approved.

On motion, the monthly reports for the month of January 1934, of Sheriff, Clerk of Court and Clerk and Recorder and the Clerks Trial Balance for the month of December, 1933, and the County Treasurer's quarterly report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1933, were approved.

On motion, the personal property taxes assessed against Peter Beveridge for the year 1933, Book 1, page 4, line 12, were ordered cancelled as this was a duplicate assessment.

## SERIES CORN-HOG MEETS TO BE HELD

Farmers Requested to Attend and Ask Questions

Mr. Totell from the State College at Bozeman will hold a series of meetings in Sheridan county during the fore part of March.

Many farmers throughout the county have shown considerable interest in the Corn-Hog program. There has been a number of inquiries about this program, and requests for a setup in this county. Up to last week the Wheat Allotment office has had very little information regarding the Corn-Hog program and was unable to give satisfactory answers to those wishing information. For that reason and because of the interest shown in this county, a series of meetings has been arranged through the cooperation of Mr. Totell and our county commissioners.

These meetings will deal principally with the Corn-Hog program but a portion of each meeting will be devoted to clearing up any misunderstandings relative to the Wheat Allotment Program.

Those who are interested in combining two or more Wheat Allotment Units into one should by all means attend one of these meetings; the forepart of each will be given over to the Wheat Program and the balance of the meeting to the Corn-Hog Program.

Mr. Totell could only give this county four days and in order to make the best of this time there will be afternoon and evening meetings as per schedule:

Redstone, Wednesday, March 7, 2 p. m.

Plentywood Wednesday March 7, 7:30 p. m.

Outlook, Thursday, March 8, 2 p. m.

Dooley, Thursday, March 8, 7:30 p. m.

McElroy, Friday, March 9 2 p. m.

Coalridge, Friday, March 9, 7:30 p. m.

Dagmar, Saturday, March 10, 2 p. m.

Medicine Lake, Saturday, March 10, 7:30 p. m.

Attend and Ask Questions

Harden Says

"These meetings may not be so bad if we are allowed to ask the questions we would like to ask and if there is somebody competent to answer them," Hans Hardersen, County Secretary of the UFL, said when he heard about these meetings.

"Maybe Mr. Totell may be able to explain to the State College— to explain to us why it is necessary that we farmers must cut down on production when millions of people do not have enough to eat. Why must we raise less hogs, less cattle, less corn, less wheat when there are hundreds of thousands of children in this country who are starving?"

"Why can't these countless millions be employed so that we can sell our products to them. There is lots of work to be done in this country. The people are lacking the bare necessities," Hardersen declared.

SCOTTSBORO BOYS

ROBBED BY JUDGE

OF APPEAL RIGHTS

(Continued from Front Page)

... time for the hearing" on the motion, as well as his granting 30 days immediately following the conviction of Patterson, for filing of the motion, when he was aware of the fact that the statutes demanded that the motion be filed before the end of that term of court, Dec. 19.

A call for mass demonstrations in every section of the country, and in the seventy countries in the world in which the I. L. D. has sections has been sent out by telegraph and cable by the I. L. D. it was announced. The demonstrations will direct a demand, on the basis of Judge Callahan's vicious attempt to prevent an appeal, to President Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama, and the State Supreme Court of Alabama, for immediate, unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys, proved innocent, reversal of the lynch verdicts and removal of Judge Callahan.

Leonard Johnson left Thursday for the Veterans hospital at Fort Harrison, Mont., where he will receive medical attention.

The RITZ HOTEL

HOME OF THE FAMOUS SPANISH VILLAGE

NEWEST ATMOSPHERIC CAFE

DINE AND DANCE NO COVER CHARGE

250 ROOMS WITH BATHS—SHOWERS

\$1.50 PER DAY AND UP

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

WASHINGTON AT 2ND AVE. S. MINNEAPOLIS

Comertown-Dooley

A parcel shower was held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hanson Friday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Nelson. Many useful presents were received. Due to the conditions of the roads many were unable to attend.

German services were held at the German Lutheran church Friday evening. Rev. Mehl was a guest at the Christ Teodte home Friday evening.

