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A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE
PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1931

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Liberty Is Not
Handed Down
From Above

As We See It
by Tom O'Flaherty

Cleveland.—Now that congress has adjourned to the open spaces your correspondent feels at liberty to devote his index fingers to more weighty topics. While our solons were in session I feared they might by accident or with malice aforethought take some steps to relieve the unemployed of hunger and the farmers of their surplus grain. I feared that the "progressives" might initiate measures to relieve the "malefactors of great wealth" of some of their jack and turn it over to the "deserving poor." I feared that Hoover might suddenly lose his head and send a message to congress declaring himself in favor of the social insurance bill presented by the Communist Party to the janitor of the house of representatives. In fine I feared that congress would do something that I have been telling my clients for years it would never do. With a sigh of relief I saw, or heard congress adjourn without day or night sessions. Now having nothing to worry about in the next session of congress I turn my attention to the "progressives" and the end of the world.

As I predicted six weeks ago, Alexander Legge has resigned the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board and went back to his old job as head of the International Harvester Trust at his old salary of \$100,000 a year. Legge does not believe in wage cuts. Neither does the editor of the Producers News. That is, neither Legge, Taylor nor yours truly believe in a wage cut for himself. So we retain our salaries come what may and the country is all the better for it. We also believe in charging top prices for everything we have to sell. Legge is for higher prices for farming machinery. Taylor charges ten cents a copy for the P. N. and I am charging two bits a copy for The Wasp. There the similarity between us ends—I hope.

Had the farmers asked Legge for bread they could now say that he gave them a stone. But the farmers don't cry for bread. And if they do they tell it to Andrew Hansen, your enterprising little town, and he is one pretty bourgeois who does not grudge the farmers. He grinds for them, the farmers, in Sheridan county, have plenty of bread. But the Bible says that not on bread alone does man live. He must have something to wash it down. And that something costs money. So the farmer's problem is how to get money for his dough stuff. Legge is the hero of the leaders of the Farmers Union of the northwest quit cold on them. Mr. Stone of Kentucky sounds like a hard proposition.

Not so long ago even the radicals busied their brains thinking out schemes to make the farmers rich without disturbing the capitalist system. The Nonpartisan League grew like a mushroom in North Dakota and sister states, raised the devil with the bankers and the prime peddlers, then slowly returned to the dust from which it was taken for dust it was and into dust it did return. Most of the ex-Socialists who led the Nonpartisan League uprising have either died of faith or betook themselves to greener pastures. The sum total of its accomplishment is an object lesson for the farmers, which if taken to heart is worth all the post-dated checks they paid (and forgot to pay) for the experience. It should teach them that there is no solution of their economic problem within the framework of capitalism. They should study the collectivization of farms in the Soviet Union. Farms are going to be "collectivized" anyhow, whether by the farmers themselves or by the banker-farmers of the Schnitzler type.

The "rugged individualism" of the American worker is becoming a ragged individualism nowadays. Proud and patriotic American workers are learning their first lessons in solidarity as they rub noses with their fellow patriots on the breadlines. We have two flourishing breadlines here in Cleveland and prospects of more. There is also a special one for the American womanhood. It is true that they are not "forced" to stand in the breadline. They can starve at home if they have any. But we are told by the papers that the majority of them would rather die on the breadline in free America than live in "slave" Russia where men and women are forced to work for a living O'Shea can you see?

I fear that the rugged individualism of the American farmer is about to be badly deflated. One of Legge's parting shots was that we are becoming more self-supporting every year. One of the blessings of the late war for democracy was the encouragement it gave to wheat production in other countries. Wall Street won the war and most of the world's monetary gold supply. The farmer provided most of the cannon

STIMSON'S SOVIET STUDY IS NEW MYSTERY OF NATIONAL CAPITAL

What Does it Mean? Is it Friendly or Unfriendly? Will U. S. Right-about-face on Russian Problem? Is Government Preparing to Advise Mussolini? Is there an Embargo Arrangement Between U. S. and Canada? Ask the Folks at Washington.

Washington—FP—Secretary of State Stimson's disclosures that he has begun a personal detailed study of Soviet relations has given the capital the first of its big political mysteries of the year. Politicians, business men, diplomats and press correspondents are trying to discover why the head of the Hoover cabinet should now, after two years of adherence to the anti-soviet attitude of Secretaries Colby, Hughes and Kellogg, become interested in a new survey of the situation.

Stimson's friends say he is disposed to take a more cordial attitude toward the prospect of opening negotiations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics than did his predecessors. They hint that he has recently made up his mind that the steady development of the five year plan—largely by means of expert technical aid from American engineers and thru purchase of American machinery—makes Russia a closer neighbor to the United States than before.

They suggest that Stimson has been persuaded, by much discussion and reading, that the Soviet Union is becoming the most influential governmental force on the earth, except the United States.

Is New Interest Friendly? But is his new interest friendly? Or is it the interest of alarm? And what started him on this resolve to know all about the Russian influence in the world? Has it anything to do with domestic politics? Is it connected with American relations with Canada?

(Continued on page three)

BAINVILLE PROFESSOR "CRIMINALLY ASSAULTS" THREE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

Bainville is aroused over a degree crime that occurred there recently.

That village has never before figured in the scandalous activities so common to Scooby and Wolf Point, and therefore was sensitive. However, Burley Bowler or Harry Polk was not called in to get out a special edition of a paper, nor that champion of virtue, Hugh Harmon of Wolf Point, to write a column on the scandalous activities of the village.

Two weeks ago Friday, Prof. Harmon, assistant superintendent of the Bainville high school and basketball coach, weight 225 pounds, six feet tall, of handsome appearance and charming personality, was accused by three high school boys of having committed sodomy upon their persons. Harmon was arrested. Attorney Wolf of Wolf Point appeared for state. To avoid scandal on the boys and humiliation to their families, the professor was allowed to plead guilty to a minor charge, fined \$500 dollars and allowed to leave town which he did immediately. The boys assaulted had been driven to complain to their parents.

Prof. Harmon is believed to be married and have a wife and family in Wisconsin.

VETS, UNITED, WIN RELIEF

By Laurence Todd, Fed. Press Washington.—By votes of 328 to 79 in the house and 76 to 17 in the senate, President Hoover's veto of the war veteran's hunger loan bill was overridden and the measure became law.

It permits former service men to borrow up to \$500 on their adjusted service certificates.

Brought forward when Hoover had shown his power to kill any proposal for direct food relief to drought victims or unemployed, this law will make available about 700 million dollars to men now in immediate need.

This is many times the sum involved in any relief measure that would have been adopted to enable the unemployed and the starving

DEWEY RAPS PROGRESSIVES' WEAKNESS

Washington—FP—Prof. John Dewey, president of the People's Lobby, indicts the senate and house progressives for their failure to force a special session of the new congress, in a statement issued at the conference called by Senators Norris, La Follette, Cutting, Costigan and Wheeler.

His frank criticism of the progressives who were members of the 71st congress is indicative of the attitude that may be anticipated of discussion when the conference begins to formulate a plan of legislative action.

One group demands that efforts be made to compel President Hoover to call the new congress to Washington to deal with the nationwide misery of the unemployed be seriously made.

"Nearly every income in the United States under \$5,000, except the income of government employees, is in jeopardy," Dewey said.

"Hardly a farmer knows from one year to another whether he will get a crop or whether he will be forced to work for a living O'Shea can you see?"

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(Continued on Page Three)

Parent-Teachers Meeting Monday, March 23rd

The principle topic for the Parent-Teachers meeting to be held on Monday, March 23 will be Recreation and Use of Leisure Time. The meetings this year have been for the most part the Seven Cardinal Principles of Education and for this next session of the P. T. A. we shall continue with a discussion of leisure time activities.

It is expected that the subject will be an interesting one and that parents will feel free to ask questions and offer suggestions which may assist all of us in working out a mutual problem. It is realized at the school that some pupils may engage too heavily in activities designed primarily for leisure time and it would therefore welcome any assistance in correcting any situations needing special attention. The policy of the school is to provide a leisure time activity for every boy and girl in the system. Some may be omitted and some may be engaging too heavily in this field.

