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Liberty Is Not
Handed Down
From Above

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Grain Surpluses Burden the World

275,000,000 Bushels of Wheat is 1930 American Carry-over Says Legge—World Wheat Production In 1930 Was 736,000,000 Bushels over 1929 and 1931 Prospects are for Still Greater Increase—American Farm Incomes Decreased 20% in 1930 and a Further Decrease of 5% Is Anticipated.

By Colston E. Warne
Professor of Economics, Amherst College for Federated Press.

Amherst, Mass.—Some 275,000,000 bushels of wheat will be the surplus carryover of the 1930 American wheat crop, it is estimated by Alexander Legge, former chairman of the farm board. The world wheat production of 1930 exceeded that of 1929 by 736,000,000 bushels, an increase of 17.6%. The prospect for 1931 is for even greater world output.

Crop Values Lowest Since 1913.

The government estimate of aggregate domestic crop values for 1930 is the lowest since 1913. American agricultural production in major lines has been as follows for 1930:

Crop	Value
Grain	2,081,000,000
Corn	851,000,000
Wheat	1,402,026,000
Oats	325,890,000
Barley	50,234,000
Rye	41,367,000
Potatoes	361,000,000

Corn was adversely affected by the drought, but production in most lines was above the 1929 level. The volume of agricultural exports declined in the year 25%, the Standard Statistics Service estimates; thus leaving large extra supplies available for sale in the markets of America.

Apples Make Biggest Increase

The most spectacular production increase was that of apples which advanced 40% above the 1929 level to reach 163,000,000 bushels.

The number of cattle on farms was 58,955,000 head, an increase of 18% over the level reached a year ago. A continued advance was noted in the number of sheep, although the number of hogs on farms fell 2.6% to 52,233,000.

Farm Incomes Off \$10,000,000

The 1930 farm income is estimated by the Standard Statistics Service to have fallen to 10 billion dollars; 20.8% below the level of 1929.

It is estimated that during the current year the return will be at least 5% lower.

Wheat Feed Doesn't Dent Surplus

Even the growing tendency to use wheat for feed purposes has not been sufficient to appreciably lower the great carryover. Russia during the past year produced approximately one billion bushels of wheat, a 64.7% increase of which amount 100,000,000 bushels were exported. The rest was readily absorbed by the expanding population of that country so that it has not suffered from the glut which troubles the rest of the world, although the fall in the value of its grain exports as handicapped it in its purchase of foreign products, especially high-priced machinery, in the United States.

U.S. ECONOMISTS SEE FOUR YEARS MORE OF HARD TIMES FOR NATION

Millions of Hungry and Destitute People Will Not Submit to Starvation—Will Force Congress to Provide "Dole" in Spite of Hoover—Unemployment Insurance Major Issue of Next Presidential Campaign—Tremendous Income Tax Drop Is Index to Crisis.

Washington—FP—Not before 1935, if ever, will American industry be back at the level of 1929 in the opinion of economists high in the councils of the federal government, who have been studying the history of the present record-breaking depression and the alarming falling off in income tax payments in the present quarter as compared to one year ago. They draw the conclusion, from this bleak prospect that unemployment insurance or something even more drastic will be one of the dominant political issues in next year's presidential campaign, since millions of unemployed will be at that time be hungry and desperate.

Income Tax Drop

Income tax payments for this quarter were estimated, on March 16, to be about one hundred million dollars less than for the corresponding quarter in 1930—paid as incomes received in the preceding year. Since the great bulk of income taxes are paid in four equal quarterly installments, the government economists estimated

HELENA'S NEEDY IN POOR SHAPE

"The present situation in Helena so far as Helena's own needy are concerned, is more acute than it has been at any time since Associated Charities was opened Dec. 1," said Scott Harrison, chairman of the general committee, according to the Helena Record-Herald.

"Unless money is obtained the institution must close its doors on May 1. We are now operating without funds. About \$900 was obtained during the recent drive and \$200 of this amount went to pay March bills.

"Many needy Helena families have struggled through the winter up to the present time, without appealing for need, but supplies are exhausted and many are unemployed.

"As to transient visitors, these men are being fed at the Salvation Army—Associated Charities co-operating. More than 140 men were fed there yesterday and the number is increasing. Donations of vegetables are needed.

"Our stock of clothing is practically exhausted. There are some garments, but they are unsuitable for present needs.

"We had hoped to get enough money to permit us to operate until at least the middle of May, but it now looks as though Associated Charities would be forced to suspend operations May 1.

"The local situation is critical."

Popular Week Dance at Farmer-Labor Temple Saturday Nite, May 1st

Another popular dance will be given by the American Legion at the Farmer-Labor Temple next Friday night, May 1. The All-American Dance Band, claimed to be the hottest band in the north, will be the entertainment, featuring novel arrangements of popular hits together with their own waltz success, "Carmen."

SUNBURST GOLD FIND PROVES TO BE REAL

Shelby—Although the gold strike announcement coming from Sunburst several weeks ago was considered in the light of a joke it has been proven to be no joke but a good gold strike. The ore which was discovered on the Zeller Ranch about three miles east of Sunburst has been assayed at a worthwhile figure, the assay according to assay reports from the smelter at Helena, assayed at 80 cents a ton. The ore is located at a depth of 25 feet assayed at \$26.40 a ton. There is ample water for washing the ore so that it appears that the gold strike was a good find. The discovery was made by an old time prospector.

