

MEMBER OF
—United Press
—Federated Press
—Central Press Assn.

Published Weekly
VOL. XIII, No. 43.

Sub. Rates: Foreign, \$2.75 per year
In U. S. \$2.00 per year

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE

PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

Entered as second class matter, October 18, 1912, at the Post-office at Plentywood, Montana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

As We See It
by Tom O'Flaherty

Getting back to banks. A neighbor of mine informs me that her sister is coming here from Mississippi where she worked in a bank. The bank went broke and so did the rest of the population. Her sister was foolish enough to put her savings in the bank in which she worked. Of course any bank might not be a whit safer. When one bank cracks in the South they all go. There is solidarity among the bankers in the South and for that matter everywhere. It is true that the big fellows are gobbling up the little fellows right along and soon there will be very few country bankers left over the country. Even the old sock is not safe any more as a repository for savings. The sock is too darned transparent even when it is not rolled and what with prohibition agents searching and seizing male and female it is a problem where to keep the cash. Fortunately the problem is not a burning one just now.

Well, we have another Lingle murder suspect under arrest here. Lingle was a Chicago Tribune underworld tipster who was shot down in a crowded subway passage by unknown gangsters. Lingle was the boon companion of the police commissioner of the time and between them, it appears they were able to extract considerable protection money from the underworld. Lingle gave the impression that he represented the Tribune and was the unofficial mouthpiece of the commissioner who was a Tribune man. Sure the Tribune did not know that Lingle was getting thousands a month from the gangsters! But the Trib was mighty angry when Lingle was bumped off. "He's a member of the craft," it howled and offered a \$25,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the slayer or slayers. The Hearst morning paper did likewise. Another paper offered \$5,000. The Daily News did not offer a dime. It is rumored that the News has a lot of "dope" that will make the Tribune feel happy when it breaks out in print.

The Tribune placed its enormous resources at the disposal of a so-called "board of strategy" which was to get to the bottom of the slaying. The bloodhounds went on the trail and almost every week a Lingle "slayer" was arrested. Now with much beating of tom toms the investigators announce they have the killer in Leo Brothers of St. Louis. They have held him incommunicado for nearly a month and the states attorney's office announced in court while fighting a demand for a writ of habeas corpus that until two days ago they had nothing on the state in holding him. But he was held, mind you, by a Chicago Tribune attorney who appears to boss the states attorney's office. Guilty or innocent unless Brothers can dig up some money he is in a bad spot. Justice comes high in Chicago.

New York is still busy trying to weed out the bought and paid for judges from those, if any, who did not have price tags. Some people fear that by the time the investigation is finished a new crop of judges will be needed. We doubt if any more than fifty or sixty of them will be dropped. By that time the public will want a fresh thrill. They (Continued on last page.)

Squirrel Food



by A. NUT

Hollo folks! Here I am again, nuttier than ever. I am well and hope that you will find the same. Been off the air for quite a space now, but glad to get back, I feel so breezy.

Here is a little song of sunshine; hum it thru your whiskers:
BRING BACK PROSPERITY—
BYE AND BYE.

Let us have prosperity!
It's right within our grasp.
So do away with poverty,
It's such an easy task!
There is no reason why
I'm sure you'll say, "I'm sure!"
The way to buy prosperity
Is to buy, buy, BUY!

CHORUS
Buy, buy, BUY!
There is no reason why
We should be cold and dry!
Now listen! Don't let 'em say,
"We never have prosperity!"
Till we buy, buy, BUY!

"How can I, without the cash,
Buy anything," a poor fish asks,
"Before I buy with vim and dash,
These knuckers make my liver pain,
Damn worry pessimistic gals!
For me the man with might and main
Who plies the magic cry
AGAINST: buy, buy, BUY!"

CHORUS: buy, buy, BUY.
"Dear Nut—Why not give Powers a good shot in the arm about his Medicine Lake bootlegger. 'Heavy' who makes the cracks that he can borrow money from Powers' bank when no one else can—'Heavy' who (Continued on last page.)

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Liberty Is Not
Handed Down
From Above

State Senate Passes Highway Measure

Sheridan County Bank Footings Sink \$88,475.73

All Banks But One Show A Decrease In Balances

Since Date of Last Call, Sept. 24, 1930, in Spite of Increased Deposits Resulting from County Tax Payments, 50-cent Wheat Eats away Communities' Surplus—Farmers & Merchants State Bank Shows Gain of \$84,602.66 in Period—Only Dooley Bank has Borrowed Capital and Shows an Operating Loss.

The report of the several banks of Sheridan county as disclosed by the last call of the National and State Banking departments, dated December 31, 1930, the last day of the year, reveals the financial resources of Sheridan county as \$88,475.73 under what they were at the previous call on September 24.

1930, in spite of the huge deposits of county tax moneys occurring immediately after the last day for the payment of taxes, November 30, 1930, or on or about December 2nd or 3rd last month.

The September call disclosed the lowest footings ever recorded in the county, but the final call for 1930 revealed the footings still lower. Thus 50-cent wheat and cheaper wool and live stock continues to eat away the surplus of the farmers and worker of Sheridan county, causing a constant withdrawal of cash savings to meet the demand of daily life.

The footings of the five Sheridan county state banks and the one national bank, were \$1,176,595 on Sept. 24, while on December 31st, they were only \$1,088,119.65 or \$88,475.73 less at the end of the three month period.

Prediction Came True
The Producers News 17th issue said that the footings were higher than they would be for some time to come and forecasted constantly decreasing footings as time passed. This prophecy has proven out for the first period in spite of the swelled deposits caused by the increase of county funds placed in the banks.

A few years ago, the banks of Plentywood alone showed almost twice the footings as the footings of the entire county do now, disclosing as does no other thing the economic disease that is eating away the resources of this community.

What is true of Sheridan county is doubly true of the rest of the state. When Plentywood banks showed footings of almost two million dollars the outside banks showed as much or not more than the Plentywood banks.

These figures present a graphic picture of what is happening in the northwest, and an harbinger of dark days ahead.

One Bank Shows Gain
Only one bank in the county shows a gain in footings over the (Continued on last page.)

DRILLING AT ARCHER MAY START SOON

The A. B. Jones Company, gas producers, have taken over the drilling apparatus in the Archer country of the Cheyenne Oil Co. company has finally completed proper arrangements with the Plentywood-Redstone Holding Co. holding a number of leases on the oil dome, in regard to same and if a couple of other leases can be secured, promise to start drilling soon for gas.

L. P. Andrews, of Mohall, is the local manager in the field, and is negotiating for the re-lease of the necessary capital to carry on adequate exploration.

Commissioner F. French Attends State Convention

Chairman Frank French of the board of county commissioners left Monday for Missoula to attend the annual session of the Montana commissioners which convened January 20. On his return French will stop at Helena to attend a meeting of the state highway commission, when he will take up matters pertaining to the construction of the state and federal aid roads in Sheridan county next summer.

THOUGHT FOR THE JOBLESS

Go home, be optimistic, and prosperity will come.—Charles M. Schwab.

ROSEBUD COMMISSIONERS FACE REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS FOR ALLEGED OFFICIAL IRREGULARITY

Elected Servants are Charged with Road Construction Contrary to Laws of the State of Montana, and with Accepting Fees for Fair Board Activities.

Special to The Producers News—Forsyth, Jan. 19.—Charging illegal collection of fees in connection with their office and alleged illegal construction of county highway, the Rosebud commissioners A. R. Slicker and Carl D. Gilling were filed in district court here.

The specific complaint alleges that a county road was built on the east fork of Armet's creek without having been submitted to a vote of the county residents, as provided for by Montana law, the construction costs exceeding \$10,000. The complaint further alleges that Commissioner Slicker, as a member of the county highway board, has accepted fees for services not provided for by law.

Attorneys Farr and McNaught of Miles City, and J. J. McIntosh of Forsyth have prepared the complaint. The road irregularity was charged to have been committed while related to a project described as No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, and was said to have been committed last fall, when the job was completed.

No statement has been issued by the accused commissioners.

CAN'T EVEN GET JOB IN THE ARMY NOW

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD
San Francisco—FP—In past times, if a man could not get a job anywhere else, he could join the army; but not now. The marines want no new enlistments, the navy takes only 10 a week from the 12th district, which extends from San Francisco to Sacramento, Fresno, and Reno; and the army is up to full force and only replaces discharges. As many as 133 men have taken the navy medical examinations in one week, with only 10 vacancies. The marines report only the normal number of applications, but in both the army and navy recruiting stations the number is away above par.

Meanwhile veterans of the war to end war are busy pawning their medals. The veterans' welfare board reports that almost daily they are offered medals for sale by unemployed veterans. As one man put it, "Buddy, I'm down to my last three medals, and I can't get food or lodging with them."

Fred Bitter, 55, who fell in a faint off a bench in a downtown square in Oakland, was taken to a hospital where it was found he had had no food for several days; he had been out of a job for months and was penniless. Doctors say he may die—literally starved to death in the richest country in the world. Newspapers were swamped with applications for Christmas charity, with funds coming in very slowly in spite of frantic appeals.

Two Thousand Census Workers Are Laid Off

Washington—FP—Having completed their task of determining how low is the American wage in various industries, and how far prosperity has slumped, 2,000 employees of the Census Bureau have been laid off.

WHITES, \$1.50; BLACKS, 50c
St. Louis—FP—Cong. John J. Cochran charges that road contractors in Arkansas are paying white labor as little as \$1.50 a day and negroes 50c a day.