The manner of presenting the theme will be somewhat different than on previous occasions. We shall hear a discussion almost entirely from the pupils' standpoint. Presentation of the thoughts for consideration in this manner, it is hoped will give both parents and teachers a better idea of what it means to the boys and girls of the school. The only positive way of evaluating the worth of activities is from the pupil's standpoint.

Considerable discontent developed among the stockholders and officers of the corporation which made Sen. Surant, the heavy stockholder do some fast scratching. For a time things looked dark. Harry's prestige waned. Finally, with money borrowed from company banks, things were tidied over for a spell.

At a meeting of the officers, editors and employees of the paper the other day the change of business management was announced. Tom Troy, Jr., took the place of Polk, Harry Brooks, the

(Continued on Page Two)

Secretary Mellon protested loudly against the plan, and bankers all over the country cried out that it would strain the economic structure, already weakened by the panic.

In reply to this Hoover doctrine it was suggested that the way to help veterans was to enable them to borrow money now on their own property—the adjusted service certificates which congress granted in past years.

When the government took these

(Continued on Page Two)

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NOTICE!

A meeting of the Sheridan County Taxpayer's Association will be held at Outlook Wednesday, March 25 at 1:30 p. m. Any matter to the interests of the taxpayers will be taken up.

HANS HARDERSEN, President.

UNITED PUBLISHERS 'AND POLK' IS 'AT

Have Daily News Will Try to Get Along Without Famous Journalist—Brooks Salves Him. With Nicely Prepared Speech of Regret, Etc.—Polk Returns to Williston.

Special to Producers News—Have.—Harry Polk, the Williston Herald, a fine great open spaces, famous in more ways than one, was canned recently by the United Publishers, the owners of the Have Daily News, as manager of that paper, which corporation he organized and founded with the idea of establishing a chain of country newspapers thru-out North Dakota and Montana, by getting control of the leading county paper in each county along the Great Northern, with headquarters at Have where he envisioned the building of a huge printing enterprise, fed by the members of the chain.

For a time he interested such prominent men as Sen. John W. Schnitzler of Froid and Sen. John Surant of Falt. He bought a half interest in the Daniels County Leader of Burley Bowler and then he and the Scooby editor bought the Plentywood Herald. Deals were then made with the Malta paper and the paper at Chinook and the Have Promoter was purchased, and it looked for a time as if Polk was destined to be the newspaper tycoon of the Treasure State.

Luck Not So Good. However, the paper at Scooby did not prosper. The paper at Plentywood turned out to be a dead horse. Other papers withdrew from the combination. The Daily News barely paid expenses.

John Schnitzler called the loan he made to the corporation which made Sen. Surant, the heavy stockholder do some fast scratching. For a time things looked dark. Harry's prestige waned. Finally, with money borrowed from company banks, things were tidied over for a spell.

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KING OF SIAM WILL ENTER U. STATES AT PORTAL, ON SOO

Washington, March 18.—Representatives of President Hoover and Secretary Stimson will meet the king and queen of Siam when they arrive on American territory at Portal, North Dakota April 20.

A state department announcement today also said since the arrival at Portal is to be shortly after midnight, usual ceremonies will be postponed until the next day and take place aboard the king's private car enroute to Chicago over the Soo Line railway.

The special cars carrying King Pradjhok and his party will be transferred to the Soo Line from the Canadian Pacific railway which will bring them to the arriving from Vancouver, B. C., arriving in Chicago at 8:35 a. m. April 21, the cars will leave at 12:30 p. m. for New York over the New York Central as a special section of the Twentieth Century Limited.

The king plans to quit the train at Ophir hall, Purchase, N. Y., the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, staying there for a few days before reaching Washington April 28.

SIX WEEKS DIVORCE LAW TO NEVADA'S GOVERNOR

Carson City, March 17.—The Nevada state senate passed the 6-week divorce law today by a vote of 13 to 1 with three absent. It was reported favorably by the public morals committee and was adopted without debate after being amended to make it effective May 1st instead of on its approval by the governor.

The bill provides that suits for divorce may be filed in Nevada after either party to the action has resided in the state for a period of six weeks.

SWEDISH FASCISTS NOW ORGANIZING

Stockholm, Sweden.—The fascists in the Swedish province of Vastergotland where rich peasants are the dominating influence, organized a general parade of their forces to take place in the industrial town of Lidköping. Seventy-six branches of the fascist organization took part. The parading fascists were surrounded by many thousands of workers, who broke up the parade, captured and tore many of the fascist flags and drove the fascists helterskelter off the streets. The masses sang the "International" and then marched thru the streets.

The Swedish fascists are planning a mass meeting to take place in Stockholm in the near future. The German fascist leader Hitler is booked to speak. The workers in Stockholm are prepared to give Hitler or any other divisions of the party to show themselves in public in the Swedish capital, a warm reception.

CONSOLIDATION IN BUTTE IS REJECTED

Butte, March 10.—The proposed consolidation of the governments of the city of Butte and the county of Silver Bow failed at a special election today.

With about 75 per cent of the registered voters casting ballots, the plan was defeated by 2,843 votes. The result was: For, 6,391; against, 9,234.

As a result of the outcome of today's election, the city primaries will be held March 23. Six democrats have announced their candidacies for mayor. One republican has entered the race.

The consolidation plan was created by a legislative enactment of the 22nd assembly.

OIL HEAD IN MOTOR MISHAP IN DAKOTA

Williston, March 18.—A bus carrying R. J. Coughlin, president of the Westland Oil Company, and 10 other officials and company representatives from Minot to Wolf Point, for a broadcasting program upset a short distance west of this city and rolled down a hill without serious injuries to the occupants, who broke windows to escape. The party returned to Williston, some continuing to Wolf Point on an evening train.

HAVRE—Extensive repairs and improvements have been made at Aronow refinery, former Milk river refinery.

COURT QUASHES BAKEWELL'S APPLICATION FOR 'CHICKEN RANCH' RECEIVER

Last Monday, a week ago, the hearing on the petition filed by County Attorney Grant Bakeswell in the district court, praying that a receiver be appointed by the judge for the "chicken ranch" the famous estate of S. R. Collins, because some imaginary unknown person had or was about to remove some of the buildings on the premises therefrom, occurred before Judge Paul and after the taking of testimony, Bakeswell himself, under examination by Bakeswell, admitted that he did not know how many buildings there were on the premises, now or in the past; that he did not know what kind of buildings had been removed, nor when or how or by whom, and then was compelled to admit that maybe there were two or three more buildings on the place now than he knew about.

Judge Paul then quashed the proceedings.

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"This bold misstatement naturally caused alarm with some people who are not accustomed to the style and methods of a newsman. A citizen of the eastern part of this county wrote a letter to The Wolf Point Herald and requested the editor to get the truth of the matter and publish it. A wire to Gov. Erickson and authorities at Helena was sent advising of the reports being spread, and brot a quick response in the form of a message from the governor:

Helena, Mont., Mar. 12. "C. L. Marshall, "Wolf Point, Mont. "Replying to your wire will say that it was not the intention of the legislative assembly to increase gasoline tax and I advised by competent and able attorneys that no such interpretation can be placed on the bill."

J. E. ERICKSON, Governor."

The editor of the Wolf Point Herald, an animated little fellow, who goes any route for a prostitute's fee, publishes, if possible, the most venal and debased sheet in the eastern part of the state, preceded the above quotation with a diatribe about the purpose of the 5-cent gas tax as if that had anything to do with whether or not the passing of the debture referendum would levy another 5-cent gas tax; and added its mite to deceiving readers and influencing them to vote for the measure without comprehending the fact that they are voting on themselves another gas tax of 5 cents a gallon.

Harry Polk, too

Harry Polk's paper at Plentywood, raving because the Producers News had disclosed the conspiracy to put over another gas tax in the guise of a debture bill, wired, so it says, the state highway commission, Monday a week ago, as follows:

"The Producers News claims it is referring to a measure which will pay ten cents gas tax for two years and 5 cents thereafter until 1941, making a present statement were not repeated. Send us correct facts at once."