Sen. Kane Challenges Gov. Erickson to Debate Referendum Measure No. 35

Fooling Voters AN EDITORIAL

The advocates of the six million dollar debenture bond issue are resorting to any contention, to every sophistry calculated to fool the voters into voting for the referendum.

The paid pleaders for the measure declare that interpreting the law, the Supreme Court will be bound by the intentions of the legislature. Then they declare that the legislature did not mean to levy an extra 5-cent gas tax. In fact that no one ever had such an idea in mind and that the suggestion is preposterous and ridiculous, being only advanced by malicious and ill natured people intent on doing the State of Montana some wonton wrong.

They declare that if the referendum provides for an extra 5-cent gas tax then they are against it; but that it does not so provide. No! Not by any stretch of the imagination.

They say, with the assurance calculated to convince the most skeptical, that regardless of the plain text of the law, the Supreme Court will be guided in its interpretation, not by what the law says in words so plain as to allow of no misunderstanding, but by what the legislature intended, and that as the legislature did not intend to levy another gas tax, the Supreme Court will and must so hold.

We don't know where these men get their law. The theory is entirely novel and prepared for the occasion. We find under the subject of "Interpretation of Statutes," that jurists contend that when the words of a law fail to convey a meaning, the court shall presume that the law means something and in such a case it shall make an inquiry to ascertain if possible from the records, titles, the printed bill, the reports, and the debates, if there be a record of them, the meaning where no meaning seems to be. But nowhere do we find that the court shall go behind the plain words of an act, words that have a plain and understandable significance when taken as they are, to give those words a meaning exactly opposite to what they plainly state. No one else either has ever heard of any such a practice.

And in the case of the debenture bill, what will the court find if it makes a research into the records of the 22nd assembly? Will it find evidence to contradict the plain meaning of the law, or will such a research sustain the plain and simple wording of the law? Let us see!

The court reads the law. It must presume it means what it says. It has no judicial knowledge of the intention of the legislature. Evidence must be adduced. The evidence shows House Bill 450 was introduced on the fiftieth day; that it was read twice, referred to the committee on highways, reported back immediately for passage, was by motion, over objection, considered printed, contrary to the constitution, put on general file, referred to committee of the whole, reported for passage without debate, put on third reading and passed all within a few hours on the same legislative day, engrossed and transmitted to the senate before the clock struck midnight on the fiftieth day. The records will show that it was read twice on the same day in the senate and referred to the highway committee, reported for passage by that committee, put on general file, amended and reported for passage by the committee of the whole, passed on third reading with eight votes against, returned to house for concurrence in amendments, enrolled and signed by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate before the different houses in open session and sent to the governor for his approval, and approved by him.

There are no records of the debates in the committee of the whole in the Montana legislature. But inquiry will disclose that Sen. Donovan and Sen. Kane spoke against the law, called attention to the fact that it provided for another 5-cent gas tax, that it did not provide for refunds, that it made the present law irreparable and unamendable after debentures had once been issued, and proposed amendments to eliminate this extra tax and to provide for refunds, which amendments were defeated. The court will find upon reading House Bill No. 1, the original debenture which the supreme court declared unconstitutional because it provided for the creation of a debt in excess of \$100,000 without the approval of the people, that it did not contain Section 9 of the referendum act, and that House Bill No. 450 contained many provisions not in House Bill No. 1. House Bill 450 did not repeal Referendum No. 31, the present gas tax bill or amend it. It levied a gas tax for a specific purpose which is not the same purpose for which the present gas tax is levied. What is there in this history to throw light on the intention of the legislature, except to confirm the intention of the legislature to do just exactly what the law so plainly provides?

Can the court search the minds of 160 legislators and find what they had in mind other than what the law says? Can the senators say they were not advised as to what was in the law? Can they say that they did not hear Sen. Donovan and Sen. Kane? Can they say that these men are of such inferior understanding as to justify the ignoring of their contentions? Of course they cannot.

And if there were a question of the law proposing what they did not intend, why did they not amend the law, which could have been simply done, in such a way as to do away with any and all doubt and to clearly express their intentions?

They did not do what was so easy to do, because the legislature intended the law to do just what it so plainly provides.

The court cannot find facts to sustain any conclusion that the legislature had anything in mind except to pass this law just as it is written. Statements to the contrary are just as much ridiculous jargon. The matter is not remote and far-fetched as the sponsors of the referendum bond issue would have us believe, but as near and as simple and as plain as a wart on the nose.

Tom Stout says in an editorial in the Lewistown Democrat, that if the inconceivable happens and the supreme court finds that referendum 35 provides for another 5-cent gas tax, impossible as it is to even contemplate, then the matter can be rectified by the simple expedient of calling an extra session of the legislature to quickly amend the law. Sounds easy, so easy!