(Crowded out last week)

A dance was held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hanson Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Peterson are the parents of a son born Feb. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Teodte were callers at the Tim Holdeman home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson were Comertown callers Saturday and were accompanied home by their daughter Delores, who has been a guest at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Gratham.

Local Brevities

Jess Adams was in from his ranch north of Raymond Saturday.

Guy Wigmore of Redstone was in Plentywood Tuesday.

Robt. Ferris is the new form on the gravel job here.

Earl Potter of Dooley was attending to relief matters Saturday.

Wm. Haas of Outlook was a business caller in town Saturday.

Ted Lindell, Westby was in town the forepart of the week.

Dave Curtal and family of the Dooley country were in Plentywood Tuesday.

## Mont. Law Levies Against Incomes of Over \$2,000

After years of agitation, Montana finally has a state income tax law. It is known as Chapter 181, Session Laws of 1933, and levies against all net incomes of \$2,000 or more. The payment under the law is now due and applies for the year 1933. Forms can be obtained from the state board of equalization at Helena.

Section 2: There shall be levied collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual subject to this tax, after making allowance for exceptions and deductions, as hereinafter provided, a tax at the following rates, to-wit:

a. On the first two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of net income, or any part thereof, at the rate of one (1) per centum.

b. On the second two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of net income, or any part thereof, at the rate of two (2) per centum.

c. On the third two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of net income, or any part thereof, at the rate of three (3) per centum.

d. On any net income in excess of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) at the rate of four (4) per centum.

Such tax shall first be levied, collected and paid in the year 1934 with respect to the taxable income for the calendar year 1933, or in the case of any taxable year ending during the year 1933, the portion of such taxable year beginning Jan. 1, 1933.

Section 3: In computing net income no deductions shall in any case be allowed in respect of:

1. Personal, living, or family expenses.

2. Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

3. Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

4. Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employee, or any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under the policy.

Section 14: Every person having a net income for the taxable year of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or over, if single or if married, or not living with or supporting a husband or wife or family, or of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or over if married and living with husband or wife, or if he is the head of a family, or a gross income for the taxable year of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or over, regardless of the amount of his net income, shall make, under oath, a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this Act. If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or over, each shall make such a return, or the income of each shall be included in a single joint return, in which case the tax shall be combined on aggregate income.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April in each year. The board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in its own judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of persons who are abroad, no such extension shall be granted.

Section 19: Returns shall be made to the board, each accompanied by a filing fee of one dollar (\$1) on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of April



### More Millions to Railroads

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite recent pronouncements that the R. F. C. funds had been completely exhausted by loans to railroads, banks and insurance companies, the Nickel Plate Railroad was granted a \$5,028,000 loan a few days ago with which to buy new equipment. This follows a \$20,000,000 loan to the New York Central, and large loans to Pennsylvania and New Haven Railroads.

### Negro Boy Sentenced to Death, Stole \$1.85

GREENWOOD, Miss.—For the sake of one dollar and eighty-five cents, the State of Mississippi will cause a 21-year-old Negro boy to swing from the gallows on March 23rd.

Pausing in the midst of airing the love letters which are a most important feature of the trial of Dr. Sarah Ruth Dean, the court took advantage of the noon recess to dispose of the thirteenth matter of sentencing a Negro to death. The boy, O. G. Brown, is supposed to have taken \$1.85 from a merchant.

Brown is the fifth Negro to be sentenced to death in Mississippi within five days. His doom was pronounced on Feb. 16. Four days earlier on Lincoln's birthday, the court at Hernando rushed through a death sentence for three Negroes framed on a rape charge, and another court denied the appeal of a fourth Negro previously convicted.

### \$100 Damages for Riding Bus with Negro

GULFPORT, Miss.—A county court jury here lent willing ears to the charge of Earl Thomas that he had been "humiliated and embarrassed" when he had to take a seat with a Negro on a bus. The suit, which Thomas brought against the City Bus company, netted him \$100 in damages.