Beat Poisoner's Time

The pop, pop, pop, of a pistol on Monday night was not an outbreak of internal war in the local whiskey rings—it was Chief of Police Collins shooting a wolf dog that had bitten a couple of people during the preceding days. About a score of shots were popped before the canine dropped, but one finally did the business.

Board Accepts New School At the Village of Richland

Opheim, Jan. 21.—Members of the school board of District No. 9 met Monday to accept the new school building just completed. Upon their return they went into session as a board meeting and accepting the structure which is a pride to the community and a great asset to the district.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CALLED

Monday morning about 10:45 the fire department was called to the Lutheran parsonage where an overhead furnace was causing apprehension. No damage was done and it was unnecessary to use water or chemicals.

WISCONSIN STUDENT, ONLY 23, LANDS SEAT IN LEGISLATURE

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.—Cornelius Young, Milwaukee, probably will be the baby of the state assembly this year. Mr. Young, a student in the law school at the university of Wisconsin, is 23 years old. He won an assembly seat in the last elections by defeating the incumbent assemblyman from the first Milwaukee district by 289 votes.

Young is a democrat. His election is his first step in politics.

SEN. BORAH WOULD CALL A SPECIAL SESSION IN MARCH

Washington—FP—Sen. Borah declared on December 22 that the new congress ought to be called in a special session after March 4 to deal with the power issue, anti-union legislation, control of buses, and the farm debenture question. His statement was taken as a hint that the progressives would try to force a special session which President Hoover is desperately anxious to avoid.

PHILOSOPHER URGES THIRD PARTY IN U. S.

Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 18.—Dr. John Dewey of Columbia university, noted American philosopher and chairman of the League for Independent action, today made a plea for a third national political party.

"The Republican and Democratic parties have no principles and are continually dodging important economic issues," he said on his arrival at the University of California to deliver the ninth annual Howison Foundation lecture.

"The two parties are so much alike that scarcely one division is discernible between them."

WHITEFISH—Mountain States Power Co., completed installing new telephone system here.

HOOVER AIDED THE WHITE GUARD IN 1919 WITH FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Washington—FP—Sen. McKellar of Tennessee, in a speech warning the Senate against yielding to the administration's demand that all of the emergency construction funds be handed over to Pres. Hoover to be switched back and forth as he may see fit, dug up the so-called report made to Pres. Wilson by Hoover in November, 1919, on his use of the \$100,000,000 fund for famine relief in eastern Europe.

Hoover never made a final report on how he spent that big sum. But he did submit three tabulations of estimates and preliminary summaries, all of which mentioned Russia. At that time the Allied powers were still trying to overthrow the Soviet government.

The counter-revolutionary Gen. Yudenitch had left Estonia and started on his invasion of the Soviet Union with British and French supplies and technical aid, when the Hoover tables were prepared.

Table 1 includes an item of \$4,600,000 for relief supplies "shipped" to "Russia," together with \$100,000 for children's relief in that country. Table 2 shows 22,472 tons of food delivered to the "government of Northwest Russia" which was the Yudenitch monarchist army which was trying to capture Petrograd. It lists also 844 tons delivered to the "government of South Russia," which was the Denikin expedition against the Soviet Union. There was also delivery of 45,389 tons of food to "Armenia."

Table 3, a preliminary summary of total deliveries of children's relief supplies, includes "Northwest Russia (liberated territory)" 867 tons, together with 2,562 tons to Finland, which was presumably a way-station for future delivery to "liberated" Russia.

Old "Capt. Martin"
Some years ago a Capt. Martin appeared in Washington and pro-claimed before a congressional committee his bill of lading and other papers showing that he sailed a shipload of American supplies, including Ford trucks, gasoline, oil and spare parts for motor cars, to Reval, Estonia, and turned it over to Yudenitch. He exhibited a medal which Yudenitch presented to him with a signed note of appreciation.

BILL PROVIDES FOR ISSUANCE OF \$1,500,000 DEBENTURE WARRANTS TO MATCH U. S. GOVERNMENT AID

Debtenture Term Will Be Four Years and Provides for \$6,000,000 in all—To Be Paid Out of Gasoline Tax—Will Speed Up Road Work In Treasure State.

Helena, Jan. 21.—By a vote of 47 to 6, the Montana senate today passed the highway debenture bill with an amendment providing for deduction of tax refund claims at the time of sale. It now goes to the house for its concurrence in the amendment.

FARMER-OWNED OIL COMPANY EARNINGS \$6,000 NET IN YEAR

Opheim, Jan. 21.—The Farmers Oil Company of Opheim, Inc., held its annual stockholders' meeting and election of officers to take the place of Berger Akre and W. C. Kahle, whose terms expired. C. W. Anderson was elected in the place of Berger Akre and W. C. Kahle was re-elected. The reports and statements of the secretary showed a net earning in excess of \$6,000 for the past year which came as a surprise to many stockholders and caused much enthusiasm.

This organization is unique in its working in as much as no man who does not operate a tract or retail gasoline through service pumps can become a stockholder and no person can own more than five shares of its stock. Three more stockholders were added to the list during the year, making a total of 68 stockholders, 62 of which are farmers.

Montana Children's Home Representative Calls Here

R. D. Brittain, of Glasgow, representing the Montana Children's Home, called here today to see the representatives of the state.

The campaign began last spring for a hospital which is to give service to the poor children of Montana has been partially realized as the building 36x50 feet, three stories in all enclosed and the basement and main floor are finished and ready for occupancy. Two women of Helena have given the building to provide the present needs for the operating room equipment and the two lower floors of the building will be in use soon. The upper story will not be finished until some time in the future.

There is a great need in Montana for a children's hospital for, according to the records in Helena there are 10,000 children in the state who need such service. The plan of long-distance service through the institution make the hospital accessible to the whole state and it is believed that hundreds of children over the state will be relieved of their physical handicaps who otherwise would be neglected.

Sweet Grass—Liquid Gold Petroleum Co. has started a new well on the Roberts ranch in local hills.

TOM ALLEY WINS IN CINCINNATI, O.

The following clipping taken from the Cincinnati, Ohio Post of Jan. 15 will be of interest to wrestling fans and friends of Tom Alley. The section of the state, Alley, who is a former Outlook man has gained a reputation as a wrestler. He has been reported out of committee, several of which have passed the house. A record number of bills have been introduced.

Third week of session sees the sessions down to work in earnest. Representative A. Ueland of Sheridan county has been appointed on several important committees. Rep. R. Ueland is away attending the funeral of his father.

The article from the Cincinnati paper follows:
"Behind a well-timed and smashing offensive, Tom Alley, light heavyweight wrestling champion from Montana added to his claim for international honors Wednesday night at the Freeman avenue Athletic club by scoring a victory over Hugh Nichols, world champion, which left the crowd stunned. The match was at catchweights.

Fans are not used to seeing Nichols defeated. It was only the second time he has suffered in all the years of wrestling in Cincinnati, but it was clean cut and decisive and Hugh is thankful that his title was not at stake.

Nichols mauled Alley considerably during the first fall and finally hoisted him with a leg split in 15 minutes.

But Alley appeared to solve Nichols' style and from the start of the second fall he was in the lead. The champ never had a chance.

Alley took the second fall in 15 minutes with a double leg Nelson which left Nichols' head in the air and the final in 6:50 with a series of headlocks which left Nichols completely knocked out.

Alley showed the speed of a welter, the strength of a heavyweight and the brain of Jack Ryndels. Altho he outweighed Nichols by nine pounds, Alley looked the better man in more respects than strength.

Alley has defeated three champions in less than the "crucifix." He is not a world champion himself. In addition to Nichols his victims were Ted Tye and Clarence Edwards.

Alley immediately was matched with George Sauer, to meet at the Music Hall Auditorium next Tuesday night. Alley has agreed to make the light heavyweight limit of 175 pounds.

CALIFORNIA JUSTICE IS DEAD. MOONEY BANNERS WARN ROLPH

Los Angeles—FP—The Mooney case, which has been a problem to every governor for 14 years, presented itself dramatically to Gov. Rolph on the occasion of the old pioneer parade and celebration.

Before Rolph had proceeded more than a few blocks leading the parade, a huge sign nearly two stories in length was dropped down from a wire which had been stretched across the street. The sign was edged with a black mourning stripe and large black letters on it read: "California Justice Is Dead; Mooney Is Innocent; Pardon Mooney and Save the Name of California."

Fate played into the hands of the Socialists who staged this and the other Mooney stunts. The parade was halted for a few minutes and Rolph was forced to turn back. While the death banner waved in the breeze directly in front of him, the banner for some reason was not torn down and floated over the entire line of march.

When Rolph was seated in the reviewing stand, a miniature covered wagon drew up in front of the stand and stopped. Rolph smiled his approval and waved, but his smile died off as the cover of the wagon dropped and revealed a sign: "It is a Crime to Keep Mooney in Prison."

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

A Paper of the People, by the People
and for the People

By the Peoples Publishing Company, Publishers

CONTINUING — The Outlook Promoter, The Outlook Optimist, The Dooley Sun, The Antelope Independent, The Sheridan County News, The Pioneer Press and the Sheridan County Farmer.

CHARLES E. TAYLOR, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Manager

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

RED, RED, EVERYWHERE!

The big boys are getting nervous. They are seeing red, red everywhere. The country is turning bolshevik, communist they say. Congress appointed its Fisk Committee to investigate. The big boys' fake labor leader Matt Woll is making big speeches about the terrible danger of the reds, the communists, and the big boys are listening. They are scared. The big daily papers come out with big headlines about the reds—reds everywhere. Montana cowboys are turning communist and organizing, the papers say.