And the odoriferous Polk organ continued:

"Once again we find where Charles E. Taylor, Hans Baumann and the other editors of the Producers News, have been deliberately attempting to mislead the people of Sheridan county. In their scorching article in last week's issue they screamed to the world that people of Montana would have to pay ten cents per gallon gas tax in the future."

And more was said along the same line.

Then this poor pretense of a paragraph (Continued on page three).

Governor of Minnesota Gives Contractors a "Jar"

Minneapolis—FP—Governor Olson threw a bomb into the camp of Minnesota contractors doing the state highway work when he ordered Charles M. Babcock, highway commissioner, to demand specification requirements as follows:

That a wage of not less than 45 cents an hour be paid the workers employed; that the men be not worked more than 48 hours in any one week, except in emergencies, when they shall be paid time and a half for over time; that no fee be charged for obtaining a position for any construction crew and that no fee be paid to any agency for obtaining positions for the workers; that not more than 3.60 a mile be charge for transporting an employee to his place of work; that not more than \$1 a day be charged for board and lodging.

RED ARMY OF CHINA MAKES BIG ADVANCES

More details on the successes of the Red army in China are contained in first hand reports by Nallet Abend, New York Times correspondent who is now touring the Yangtze river. Wiring Hankow Abend reports the mutiny of 13,000 Nanking troops of the twelfth division. All these soldiers joined the red army. Coupled with this, he states has been the "forward movement of the Communists" which has "again cut the Peiping-Hankow railway at a point seven miles northward of Hankow." (N. Y. Times, March 11.)

This shows how close the Red army is to Hankow and that the approaches to this region are being strongly fortified and entrenched by the Communist forces. Abend also tells of the fact that when the military authorities sent more troops out to "defeat" the Red army these troops came "timidly" near mutiny. The Times correspondent states that when the 25th division was ordered to proceed on a punitive expedition against the reds that "the division, though not actively anti-government in attitude, simply refused to entrain for the front and the present attitude of the troops is perilously dubious."

At the same time the first, fourth and fifth divisions of the Communist army is constantly advancing toward Hankow on the Peiping-Hankow railroad. The Nanking 12th division mutinied and joined the Red army and is now fighting under the Red flag. The communist troops, Abend further reports, moved southward, trains from Hankow proceeding less than fifty miles, while the communists hold more than fifty miles of trackage. "The country side only 16 miles west of Hankow," he writes, "is swarming with Communists, but Nanking has no choice in efforts to clear the Peiping-Hankow railway except to move local divisions southward from Chenchow, which is a vital strategic junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai railways. Yet the government dares not weaken its hold on Chenchow in view of the unstable conditions northwest of the city."

AUTO UPSET BY BULL COMING FROM HOP

While returning from a St. Patrick's ball at Scooby Tuesday night, at a high rate of speed, Carl Bull had the misfortune to turn over his Buick sedan.

He was rounding a sharp turn just outside of Scooby when he ran into the ditch the car rolling over twice. However, no one of the occupants were injured. Mr. Bull attributes the accident to the heavy fog which enveloped this section of the state that night.

MARSHALL WIRE GOVERNOR

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Producers News Disclosure of Double Tax Stirs Voters of State

State Highway Commission Denies Referendum House Bill 450 Imposes Double Gasoline Tax—Gov. Erickson is Quite Sure that it Does Not — "Unqualified Opinion of Attorneys Who Drew Measure" is that Proposed Law Does Not Impose Second Tax, and State Board of Equalization Assures People it Will Only Collect Five Cents per Gallon of Gas Whatever the Law Provides.

HOWEVER, REFERENDUM MEASURE 450 PLAINLY PROVIDES FOR A SECOND TAX

House Bill No. 90 of the 22nd assembly amended Initiative Measure No. 31, effective January 1, 1927, and Chapter 19 of the Laws of Montana, 1927, as amended by Chapter 92 of the Laws of Montana 1929, extending the 5-cent gas tax operation from March 31, 1933 to March 31, 1941, and a 3-cent tax from then on. The measure was concurred in by the senate and signed by the governor, going into effect at once.

Then upon the voiding of House Bill No. 1, 22nd assembly 1931, providing for the issuing of state debenture warrants in the sum of \$6,000,000 at the rate of \$1,500,000, and a gas tax of 5-cents a gallon from April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1941 and three cents thereafter by the supreme court of Montana in the test case, House Bill No. 450 was rushed into the House, introduced by unanimous consent and under the suspension of rules, read first and second time, referred to Highway committee, reported back favorably immediately, was by vote of House considered printed and placed on general file, reported out of committee of the whole that it do pass, put on third reading, passed, was by motion passed considered engrossed and sent to the senate, all in less than 24 hours.

Bill arrived in the senate and was rushed thru that body immediately, and sent to the governor who signed it forthwith and issued the proclamation for the special election.

PRODUCERS NEWS SCOOP In the issue March 6th, the Producers News, having received a copy of the House Bill No. 450, and being tipped off by its special correspondent at Helena, made a careful study of the measure, and scooped the state press with the disclosure of the fact that referendum measure, House Bill No. 450 provides for another and separate 5-cents a gallon gasoline tax; that it did not provide for the repeal of the present tax law, besides being full of numerous other defects.

STORY CREATES STIR The Producers News did not make the discovery of its own initiative, but its attention was called to the matter by observers at Helena.

The story created a stir from one end of the state to the other as four or five hundred extra copies were circulated systematically over the commonwealth. People were discussing the matter everywhere. For a while those interested in the promotion of the measure ignored it, and then frightened by the rising tide of adverse criticism, and the receipt of telegrams and inquiries from all parts of the state, Gov. Erickson, the State Highway Commission and the Board of Equalization felt constrained to answer the assertions of the Producers News, so the State Highway Commission, being in session at Helena, Wednesday, March 11th, gave out a weak and evasive denial of the allegations of the Producers News, that the Referendum measure if approved would levy another 5-cent gas tax in addition to the one already on the books citing as authority for its claim, its opinion, the opinion of the state board of equalization, the opinion of eminent attorneys who drew the measure, and ended by asserting, law or no law, the board of equalization intended to, and would collect only one gas tax.

The statement of the state highway commission was prompted by a wire of inquiry sent in by Harry Polk's local paper, which published it in bold face type on its front page last week, and by hundreds of other inquiries.

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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, MARCH 20, 1931.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONFERENCE

Insurgent republicans and progressive democrats met in a two-day session in Washington following the adjournment of the 71st session of congress, belched about the "greedy rich" and the "interests" and wound up the talkfest with nothing to their credit except more wind.

Even the more radical of them only hinted that a Third Party might be organized unless the democrats picked a progressive as their standard bearer in the next presidential elections. The favorite of the insurgent-progressive bloc seemed to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor of New York state, as demagogic a politician as this country has known since the demise of Woodrow Wilson.

Only Senator Wheeler indicated that he favored a third party and only if the Democrats failed to nominate Roosevelt. This threat is intended as a club over the heads of the democratic scoundrels. It appears that Al Smith is the choice of John Raskob, the Coint dynamite magnate. It is conceded that Hoover will get the republican nomination unless by 1932 our army of the unemployed is still standing at ease.

The conference failed to take a stand on any of the major problems confronting the American masses today. It dodged the question of Soviet recognition. It decided to continue the study of the farm crisis. Aping Hoover it appointed a commission to make a survey of unemployment. It was as vague on the prohibition question as Wickersham's sham commission. It rated against the Power Trust and similar progressive ogres.

In view of the political bankruptcy of the so-called progressives it is not surprising that thinking workers and farmers are beginning to think more and more that Communists have the only solution to the economic problems that confront them, and that it is a waste of time and energy to fiddle around longer with political organizations that would try to achieve the impossible, that is, reform the capitalist system so that it might cough up a greater part of the loot taken from the producers. This is a hopeless effort.

HOOVER'S DEFERRED PLANS

Besides the official soundbells in the city of Washington, capital of the United States, there exists what is known as the "Kiplinger Washington Agency."

From the National Press Building it sends out—to those who pay for it—a "Washington Letter" which, it declares, is "Circulated Privately to a Limited Number of Business Executives." It is designed to keep the aforesaid "Business Executives" informed on "inside stuff" of the relations between capitalist business and capitalist government.