The court said that the company had violated Mississippi's Jim-crow statute by permitting a Negro passenger to ride in the white compartment. The courts are always eager to uphold these unconstitutional laws because they provide barriers to the growing unity of Negro and white workers.

### Unemployment Increases 500,000 Says Perkins

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One half million more workers became unemployed in the month of January, in addition to layoffs from CWA jobs, it was admitted in the official government reports of the Department of Labor.

The decline in payrolls in January below the Dec., 1933 figure was \$5,400,000, according to figures issued by the Dept. of Labor.

### Green Figures Unemployment Increase of 921,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There are 921,000 less jobs in January than there were last December, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, states.

His figures, conservative as they are, rank almost twice as high as those of the Secretary of Labor. Green gives a total of industrial unemployed at 11,690,000. "Workers are steadily losing by price increases," he states.

### More than a Million Fired from CWA Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By orders of the President 572,000 CWA workers were fired on Feb. 23. The firing of this half million CWA workers brings the total of discharged CWA men and women well over one million.

Another half a million workers are to be laid off from CWA jobs around March 1 according to Roosevelt's decree.

### War Shipments Thru Panama Increase

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Nearly 100,000 tons of nitrates, the most important ingredient in high explosives, have passed through the Panama Canal since the first of the month.

The twelfth ship from Chile to Europe with a nitrate cargo passed through yesterday, bringing the total in less than three weeks to 93,604 tons.

Half of the shipments were to secret destinations, being consigned to the Azores for order.

Ships with cargos of scrap-iron, steel lead, and cotton, essentials of war munitions, pass through the canal every day from the United States to Japan.

### Greatest Seamen's Strike in 10 Years

BOSTON, Mass.—The seamen's strike which began here two weeks ago has now spread to 13 ships. This is the largest strike movement of seamen since the great marine strike in 1923.

A number of ships have been pulled away from the docks in order to keep the strike from spreading, but the seamen are striking in the middle of the stream.

Police guns blazed on Board the S. S. Glen White today and three strikers are reported missing.

The strikers are demanding the full code of Marine Workers Industrial Union which includes the 1929 wage scale, full crews, 75 cents per hour for overtime and no cot, trimming or other longshore work for seamen.

## The North Dakota Industrial Plan

Further developments of events governing the North Dakota Industrial Plan prove conclusively that the motive is not a sincere desire to promote the interests of the workers and farmers of this state. Instead of providing clothing, food and shelter for all the people in North Dakota, it has become a political pass-word by which its proponents hope to gain admittance to office for another term.

As we predicted, this plan has evolved into a political issue used mainly for the purpose of consolidating and strengthening the corrupt and strife-torn machinery of the now thoroughly discredited Langer Administration, which rode into power on a carriage of gilt-edged promises which it had neither desire nor intention of fulfilling.

With the multitude of farmers and workers completely disgusted and in revolt against existing conditions. With themselves and their families cold and hungry, suffering from lack of needed medical and hospital care, they were in no mood to continue to listen to flowery promises. Action has been demanded.

Workers and farmers alike, have organized to protect themselves and their interests. They have resorted to mass action to prevent foreclosures and evictions. They have ventured into the picket lines to fight for better prices and also against miserably low wages and poor working conditions. They have united their forces to struggle for relief. This is the situation which confronted Governor Langer and his Administration. A situation that required immediate attention. Thus the North Dakota Industrial Plan was launched with the promises of all the food, clothing and shelter and all the money we need, not to be realized sometime in the future, but right here and now.

#### Townley Selected for Job

In order to really make the campaign effective, it was necessary to use some individual with the ability to do a good job of working up the sentiment among the workers and farmers at whom the appeal was directed. No one was better qualified for this task than the "Organizational wizard and promoter," A. C. Townley. For this task his qualifications were beyond question. This is not the first political maneuver that he has put over.

#### His Former Deeds

It might be well to recall former days and deeds of A. C. Townley; the establishment of the State Mill and Elevator, the Bank of North Dakota, United Consumers Stores, and many other wild-cat schemes which were all to establish socialism within the State of North Dakota. These ventures have long since proven the fallacy of ever obtaining political or economic freedom through these means. The new North Dakota Industrial Plan is no different than any of those former ventures. Ultimately when historical facts have dispersed all the intoxicating effects of self deception, this form of socialism ends invariably in a fit of the blues.