Yes, the legislature can amend the law, providing there are no debenture bonds outstanding and unpaid, or if it is done before a bond is issued, but otherwise it cannot amend the law. Others explain that the next assembly can repeal one tax, if it occurs that there are two. Yes, but not after debenture bonds have been sold pursuant to the law, for it is part of the contract between the state and the buyer that the debenture is issued against

(Continued on Page Four)

Debenture Supporters Resort to Gag Tactics

President Pro Tem of Senate Offers to Debate all Comers on Referendum Measure No. 35—Lewistown Chamber of Commerce Refuses to Listen to Opposition to Big Road Bond by Fergus County House Member and Adjourns Meeting—Sentiment in State Forming Fast Against Measure as Sponsors Organize for Real Battle.

FARMERS ASK GOV. ERICKSON OR WORDEN TO MEET KANE IN P'WOOD

Senator Kane of Ravalli County has offered to debate with any person in the state the merits of Referendum Measure No. 35, which would authorize the issuance of six million dollars of debenture bonds to match federal aid money during the next four years. Sen. Kane would speak against the measure. The challenge follows:

Corvallis, Montana,
April 14, 1931.

Attorney Jess H. Stevens,
Great Falls, Montana.
My Dear Stevens:
I am willing to debate Referendum No. 35, at any time, with any person in the state.
Would suggest that the proponent be given twenty minutes and ten for rebuttal. I will take twenty and five for sur-rebuttal. The meeting then may be thrown open for general questions and discussion.
Thanking you for your letter, with best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,
TOM KANE.

Senator Kane was the Republican floor leader in the state senate and president pro tem, for the 21st and 22nd sessions and opposed and voted against H. B. 450.

Daily newspapers never mention that both the Republican and Democratic floor leaders in the state senate opposed this bill.

Senator Kane told Howard Toole, author of H. B. 450, that he wanted to divide time with him on the platform when he went out campaigning for H. B. 450, and Toole said: "No, thank you."

Senator Kane will be pleased to hold a joint debate on Referendum 35 with Gov. Erickson, Chairman Warden of the State Highway Commission or Honorary Senator Tom Stout, editor of the Lewistown Democrat.

Sends Challenge to Governor

Persuant to the above challenge and anxious to have

this important question debated at Plentywood, the Progressive Farmers of Montana, Sheridan County Council, by Hans Rasmussen, secretary, today sent the following telegram to Gov. J. E. Erickson:

Governor J. E. Erickson,
State House, Helena, Montana.
Sen. Kane offers to debate all comers against Referendum No. 35. Progressive Farmers of Sheridan County ask you to meet him at Farmer-Labor Temple, Plentywood, date designated by you. Answer, Please.

Progressive Farmers of Montana, Hans Rasmussen, Sec'y.
And for fear that Gov. Erickson might not be able to accept, Rasmussen sent another message to Chairman Worden of the State Highway Commission at Great Falls, as follows:

Chairman Worden,
State Highway Commission, Great Falls, Montana.
Sen. Kane offers to debate all comers against Referendum No. 35. Progressive Farmers of Sheridan County ask you to meet him at Farmer-Labor Temple, Plentywood, date designated by you, and for as many dates as you would care to fill in this section of the state. Answer, please.

Progressive Farmers of Montana, Hans Rasmussen, Secretary.
If either Governor Erickson or Chairman Worden accept, and there is no reason why they should not, a huge meeting will be at

Plentywood, Montana, April 23, 1931.

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State Highway Commission, Great Falls, Montana.
Sen. Kane offers to debate all comers against Referendum No. 35. Progressive Farmers of Sheridan County ask you to meet him at Farmer-Labor Temple, Plentywood, date designated by you, and for as many dates as you would care to fill in this section of the state. Answer, please.

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If either Governor Erickson or Chairman Worden accept, and there is no reason why they should not, a huge meeting will be at

Plentywood, Montana, April 23, 1931.

Millions Hungry—More Must Suffer

Next Winter Will Be Worse Than This—Farm Bankruptcy and Unemployment Go Hand in Hand—Charity Resources Exhausted—Unless Government Aid Is Forthcoming There Will Be Hungry Mobs in Many Cities When Cold Weather Returns.

"UNDER-CONSUMPTION AND NOT OVER-PRODUCTION IS THE TROUBLE," SAYS SENATOR NORRIS

NO LOANS FOR CATTLE RAISERS

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Setting up a Credit Corporation for Advances to Live Stock Producers Will Not Loan on Breeding Cattle.

St. Paul.—Seeking to prevent a further increase in the number of dairy cattle and sheep, supplies of which have been excessive, the Farmers Union Livestock Commission will not make loans on cows for the production of calves or on breeding ewes to raise lambs. Arrangements are being made by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission to set up a credit corporation to make advances to livestock producers, C. D. Egle, the manager, reports. It will require two months or more before final arrangements for loans on live stock (Continued on Page Three)

Separate Schools for Japs and Indians in California

Sacramento, Calif.—FP—A bill has been introduced in the California legislature providing for separate schools for "Indian children, whether born in the United States or not, and for Chinese, Japanese and Mongolian children." The Indian children would include Mexicans.

Leary Now Serving Doak

Washington—FP—John J. Leary, Jr., former New York World reporter on labor situations, has secured a job under Secretary of Labor Doak. He will go to Europe to study public labor exchanges. American Federation of Labor officials had assumed that this responsible task would be given to a research man allied with the Federation.