The big boys are appealing to their government for help: "We are the big boys and YOU are OUR government, protect US. WE do not want conditions in Russia, which the big boys are using all possible means to prevent from spreading to this country."

RUSSIA GOES TO WORK

(From the Helena Independent)

Whatever one may think of the economic theories and political practices of the soviet government of Russia, one cannot help admiring the energy it has shown in putting its people to work. That, in reality, is the outstanding achievement of the soviet rulers.

Russia of the wooden age, the giant of straw, a nation of shiftless, ignorant and hopeless mujiks, is being transformed by work. More iron, more steel, more machinery, more work, are demanded by the Russian taskmasters.

Gigantic mills and factories, some of them the largest in the world, are under construction in Russia. Hydro-electric power plants, steel mills, oil wells, railroads, textile plants and factories of all kinds are springing up in the forests and on the deserts. Russia is being modernized on a hitherto unknown scale.

Along with a willingness to work, the soviet has instilled in the Russian people a desire for knowledge. Russia is going to school. Backward peasants, nomads from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Azerbaïdshan, workmen in the cities—men and women—are turning to books, being taught the use of machinery, are taking an interest in political meetings, libraries and clubs.

Nobody, not even the soviet leaders themselves, know where all this will lead Russia, but the observer cannot help being impressed by it. Galvanizing the latent energies and mentalities of one hundred and fifty million people to feverish activity and a desire for knowledge is no small accomplishment.

The human side of the soviet program is beginning to show results in the schools, colleges and universities it has established in construction of model apartment houses, erection of theatres and recreational centers for the people, establishment of savings banks and the fostering of cultural and scientific institutions.

Soviet leadership justifies the ruthlessness that has characterized bolshevik policies as being necessary in the interest of ultimate common good to the greatest number. Americans are loath to accept that explanation, but then Americans never were so near a state of barbarism as were the Russians a decade ago. It is possible they do not fully understand or appreciate the magnitude of the soviet government's task. At any rate, the observer must admit the soviet plan is getting results along certain lines which few could anticipate in the beginning.

THE MONEY LENDERS

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Southeast of Plentywood is School District No. 35. It is a small district but is financially better fixed than most other districts. Practically all its taxes were paid last fall and it has three miles of railroad, so its finances are in exceptionally good shape. Regardless of this fact, regardless of the fact that the school district has plenty of money in its treasury to meet its obligations, when the teacher takes her warrant to the bank in Plentywood the bank discounts the warrant three per cent. In order to draw her pay, out of every \$100 she must pay \$3.00 to the bank in Plentywood. Probably the bank needs the \$3 worse than the teacher does but if teachers should divide up with everybody in need they would not have enough left over to buy a handkerchief for themselves.

That's what the banks have come down to—robbing the poor school teacher out of a measly three per cent. If you ask the County Treasurer if he could do anything about it, all you get out of him is that he hasn't his books in order yet—which is no doubt the gospel truth. Nobody would ever expect him to get that far.

There was a time when the banks were of some use to the county. There was a time when you could go to the bank and get a horse if you needed one. Of course you had to promise to pay two or three prices for the old doped up plug but you needed the nag and you got it and paid for it some time later, whenever you got around to it, with plenty of interest of course, but you didn't mind that so much.

There was a time when you could go to the bank and borrow money enough to winter over your wife and babies and there was a time when you would stick a little money in the bank for safe-keeping, feeling that the money was more safe there than in the old stocking. There was a time when you and the banker would line up along the bar and have your beer together. In those days the banker got away with the lion's share, but you got a little service out of it anyway—the banks were of some use.

Times and conditions have changed and the little country bank has outlived its usefulness. If there were no banks in the county we would get along very nicely—in fact the taxpayers would get along much better without them. Not only has it outlived its usefulness it has become an institution that people are supporting without getting any returns—a drone.

Like old people, without any visible means of support, the banks are now living on the county, and picking up what little petty graft they can get out of school teachers and the like as a side line. Were it not for the help they get from the county they would die a natural death.

It will only be a matter of time when our little banks will be replaced by chain banks; they will not make things any better—only in one way: We will not have so many to support.

For the county money the banks have gotten away with in years gone by, the county could have built a dozen courthouses and would have had something to show for the money. As it is, we have nothing. There is no stop to it yet, and why should there be? So long as people keep on voting for county treasurers and county commissioners put up by the banks, why should there be? People get just what they are voting for—and pay for it.

Someone might ask: How could that teacher get

her warrant cashed without a discount? Well, with the county treasurer, the county commissioner and the banks working in cahoots against her it is probably the best she could do. She might even be thankful she got as much as she did. But at the time Dan Olson was county treasurer things like that did not happen.

A school warrant could always be cashed at full value then, no matter if the school district was in the hole or not. Dan simply invested the sinking fund money in the 6% warrants instead of lending it to the banks at 4%—but Dan was elected by the farmers and looked after their interests. Every banker voted for Kollman and he is serving them, and those who voted with the bankers can help pay for the fun until some day they get sick of it.

The worst of it is that those who did not vote that way as well as those who did not vote at all will have to pay as well.

"A NEW NOTE"

The following editorial appearing in the Cut Bank Pioneer Press, from the facile pen of Dan Whetstone, was reproduced in the editorial column of Harry Polk's Herald last week—we could not believe our eyes:

"The traditional notion of the personality of a 'country' editor is that of a fellow who is meek, forgiving and grateful for the favors of the corner grocer; grateful when accorded small patronage and hot in his devotion if larger patronage is given him; forgiving when the grocer uses stationery printed by his baking powder company and sale posters printed in Muscatine, Iowa. He may scold the farmer for sending to Montward for his goods, but he remains silent when the grocer transgresses the code.

"But sometimes one encounters an exception. One in mind is Charley Taylor, former senator from Sheridan county and editor of a weekly paper in Plentywood. In the last issue of his paper Taylor printed a story under box car headlines, telling of the invasion of the section by three big mail order houses. Then he went on to quote comparative prices, showing the catalog prices as far below those of the home merchants. Said he: 'The merchants here are playing into the hands of the mail order houses by maintaining prices without regard to replacement costs.' He urged the farmers of his section not to pay pre-depression prices with their 50-cent wheat.

"Here is a new and strange note in 'country' journalism. How will it react on Plentywood merchants? How will it react on the weekly paper of Plentywood? There is little in the way of precedent to guide us to a conclusion as the vast majority of weekly papers remain loyal to the business men of the community in which they are printed regardless of the patronage accorded them."

We wonder if the Herald is beginning to see the light or whether it did not quite get the idea of the editorial. We notice the local merchants are not flooding that paper with patronage.

And for the benefit of Editor Whetstone we will remark that we are doing fairly well, thank you. We may have to do without a few flapjacks but we don't have to publish the "diaplooodle" about buying at home by the farmers for the benefit of the prune merchants who never buy anything here they can buy elsewhere.

It sure feels fine to be free of these manderins. Come on in the water is fine. It's great to tell your readers the truth once in a while.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

By SCOTT NEARING, Federated Press

Chicago is floundering in a slough of economic depression that is engulfing workers, small shopkeepers, manufacturing industries, property owners and professional men. Only the rather and better placed owners of preferred stocks, bonds and mortgages have escaped thus far, and their outlook is none too bright.

Suffering among the professional and business classes is largely mental—or, as Hoover put it, psychological. They have seen the paper value of their land and their securities shrink from the high levels of 1928 and 1929 through the liquidation of 1930—the most far-reaching and disastrous in the economic history of the United States. They find themselves with idle office space; empty flats, unrented houses. In many cases tenants who occupy office and dwelling space are months behind in rent payments. There has been a big crop of business failures, confined largely to the smaller shopkeepers. Incomes of doctors, dentists and lawyers are far below the 1928-1929 levels. Still, most professional and business men and their families are not hungry. Some of them have been forced to look for jobs and a few are on the breadlines but the great majority are feeling their poverty in the form of reduced income accounts, plus an ill-defined dread of "something wrong with the economic system."

The masses in Chicago are suffering physical hardship. They are hungry; they are being evicted from their homes; the clothes that they bought during better times are fast wearing out, and there is no money with which to buy new.

These poor are not the floaters who swarm along the W. Madison street slave market, spilling over into the side streets and standing in crowds at the intersections. They are the "steady workers" in packing houses, steel mills and miscellaneous factories. Many of them held regular jobs for several years until the slump came. Since then they have been vainly searching for a chance to make a living.

No one knows exactly how many destitute people there are in Chicago in this opening month of 1931. The emergency committee for unemployment relief estimates that the unemployed, with their dependents, number about 300,000. This is one-tenth of the city's population, and is a little less, pro rata, than the estimated dependence in Detroit.

Most of these 300,000 belong to the class of regularly employed workers. Through their labor, in past years, they have constructed Chicago's buildings; helped to increase Chicago's real estate values; contributed to the development of Sam Insull's public utility monopolies; produced the huge funds of unearned income, which, as rent, interest, dividends and profits, have provided Chicago's rich with their comforts and luxuries. These arms and legs and backs reared Chicago above the lake front mud and made possible its prosperity. Now that hard times have come they are offered—charity.