It's real object is to provide a means by which Langer hopes to organize and coordinate his political machine so that it will weather the stress and strain of another election campaign. Whether or not he succeeds in this, depends upon the extent to which the people can be misled and influenced. Langer HOPES it can be done. Townley BELIEVES it can be done. Townley's confidence may be based on his previous experience as promoter and organizer. It is not so many years ago since Townley DID PROVE that people can be fooled more than once. This was when he launched the ULTRA-CAPITALISTIC scheme of oil promotion, whereby he earned the reputation of the schemer, racketeer and the crook, which he still keeps. This was a few years after his "hey-day" in the Nonpartisan League when that political field of exploitation was at least temporarily exhausted.

#### The Oil Scheme

Rumors began to float that there existed, not far under the surface of the North Dakota farms, unlimited quantities of oil awaiting to be tapped. Townley, using his clear analysis and masterly psychology, began touring the state. With him, he had supposedly reliable geological data. Shortly, seepages of oil was discovered in wells of farmers. Townley, knowing the farmers for their honesty, and feeling sure of his ability of deception, was soon able to convince them that the road to easy street was by the drilling of wells for this oil. Thousands of farmers parted with hard earned dollars for the chance of getting a reserved place on easy street.

To further the effectiveness of this scheme, the notorious "doodle bug" was introduced. This was a mysterious character who, Townley told us, possessed the magical power of being able to detect the presence of oil, when being escorted over the ground, under which oil deposits were supposed to exist. On this authority and with the statement "I'm going to be square with you farmers. I'm

going to drill some square holes," Townley began the drilling for oil. After a short time, the drilling stopped. The farmers' hopes of easy street were displaced by another fit of the blues.

Knowing these facts, we have the right to question the sincerity of this character, who is the "King Pin" in the North Dakota Industrial Plan, and of other individuals who were instrumental in the "oil promotion schemes" some of whom acquired out of that scheme sufficient money to pay off mortgages on their farms and homes. Many of these are now on the state payroll and are boosting hard for the North Dakota Industrial Plan.

#### No Promise Kept

We have also the right to question the sincerity of our Governor Langer, who is one hundred per cent for this plan and who promised us that "No one shall go hungry or cold as long as I am Governor. No one shall be deprived of needed medical or hospital care. There shall be no evictions or foreclosures." Have these promises been kept? Furthermore he has PROMISED A JOB to every one in need and able to work. Are there no more jobless workers in North Dakota?

He opposed, before coming into office the sales tax. Before the legislature adjourned, he rail-roaded the tax through with the threat of a special session if it was not passed. This measure was for the purpose of giving the Wall Street bondholder a guarantee of interest on their investments in North Dakota. Was this measure for the benefit of the tax weary worker or farmer? The answer was given at the special election where this measure was decisively defeated.

Science holds that human thought and action is governed by environment and circumstances. People who have existed by toil, of necessity hold the interests of the workers and farmers at heart. People who have lived by other means and in different circumstances are subjected to different interests. Our Governor Langer, being the son of a banker has lived in leisure and received the privileges of education and culture. His profession as a lawyer was presumably chosen for the purpose of advancing his own economic condition. This he has been successful in doing, generally at the expense of the producers of wealth, the farmers and workers. His political ambitions and clever maneuvers have brought him into the Governor's chair. By radical speeches and by the development of a powerful political machine under personal control, he hopes to perpetuate and to advance those same ambitions. Hence, the compulsory assessment of all the state employees to build up the propaganda organ of Langer, the "North Dakota Leader." Hence the pretended sympathy to the farmer and worker. Hence the North Dakota Industrial Plan.