In this outfit's Washington Letter of Feb. 28, one paragraph opens up like this:

"Now that congress is about over, the administration has a number of deferred plans for executive action which will be constructively helpful to business recovery."

And what are some of these "deferred plans" which President Hoover awaited the time when not even a capitalist congress would be around to bother? One is given as:

"Some unofficial pressure from the White House to expedite eastern railroad consolidation on the 4-party plan is contemplated."

And what does this mean to the working class, especially to railway workers? Unemployment! Everybody should know that. The displacement of tens of thousands of railroad workers by a railway merger is one of the chief inducements for that merger. By that means, by throwing huge armies of workers onto the streets jobless—and with no Unemployment Insurance—the railway barons hope to keep up the past high dividends on the enormous amount of watered stock.

This, then, is one of the "deferred plans" of Hoover "which will be constructively helpful to business recovery." That it means misery and starvation to a great army of railway workers and their families is a matter of no importance to Mr. Hoover—to any capitalist.

But already there have been murmurs from these workers. The rank and file have been kicking, forcing the reactionary bureaucrats of the disunit sixteen crafts to raise the question here and there, to make a show, a pretense of doing something.

The confidential "Washington Letter" of the Kiplinger Agency tells the Business Executives who subscribe to it, that all this has been taken care of. Also as a part of the Hoover "plans," we read:

"Officials have already taken steps secretly to get railroad labor off the track, with the assurance that consolidation will not mean the dismissal of employees. We expect news on this situation to trickle out around the middle of April."

So, railway workers, "secretly" some "officials" are taking steps to see that you are lied to! That you are to be told that the merger of the railroad companies will not mean unemployment for you. Take this tip, that anyone who tells you so, is helping Hoover and the railway barons to "get railroad labor off the track!"

The Railroad Brotherhood officials have already in conference with Hoover on December 19, 1930, agreed to give their co-operation to the companies in the handling of their problems" during the economic crisis.

NO MORE FIGURES

By HANS RASMUSSEN

Through the mail I just received an envelope full of figures—the more I look at them the more confused I get. The letter is sent out by the secretary of the Taxpayers Association for the purpose of giving people an idea of what some of the tax money is spent for. The figures are not made

up by the secretary but are mimeographed by people in the court house, and you would naturally expect that these figures would be correct; that they would be figures one could depend on and swear by. If swearing false is going to bother your conscience in any shape or form, take my advice and don't swear by those figures.

The mimeographed sheet mailed out is supposed to be a copy of the big chart which covered part of one wall in the court room the day of the Taxpayers' Association meeting there—the one Frank French took so much time explaining. This chart, with all its figures, was ordered made up by Frank French for the purpose of whitewashing the present administration and keep the taxpayers' minds off the state examiner's report.

In looking over the chart at the court room I noticed that some of the figures charged up to the surveyor's office were wrong and I called somebody's attention to the fact. In the sheet they are now sending out they give a brand new set of figures for the surveyor's office. There is no reason why anybody should believe these last figures are any more correct than the first ones. And if you find that one set of figures are wrong, what assurance have you that any of the figures given out are correct?

Here is a sample of the figures given out by the people in the court house. The figures are supposed to give you the correct cost of running the surveyor's office each year. The first set of figures appeared on the chart at the court house; the last set, on the sheet mailed out.

1922	\$4,956	\$4,561
1923	3,389	4,172
1924	3,032	3,199
1925	3,876	3,523
1926	3,172	3,415
1927	982	1,341
1928	413	549
1929	1,932	1,705
1930	2,870	2,956

For goodness sake don't give us any more figures—solving what we have here is way beyond our mental capacity. Which row of figures would you rather swear by? No wonder the state examiner threw up his hands in despair and gave up Sheridan county as a hopeless case!

The county administration is getting nervous. The grand jury in Roosevelt county is getting close to home. The prospect of being separated from the county payroll and maybe put in jail is not very appealing and is enough to make anybody do a lot of figuring.

Taxpayers are doing a lot of figuring too. Taxes are high and no money to pay them with. Land and homes are slipping away—taken over by the county and mortgage companies. And all the while the banks are borrowing county money at ONE per cent interest, and soon we will be voting for a Six Million Dollar state loan and a TEN CENT gasoline tax, in order to create prosperity.

YOUNG PLAN SLAVERY

By SCOTT NEARING of the Federated Press
Reparations payments under the Young Plan are being made by the workers of Germany. They are paying in longer hours and speed-up, wage-cuts, unemployment, and a sharply lowered standard of living.

The world economic crisis has struck German capitalism a tremendous blow. Foreign trade is falling, the domestic market has shrunk, profits have decreased. Despite the severity of the economic pressure on the system of German national economy, high dividends are being paid and the interest rate remains unchanged.

As in other big business centers, the small tradesmen and the small producers (including farmers) are up to their ears in debt, but the big owners of capital have felt the pressure only slightly. Actual economic hardship is gripping only the working masses.

Economic and political leaders are very frank in their analysis of the German Situation. If Germany is to pay, she must sell. If she is to sell in a shrinking market, she must cut her costs below those of her principal capitalist rivals—Britain, France, Japan and the United States.

Hence the policy of consolidating industrial control and of reorganizing industry on a more efficient basis; hence the policy of speed-up, wage cuts, and part time employment. If German business is to show a profit, no stone must be left unturned that will reduce German costs of production and the German business class is slashing recklessly.

Before the war, German business men had made a beginning in rationalization. They were at the time leading all their European rivals in the production and marketing of the principal items in capitalist economy. During the world-shaking course of the present economic crisis, German business interests have again come to the fore, with a program that promises a return to their former supreme position in European economy.

Two economic forces stand in the way of their ambitions: on the one hand is the growing determination of German workers to link a Soviet Germany with Soviet Russia; on the other hand is the well organized and bitter competition of rival capitalists in France, Britain, Japan and the United States.

A victory for the German workers and the organization of a Soviet Germany would put an end once for all to the ambitions of the present German ruling class. Barring such a revolutionary development, German business interests must fight out their competitive struggles with their great imperial rivals.

The costs of this struggle for imperial world supremacy will be paid in Germany and elsewhere by the working masses. Already German workers are using the phrase, "Young Plan Slavery," to describe their worsening conditions.

In the course of international competition, the industrial workers in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan and the United States will be forced to accept substantially the same worsening that is now pressing upon the German workers. Through the inexorable laws of competitive capitalism, the workers in rival countries will be dragged down to the standards existing in the least organized and most degraded. Thus Young Plan Slavery will extend from Germany across the capitalist world.

Capitalist business leaders and economists were unable to prevent the present economic world crisis. They are equally impotent before the threat which comes from German rationalization. Just as they have passed on the hardships of the economic crisis to the working masses in the form of unemployment and wage cuts, so they will pass on the costs of international competition in like guise. "The workers must pay" is an axiom of capitalist exploitation.

To this the masses can make only one effective answer: "The workers must rule." Under no other slogan can the workers of the world escape the curse of the Young Plan Slavery.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press

CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVES NOT SO RADICAL

Washington—FP—When the mild mannered call for a conference of progressives who are interested in the technical job of drafting a legislative program for the new congress went over the signatures of Norris, Costigan, LaFollette, Cutting and Wheeler on Mar. 2, it created as much dismay in the offices of the republican national committee—and in the offices of the democratic national committee too, for that matter—as though it had been a summons to radicals. Indeed the reactionary politicians of both old parties looked upon it as a thinly disguised attempt to revive the LaFollette movement of 1924, and if they did not immediately denounce it as a Bolshevik plot they were at least prepared to remind the country that LaFollette, Cutting and B. K. Wheeler had been to Moscow.

Invitation List Reassuring

When, a week later, LaFollette made public a partial list of the persons who had accepted invitations, and it was seen that these included a group of prominent chiefs of labor organizations, including Wm. Green, D. B. Robertson and A. O. Wharton, and experts in social work such as Mrs. Florence Kelley, Lillian Wald and Paul U. Kellogg, and a few men known as radicals in pre-war days, such as Lincoln Steffens, Prof. E. A. Ross and Frank P. Walsh, with a generous admixture of persons such as former Sen. Jonathan Bourne, Huston Thompson and Rudolph Spreckels, it was recognized that this gathering would be far less radical than many that have come and gone in American politics.