Along one side of the elevated station at Madison and Wabash there is a big sign which reads: "Urgent! The worst winter in Chicago's poor. Give generously to the United Charities. Urgent!" What greater insult could the masters of Chicago offer to the city's workers? To those whose labor has made Chicago possible? During the period of prosperity the workers were paid subsistence wages and the masters pocketed the surplus. In the period of depression, the workers are sent to the charity society!

What of the surpluses that were piled up in prosperous years? They are being used to pay interest on bonds and dividends on watered stock. They are furnishing the wherewithal to maintain the luxury standards of the masters. For the unemployed workers, the charity society!

Where are the charity agencies getting their money? First, and most important, the workers of Chicago are "volunteering" one day's pay in each month; non-workers are throwing something into the collection plate that is being passed around Chicago as it is being passed around the other cities of the United States, making up a fund to buy bread and soup for workers who are ready and anxious to work, and for whom the present economic system can find no job. Handouts for the unemployed men and women. Charity for the workers!

PLENTYWOOD PRICES

The following is a comparison between prices advertised by Plentywood grocers last week and the prices quoted by the M. W. Savage catalog:

Plentywood IGA 1-Blend Coffee, pound 35 cents; M. W. Savage, Diamond blend, their best, pound 30 cents, 5 pounds for \$1.45; Plentywood G Blend pound 28c; Savage, fancy Taster's, pound 24c, North-one Blend, pound 20c; Plentywood A-Blend 23c.

Plentywood candy bars, 3 for 10c; Savage 16 bars for 25c. Plentywood Palmolive Soap 3 for 20c; Savage, Aloxia Palm, same thing, as palmolive, 12 bars for 45c. Plentywood IGA Peanut butter, fresh 16 oz. for 23c; Savage 16 oz. glass jars for 17c, 3-pound pail 49c.

Plentywood 15-K grape fruit, fancy Florida 2 for 55c; Savage one for 22c, 6 for \$1.17. Plentywood IGA Cornflakes, 2 for 25 cents; Savage 6 for 40c.

Plentywood Seedless raisins, 2-lb. pkg. 17c, 4-lb. pkg. 33c; Savage, 3-lb. pkg. 14c, 4-lb. pkg. 29c. 1-lb. can 21c. Royal Baking powder 12 oz. can 43c; Savage, pound can, Diamond quality 25c. Plentywood IGA Rolled oats, regular and quick 19c; Savage 9-lb. sack, Diamond quality, 20c. Plentywood IGA apples, a 5 kind 9 cents, ad does not tell amount or size of can; Savage, ground 1/2-lb. can best imported apples 18-19-20-21 cents depending on price.

Savage allows 7% discount in groceries when accumulated orders amount to \$50. This will more than pay the freight.

Another thing Plentywood merchants do that is not done other places, and that is, they take two profits: they pay farmers five cents less than market for butter and eggs when paid for in trade. The merchants do not do this other places, they even in Sheridan county towns.

In regard to hardware prices: A farmer came in and told us that a vis for work bench which he got from a mail order house cost him \$27.50, which was priced \$7.25 in Plentywood.

That is the way the boosters boost Plentywood.

A comparison of the above prices indicates that there is plenty of room for reductions yet to get down to the level of 50-cents wheat.

JUSTICE McREYNOLDS RAILS AT NEW SUPREME COURT MAJORITY

Washington, FP—Justice McReynolds, extreme reactionary, became so agitated while reading his dissent to the opinion of the new majority of the supreme court on January 6, upholding the New Jersey law regulating payment of commissions to insurance agents, that he tore off his spectacles and hurled them through the window in that chamber in many years. According to a witness of the scene, McReynolds exclaimed that "no rational person" could uphold such a law as the one which Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Holmes, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts had just upheld. When the printed proof of McReynolds' talk appeared in a newspaper, however, the offensive phrase did not appear in the record.

What this new "liberal" majority, speaking through Justice Brandeis, had declared, was that the New Jersey legislature was within its constitutional rights when it enacted a law forbidding fire insurance companies to pay commissions "in excess of a reasonable amount," and forbidding payment of a higher commission to one agent than to another. Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the secret anti-union organization of employers known as the League for Industrial Rights, was one of the counsel who appeared from the New Jersey courts which upheld this law.

What Brandeis and his four associates ruled was that insurance is so far affected with a public interest that the states may regulate the rates; and hence he states may pre-empt the payment of excessive commissions, which are an important element in rates, or discriminatory commissions, which likewise would affect rates. Life insurance commissions have long been regulated for this reason. The measure was found to be "clearly within the scope of the police power" of the states.

The attack on the law was based on the argument that it was an attempt to fix maximum wages for insurance agents; that in the decision which nullified the women's minimum wage law for the District of Columbia the supreme court held that minimum wage laws implied the possibility of maximum wage laws and that maximum wage laws would be utterly unconstitutional.

It appears possible that upon the basis of this Brandeis decision in the New Jersey case which has so disturbed Justice McReynolds, the new majority in the court may start to build a line of precedents which will bring other industries, under the pretext of being "charged with a public interest" rule. From that point they may proceed to revive minimum wage legislation.

SEN. LAFOLLETTE RESISTS "LET 'EM STARVE" POLICY

Washington, FP—Reading in to the record in senate debate, December 15, a long series of telegraphic reports by central labor councils to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, showing that widespread suffering from hunger, cold and destitution affects millions of the American working class men, women and children. Sen. LaFollette challenged the let 'em starve policy of the Hoover administration. LaFollette's resolution, declaring that "Relief of human suffering in this emergency should take precedence over consideration of the interests of wealthy tax-payers," remained on the calendar.

Majority Leader Watson had opened the discussion by defending President Hoover's refusal to approve the appropriation of \$20,000,000 to feed and clothe the victims of the drought of this year. He said the Red Cross had ample funds and organization to care for these farmers. Caraway of Arkansas read a list of drought-stricken states, with reports showing 209,000 farm families, estimated to comprise more than one million people, in 15 states, now destitute. He quoted a letter from a reputable lawyer who asserted that the Red Cross is doing nothing to alleviate their suffering. In one town in Arkansas, he added, the school authorities estimated that at least 200 families including school children are on a slow starvation diet now.

Caraway asked Watson whether he believed that in the face of such a crisis covering so many states, "these people ought to be relegated to charitable institutions for relief."

"If charity is amply able to take care of them," was Watson's answer.

"In other words," Caraway inquired, "the Senator thinks that a majority of the people ought to become mendicants and go around asking charity, although they are asked every dollar of wealth that there is in this country?"

"But my dear friend," the Indiana leader answered, "they would be no more mendicants under such conditions than if we handed them dollars out of the public treasury."

This was the keynote of administration policy as Caraway pointed out—that citizens who have created all the wealth of the nation were to be called "mendicants" and receivers of "dolls" when the system failed to keep them at profitable employment.

Watson grew alarmed when asked whether the lawyers created the wealth. He said he would be willing to take money from the public treasury to provide relief "if I profoundly believed—and I am not convinced—that there is suffering that people are dying from starvation and cold, and that the local authorities with their combined efforts cannot prevent death."

LaFollette reminded Watson of his and Hoover's airy assurances to the country last spring that employment was disappearing. He mentioned the failure of Hoover and his agent, Col. Woods, to respond to the Senate's demand for a report on the unemployment situation. He then offered his stack of telegrams, furnished him by Green, proving that immediate cash appropriations for feeding, sheltering and maintaining the unemployed, as well as the farmers, are needed by millions of Americans.

Pittsburgh, Detroit, Reading, BUTTE—Construction of a new 30-foot addition to hangar of the National Parks Airways Inc. Butte field will be completed latter part of the month.

4-H CLUB BOY TELLS OF TRIP

By GEORGE H. JOHNSON

Before I begin the account of my trip I wish to thank the American Legion of Plentywood for giving me the opportunity to make this trip.

On Friday, Nov. 27 I left Reserve. I arrived in Williston at 9:00 and left again at 2 a. m. Ella Iverson, the other delegate from Sheridan County got on the train at Minot Saturday morning.

We arrived in Chicago Sunday morning at nine o'clock. We took a taxi to the Hotel LaSalle. We were only there about fifteen minutes before the rest of the 53 Montana Delegates came in. The rest of the forenoon was spent in registration. That afternoon we marched with the rest of the 1400 delegates to the Field Museum. It is one of the finest museums in America. One could spend a whole week in it and yet not see it all.

We returned to the hotel and were assigned to our rooms. I roomed with five other delegates from Montana. That night we saw a movie given in the hotel.

Early the next day we were taken to the International Livestock Exposition. That night we were taken to the International Live Stock Exposition welcomed us.

We spent four hours looking at the exhibits. That evening we were entertained at the Wilson Auditorium where we heard President Hoover over the radio. At 9 o'clock we returned to the Exposition grounds where we paraded in the arena.

Early next morning we were taken to Armour & Co. where we were guests at breakfast. We were conducted through the packing plant. From there we were taken to the Morrison Hotel where we were the guests at a luncheon given by the National Livestock Producers Association. From there we were taken to Lincoln Park. That night we had our own banquet and national rally at the Hotel Sherman.

That morning we were taken to the International Harvester Co. and saw the manufacture of McCormick Deering 10-20 tractors and the making of twelve. We were guests at luncheon there. That afternoon we saw the Matinee Horse Show at the Exposition. That night we had a party in the LaSalle Hotel.

Next morning we were taken to the Adler Planetarium where we saw about 40 miles from Chicago. There isn't a thing on the farm that hasn't got electricity in it. Even the screen door is electrified to kill flies. On the return trip we were served luncheon on the train by courtesy of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois.