#### Langer Appoints His Men

Returning to the plan, the composition of the Washington delegation bears out this fact. The delegation went to Washington to obtain the money with which to further this plan. They returned without any assurance of getting the finances, only to report that SURVEYS will have to be continued throughout the entire state and detail plans must be formulated before any steps can be taken. To conduct this work, an executive committee of seven members, directly appointed by Langer has been set up. This committee consists of individuals who are all "right hand" men in the present political machine. It is claimed that they will direct the work of conducting the survey and gathering the required data to submit to the federal government so as to assure approval of the loan. Their REAL function will be to line up the various political factions and to organize the propaganda required to re-elect the Langer Administration.

In reality, the misery, poverty and hunger existing in North Dakota are being used as fuel to keep the political pots of Langer's Administration simmering and to maintain the influence and prestige which placed him in power, and NOT to promote the welfare of the workers and farmers in North Dakota.

#### Hunger and Misery Prevail

This will be more clearly seen when we pause to analyze the present situation. What is it? Poverty, hunger and misery prevail among the masses in every part of the state, while a small class has wealth in abundance. Our stores are full of foods, vegetables and fruits. Our shoe and clothing stores are likewise well stocked. No scarcity is apparent. Our doctors and dentists are twiddling their thumbs while many workers and farmers suffer for lack of their services. Well built and elegantly furnished rooms and apartment houses are standing empty, going to decay, while people crowd and shudder in hovels not fit for animals to exist in. Our power plants are operating at a fraction of capacity while homes remain dark for lack of electric current.

In view of these facts it becomes impossible to imagine that poverty should prevail. It is idiotic

## Int'l Women's Day March 8 Day of Struggle

By Anna Damon

March 8, International Women's Day, is a historic day of struggle against capitalist oppression and imperialist war. It had its origin in the United States in 1908 when working women set aside a special day for agitation for women's suffrage.

At the International Conference of Women Socialists in 1910, Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist leader of Germany, introduced a resolution which was adopted to set aside March 8 as International Women's Day. The purpose of the resolution was not only to fight for the right for women to vote, but to mobilize the men and women to fight for special women's demands—a day to represent the struggle against capitalism which deviously enslaves women.

#### Working Women's Magazine

In 1911 the first workingclass women's magazine the "Gleichheit" (Equality) appeared in Germany, edited by Clara Zetkin. On March 8, 1914, the first working women's magazine, "Rabotnitsa" (The Working Woman) was published in Russia through the initiative and guidance of Comrade N. Lenin, and edited by his sister, Ann Ilyinshina.

During the World War, in line with the general betrayal of the working class by the Socialist Parties and the Second Internationale—who voted and endorsed the imperialist war—the struggle to better conditions for women in shops, mills and factories was also abandoned.

It was the Bolsheviks in Russia who organized the women in the Putilov Ammunition plant in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) to stop work, on International Women's Day, and demonstrate for their rights.

On March 8, 1917, the women of tsarist Russia, defying the brutal terror of the police, left the factories and marched into the streets demanding "bread and an end to the capitalist war." Their action was thus the forerunner of the great October Revolution.

In 1919 with the organization of the Third Communist Internationale, under the direct leadership of Comrade Lenin, International Women's Day was set aside by the Communist Parties affiliated with the Communist Internationals. It was from that time on a day of revolutionary significance; a day which annually was given to the special task of mobilizing working women for active participation in the struggles of the working class; for immediate demands; for preparation in the final struggle that will free the working class.

#### New Deal—A Raw Deal

We are approaching March 8, 1934, a time when new chains of slavery are being forged by the "liberal" Roosevelt administration.

The New Deal, the NRA, is a desperate attempt of the United States government to solve the crisis, now in its fifth year, at the expense of the workers. The women and children are especially singled out as the worst sufferers, discriminated against on the jobs, and in the distribution of relief.

The industrial codes of the NRA sanction lower wages for women. Negro women are discriminated against on all jobs receiving lowest wages for the hardest work

to assume that the present conditions ARE DUE TO LACK OF FACTORIES, or of manufactured products. There ARE factories ENOUGH to provide FOR ALL in abundance. There is machinery to allow time for leisure and culture. We have solved the problem of production. The thing lacking, is a system of distribution by which to supply the social needs of the people. For this, we have sufficient railroads and other modes of transportation.