Five Socialist Mayors Elected in Wisconsin

Milwaukee—FP—Socialists captured five mayoralties in the Wisconsin elections. They did not lose a single office that they had held prior to the election, which includes such important positions as six members of the school board of Milwaukee, the other nine being non-partisan. Socialist mayors now direct Milwaukee, Racine, Wausau, Beaver Dam and Zola.

(Continued on page Four)

WHEAT POOL NOT IN AGREEMENT ON ACREAGE REDUCTION IN STATE

Duis Points Out that Hard Spring Wheat Does Not Add to the Surplus Burden

Grand Forks, April 22.—Disagreeing with the appeals for wheat acreage reduction made by the federal farm board and others George E. Duis, president of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Association, a co-operative organization as a regional by the farm board, in a statement urges farmers in North Dakota and Montana to plant hard spring wheat in accordance with their own best judgment, pointing out that there is not, and never has been an over-production of hard spring wheat. The statements by Mr. Duis follow:

"I cannot agree with the Federal Farm Board and other wheat acreage reduction advocates that farmers of the northwest, and especially those operating in North Dakota and Montana, should reduce wheat acreage.

"These two states produce the major portion of the hard spring wheat produced in the United States. We have never produced a surplus of hard spring wheat which is evidenced by the fact that none of it is exported. Our wheat is a high class milling wheat needed by the milling industry for mixing with inferior wheats in the manufacture of good bread flour. Therefore, if we are not producing an exportable surplus, why should we reduce acreage and place the spring wheat farmer in a position

where he does not know what to plant or what to use money for when his many obligations and taxes fall due?

"I do not wish to leave the impression that acreage should be increased, or that every acre of land be utilized in wheat production. Acreage which is unfit for wheat production should be utilized in some other manner or summer fallowed, and only good land planted to hard spring wheat. Durum acreage could be reduced to some extent, planting either hard spring wheat or flax in its place.

"Because of over-production of winter wheat in the winter wheat belt, farmers of the hard spring wheat area are forced to suffer the result of low prices brought about because of the failure of the winter wheat producers, who are the producers of export wheat, which constitutes the surplus, and which has become a drag on the market.

"I am confident that if not one acre of hard spring wheat was planted this spring that the surplus problem would not be alleviated. As long as those farmers who are now producing the class of wheat which comprises the surplus continue to plant more, there is no indication that a cut in spring wheat acreage would change the price situation.

"We must not lose sight of the (Continued on last page.)

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, April 24, 1931

HOOVER PLANS NO INTERFERENCE IN FARM BOARD WORK

Of course not!

Why should Hoover "interfere with the Farm Board work?" Isn't the Farm Board functioning 100 per cent for the rich farmer and particularly for the bankers? Isn't that just exactly what the farm act was passed for? To help the banker and the richer farmer? Has not the Producers News always said so? And is not the Producers News always right?

You know that it is!

Some people thought, many poor farmers had an idea, that the Farm Board was meant to help them out of their distress, but they know better now.

Some poor farmers out here in the wide open spaces of the west, that the federal farm seed and grass loans were meant for them. Well they know better now. You bet they do.

The poor farmer did not get any money—he did not get any money unless he had security to offer his Uncle Samuel—the more security the more money, the less security the less money. Those who needed the aid worse, those who had no security, who needed the seed loans to raise the food to feed hungry mouths, did not get any money from Uncle Sam, any more than the hungry starving farmers of the south got any money for food to save their very lives.

Hoover was not elected to feed poor people—he was elected to run this government for the rich—for the 68 families who rule this country and he is ruling it in a way that suits them.

In the early winter of 1930, the Farm Board pegged wheat at \$1.25 a bushel in Chicago, and told the world it had pegged wheat at that price. Wheat was selling in the pits for less than a dollar, driven down by the speculators and those fighting "relief legislation." The farmers of the United States rallied to the support of the Farm Board and bought heavily. They believed the Farm Board would do what it said it would do. The wheat sellers were set to lose millions upon millions of dollars—for the wheat futures must come to cash wheat on delivery demand. The speculators cried out to high heaven. Julius Barnes made a trip to see Hoover. Legge was called in for a conference with Hoover and Hyde. The peg was removed, wheat dropped and the farmers lost—lost the money they had backed wheat with, on the word of the Farm Board.

Get this: Hoover pulled the peg, and let the wheat buyers instead of the wheat sellers lose. He pulled the peg to save the sellers.

The farmers of Dakota and Montana lost millions of dollars because of this base betrayal—this highway robbery.

Had the Farm Board stood by its peg pledge, every millionaire grain speculator would have lost huge sums but instead the buyers, who happened to be the farmers and the middle class lost—thanks to Hoover.

Hoover looks after his own.

And every farmer in Sheridan county who lost his money in the spring of 1930 was deliberately burglarized by Hoover for the benefit of his friends—just as much as if he had held you up on the streets with an automatic, and a thousand times more dishonorable and contemptible for a hold-up man takes chances and he has promised nothing—but Hoover and the Farm Board had led the farmers into buying as the steer leads the others to slaughter.

Last fall Legge again pegged wheat at 79 cents at the Chicago market. Recently his successor, Stone, announced that the stabilization policy would be abandoned and there would be no peg for the 1931 crop.

Hoover, after his return from the West Indian possessions, gave out that he was in complete harmony with the non-stabilization policy, which everybody knew and then somebody spilled the beans as to the reason for the policy in the past, which proved that the Farm Board is helping the bankers and not the farmers—the speculators and not the wheat growers.