That afternoon we were taken to the Adler Planetarium where we saw about 4000 stars, the various planets of our solar system and their orbits as seen from the earth. The rest of the afternoon was spent in getting ready to leave Chicago for Minneapolis.

Ella and I were not able to leave with the rest of the Montana delegation as they traveled on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul while we had tickets on the Great Northern. Miss Corlie, one of the leaders from Montana, met us at the depot and saw that we got on the right train.

We arrived in Minneapolis at 9:05 Friday morning and took a taxi to the Milwaukee station where we were to meet the rest of the Montana delegation. The Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Club met us at the depot with buses and took us to the Washburn-Crosby flour mills. We were taken thru the mills. From there we were taken to the Hudson Manufacturing Co. where we were shown the manufacture of all kinds of poultry supplies. From there we went to Northrup King & Co. where we had luncheon. After an inspection of the plant we were taken to the Loose Wiles Biscuit Co. From there we were taken to Daytons Store where we stopped and had our first rest since we left home. After dinner served at Daytons we were taken to the RKO Hennepin Orpheum theatre where we were entertained until train time.

We left for home that night. I arrived home Monday. This is a trip which cannot be appreciated until it has been taken. A boy or girl never have no fear of taking it as they will be well taken care of on the whole trip. So boys and girls do your best in 4-H Club work and you will surely have the pleasure of taking the trip.

RED CROSS INCOMPETENCE SHOWN

Washington—FP—Gross incompetence in the handling of the relief work for more than one million American farm families suffering want because of the drought of 1930 was disclosed when a Senate committee examined John Barton Payne, head of the national Red Cross organization, Jan. 6. Payne, an old man who appeared to have only a vague idea of the extent of suffering among the farmers, admitted that only about \$500,000 had been expended by the American Red Cross since last summer in feeding 250,000 people who applied for help in the 17 drought stricken states. This meant that the average person received from the national organization only \$2 in that entire period.

What astonished even such a committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditures of an additional \$500,000 for local Red Cross chapters for further aid or the farmers. Some of that money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from Bratton and Copeland, Payne stated that the American Red Cross relief funds might get down to only \$1,000,000 but he said he would not worry until that happened.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, defending Payne, asked about the reports of hunger, rioting at England, Ark. Payne declared his information was that "no such condition exists" as the hunger of great numbers of farmers in that region.

When asked what the Red Cross is doing to feed the millions of unemployed, Payne answered "Nothing." He explained that the Red Cross is not a relief agency of the cities and industrial centers and that the Red Cross leaves to local charities and other agencies the relief of all suffering from unemployment. It assumes responsibility for relief work only in the farming regions.

On account of Payne's age and the close relation of the American Red Cross to the federal administration the senators interested in securing immediate food relief for the unemployed and for the farmers did not cross-examine him as sharply as they wished. But the impression made by his testimony was that he was seeking to cover up an appalling lack of preparation, and even of concern for the hungry millions of cold and hunger. President Hoover's boast that the Red Cross would "adequately" take care of all cases of need was exposed as a gross public confidence, since it was clear that the Red Cross does not intend to do anything for the hungry unemployed and will dole out only a few meek crumbs to the farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drought.

Local Brevities

LOCAL MARKETS

Thursday, Jan. 22, 1931.

Dark Northern	50
Winter Wheat	47
Amber Durum	46
Oats	16
Barley	16
Rye	12
Flax	1.24
Dairy Butter	2.20
Eggs	15
Potatoes per bushel	1.15

Chas. Seaberg of Outlook was a visitor in Plentywood Saturday.

Joseph Wolikonis motored up from Reserve to shop in the city on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Oksendahl and family of Flaxville enjoyed Tuesday shopping in Plentywood.

Mrs. Dewey Migmore of Medicine Lake called on friends in the city Monday afternoon.

Victor Anker of Outlook was a business caller at the county seat Wednesday.

Ed. Ferguson, well known West byte passed the afternoon last Friday with friends in Plentywood.

Mrs. William Hass of Outlook was a caller at the P. D. Howell home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Nellie B. Saxon made a business trip to Medicine Lake the first part of the week.

Attorney L. J. Onstad, who has been spending several days with his family here, returned to his office at Broadus early in the week.

John Anderson, ex-sheriff of Roosevelt county, was in Plentywood looking up and hobnobbing with friends a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stubbins of Medicine Lake drove to the city to take in the movies Monday evening.

Judge Robert C. Stong of Billings spent Tuesday and Wednesday of this week attending to legal matters.

Ben E. Benson of Medicine Lake attended to legal matters at the court house the fore part of the week.

Hugh Jones from south of town returned from the Twin Cities on Tuesday evening. He has been away a fortnight.

The city is being thoroughly canvassed by R. D. Britton for funds for the benefit of the Children's Home at Helena.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hass from north of Outlook were Plentywood shoppers and business callers early in the week.

C. E. Whitney motored down Redstone and investigated legal matters at the court house during the week.

Soren Nelson and Chris Jensen of Dagmar were consulting members of the medical profession in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. E. J. Miller and Mrs. C. E. Stenger were joint hostesses at the home of the former on Monday night at seven o'clock bridge dinner. The decorative color scheme was carried out in pink and green, the main features being pink candles and green tulle. Six tables accommodated the guests at cards. When the final tallies were summed up Mrs. Storkan received first prize; Mrs. Roy, second; Carl Peterson, gentlemen's first prize and L. G. Ziedler second.

Several children received stars for drinking milk every day during the last month. Everyone has gained. There were eleven children neither tardy nor absent this month.

We made dresses and rocking chairs for the doll house this month. We also designed dresser scarfs for the dresses.

The eighth grade notes are as follows: The home exam marks for the third month: Agriculture—Ada Stratton, Melvin Deek, 98.

Grammar—Mayme Johnson, Margaret Fitzgerald, 100.

Arithmetic—William Jones, 93.

Arithmetic—Margaret Fitzgerald, 90.

Civics—Roger Corkery, 99.

Civics—George Kohn, 88.

Arithmetic—Barbara Ueland, Margaret Fitzgerald, 100.

The home roll for December is: Viola Goodknox and Lucile Boe. Honorable mention is Wm. Jones and Margaret Lundeen.

The eighth school notes are as follows: The home exam marks for the fourth month: Agriculture—Viola Goodknox and Lucile Boe, 98.

Grammar—Mayme Johnson, Margaret Fitzgerald, 100.

Arithmetic—William Jones, 93.

Arithmetic—Margaret Fitzgerald, 90.

Civics—Roger Corkery, 99.

Civics—George Kohn, 88.

FROM THE SHOCK COUNTY

LOOK WESTBY

Messrs. Svend and Nels Peterson were Plentywood visitors on Saturday, the latter spending some time with his daughter Gertie.

Last Friday, January 16, a marriage license was issued at the clerk of court's office to Allen J. Henderson of Dooley and Miss Margaret Wilson of Raymond.

Messrs. C. B. Astrup and Lawrence Lodahl of Grenora were callers at the court house Saturday where they attended to legal matters.

The Evangelical Ladies Aid had their regular meeting Wednesday. A very profitable afternoon was enjoyed by all present and many things of interest were brought up.

Clerk and Recorder Nels Madson left for Helena last Wednesday to attend the board of equalization meeting. He returned Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Sarah Stevens and Mrs. Nels Saxon called on Mrs. A. (Grandma) Stephens of Antelope early in the week. "Grandma" Stephens is 85 years young.

Mrs. Jens Lynn of Dagmar underwent an operation for appendicitis at the local hospital last week. Mr. Lynn spent Saturday with his wife at the hospital.

Henry Rasmussen and Alvin Fortney of Comertown were in Plentywood last Friday and took in the Junior class play at the Orpheum. A good sized house witnessed the performance.

Ant Wankel was in the county seat Wednesday for his daughter, Muriel, age 15, who has been at the hospital for several days suffering from pneumonia. The young lady has fully recovered and will again return to her high school studies at Dooley.

Miss Gladys Petersen, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week and also for the removal of a growth from one eye, returned to her school duties Monday of this week.

Mrs. Nels Sorenson of Dagmar is spending the week in Plentywood as baby Sorenson has been in the local hospital since Saturday suffering from pneumonia. The little one is doing as well as can be expected at this time.

Anton Nelson of the Plentywood Implement Company returned early in the week after a two weeks' trip to the Twin Cities where he attended the John Deere implement dealers' convention. Mr. Nelson says he greatly enjoyed the trip and the convention.

Fred Marsh and son Cecil returned from a two weeks' vacation in St. Paul and Minneapolis while they saw the winter sights, where the elder Marsh visited with a sister whom he had not seen for 25 years. The travelers report a fine trip with excellent highways.

The Harmony Bridge Club enjoyed an outing out of town last Wednesday evening when they met at the home of Mrs. Nellie B. Saxon at Antelope. Mrs. Saxon was a royal entertainer and placed her guests at three tables of bridge. Just before midnight the scores were called and lunch was served. Mrs. Ed. Peterson was awarded first prize. Mrs. Al. Bourassa second and Hazel Anderson, consolation.

CHURCH NOTES

LUTHERAN CHURCH
O. Martin Simundsen, Pastor
Services next Sunday at Plentywood at 11 a. m. and at Outlook at 2:30 p. m. Both services are communion services. All communicants will meet 15 minutes before the service for the registration and the confessional.

The annual business meeting for the Highland Lutheran congregation will be held next Sunday immediately after the afternoon service. All voting members are asked to be present.