JUST A CONFERENCE FOR "SOUND LEGISLATION"

It was, in fact, to be what the sponsors promised—a conference of ideas looking solely to the formulation of sound legislative proposals to be advanced at the next session of congress. It was not to be a meeting of protest against the neglect of the unemployed and the drouth victims by the Hoover administration. It was guaranteed against any proposal to start a new political party. If it served as a convenient diversion of the store general employment, was a problem that had little flavor unless the new congress were soon to get into action. The people's Lobby furnished the actual radicalism—the demand for action right away.

People's Lobby Wants Action

Whether Frank Walsh and Lincoln Steffens and Norris agreed with Jonathan Bourne and William Green on the Muscle Shoals public operation bill seemed not half so important as the issue of whether they would start now to try to compel Hoover to summon the new congress to deal with Muscle Shoals. Whether Rudolph Spreckels agreed with Wharton on the necessity for immediate cash relief for the unemployed, and for national emergency planning to restore general employment, was a problem that had little flavor unless the new congress were soon to get into action. The people's Lobby furnished the actual radicalism—the demand for action right away.

WHY COAL SHOULD BE SOCIALIZED

A Federated Press Book Review by Laurence Todd

"LABOR AND COAL" by Anna Riches (Iterational Publishers, \$2) is a careful analysis of the American coal mining industry. A former federal investigator of industrial conditions, a world traveler who saw working class misery and revolt instead of ancient monuments to empire, has devoted his life to the study of the beginnings of the development of the industry. This is a book of hope for 650,000 workers and their wives and children. Down the years her research has traced the heroic struggle of men who dared fight and plan and fight again to make coal mining a decently paid and safe and respectable means of livelihood. Arrogance and greed have blackened the face of management. Timidity and greed turned to class cowardice stain the names of many leaders of the union. Sympathy for the mass victims flames to wrath at their betrayal, and to pleading for a new vision, new resolute planning that the coal miner shall call no capitalist his master. Here is a book to make not merely rebels, but economic statesmen, of the men of the mines.

MACHINERY PUTS MEN OUT OF JOBS—

There are three and one-half million coal miners in the world, the author tells us. But this number will steadily be reduced. The total in the American bituminous mines was cut from 705,000 in 1923 to 503,000 in 1929, while production fell from 565,000,000 tons to 535 million tons. Machinery and speedup replaced men, the 202,000 men. But the miners who held their jobs, instead of bettering their condition when they produced five tons in 1929 for every four tons dug in 1923, were trampled down in the human scale. They lost union bargaining power; they lost wages, hours, leisure and confidence for the struggles of the future to regain what had been taken from them.

MINERS' CONDITIONS ARE TERRIBLE—

These are not chapters to awaken enthusiasm in a chamber of commerce meeting—these discussions of the high profits taken in war time and afterward by hundreds of coal companies, and the rise and fall of the influence of the United Mine Workers, the growth of a few huge coal mergers, the speeding up of the mine, the misery that marks life in a coal shack village, the brutality of company thugs and spies, the venality of local public officials, the grim battles to which miners have been driven by torture carried beyond the breaking point of forbearance. Too much is told, and told too bluntly, to make any Rotarian happy when he meets a group of coal miners. The reader is likely to recall Markham's prophetic lines in the final stanza of his "Man With the Hoe." These miners will some day answer capitalism and they will answer it roughly.

MACHINES LENGTHEN HOURS AND INCREASE SPEED

One of the most significant sections of Miss Riches' book is

the republican nor the democratic national committee, jubilant that the stage of power for nine months would bring up that topic.

Progressives Could Have Forced Special Session

But Prof. John Dewey and Benjamin C. Marsh, of the tireless People's Lobby, remembered that if LaFollette, Wheeler and Cutting had cared enough about a special session, they could have conducted a filibuster during the final weeks of the recent session, and could have held up one or more appropriation bills, thereby forcing Mr. Hoover to bring the new congress into session before the middle of June. They have made this circumstance painfully apparent. And when the conference opened, March 11 they were ready with a demand that the conference agree to go in a body to the White House, when it had framed its legislative program and demand that Hoover call congress not later than April 6 to start work.

LOOKS LIKE A GESTURE OF BETRAYAL

As for the matters with which the conference was expected to deal, they were not at all so sweeping in their social significance as to warrant belief that the signers of the call believed that America was in a desperate political mood. Nothing about socialization of industries or social insurance, or recall of judges, or fundamental reforms in industrial relations. Nothing so radical or liberal as the LaFollette program of 1924. They were just topics for discussion—"unemployment and industrial stabilization; public utilities; agriculture; tariff; and return to representative government."

Declining rate of population growth may have a tendency to check the upward trend in the demand for agricultural products.

A declining rate of population growth may have a tendency to check the upward trend in the demand for agricultural products. A rapid decline in the birth rate has been in progress since 1921. During the next 20 years, however, there will be a moderate increase of population.

"Conditions during 1930 have been such as to tend to reduce the number of buyers seeking farms. Latest available estimates (March 1930) indicated that farm real estate values for the United States averaged 15% above pre-war or approximately 32% below the peak of 1920. Measured in dollars of the purchasing power of 1910-14, values were approximately 15% below the pre-war level.

SEES A DARK FUTURE FOR THE FARMERS

Washington—FP—Gross income from agricultural production in the United States in 1930 was apparently 20% less than in 1929 and the future of the farming industry appears dark indeed, the department of agriculture discloses in its report on "The Agricultural Outlook for 1931" prepared by its staff with the help of the federal farm board and the state agricultural colleges and extension services.

While conditions are worst in the two great cash crop regions—the wheat belt and the cotton belt—due to world oversupply of both commodities, the condition of no other part of the farming industry is secure.

Farm wages are the lowest in 10 years. Incidentally, the report says that industrial production in 1930 was 19% below that for 1929, so that the town worker and the farmer suffered in about equal proportions by the collapse of the economic structure.

This report suggests a possibility that prices for farm crops will improve next fall, but this assurance is not made in any really assured tone, in view of the world depression.

"At the present time," it declares, "conditions seem to indicate that the demand for the agricultural products of the United States in foreign countries during the next five or ten years is not likely to be as great as in the past ten years."

"Improvements in agricultural technique will contribute to expansion of production in Russia and the newer agricultural countries as they are contributing toward such expansion in the central and western sections of the United States."

"A declining rate of population growth may have a tendency to check the upward trend in the demand for agricultural products. A rapid decline in the birth rate has been in progress since 1921. During the next 20 years, however, there will be a moderate increase of population."

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The Letter Box

ET TU BRUTE!

Kallispell, Montana, March 13, 1930.

Producers News, Plentywood, Montana.

Chas. E. Taylor, Editor.

My Dear Senator:

After I arrived home I re-read a copy of your paper which you were kind enough to send me. Imagine my surprise when I found out that I had been barred from the floor of the house for lobbying. Fact is, I introduced the resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to see that all lobbyists were kept from lobbying on the floor of the chamber.

The reporters did not report what happened at Helena during the session except on the "Pollyanna" bills. This is all that the public got. The reporter of the United Press came to me early in the session and wanted to know all about the income tax measure I was introducing. He made a story of it, but never again. He got his orders and never came near me again, but to see such an item as the "Et tu Brute!"

Kindest regards,
W. S. McCORMACK.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

In the February 20 edition of the Producers News in the legislative story the following paragraph appeared:

"On Thursday of last week McCormack of Flathead and 30 other lobbyists were barred from the floor of the house and from approaching members at their desks whether the body was in session or not."

The above is one of the instances where a simple error is more deadly than any by design. A line was lost in the setting of the story and not noticed. The paragraph should have read:

"On Thursday of last week McCormack of Flathead and 30 other lobbyists were barred from the floor of the house and from approaching members at their desks, whether the body was in session or not."

Things like this will occur in a printing office, and we assure Governor McCormack that we would not have had it happen for the world.

A FAMILY NECESSITY

Missoula, Mont., 16th Feb. 1931.

The Producers News, Plentywood, Montana.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find \$1.50 to apply on my subscription balance. Cannot get along without it—it's a family necessity.