It becomes clear that the burning question is, DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS NOW PRODUCED and ready to consume. This is the immediate problem. How can it be solved? Is there no solution since the North Dakota Industrial Plan has already been proven a failure as far as providing food, clothing and shelter in the midst of plenty?

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the North Dakota Industrial Plan. The next issue will deal with "What Steps Will Have to be Taken to Get the Food, Clothing and Shelter we Need?"

Communist Party North Dakota, Box 246, Bismarck, North Dakota.

## WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FEVERISHLY IN WASHINGTON

### LIVESTOCK WILL BE FED, HOPKINS DECLARES NOW

Allocate \$5,000,000 for Feed; Farmers Report Daily Loss of Cattle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Federal Relief Administration announced today that \$5,000,000 will be allocated to nine states in the drought area for the feeding of cattle and horses.

"No farm livestock will be allowed to starve in areas where crop failures have caused serious feed shortages," Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins exclaimed, while at the same time farmers of Sheridan county report that they are losing cattle every day.

Hopkins explained that dairy and beef cattle herds would be supplied with feed until pastures are green again.

The protests and demands of the farmers have achieved the appropriation of \$5,000,000. But still the cattle are dying in large numbers every day, starved to death.

While the money is still in Washington the livestock cannot be fed and will keep on dying.

Farmers must continue their protests. They must get together in meetings and send their demands to the local, state and federal relief administrations requesting that they be given feed at once.

### M. Tobiason, Outlook Honored on Birthday

On Saturday, Feb. 24 Mr. and Mrs. Jens Tange and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Kotterba and family, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Anker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krieger, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Klopstad and son Einar and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tobiason, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Tobiason. The occasion being his birthday. Whist and bridge were played until 10 o'clock when a delicious lunch was served. At a late hour the guests departed for their homes wishing Mr. Tobiason many happy birthdays to come.

and also in the distribution of relief. They are the first ones to be fired and evicted from their homes.

The NRA is being used as a government instrument for militarizing industry and building up a tremendous war machinery in this country. While over 16,000,000 workers are out of jobs, which including their dependents would number over 50,000,000, the government refuses to grant unemployment insurance but spends billions of dollars to build up an army and navy for the destruction of mankind; preparing for imperialist war.

The NRA has brought with it the inflated dollar which now is worth about 65 cents, and buys only that much worth of material goods, raising the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities sky high. With the low wages and the meagre relief now being given it is almost impossible for families to make ends meet.

Soviet Union Shows the Way The conditions of women in the United States are the same as that in every other capitalist country. It is only in the Soviet Union, where capitalism has been wiped out, that the workers, and the women in particular, are enjoying their full freedom and are now going ahead with the building of socialism, and showing the workers of other countries the way.

Women everywhere are beginning to realize more and more the need to struggle against their misery. Women have been in the forefront in most of the strikes and struggles against the lowering of wages, speedup, stretch out, and stagger system of the NRA.

The aim of International Women's Day this year is to mobilize the broadest masses of women to struggle together with the men against the NRA, against the Roosevelt program of hunger and war.

Negro and White Working and Farm Women! Join forces and fight for your rights!

Raise a Mighty Voice of Protest on International Women's Day against your miseries! Organize in the shops, factories, and among the Unemployed for a Living Wage and for Special Women's Demands!

Organize meetings and demonstrations on March 8, against Fascism and war, and in defense of the Soviet Union.

## USE IN SUB DRIVE

Date.....193.....

PRODUCERS NEWS  
Plentywood, Montana.

☐ I am enclosing \$2.00. Please list my subscription for one year.

☐ If this is a renewal check here.

☐ I am enclosing \$3.25. Please list me one year for the Producers News and Farmers Weekly.

Name.....

Address.....