Services Feb. 1 at Antelope at 11 a. m. and at Dooley at 2:30 p. m. Plentywood Lutheran League will meet next Sunday evening at 5 o'clock. We hope to have all League members present as a project of interest will be presented at that time. All are invited to our League programs.

Ads in this column are charged for at the rate of two cents for each word. Minimum charge for any ad 25 cents. Remittance should accompany copy for the advertisement.

TWO USED PIANOS for sale, cheap if taken at once. Box 753, Williston, N. Dak. (41-3c)

FOR SALE—Royal Dorcas White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Hans Agard, Rt. 1, Plentywood (45-2c)

FARM WANTED—I want farms for cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. McNew, 436 Wilkinson, Omaha, Neb. (43-2p)

FOR SALE—My house in Plentywood, W. E. Pierce. (43-1p)

WANTED
HOGS TO SHIP
FRED FORMAN
Plentywood

WELFARE CLUB MET
The Welfare Club of Raymond and vicinity met at the home of Louis Budke on Wed. Jan. 7 for annual meeting. The time was very pleasantly spent sewing. The next regular meeting will be held Wed. Jan. 28 but at present the place has not been decided upon.

Highway from Shelby to Cut Bank will be improved.

Nels Haugen of Loughhead, Alberta is spending a couple of months with his sister, Mrs. Oscar Helms, and other relatives.

While playing in the school yard during the recess "Billy" Trimble had the misfortune to fall on a foot scraper and cut his head.

Harry Nelson is relieving Tom Yapp as station agent in Albano was in town for a short while Saturday. Last Saturday night the Tri-State

Paul Hultgren left with a carload of hoes for the Twin Cities last week.

The basket ball game scheduled with Comertown HI was called off for better weather in Comertown.

Glen Morrison is back home again after a visit with friends in Canada.

Miss Helen Hultgren left last Thursday for St. Paul where she will attend nurse's training.

Walter Oleson's shows were well attended. The theatre was packed on both evenings. Ole Hove was the lucky one to get the radio which was raffled off the last evening of the show.

The Miller has now opened his new store which is located in the old B. Larsen location.

At the home of the A. O. U. W. held a business meeting and social in the hall last Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hove have left for points east on an extended vacation.

Miss Alice Fauske, one of the local HI teachers, entertained a group of her friends at the B. Larsen home last Saturday evening, Jan. 17.

It is a pleasure to report at this time that Mrs. Andrew Haugen is recovering quite nicely from her recent illness.

Miss Rachel Spokkie is back at school after an absence of two weeks due to sickness.

Quite a few from here attended the dance at the home of Mrs. Brockmeyer's last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Downey of McElroy were dinner guests at the J. M. Rohrer home last week.

Miss Minnie Simonsen who is employed at the Fortuna drug store was dinner guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Ehrhardt last week.

Miss Florence Jensen spent Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Nelson the consolation.

Mrs. Lutes, the sister of Art and Andrew Ueland has been here visiting the meeting of the stockholders of the Security State Bank of Outlook.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Olson were visitors at the Storkan home in Plentywood Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Storer and Mrs. E. E. Garrick were Plentywood visitors Tuesday afternoon where they received medical attention by Dr. Fawcett.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koester were home guests at the Martin Lundeen home Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Koester entertained Mrs. Arthur Ueland and Mrs. Lutes at a dinner Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts and Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Olson were at the talkers Sunday where they attended the talkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hatvick entertained a number of their friends Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ueland.

Mrs. Brete, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cosper, and Mrs. Fred Kohn and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kohn were at a delicious lunch was served at midday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Olson and family were visitors at the Miller home in Canada Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Garrick were to be away Sunday.

Bob West, Roy Nelson, Dan Egger, Jack Keogh and Art Ueland motored to Regina Saturday to attend the hockey game between Regina and Saskatoon. Regina won with the score of 4 to 2.

Those who registered at the hotel the past week were: Lester Cassidy, Dickinson, N. D., W. C. Baker, Williston; Theo. Hansen, Gt. Falls; W. Thompson, Crosby; G. H. Ehlers, Scooby and Wm. Buzzard of Saco.

George Wiegler and Dalmir Lester are busy hauling in ice. It surely seems odd to see them using wagons for this work and in January to boot.

A large number of people from here attended the game and parade dance in Albano last Friday.

All high school in Plentywood spent the week-end with her folks here.

The school match last Thursday proved a howling success. The Orpheum was packed. Herald Jepson of Westby was the main bout over the Canadian. The boys were some real preliminaries also. Lloyd Schultz of Westby looking Clifford Heston of North Westby.

B. Larsen of Crosby spent the week end with his family here.

Miss Helen Hultgren and Miss Lillian Ermenting were visiting school last week. It seems good to see visitors. Let us have some more.

George Wiegler and Dalmir Lester are busy hauling in ice. It surely seems odd to see them using wagons for this work and in January to boot.

A large number of people from here attended the game and parade dance in Albano last Friday.

All high school in Plentywood spent the week-end with her folks here.

Melodians of Westby played for a dance at Antelope.

Larry Larson was helping Henry Jensen chase hoes Sunday.

Mr. Ed. W. who is employed by Ted Nordhagen is remodeling the old pool room preparatory to making it into a meat market.

Tommerup of Coalridge vicinity was visiting with Mrs. P. C. Peterson in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Christy Nelson was in town Saturday afternoon visiting with her daughters Lydia and Paula who attended school here.

The W. H. S. girls' basketball team is deciding on taking on the Dooley team. If they do this it will be a game well worth attending as the Dooley team is a fast one according to rumors.

Martin Klakken made a business trip to Plentywood Monday.

Mrs. W. D. Dooley went to Plentywood for dental work. She returned Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter and Mrs. Donald and Mrs. Mrs. Lyle Goss and family were guests at the H. N. Stenesh home Wednesday.

After a most delicious dinner the guests enjoyed bridge until a late hour.

Nate Stuart of Plentywood was a caller at Dooley Wednesday.

Lois Loucks of Plentywood was in Dooley on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Loucks were in Dooley on business Thursday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Adolph Torgerson family motored to Plentywood Thursday to spend the afternoon.

The boys basketball team and coach, Mr. Bolin, of the local high school motored to Dooley Friday to play the teams in those places. Thursday and Friday nights respectively.

The Degree of Honor lodge members entertained their husbands and families for a dinner in the lodge rooms Thursday evening.

The tables and hall were tastefully decorated with flowers. After a dinner bridge was played. The tables until 11 o'clock after which dancing with music furnished by Mr. and Mrs. George Ehrhardt was enjoyed until midnight. High scores at bridge were won by Mrs. O. M. Johnson and Mr. Mackinson.

Geo. Lebach motored to Redstone Friday afternoon where he met the game. Some of the players returned home with him.

Bernadette Kelly went to Comertown Friday to visit the Soo and returned on Saturday.

J. B. Chandler of Medicine Lake visited with the family Saturday.

Margaret Barre of Outlook was a guest of Miss Kelly over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss George Ehrhardt entertained a group of young people at her home Saturday evening. Bridge, played at three tables, was the evening's diversion.

Prizes for high scores were won by Dorothy Lebach and Ambrose Schu. Mrs. Bretzke served a most delicious lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scott and family were Plentywood visitors on Sunday.

Among those from Dooley who attended the show in Plentywood Saturday evening were Mrs. and Mr. Clausen and Buzz, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and Don, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Johnson and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehrhardt and Mr. and Mrs. W. Marblous.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ehrhardt and Mrs. Frank Loucks and son, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stenesh were at the dinner the evening was spent at bridge.

S. Franzke had a birthday party at home Friday evening.

Hank Anderson was in Plentywood the latter part of last week on business.

Francis King and Joe McCall were in the village on business the first of the week.

Adolph Anderson was a village visitor last week.

LeRoy Dominoski was busy on Thursday hauling wheat to Comertown.

A. W. Clay was to Plentywood on Wednesday of last week on business.

Mrs. Dave Nelson went to Plentywood Saturday to see a few friends with her mother who is at the hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVerde spent a few days at Olaf Strand's on the other side of Raymond last week.

Sven Soderquist had a party at his home Saturday evening. A good sized crowd was present and all reported a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVerde is working for the depot agent at Dooley for a few weeks.

Mrs. Adolph Rahmer gave a birthday party on T. W. Tholderman at her home Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hagen and family were callers at the home of Frank Loucks and family.

The time was spent in playing cards.

Charles Johnson, Arnold, Jemel and Henry Hagen were busy Thursday putting up ice.

Ed Lindel of Westby and H. P. Fries of Dooley were callers at the home of Henry Hagen Friday.

The Dave Nelson children were absent from school last week on account of illness.

There is quite a few absent from the Comertown school this week on account of chickenpox.

Feder Bruvold returned from Missa Saturday where he has been attending a school convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson and son returned from Crosby Thursday evening on the 4:10 train. Sam Walkington was in to meet them.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland gave a dance at their home Saturday evening. It was in honor of the fourteenth birthday anniversary of their daughter Ruth. She received several very nice presents.

William and Mrs. Black spent the week-end at the Harry Holland home.

Leander Miller went to his home in Plentywood Tuesday evening. He is working in the Nick Lockan home.

Olaf Nordby has purchased the section he has been having a moment dug which he is going to move the house onto.

Jack Heron is putting up ice. Frank Raymond and Tom Dery are helping him.

Albert Hovland has been driving the McNeess Remedies wagon lately. Lena and Minnie Hill gave a party at their home Monday evening.