An Associated Press dispatch of March 30, 1931 "let the cat out of the bag." The story was in all the Associated Press dailies. We print it:

"Washington, March 30.—(AP)—President Hoover feels that the farm board is amply able to define and defend its own policies and position.

"The decision of the board to discontinue stabilization of wheat prices was one of the first questions brought to the attention of the president upon his return from his Caribbean trip.

"It was said at the White House that the farm board makes its own policies just as the shipping board and the interstate commerce commission. The board, it was said, was given full power and responsibility by congress.

"It has been the view of many high officials in the Hoover administration that the stabilization work inaugurated over a year ago by the farm board had in view saving of a great many banks in the wheat belt which would have failed if wheat prices continued to decline as rapidly as they had started.

"Many of these banks held loans secured by wheat at prices ranging around those set by the farm board for buying the surplus. These banks now have been able to clear these loans and readjust themselves to prices on the world wheat market.

"Chairman Stone of the farm board, coming back to his desk after a trip into Kansas and Oklahoma, said grain co-operatives generally had expressed approval of the board's decision not to stabilize 1931 wheat."

It wasn't to benefit the farmers that that wheat was stabilized, but to save the bankers—and the peg was pulled in his first days of March 1930 to save the speculators at the expense of the farmers.

The story relates: "It was said at the White House that the Farm Board makes its own policies." This everybody knows is a barefaced lie. The Farm Board has its confidential instructions

from Hoover and Hoover has his from Wall Street.

Chairman Stone is reported as saying upon his return from the west, "Grain co-operators generally had expressed approval of the board's decision not to stabilize 1931 wheat."

What grain co-operators?

Those yes men, who are on the payroll of the Farm Board; those men who have sold out the farmers to the bankers, the speculators, and the Republican party, whose role in return for its 30 pieces of silver is to betray the farmer with a kiss.

Such men as Thatcher, Ricker & Co., the St. Paul Farmers Union outfit.

SAVE THE DEAR OLD BARBERRY

The Stanley Sun published at Stanley, Mount-trail County, North Dakota, got the following under the above caption off its chest recently, that seem to us too good to waste:

"Alex Legge, the hero of the Farmers Union, benefactor par excellence to Huff, Inatow, Manahan, Col. Lambert, and a score of lesser lights, including the Talbot and Maddock families, has thrown both legs out of the Farm Board saddle and returned to the old grind as head of the... International Harvester... trust... at \$100,000 per grind. With Legge's departure comes the sad but expected news that the Farm Board is to withdraw from the wheat market, let the prices fall where they may. And the prediction is that they will do a double hand spring and land in the cellar pretty damn quick. "The Farm Board has made it clear today," says the Associated Press, "that its grain stabilization corporation will not try artificial price maintenance indefinitely since the work is of an emergency nature and expensive."

"On the same day, March 23rd, the Board announced that it had 200,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, the tail ends of two crops. On the same day also, wheat hit a new level on the Chicago market, 61 cents a bushel. In the face of these facts, Farmers Union leaders ask the farmers of this country to remain loyal to the Hoover Old Guard Republican administration. Did not Hoover give us the Farm Board and \$500,000,000 with which to relieve the farmer? Has he not been relieved? Is he not today swaggering about in prosperity. We hear of the enormous benefits of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill which has generally given the American farmer a European market for his produce, at the same time protecting him against South American and European competition made possible by cheap labor. If causes goose flesh to creep up and down our spine to think of what might have happened to the American farmer if it had not been for Hoover. "After all has been said and done, what improvement has been given the condition of agriculture? After spending \$500,000,000 in an attempt to stabilize the price of farm produce, what has the Farm Board to offer? Reduced production, that is all."

"It is wrong to criticize without offering constructive suggestions, therefore we will suggest a remedy which should not only relieve the over-production but at the same time furnish employment to the unemployed."

"The Department of Agriculture has on its payroll several thousand experts, who for many years have been installing efficiency into the souls of the farmers. The various states have agricultural colleges which add to the efficiency. The crop of learned professors produced each year by these institutions is appalling. The overflow of learned men coming from our colleges has been absorbed to a degree thru the Extension Department, until today nearly every county is blessed with a county agent. Every year hedges are mowed up by experts who are in quest of the rust spreading barberry bush. The gopher and the jackrabbit are on the road to extinction, and the county agents unblushingly take the credit. Scrub cattle are on the wane and are being replaced by blooded types. First class range districts have been plowed up and converted into third class farming districts. Semiarid sections have been thrown open for invasion of the dry-land farmer, and not content with attempting to raise wheat in a natural range country, our agricultural experts have attempted to introduce dairy farming in a district where spring wheat is a doubtful crop, greatly to the detriment of the dairy farmers in dairy districts. To date we have not heard of experiments in rubber plantations in North Dakota, but probably it has been attempted."