## MARKETS

Thursday, March 1

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Dark Hard Wheat   | 59   |
| Winter Wheat      | 61   |
| Amber Durum       | 58   |
| Rye               | 55   |
| Barley            | 33   |
| Flax              | 22   |
| Dairy butter, lb. | 1.53 |
| Eggs, per doz.    | 20   |
| Potatoes, bu.     | 10   |
|                   | 1.00 |

Herman Heppner has rented the Bourassa farm east of town and will move onto same next week. Mr. Heppner formerly occupied the Otto Stadig farm near Dooley.



### Coffee Destroyed in Brazil

NEW YORK.—The New York Coffee Exchange reports that 46,000 bags of coffee were destroyed in Brazil during the first two weeks in February. The total destroyed since June, 1931, amounts to 26,401,000 bags.

### Dimitroff, Tanef and Popoff Safe in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.—Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanef, the three Bulgarian Communists, were finally permitted to leave Hitler Germany. They arrived here by plane, yesterday.

After the Soviet Government had given them Russian citizen rights and after protests from all over the world had been received by the Nazi government Hitler was forced to free the three revolutionaries.

Dimitroff, after his arrival in Moscow, expressed his happiness at reaching finally his "real fatherland"—Soviet Russia.

### Thousands of Hunger Marchers Reach London

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Several thousands of hunger marchers from all over the country have finally reached the capital, after having covered hundreds of miles on foot.

By a vote of 270 to 52 the British parliament voted down a motion for a deputation of the marchers to lay their case before the house, Prime Minister MacDonald, or the cabinet.

The marchers are determined to stay. They stated that they will not leave until the commons has heard their protest against unemployment legislation. The capital feels rather uneasy since more and more marchers are arriving in London.

### "Red" Denmark Deprives Unemployed of Suffrage

COPENHAGEN.—In accordance with a delegation of the bourgeois-social-democratic town council of Soenderborg, circulars have been sent to about 200 unemployed workers, informing them that from now on they have to apply to the public assistance committee for relief, and that they lose the right to vote if they draw this poor relief. Similar decisions are being made in other municipalities.

### Prussian Junkers are Given State Farms

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Prussian agricultural ministry proclaims that it is making preparations for liquidation of the state ownership of large farms. This will be carried out under the carefully formed slogan "merging German peasant economy in a new form." The huge estates will be divided into a number of large peasant farms. These farms will be declared fee-farms and will be at least 10 hectares large. This policy of the Prussian government signifies an increase of the strata of large landowners at the expense of state property.

### Japanese Gold Miners Strike

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—Six hundred workers employed in the Japanese gold mine "Toi" are striking. When the strike committee was arrested a large number of the miners went down the mine and remained there in hunger strike. The strikers refuse to leave the mine; they answered the refusal of their demands by putting the motor of one of the pumps out of action. When police arrived the miners threatened to drown all the mines.

### Cuts Tongue to Protect Comrades

LISBON, Portugal.—Rather than risk breaking down under police torture and giving the names of his comrades, Jaime Rebeio, a fisherman of Setubal, near here, arrested as leader of a Communist group, cut off his tongue with a razor blade, on Feb. 7, it is reported here.

### Vandervelde Praises Slave-owning King

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19.—As preparations were being made to bury King Albert of Belgium, Europe's biggest slave owner, Thursday, and to crown his son Leopold King on Friday, the Communist Party of Belgium is reported to have called on all Belgian workers not to recognize the new monarch, and to demand a republic.

At the same time Emile Vandervelde, chairman of the executive committee of the Socialist International, groveled in obedience to the dead slave master of the Belgian Congo and his successor, and said: "I see no reason why Leopold III should not carry out the program of his illustrious father. I think King Albert was the foremost statesman of Europe."

### Swedish Shipping Declines

STOCKHOLM.—On Feb. 1 there were 322 Swedish ships laid up, representing a total tonnage of 49,000 tons, as compared with 211 ships with 243,000 tons on Jan. 1. This means that in this brief period of one month not less than 111 ships, totalling 241,000 tons were withdrawn from service.

### Communists Sentenced in Turkey

ANKARA, Feb. 9.—Twenty-five communists, among them the well known writer Nazim Hikmet, have been sentenced for revolutionary activities to from one to five years imprisonment.