Stanley Tooke and Tony Wilson were down to Raymond Sunday and had dinner at the Ed. Hannah home.

Lee Young made a trip to Plentywood for groceries for Axel Marku this week.

(Crowded Out Last Week)
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Walkington invited a few of their friends to a party at the home of Mrs. Hovland. The Lee brothers from Canada furnished the music. Everyone enjoyed themselves.

Eleanor Stambaugh, teacher at the Lindbloom school went to Plentywood Sunday to see the show.

Ed. Hannah was moving gravel from the Lindbloom bridge Tuesday.

Stella and Ed. Cresson of Crosby look went out to Carl Stadstad's on Saturday to spend a few days.

Millions of Outlook have been out to Harry Holland home for a while.

Several Raymond people were in

Outlook Friday evening for the hop. Ed. Hannah and children and Mrs. Tooke and children were guests at the Joe Johnson home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cosper of Outlook were in town Wednesday.

Donovan and Wilbur Budke gave a coasting party at their place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Loutenbier is sick in bed but is getting along nicely now.

Mrs. Joe McGowan went to Plentywood Friday evening after her son, Roger.

Bill Wirtz of Outlook was in the village Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Collins were business visitors in Plentywood on Saturday.

Eleanor Holland spent Sunday at her home north of town.

Lawrence Fink was in Plentywood Thursday and Friday taking eighth grade state examinations.

Jake Nelson took a load of oat bundles to Plentywood Monday.

The doctor last Tuesday. Axel Marku took her to Plentywood.

Miss Thorsen of Outlook stopped in town Monday because of his car freezing up.

Henry Hill is putting up ice from the McCoy pond about four miles from town.

Amor Johnson was seen in town Friday after his daughter Estel, who is in the hospital.

There was mass at the Catholic church Sunday but not much of a crowd—two or three families attended.

S. Barnes and his guest, Mr. S. S. Barnes, returned to Minot on Thursday and returned Friday.

Miss Jessie Degen accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Downey to Westby Saturday evening to see the movies.

Mrs. M. J. of Ambrose arrived on Monday for a few days visit with Mrs. E. W. Walsh.

Rev. Almie is conducting a two week series of religious school in the Lone Tree basement church.

The P. G. Welsh family attended Catholic services and confirmation exercises at Plentywood Sunday.

Mrs. O. M. Lutas spent the fore part of the week in Outlook looking after business and visiting with friends and relatives.

Vernon and Arthur Hjeltn and Ray took from north of McElroy took the eighth grade examinations.

Westby on the 8th and 9th of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Halbert Nelson entertained at dinner Sunday the following men with their families: Ole Hovland, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Solberg and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an auto trip to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shal and children recently returned from an

PRISON RULES CLAMP DOWN ON MOONEY

Los Angeles—FP—William W. Busick, editor of the New Era, Los Angeles Socialist paper, made the following statement after a visit to Tom Mooney.

"The powers interested in persecuting Tom Mooney are tightening the screws on their victim and putting every obstacle in his way in his attempt to get the truth to the voters. Those who wish to see Mooney are first given a third degree by the warden; this is not done to those who visit other prisoners. Newspapers addressed to Tom are not given to him.

"I was kept waiting an hour and a half, while those who had come to see other prisoners went right in. Mooney had been able to direct his defense by dictating letters and giving instructions to his visitors. Helpers would bring reports of what had been done and plans of work to be done and read these to Mooney for final approval. Today the powers of reaction decided to clamp down on Mooney. From now on no one will be allowed to show Mooney a piece of paper of any kind nor will he be allowed to show anything to his visitors. No one can read notes to Tom; neither can they take notes from his dictation.

"The principal point that I wanted to take up with Mooney was the Olympic games to be held in Los Angeles in 1932. Labor and Socialist organizations in Europe are asking about the possibility of Mooney being pardoned before the Olympic games and threatening to stop any European athletic groups from participating in the games in California as long as Mooney is kept in prison."

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from First Page)

have that very thing in the investigation of the police department. Squads of policemen have been framing up on innocent women, charging them with being prostitutes and with the collusion of judges handing them severe jail sentences unless they put the long green on the counter. As usual the police made a few mistakes. They arrested women who had influence and how the cops are getting the razberry. A few goats may be found but the old game will go on after a short respite.

Next in line for an outburst of moral indignation is an alleged ring of lawyers who are said to have specialized in framing breach of promise cases. This racket did not affect the unemployed or even the aristocracy of labor. It is a racket that falls heaviest on the rich. The wealthy like to philander and who can blame a virtuous maiden if she tries to cash in on her experience with a big peanut butter and Limburger cheese magnet? All in all these cases are merry days and if one can look on the whole scheme of things in America with a philosophical squint, he can bless his stars that he is not living in Soviet Russia where divorce can be had for the asking and where such conduct on the part of judges and policemen would bring them before a firing squad. Yes, the Pope is right. If the rest of the world should adopt the Soviet code of morals and if it became part of convention that the duty of government was to aid the masses instead of persecuting them, neither the temporal nor spiritual police would have a visible excuse for drawing salaries.

The senate is fighting Hoover and Hoover is fighting the senate. What they are fighting about does not mean a tinker's damn to the average person. This war on the power trust is a Don Quixote tilting at windmills. Of course the power trust is a tangible thing but it goes merrily on extracting huge profits from its racket while senators bray in Washington. And the hypocrisy of this fight. T. J. Walsh of Montana with his bristling mustache denounces the president for his friendliness for the power trust—the same T. J. who helped to give Flathead to the Montana Power Company, subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company and little niece of the Anaconda Copper Company. While they are bawling in the senate millions of workers and their dependents are on the starvation line. The Democrats are more concerned with building up campaign material for the 1932 presidential election than with helping the unemployed.

SQUIRREL FOOD

(Continued from front page)

rents "powers" building on north Main street next to the hotel and runs "her" wide open, because, she says, Powers is financing and boosting for him: Powers who gets \$12 per month for the building from in front of nobody knows how much he gets "put in his hand from behind."

"Powers, the really good, honest, religious, goody, goody boy! 'Heavy' the saintly one, who prays on school girls, and sometimes marries women."

"Yours for doughnuts,"

Dear Acorn: The banking business is not remunerative at all. The picking will be few and far between from now on, if the county invests the sinking funds in bonds and school district warrants instead of depositing them in the banks at 3%. So we better side-saddle a banker than to back a poker game and a hootch joint. If this is not enough, the banks can start chicken ranches now that "Nig" Collins is out of the way and take brokerage on "brass checks" and beer bottle caps—uno. A bird wires me via the grape vine that Sqn. John Schnitzler works a system on alcohol: but the thousand gallons released out of the Twin Cities warehouse did not appear in the accounts of the Schnitzler corporation but the alcohol did arrive at Reserve okay. They do say John will loan money. If the "cut" is attractive—moonshine makes the sunshine for John.

Yours better spoon shine.

ALONZO NUTT.

Oh, yes: Our old friend Sen. John Schnitzler is radiating and emanating sunshine at Helena right now, a solon writes. Several of our beautiful stenographers back in John's aura, "It's violet rays," says penches, "where John is there is sunshine." The bell boys say, "Cayenne, canine."

Here's another letter from an old friend from "Injlaner"—a friend of bygone days:

"Overthere, N. D., Oct. 15-30.

"Mr. Alonzo Nutt—

"Well, Alonzo, I suppose you will be surprised to get this from me. But Mrs. B. B. Nutt gave me one of your papers to read. You are a fine looking man, and I will admit you are intelligent but your intelligence is used in a way to try to overthrow all that has made you what you are and all that you have."

"If you have achieved your success under the Red Flag place for from Russia and under the Stars and Stripes of the U. S. A., who gave you liberty of thought and speech."

"I am sending you an article I want you to take time to read."

"Respectfully,

"ADALINE"

Oh, Adaline, these remarks are not new. Nutt has heard them several times before. Ever now and then, hither and thither somebody pops up and says things like that to Alonzo. "Looks like old deceivin'," as the old lady said when she mistook the pole cat kitten for a Persian pussy, "and some things are awful ungrateful."

Did I hear Sonny John and Annie Lawrence say "Amen!" Russia, clipped from "The Congressionalist and Herald of Gospel Liberty."

The article "A close-up View of Russia," by George L. Payne, Secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of churches, is very frank about the conditions in Russia, and altogether very complimentary. Adaline evidently did not get anything out of it but the walls of the "traders."

Isn't it funny how all of the confused followers of Jesus have forgotten how Jesus chased the money lenders and profit takers out of the temple with a whip, saying "My Father's house is a house of worship,

but you have made it a den of thieves," as he scourged them with the lash and then these men and high priests and council members and they crucified him at Golgotha between two thieves. Alas, how many houses of worship, today, are dens of thieves!

And how many have forgotten the story of the "Rich Young Man" and the "Lazarus?"

The society established by Jesus was communist: the society of Nero was based on exploitation. But, our old friend, Adaline, does not know much about the Bible or of Jesus.

Adaline doesn't know that the Red Flag waved over Bunker Hill before the patriots marched under the folds of the Stars and Stripes nor that the Russian revolution that overthrew the tyranny of King George, and set up the republic on this side of the Atlantic, too bad.

BANK FOOTINGS

(Continued from front page)

last call, and that is small, and due to large county deposits. The bank showing the gain is the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Plentywood. Its footing in September was \$299,622.80 while its footings December 31 were \$304,225.46, or a gain of \$4,602.66. The footings of some of the other banks is considerable.