"And we suffer from over-production. After spending half a billion dollars, the retiring Mr. Legge tells us that our farms produce 20 per cent too much. Speaking from the standpoint of the farmer, there are 20 per cent too many of us. We would suggest that congress appropriate another half billion and use it to hire several thousand of the now unemployed. They could be employed to good advantage in replanting the barberry bushes which have been dug up in the past. The prairie dog, the gopher and the jackrabbit should be allowed to nibble the bark from high priced trees. It is stated that the scrub cow eats more and weighs less than the fancy type, thus doing away with the surplus without producing an over supply at the packing plant. Formaldehyde should be placed on the restricted list along with strong spirits, and smut would cut down the over production. The corn borer might be encouraged in his boring and the weevil should be allowed to weevil."

"But what's the use. If the sheriff misses the farmer with the foreclosure notice, high taxes will get him anyway. So why worry?"

Now doesn't that sound sensible?

Here we are in Sheridan county spending five thousand dollars paying a county agent to hunt down the barberry bush, to poison gophers, to promote the use of better seeds, to buy better bulls, to develop the dairy business, to raise sheep, to raise beef cattle, hatch chickens, turkeys and geese—in other words to produce more and varied products; to diversify while the Farm Board and the Farmers Union are preaching crop curtailment. In another column there is an article from the Farmers Union to the effect that the Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative Credit Association will not loan money on cattle for raising calves or on ewes for raising lambs. There are now more beef, more mutton, more hides, more wool, than the market can absorb, so the idea of increasing the number of cattle and sheep cannot be entertained. The organized farmers as exemplified by the Farmers Union.

Too, we are producing too much butter, and cheese and milk; too many eggs and too much poultry, so therefore, we must reduce production

to demand—which means to the needs of those who have jobs and the money to buy these things, which number is steadily decreasing.

Where will it end—And what does it mean?

There is no end to crop reductions—as people are forced to eat less and less because of lack of the means to eat, the acres must be reduced more and more. And it means in the end abandonment of the land and mass starvation, that the supply can be kept below the constantly lessening demand.

And the spectacle of spending money to promote production on one hand and to reduce production on the other by the same department is exasperating if also disgusting.

Yet the people of Sheridan county are spending \$5,000 per year in this enterprise which is in their own power to put an end to.

Farm Relief

by HANS RASMUSSEN

HANS RASMUSSEN

That the government should lease part of the land and withdraw it from cultivation in order to cut down the overproduction, as suggested in the last issue of the Producers News by a Daniels County Farmer, is a new idea and worth while giving a second thought. If the farmers could agree on just one thing and demand it, they would have some show of getting it. Let us have more of your suggestions.

In the fall of 1928 my suggestions were printed in the Producers News. They were also mailed to Sen. Wheeler and Senator Fletcher at Washington without any result. Since then I have been waiting in vain for somebody to suggest something better. I had expected some of the farm board, some of the men with brains, would come out and suggest something practical and worth while. They have all just sat there and sucked their thumbs. What little they have suggested and done has not been worth two cents to the farmers so far, only brought them closer to the starvation point, and I have come to the conclusion that the big men are not so very big after all and the amount of brain they have is very limited.

That the farmer should voluntarily reduce his production is about the only thing suggested yet by these brainy leaders. This simply can not and will not be done and the sooner we forget about it the sooner we might get together on something practical and worth while.

Of all suggestions I have seen so far I still think mine is the best one. If put in practice it could create general prosperity once more in this country of ours. Give the farmers and workers plenty of money to spend and the price of goods will go up. As yet times, cut their income and starve them and see what you get. For that reason we must create a condition by which the little farmer, the poor, which is the great majority, can get a little advantage over the big one, or at least be on an equal footing with him, otherwise the big farmer is going to crowd the small one out and put him on the bread line, making general conditions worse and worse. Create a condition where there are no more poor is what we should be aiming at.

Although my suggestions have been printed before, looking them over once more might not do any harm. While wheat is the only product mentioned in this plan any other farm product could be handled under the same plan as well.

Prevent all wheat from getting into the United States by placing an embargo on wheat.

Figure out how much wheat is consumed in the United States and how many farmers are raising wheat.

Figure out what wheat can be raised for at a profit on a small scale and set a price, let us say \$1.50 delivered at the local elevator.

Let us say that 600 million bushels are consumed and 300 thousand farmers are raising it. That would average 2 thousand bushels for each farmer.

Then let each farmer, including each corporation, deliver his two thousand bushels at the local elevator at the fixed price, and no more at that price. If he wants to raise more than his quota then let him sell the rest on the world market for whatever he can get. The same as he is doing now.

If anybody sells more than his quota at the fixed price, fine him plenty and put him in jail.

All mills pay the fixed price for all wheat plus freight and handling charges. On all flour shipped out of the country they get reimbursed the spread between the fixed price and the world market price.

This plan will not in any way hurt the big farmer, he will even benefit by getting a better price for his two thousand bushels, which ever he can no longer raise wheat at a profit for the world market he will have a chance to rent or



sell his land, because there will be a back to the land movement.

The small farmer will be able to make a good living on a half section or less. With the modern machinery it is not going to take all of his time raising his quota of wheat, he will have plenty of time for raising other food besides.

The idle people in the cities will go out farming—land will be in demand. They will buy lumber for houses, paint, machinery, furniture, etc., which will create work and prosperity for others. By and by the quota each one can sell at the fixed price will be lower and probably some day the fixed price must be raised.