Yours truly,
R. J. WHITAKER.

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE

Erskine, Minn., Mar. 16, 1931.

The Producers News, Plentywood, Montana.

Gentlemen:

When my subscription expires on the Producers News will you please discontinue as I am not able to present to keep it up. But I hope in the future I'll be able to do better. Like your paper—it's a paper for the people and not for a chosen few.

Hoping better times will come and wishing you all the best of good luck in the coming year.

Yours truly,
OTTAW E. DALL.

MILES CITY—A movement has been started to secure a beet sugar factory in this city.

TOBACCO COMPANY'S EARNINGS INCREASE TO ENORMOUS SUM

Net earnings of the American Tobacco Company for 1930, after providing for all expenses of management, depreciation and taxes, amounted to \$43,345,370, according to the annual report mailed to the stockholders recently. Taxes paid to the federal government alone totaled more than one hundred fifty million dollars.

The earnings, the largest in the company's history, represent an increase of 43 per cent over the net earnings of 1929 and amounted to \$5.56 a share in 1930 as against \$5.76 a share in 1929.

The increase in net earnings was \$13,116,165, or more than twice the combined increase in earnings of the company's three principal competitors.

10 COUNTS MADE PUBLIC AGAINST N. YORK MAYOR

Misfeasance in Office Is Basis—Gross Incompetence in Conduct of Office Is Alleged.

Albany, N. Y., Mar. 18.—Charges preferred against the administration of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, by the city affairs committee, made public by Gov. Roosevelt, today, allege misfeasance in office in ten specific cases.

The charges said that the mayor had managed his office in the government of the city "in a wasteful and incompetent fashion."

The charges were contained in a letter to which was attached a memorandum containing allegations of failure to act in instances involving the board of standards and appeals, the department of licenses, condemnation proceedings, health department, director of the budget, department of hospitals, the dock department and the sinking fund commission, recalcitrant officials and the grand jury, magistrates' courts and the police department.

"He failed properly to administer the government of the city of New York in the interests of the people," the charges said of Mayor Walker. "He has ignored conditions of inefficiency and corruption, and if under public pressure he has initiated investigations he has allowed such investigations to lapse without report or result. He has appointed unworthy men to public office and kept in office unworthy men subject by law to his removal."

"His conduct of the office of mayor since he took office on Jan. 1, 1930, has been incompetent, inefficient and futile with the result that the local machinery of government has failed to function properly and the administration of the city has been brought into disrepute."

The charges also allege that the mayor "has brought the administration of the city into disrepute by daily neglect of the affairs of his office, by careless standards of public life and by complete indifference to the inefficiency and dishonesty of appointed subordinates."

Second Load of Serum Is Delivered by Airplane to Sufferers in Arctic Region

Point Barrow, Alaska, March 14.—Bringing 500,000 units of antitoxin to battle a diphtheria epidemic in this little Arctic settlement, Pilot Joe Crosson arrived here at noon today from Point Lay. Four new cases of diphtheria had developed, bringing the total to 21. Crosson, with Pilot S. E. Robbins in another airplane, left Fairbanks yesterday. Covering 900 miles, they reached Point Hope, where the expedition disembarked. Crosson continuing on to Point Lay on the Arctic coast.

It was expected he would stop here only a short while and then start back, spending the night at Wiseman. His return route is the shortest but more hazardous because of the Brooks range of mountains.

Crosson spent a night at Point Lay while returning to Fairbanks after delivering his first shipment of 280,000 units of antitoxin on Saturday.

POLK

(Continued from front page)

editor, made a pathetic speech of regret as Polk was handed his hat.

Returns to Williston. Journalist Polk will return to Williston, N. D. where he owns a controlling interest in the Herald which he will develop into a daily, so he says. Reports from Williston are to the effect that Harry's return was not received with unalloyed joy.

Polk Has Reputation

Polk has a reputation in Williston a trifle savory. He was kicked out of the job of superintendent of the Williston schools in days gone by because of alleged intimacies with school girls of tender age for which Minnie Nielson, state superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota, canceled what is claimed to have been a forged certificate. This Dakota reputation handicapped Polk in even such a liberal city as Havre, where he was defeated last spring when he tried to subvert himself onto the school board by a last minute alarm to the mothers.

The last act of Polk in behalf of the United Publishers was the purchase of the Hill County Journal, the democratic weekly of Havre which had the printing contract for Hill county. The United Publishers will run the Journal as a democratic paper while it publishes the Daily News as a republican paper. The copper company is said to control both publications.

CHINA STARTS AIR WARFARE ON REDS

Hankow, China, March 18.—Aerial warfare against communist bandits in the Peiping and Hankow territories was adopted on a large scale by Hankow military authorities today as the result of recent serious threats on civil and government institutions. A large force of war planes was mobilized from Hunan province. Six of the planes flew over the communist stronghold at Ehrong-fan, dropping bombs and dispersing them.

The authorities said a communist menace to the railway system was growing and that trains had stopped running.

Architects Prepare Plans For Roosevelt Obelisk On Trail at Marias Pass

Missoula, March 16.—Architects are preparing plans for an obelisk on the Roosevelt highway at Marias pass, on the summit of the Belt-Glacier Park section of the route, F. E. Thieme, chief engineer of the forest service, announced. Last year a congressional appropriation of \$25,000 was made for a Roosevelt memorial arch or other monument at that point.

This money was not sufficient to carry on the work as planned and construct a suitable arch. So the last session of congress amended the act. A monument other than an arch may be erected at the site under the amendment. The funds will be available for this work until July 1, 1931.

It is planned to build an obelisk instead of an arch as a Roosevelt memorial on this highway, known as the Roosevelt trail. The obelisk, possibly 60 feet high, will be set in the middle of the road at the summit, so that the highway passes on either side of it.

The road over the

Local Brevities

LOCAL MARKETS

Dark Northern Wheat	51
Winter Wheat	44
Amber Durum	49
Rye	13
Oats	13
Barley	12.7
Flax	25
Daily Butter	1.30
Eggs	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel	1.00

Mrs. Carl Geisler spent Saturday afternoon shopping and visiting with friends in Plentywood.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Smith took in the St. Patrick's dance at Medicine Lake Tuesday night.

L. P. Andrews was a dinner guest at the P. D. Howell home Sunday.

Avesor Bolster canvassed Antelope Wednesday. Mr. Bolster has already covered Plentywood.

M. O. Brekke of Antelope was a caller at the clerk & recorder's office at the court house Monday of this week.

Atty. J. J. Gunther returned on Saturday from International Falls, Minn., where he was called on account of the death of a brother.

Mr. P. J. Alkestas was the first to be up and around as usual.

The Altar Society served a St. Patrick's day supper at the church parlors Tuesday. A nice patronage was accorded them.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Ziebarth and family spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Ziebarth's sister, Mrs. Henry Hennickson, and family, at Antelope.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Smith and family who live 30 miles south on the reservation were in the city Tuesday to shop and attend to business matters.

Judge S. E. Paul was called to Wolf Point early in the week that he might render instruction requested by the grand jury which is now in session at that place.

Permanent Wave Sale for \$6, \$8 and \$10 commencing Monday morning, March 23 and ending Wednesday, April 15th, both Croquette and Spiral, Deluxe Beauty Shoppe, Phone 44, Plentywood.

Messrs. and Mesdames Leo Ziebarth, Art Ziebarth, Carl Bull, E. I. Miller, Dean Moore and Carl Peterson were some of the Plentywoodites who attended the St. Patrick's dance at Scooby last Tuesday. They report a large crowd and an excellent time.

Messrs. Oswald Andersen and Nels Peterson, Dagmar whist champions, drove up to Plentywood Wednesday where they engaged in a lively game that night at the home of Viggo Peterson. Nels Madsen and Nels Peterson were the winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Carpenter of Reserve were visitors at the home of Gertrude Peterson in Plentywood Saturday. Miss Gertrude accompanied them home where they attended the dance at Reserve that night. The Carpenters then escorted her to her parental home the next day to enjoy a Sunday dinner.