Comparison of Footings
A comparison of bank footings published on September 24th and December 31, the 3d and 4th call of the year, discloses the following facts:

The Citizens State Bank of Dooley showed a balance of \$61,076.61 at September call and \$66,346.77 at December call or a loss of \$4,269.74. Farmers State Bank of Westby \$183,593.01 and \$149,494.78 or a loss of \$34,098.23. Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Plentywood \$299,622.80 as against \$304,225.46 or a gain of \$4,602.66. Security State Bank of Outlook, \$191,001.49 and \$170,169.14 or a loss of \$20,832.35. First State Bank of Mica \$104,513.18 against \$192,809.41 or a loss of \$11,703.77. The First National Bank of Reserve, the only national bank in the county, \$238,688.39 as against \$215,074.09, a loss of \$23,614.30—a total loss for all banks of \$88,475.73.

Banks Prepared
The banks of Sheridan county are quite prepared for the demands of the future and all have quite large cash and liquid assets.

Long ago these banks quit loaning money to any one on any security, and have been collecting where ever it was possible to get a cent. Most of the banks' moneys are now invested in county, village and school district warrants which they buy in many cases at a discount and deposit with the county as security for more funds. In fact most of the sinking funds of the county have been deposited with the banks on this basis. These warrants draw six per cent interest and constitute the main earning asset of the banks. In case of necessity they can be sold for cash at several place quickly and the money made available to meet daily demands.

Banks Can't Make Ends Meet
However, the constantly decreasing deposits in the banks are making it harder and harder for the banks to pay overhead not to speak of paying dividends. The earnings of the banks are augmented by the sinking funds of a system of discounts and charges of every imaginable description that human ingenuity can contrive from taking exchange on every possible check cleared, from discounting Canadian money orders, from making even where money is available for payment upon presentation and charging a fee for each one, from selling of \$50 or under; selling fire, hail, and life insurance, and conveying—in fact by every means possible—it is no wonder to do so. But still there are small earnings if any above the running expenses of the banks.

Now, that the county has returned to the policy of investing the sinking funds in county, village and school district warrants, thus reducing the same from deposits in the several banks, and by this means returning six per cent interest to the sinking fund and the taxpayers, instead of to the banks as County Treasurer Kollman has made it his policy to do, these banks will be forced to cut off from the banks, reducing their earnings just that much more.

All of which means that because of the reduced earnings there will be more consolidations of banks in the county during the impending months. In fact the sooner this is done the better it will be for all concerned, for in this way thousands of dollars of overhead expense can be saved, being rendered to the banks just that much more secure.

An examination of the statements of the banks which are printed below in an analyzed manner, discloses one bank in the county that is not paying operating expenses which is putting up the notes of the bank for borrowed money—the bank at Dooley. This condition does not exist at the other banks.

A study of the deposits, the cash and liquid assets, and the loans and discounts of the county discloses the following facts: There are on deposit in the banks of the county, subject to check, certificates of deposit, and other time deposits, borrowed money, cashiers' checks, due to other banks, reserve for taxes, and from the balance must be deducted the \$1,673.30, the last year's operating loss of the bank at Dooley.

The added to the capital stock of \$120,000 is the sum of \$47,000 of total surplus and the \$16,730.57 in undivided profits, amounting to \$183,730.57. In other words the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, the last of which is subject to withdrawal and distribution at any moment, amounts to \$193,730.57, the bankers money against \$394,389.08 of depositors money. The capital stock or \$130,000 carries double liability, if collectable, for the protection of depositors.

Bank Footings
The footings of the several banks of the county as of December 31, 1930, is as follows.

Citizens State Bank of Dooley	\$ 56,346.77
Farmers State Bank of Westby	149,494.78
Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Plentywood	304,225.46
Security State Bank of Outlook	170,169.14
First State Bank of Mica	192,809.41
First National Bank of Reserve	215,074.09
Total Footings	\$1,088,119.65

Analysis of Footings	
The footings of the several banks analyzed and dissected as classified both as to assets and liabilities follow:	
(Note—The banks are identified by the initial which stands for the town in which the bank is located, as: D for Dooley and W for Westby.)	

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	D \$ 33,286.93
W 88,949.76	
P 137,610.01	
O 80,264.26	
ML 92,368.13	
R 78,695.73	
Total	\$511,174.82

Overdrafts	
D \$ 33.64	
W 428.78	
P 166.59	
O 242.57	
ML 68.52	
R 109.14	
Total	\$ 1,038.82

Dividends unpaid	
D (None)	
W (None)	
P 1,250.00	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 1,250.00

Reserve for Interest and taxes	
D (None)	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML 2,500.00	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 2,500.00

Bills payable with Collateral	
D \$ 3,000.00	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 3,000.00

Savings Deposits Subject to 30 Days' Notice	
D \$ (None)	
W (None)	
P 10,222.53	
O (None)	
ML 1,899.02	
R (None)	
Total	\$11,621.55

Circulating Notes Outstanding	
D \$ (None)	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML 20,000.00	
R (None)	
Total	\$20,000.00

Composite Statement	
The following is a composite statement of all of the banks of the county, a statement of all added together, so all can be considered as one bank:	

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 511,174.82
Overdrafts	1,038.82
Other Bonds, warrants, U. S. Bonds	203,342.89
Banking House furniture and fixtures	144,371.88
Other real estate	38,038.97
Cash on hand & Due from other Banks	28,935.35
Due from approved Reserve Banks	21,234.49
ML 46,463.19	
R 17,586.95	
Total	\$ 883,038.97

Due from other Banks	
D \$ 42.49	
W 620.21	
P 656.35	
O 373.60	
ML 442.51	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 1,745.16

Expense and Interest in excess of Earnings	
D \$ 21.36	
W 321.42	
P 106.10	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 448.88

Other Cash Items, other Resources, P commercial paper ML	
D \$ 25.00	
W 5,000.00	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 5,025.00

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	D \$ 20,000.00
W 20,000.00	
P 25,000.00	
O 20,000.00	
ML 20,000.00	
R 20,000.00	
Total	\$130,000.00

Surplus Fund	
D \$ 6,000.00	
W 10,000.00	
P 8,000.00	
O 5,000.00	
ML 12,500.00	
R 5,000.00	
Total	\$ 47,000.00

Net Undivided Profits	
D \$ (None)	
W 6,587.67	
P 204,826.47	
O 101,634.94	
ML 100,026.65	
R 115,079.18	
Total	\$603,461.03

Demand Certificates of deposit	
D \$ 478.88	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 478.88

Cashiers' Checks	
D \$ (None)	
W 1,729.11	
P 1,497.12	
O 16.90	
ML 6,006.82	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 9,251.45

Time Certificates of Deposits	
D \$ 7,881.55	
W 48,320.55	
P 50,704.36	
O 37,577.06	
ML 47,121.44	
R 48,922.89	
Total	\$240,477.85

Certified Checks and due to banks	
D (None)	
W (None)	
P 310.00	
O 1,000.00	
ML (None)	
R (None)	

POVERTY WAGE ON MALE WORK CLOTHES

Washington—FP—An average of 38,056 wage earners employed in the year 1929 in 508 establishments in the United States produced men's work clothing received an average wage of only \$697, according to a report issued by the U. S. Census Bureau on Dec. 30. The total wages paid these 38,056 employees were \$26,521,348, and the value added by manufacture was \$4,658,010.

The total number of wage earners in this industry in 1929 was 6.3 percent less than in 1927, but in those two years the total wages paid fell 11.4 percent, and the value added by manufacture was reduced 12.1 percent.

The industry includes production of overalls, work pants, general jackets, sheep-lined coats, blanket-lined coats, etc.

Total	\$ 2,348.82
--------------	--------------------

Dividends unpaid	
D (None)	
W (None)	
P 1,250.00	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 1,250.00

Reserve for Interest and taxes	
D (None)	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML 2,500.00	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 2,500.00

Bills payable with Collateral	
D \$ 3,000.00	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 3,000.00

Savings Deposits Subject to 30 Days' Notice	
D \$ (None)	
W (None)	
P 10,222.53	
O (None)	
ML 1,899.02	
R (None)	
Total	\$11,621.55

Circulating Notes Outstanding	
D \$ (None)	
W (None)	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML 20,000.00	
R (None)	
Total	\$20,000.00

Composite Statement	
The following is a composite statement of all of the banks of the county, a statement of all added together, so all can be considered as one bank:	

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 511,174.82
Overdrafts	1,038.82
Other Bonds, warrants, U. S. Bonds	203,342.89
Banking House furniture and fixtures	144,371.88
Other real estate	38,038.97
Cash on hand & Due from other Banks	28,935.35
Due from approved Reserve Banks	21,234.49
ML 46,463.19	
R 17,586.95	
Total	\$ 883,038.97

Due from other Banks	
D \$ 42.49	
W 620.21	
P 656.35	
O 373.60	
ML 442.51	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 1,745.16

Expense and Interest in excess of Earnings	
D \$ 21.36	
W 321.42	
P 106.10	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 448.88

Other Cash Items, other Resources, P commercial paper ML	
D \$ 25.00	
W 5,000.00	
P (None)	
O (None)	
ML (None)	
R (None)	
Total	\$ 5,025.00

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	D \$ 20,000.00
W 20,000.00	
P 25,000.00	
O 20,000.00	
ML 20,000.00	
R 20,000.00	
Total	\$130,000.00

Surplus Fund	
D \$ 6,000.00	
W 10,000.00	