Not only on wheat but on corn, tobacco, cotton and fruit could this system be used. On mixed farming they could get part quota on this and part in something else. Where there is a will there is a way. The trouble is the will is not there. The people who are supposed to represent us are not interested in helping the worker and the little farmer, not even the most progressive of our representatives. When Senator Wheeler comes to Sheridan county he visits with Bill Hass, the bonanza farmer, to find out if there is anything he can do for Bill. In Roosevelt county I suppose it is John Schnitzler he is looking out for. The rest of us do not count much.

This plan is not the best there is but as long as we believe in ownership, believe in skinning one another thru profit, interest and taxes, it is the best I can think of.

Over in Russia they are working out a better one. There they don't own the land, don't pay interest, profit or taxes, just help one another producing what they need. The more they need the more they produce until everybody has all they want, but some of us will starve to death before we could agree on anything like that here.

Another farm relief idea has just started operating in the country. Some expert government barberry bush hunters are organizing a drive. In the 23 year I have lived in the county I have never heard of one being found yet. If they would put plenty of farmers on the government pay roll looking for barberry bushes it would help cut down the overproduction of wheat some.

Another thing the government should do: It should sent out some experts—who could tell us how to raise gophers with two or more tails—the more tails the better. Here in Sheridan county we have a 1c bounty on each gopher tail. If we could get a breed of gophers with several tails started, a lot of us might be able to live thru this Hoover prosperity period by catching gophers and collecting the bounty.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press

FAT LADIES OF D. A. R. IN RED PANIC—

Washington—Things are in a terrible shape, the Red Menace is growing all around us, and something must be done to fight communism, pacifism, naval limitation, hauling down of the flag in Latin American countries, and the telling of blunt truths about the Fathers.

That, in substance, was the indignant report of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the opening session of their 40th congress in the Capitol, April 20. Mrs. Hoover graced the sad occasion with her presence, while Vice-president Curtis, Senators Fess and Moses and Rep. Hamilton Fish waited their turn on the program to drive home the alarming news that about all

that was left, worth saving, in this broad continent was the D. A. R. and the G. O. P. Mrs. Hobart had in effect read out of the G. O. P. all liberal or progressive elements—such as Borah, Norris and Couzens—advocates of the various she had branded as approved by Moscow.

FEMALE PATRIOTS WOULD HELP HOOVER—

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, formers and hastened across to London to be presented to King George as president-general who defended the Black list of liberal speakers from the floor again, discussing unemployment as a disturbing influence. She was divorced recently from the head of the Max Truett corporation. Her appeal was that "We who elevated President Hoover to his high position" should

help him to face the unemployed.

NUTTY OLD LADIES BOOST FISH FOR V. PRESIDENT—

Thousands of middle-aged women had gathered from all parts of the country to applaud their various candidates for office in the organization and to adopt ready-made resolutions calling for bigger and more expensive armies, navies, secret services and prosecutions and deportations of radicals. They were all keyed up for an ovation to Fish, who wanted their support in his political ambitions, including the vice-presidency of the United States.

BLUE BOTTLED FLY IN DAUGHTERS CAMP—

As usual, there was a large blue bottle fly in the Daughters' soup. Sandino was running amuck in the Nicaraguan jungle, and the Hoover administration, after bombing his forces in a vain attempt to punish his imitations of Republican Democratic gangland in Chicago, had advised American property owners in that jungle to come out to the coast where they could be safe under the guns of American warships. Hiram Johnson had emitted roars of disgust that Mr. Hoover had failed to mobilize an army and mow down the jungle, so that these Americans might remain undisturbed in their remote clearings. Much of the Old Guard press felt the same urge of patriotic sympathy for the American investors. Should the Daughters, seasoned in verbal battle as they are, join Johnson in condemning Hoover and Stimson as poltroons and betrayers of the flag—if not secret allies of Moscow—should they condemn Johnson and the Old Guard press for failure to stand by their government?

DAUGHTERS DISTURBED BY SPANISH REVOLUTION—

Agitation over this problem was so great that the menace of the Spanish revolution came near being overlooked. But some of the delegates from down near the Mexican border were keen for a clarification call for vigilance against this new outbreak of revolutionary danger to America. Suppose the Spanish revolution were, as the New York Times had pictured it, the work of a strong Socialist party, bent upon separation of church and state and upon breaking up the big landed estates of the aristocrats. Suppose it went to the extreme of encouraging the Latin American countries to modernize themselves and go in for socialist ventures such as public ownership, high wages, compulsory free schooling, and abolition of peonage. What would become of the power of the United States in Latin America? Would it not threaten us with bolshevism from a new direction and near at hand?

ADIPOSE AND LOONEY THEY SAVE AMERICA—

Burdened and bent with these tremendous responsibilities, the leaders of the Daughters posted strong guards at their doors to repel all suspicious looking aliens, and issued to a chuckling squad of press correspondents the word that up to 6 p. m. America was safe. But would it be safe until they got their resolutions adopted? Only Fess and Fish and Moses knew.

Try To End All

Los Angeles—FP—Three jobless men tried to end their lives in Los Angeles in one day. Two succeeded.