The Lutheran Church Carnival held at the Temple last week was very novel and entertaining and was well attended. The management and helpers are to be commended for their efforts and enthusiasm. About \$275 was realized from the affair. The proceeds will go toward building an addition to the local church and purchasing a pipe organ.

The farm home one mile north of Redstone owned by Ed. Engstrom and rented to Ted White was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. The house had just been moved onto a full basement last fall. The fire occurred while Mr. White was doing chores and being inside the barn he did not notice the blaze until it was too late to save anything. Mrs. White was not at home at the time. The fire caused a total loss. Insurance on the house was reported to be \$600 and on the furniture \$700. New furniture had recently been purchased.

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Mr. and Mrs. Phil Ziebarth and family spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Ziebarth's sister, Mrs. Henry Hennickson, and family, at Antelope.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Smith and family who live 30 miles south on the reservation were in the city Tuesday to shop and attend to business matters.

Judge S. E. Paul was called to Wolf Point early in the week that he might render instruction requested by the grand jury which is now in session at that place.

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Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hendrickson spent Sunday in Plentywood with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hanisch. Carl Hansen drove up from Dagmar Wednesday to get a load of feed from the Plentywood Milling Company.

Alfred Knutson and Roy Mann of the Archer country drove in to shop and spend the afternoon in town on Tuesday.

George Lund Reserve banker, was seen on the streets of Plentywood hobnobbing with friends last Wednesday.

Mrs. Joe Dolin of Medicine Lake was a shopper in the county seat Wednesday. She also called at the court house.

Oswald Anderson, who farms west of Reserve was a personal visitor at the office of the Clerk of Court Saturday.

Bill Noble of the White Coffee Pot went to Flaxville Tuesday where he opened up another White Coffee Pot.

Catherine N. Kelly Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, has been ill with a severe cold the past week.

Ernie Stewart, efficient waiter at the Elgin underwent an operation for appendicitis last Saturday forenoon at the Memorial hospital. He is doing nicely and will soon be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bull were hosts at a 6:30 dinner Sunday of this week. The guests of the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stegner and Miss Davidson.

Sophus Morstad of Raymond went to Rochester, Minn., a week ago last Tuesday for examination. He has been ailing for some time. He was operated upon several years ago at the Kenmare hospital for ulcers of the stomach.

Lloyd DeWitt of Antelope was taken suddenly ill Tuesday. Dr. Hall was called and brought the young man to the local hospital where he was operated on for appendicitis. He is doing very well at this time.

Miss Katherine Marron drove to Peersville Friday to bring Miss Nancy home for the week end. Sunday being Mr. Marron's birthday anniversary a sumptuous dinner was enjoyed by the family and a few invited guests among whom was Frank Redmond of Minneapolis.

A pleasant occasion was a party given at the C. C. Johnston home Wednesday. A seven o'clock dinner was the main feature. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Martin Nelson, E. H. Helgeson, Dean Moore, and C. B. McMillan, W. M. Hagen and R. Dahl.

Miss Helen Larson, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hedges, drove to Minot the latter part of the week to visit with her mother, Mrs. Harry Larson, who is very ill at the Trinity hospital. Mr. Larson is reported to be critically ill at a hospital in Minneapolis.

Visits in Stanford

Stanford, March 15.—Miss Marjorie Markson, superintendent of schools of Sheridan county, is visiting at Stanford enroute to Helena for the annual meeting of county superintendents. Miss Markson was formerly a teacher here.

Stillwater—Turkey pool in this city is planning large shipments of turkeys from this point.

CHURCH NOTES

LUTHERAN CHURCH

O. M. Simundson, Pastor

Services next Sunday at Plentywood at 11 a. m. Raymont at 2:30 p. m. and at Outlook at 8 p. m.

The Plentywood League and Fire Side Hour will meet Sunday at five o'clock. A good program has been arranged. Come and hear Mr. Norval Hegland's talk on David Livingstone. Lunch will be served after the program.

Services March 29 at Plentywood in the morning and at Archer in the afternoon.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the whole city of Plentywood for our wonderful success on the Carnival. Its success was only made possible thru the generous gifts which the merchants gave; the public went with together with the burden and responsibility that was placed on so many shoulders. Again I wish to thank you.

I want to thank the merchants of Plentywood for their generous donations of gifts which were given for our carnival. I also want to thank the public for their liberal patronage in making our carnival such a success. Many thanks are also due to the willing Leaguers and members of the congregation who helped so wonderfully by donating their time and efforts. Many names might be mentioned. However, I want to thank Miss Amanda Johnson and Miss Ruby Johnson for assuming so much of the responsibility and work; Mr. A. C. Erickson for all the time and hard work which he assumed in making the carnival so attractive and appealing. Thank you one and all.

O. M. SIMUNDSON.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Bedstone)

Preaching at Redstone at 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 29th. We meet in one of the rooms at the public school. The subject with the children is "Who is Christ?" Everybody is cordially invited to come and hear with us. C. G. Tjomsland, Pastor.

NOTICE TO OPERATORS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

All motor vehicles that are being operated on the public roads must have 1931 license plates on both front and rear after April 15, 1931.

HANS P. MADSEN

SHERIFF.

FARMERS CUT THE WHEAT ACREAGE IN NORTHWEST

St. Paul.—The movement for the curtailment of the wheat acreage in the spring wheat section of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is gaining considerable headway, the Farmers Union reports in its weekly agricultural summary.

"Ontario Local No. 847, Ramsey county, North Dakota, reports that fifteen farmers in that vicinity have pledged themselves to reduce wheat acreage by 25 to 100 per cent as compared with a year ago," the review says.

"Ralph Hutton and H. J. Wobbe signed an agreement pledging themselves to plant no wheat this year, while many indicated that they will reduce acreage by 30 to 75 per cent."

"This is in line with recommendations of the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corporation to curtail acreage in an attempt to bring production more in line with demand in an effort to bring about a profitable price for wheat, instead of the loss prices which now prevail."

"The volume of wheat stocks on farms in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota on March 1, this year, was much smaller than a year ago. With shipments to be made before the end of June in order to obtain the stabilized prices, it appears that a larger part of the wheat will be shipped from farms and country elevators than in a number of years and that there will be a smaller carry-over back in rural northwest than usual."

"The total carry-over for the country will be unusually heavy."

LANG MOTOR SALES OPENS AT POPLAR

The following item from the Poplar Standard will be of interest to the readers of the Producers News since Mr. Lang is well known in this city and Sheridan county, having come here about two years ago.

"Complete Ford sales and service will be conducted by Ford agency in the future by Lang Motor Sales, headed by R. E. Lang, formerly of Plentywood. The company opened for business in the former Poplar Garage building on Thursday of last week. The building, which has been thoroughly renovated and arranged for the sale of cars and accessories, and first class car service."

"Mr. Lang is well known in this part of the state as an experienced dealer. He conducted Ford sales and service at Plentywood very successfully for 11 years, selling out in 1920. He has since been engaged in various independent enterprises until re-entering the garage and dealer business here at this time. He advises that he expects to make his home in Poplar, and that Mrs. Lang and their three children will move here after the close of school in June."

STIMSON

(Continued from front page)

or with Italy, as has been suggested by the Stimson plan, but they are silent.

Has U. S. Recognized Soviets?

On December 4, last, John Bassett Moore, in a speech before the Bar Association of New York City declared that by entering into the League of Nations, the Soviet Union recognized the Soviet government."

Moore is the author of the book on international law which is used by all of the state department staff as an authority. He was formerly solicitor of the department and more recently a judge of the world court. In the same speech he attacked the Latin American policy of the Hoover regime. Stimson took occasion in January to reply to Moore's criticism of the policy toward Latin America involving non-recognition of certain governments established by revolution. But he did not deal with Moore's attack on his Russian policy. It is possible that Stimson is now preparing to answer Moore on Soviet recognition.

Hoover-Bennett Arrangement

On the other hand, the agitation in favor of an embargo on soviet products, stimulated by the domestic manganese and lumber producers and by anti-radical groups, has challenged Stimson to inform himself in this economic phase of the soviet problem. Discovery has been made that Hoover talked with Premier Bennett, when the latter was here in February, concerning Bennett's intention to put an embargo on soviet coal, thereby restoring the Canadian market for American anthracite. At the same time the treasury announced that it would compel importers of Soviet pulpwood and lumber to prove that their goods were not tainted by convict labor, thereby aiding the market in the United States for Canadian pulpwood and lumber. Secretary Stimson had no part in this discussion between Hoover and Bennett, but the new Canadian minister and the counsel of the department of commerce were present. They may have to talk about Soviet trade to Stimson later on.

Italian Angle Far Fetched

The Italian angle to the story appears far-fetched. It is the suggestion that Hoover and Stimson have been worried by the recent Italian tendency to stand with Germany and the Soviet union for a revision of the Versailles treaty, and that Stimson wants to prepare himself to danger in any such Soviet-Italian association.

Hoover Hates Russia

One fact appears—Hoover remains stubbornly hostile to any understanding with the Soviet union. Stimson would like to improve relations if no essential interest of capitalist America would be impaired. Since Hoover is president, his will prevails over Stimson's inclinations. Stimson will make no public statement that will encourage the Soviets to offer the olive branch.

Submarine that Will Dive Under North Pole Ice Is On First Leg of Journey

Philadelphia, March 17.—The submarine Nautilus today continued to seek shelter at the Philadelphia navy yard—a victim of inclement weather conditions.

Forty-five minutes after departing from its berth in Camden, N. J., yesterday on the first leg of its adventure to the arctic ice pack the submarine, under command of Sir Hubert Wilkins, put in at the navy yard because of poor visibility on the Delaware river.

The snowfall, which caused Sir Hubert to delay the voyage to Brooklyn, was looked upon by the submarine's crew of 18 as an omen of good luck.

"It's like a christening—giving us a taste of what is to come," said one.

The sub will continue to Brooklyn where it will be christened and provisioned for the long voyage as soon as the weather clears.

Defence Secretary Baker said the former navy submarines of the O-type which was donated by the navy and reconditioned and specially equipped for use in the Arctic regions. Sir Hubert plans to dive under the polar ice pack and sail across the Arctic ocean and come down the west coast. Numerous scientific instruments will be carried and observations of various kinds will be made.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from front page)

ladder. He also provided the answer to the slogan: "Food will win the war." He did "plant more wheat" and he did "eat less meat." In fact he is doing it yet. The farmer is a creature of habit it seems. So are we all for that matter.

Traitors in the capitalist camp tell me that the Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union is a success. It is true that some capitalist politicians may wish to exaggerate the progress made in building up the economic basis for Socialism in Russia but facts speak for themselves. It is significant that the soviet government is busy recruiting workers all over the world for its mills, mines and railroads. Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in New York, receives an average of 400 applications a day. The Soviet embassy in Sweden has received 5,000 Swedish mechanics (Danes and Norwegians) are included whether they like it or not for Soviet employment. Thousands of miners are leaving the Ruhr valley in Germany for Russian mines. This is certainly an eye opener for the yokels who still believe that the soviet capitalist system is the berries.

On a flying trip to New York last week in a Ford tri-motored plane I was conversed in conversation by a big shot in one of our telegraph companies. He mistook me for a magnate but he looked like a maggot to me. However, after a few synthetic shots from the hip we got to think better of each other. "What do you think is the cause of the economic depression?" he asked as we soared over the Bronx. I assumed an attitude of mental calm such as might be manifested by a sufferer from toothache on his way to the dental torture chair or a man charged with "the rape" under the soothing influence of a clever attorney. He supplied the answer: "The development of the machinery of production," he roared—the noise of the motors was terrific—he has outpaced the buying capacity of labor, resulting in the production of mountains of commodities which cannot be disposed of at a profit. Since the employers compose only a relatively small fraction of the population it is obvious that they cannot consume the output of their productive machinery. And the masses cannot consume it because they have not the money to buy it with." "How delightfully Marxian!" I bellowed. "Now let me tell you one."

At the risk of being indicted for criminal anarchy I told him that until the system of production for profit was supplanted by a system of production for use, the economic depression would persist and I called his attention to the development in Soviet Russia. He glowered at me. "The American people will never stand for Bolshevism," he snarled. By this time we were describing circles over Roosevelt Field. So repeat each other with blaring eyes like two tom cats vying for the favors of a fanny, we alighted and went about our business.

POLICY UNCHANGED TOWARD RUSSIANS

Washington, March 11.—The American government is not contemplating any change of policy in its relationship with Russia.

Secretary of State Hughes said today that President Hoover has no intention of adopting a new attitude toward the Soviet government.

Stimson to begin a study of the Russian situation, it was said at the State Department.

Daugherty Gets 10 Years and Must Pay Trial Cost

Washington Court House, Ohio, March 18.—Mal S. Daugherty, former president of the defunct Ohio State Bank, convicted March 4 of misappropriating the bank's funds, today was sentenced to 10 years in the Ohio penitentiary, fined \$5,000 and ordered to pay the cost of the prosecution.

Judge Bell overruled a motion for a new trial prior to passing sentence. Defence attorneys stated that they would immediately appeal.

GAS TAX

(Continued from front page)

per, ever ready to deceive its readers, went on to proclaim that House Bill 90 amended the present gas tax by continuing the five cent tax from March 31, 1931, when it expires, and automatically dropping to three cents thereafter until March 31, 1941 took care of the situation, thus disclosed that the facts are even worse than the Producers News had declared, inasmuch as if the debenture referendum is passed by the people, there will be a ten cent tax until 1941, when there will be two three cent taxes or six cents tax thereafter, thus providing a 10-cent tax for 10 years instead of only two years as the Producers News said. But the benighted editor of the mainstream paper lacked the intelligence to comprehend the significance of the legislation which he quoted to disprove the Producers News allegation.

The state highway commission answered the above wire of the Herald as follows:

Helena, Montana, 126 p. m., March 10, 1931.

Plentywood Herald, Montana.

Referring to your telegram of March 10th, last, the Highway Commission in session here today made the definite statement that the passage of the referendum for house bill four fifty will not result in any increase for the present five cent gas tax and does not cause duplication of taxes or any increase.

This is the unqualified opinion of the attorneys who drew up the measure and is concerned with the present time, partially, because the measure has charge and control of the collections of the tax. This statement was made by the highway commission that if the referendum on house bill number four fifty carries their intentions is to collect only five cent gas tax thereafter.

Highway Commission, By O. S. Warden, Chairman.

And this telegram, printed

Want Ads

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.

FOR SALE—Good clean Bison seed flax. \$2.50 per bushel. H. Huffman, Raymond, Mont. (45-71p)

FOR SALE—Bison Flax from registered stock, a winner at the Chicago International Germinals 95%, \$2.35. Registered Nuland Flax, germinates 95%, \$2. Registered Marquis and Supreme wheat, copper treated, \$1. O. E. Wang, Plentywood. (45-41p)

FOR SALE—Fine meadow hay price \$8 per ton, two tons for \$15. R. A. Taitzke, Plentywood. (51-3)

FOR SALE—Registered Nuland Flax and first prize at county fair and second at Great Falls seed show; germination 95 per cent. Price \$2 the bushel. Nels M. Olson, Outlook. (51-7)

FOR SALE—Sheep manure. Call the City Dairy, Phone 24W (51-7)

PERMANENT WAVE SALE—For \$6, \$8 and \$10 commencing Monday morning, March 23 and ending Wednesday, April 15th, both Croquette and Spiral, Deluxe Beauty Shoppe, Phone 44, Plentywood. (51-21p)

FAIRM FOR SALE—320 acres with good improvements, 3/4 mile from school and church, six miles SE of Dagmar, \$5,000.00. Terms, Hans Rasmussen, Plentywood. (51)

WHEN PILES DRIVE YOU MAD

Get a one-ounce box of our Imported Pile Ointment. Dries up Piles, Fistula, Itching Piles, Fissure, Abscesses, Abdominal wounds in a few days.

Don't waste time with speculative methods experimenting. Use our Haemorrhoid Ointment imported from Germany. Stops pains immediately. Never fails. It is the best curing method for bleeding and itching piles, fissure, constipation, abdominal wounds, abscesses, fistula, irritations. Over 150,000 clients use our ointment. Cost \$1.25, C.O.D. \$1.40. No Drug Stores sell our oint