YOU HAVE A DOCTOR'S WORD FOR THIS LAXATIVE



In 1875, an earnest young man began to practice medicine. As a family doctor, he saw the harm in harsh purgatives for constipation and began to search for something harmless to the sensitive bowels. Out of his experience was born a famous prescription. He wrote it thousands of times. It proved an ideal laxative for old and young. As people saw how marvelously the most sluggish bowels are started and bad breath, headaches, feverishness, nausea, gas, poor appetite, and such disorders, are relieved by the prescription, it became necessary to put it up ready for use. Today, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as it is called, is the world's most popular laxative. It never varies from Dr. Caldwell's original effective and harmless formula. All druggists have it.

U. S. - SOVIET TRADE GOES TO BIG TRUSTS

New York—FP—"Intentionally or not, the government's refusal to recognize Russia cuts out the small manufacturer because it makes it impossible for him to establish a credit basis on which to sell," Albert A. Johnson, economist, told the Export Managers Club of New York, a business men's organization.

Letter Box

A CORRECTION

Dagmar, Montana, April 16, 1931.

Producers News, Plentywood, Montana.

Dear Editor:

In the Producers News of April 10th appeared on the front page a small news item under the heading: "Commissioners did not Authorize Madsen Letter," in which article Madsen is being accused of writing to the election judges and clerks, asking them to serve without pay on May 5th, without being ordered to do so by the board of county commissioners.

This is a mistake for the board did order Madsen to write the judges and clerks asking them to serve without pay. However, the board did not recommend that the electors vote for the referendum measure.

CARL HANSEN.

FOR PROTECTION

AGAINST

FIRE, LIGHTNING, CYCLONE, WINDSTORM

GET A

POLICY

— IN THE —

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

FOR RATES SEE "JERRY THE LITTLE AGENT"

Call or Address

G. G. POWELL

Plentywood, Montana

The state highway department has the contract for grading and graveling the highway between Shelby and Conrad.

Helena—The Big Belt Gold Mining company will start placer mining on property near here.

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERIDAN.

In the Matter of the Estate of MARTHA SMITH, Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1931, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and the Courtroom of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of Plentywood, Sheridan County, Montana, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of Martha Smith, Deceased, and for hearing the application of Wm. Erickson for issuance of him of letters of administration of the Estate of said Martha Smith, Deceased, with the will thereof annexed.

WITNESS MY HAND and the seal of said court this 14th day of April 1931.

C. B. PETERSON, Clerk of the District Court. First Publication April 15, 1931. Last Publication May 1, 1931.

HOWARD M. LEWIS, Plentywood, Montana, Attorney for Petitioner.

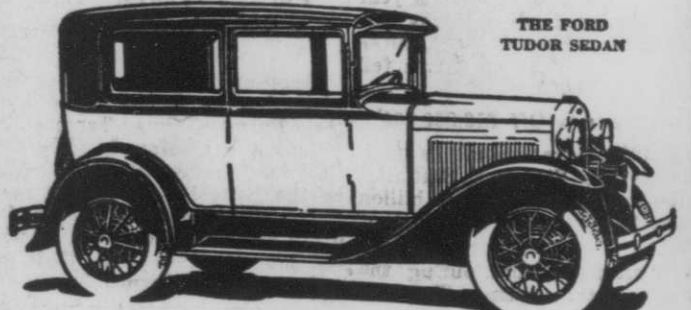
CHOPS FOR BROILING



BROILED Chops, garnished with peas or carrots and served with parsley, butter... ah, there's a dish. Sounds good, doesn't it?

FORMAN'S Plentywood

FORD RELIABILITY



Long, hard use shows the value of good materials and simplicity of design

EVERYWHERE you go you hear reports of the good performance and reliability of the Ford.

One owner writes—"The Ford Tudor Sedan I am driving has covered 59,300 miles through all kinds of weather. It is still giving perfect satisfaction."

Another owner describes a trip of 3217 miles in 95 hours over bad roads and through heavy rain and sleet in the mountains. "Throughout the entire trip," he writes, "the Ford performed excellently and no mechanical trouble of any kind was experienced. The shatter-proof glass undoubtedly saved us from serious injury when a prairie chicken struck the windshield while we were traveling at 65 miles an hour."

See the nearest dealer and have him give you a demonstration ride in the Ford. Then, from your own personal experience, you will know that it brings you everything you want or need in a motor car at an unusually low price.

LOW FORD PRICES

\$430 to \$630

(F. o. b. Detroit, plus freight and delivery. Bumpers and spare tire extra at low cost. You can buy a Ford for a small down payment, on economical monthly terms, through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.)

Local Brevities

LOCAL MARKETS

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931	
Dark Northern	52
Winter wheat	49
Amber Durum	47
Eye	48
Oats	12
Barley	15
Flax	127
Dairy Butter	25
Eggs, per dozen	10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00

DR. LOGAN, Livingston Specialist in Optometry, will examine eyes without charge at Plentywood Hotel, Sunday and Monday, April 19-20. Strictly professional service in glasses. (2-31)

Mrs. A. F. Ziebarth is spending a few days during spring work on the farm south of town.

Knute Hendrickson of Antelope was a visitor in Plentywood Thursday last.

Bill Coff was an Antelope representative in Plentywood Thursday.

Friday found Frank French in the city shopping and greeting his business friends.

Carl Lyson drove up from Reserve Thursday to transact business.

L. P. Andrews motored to his home at Mohall to spend the week end with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Poll and daughters of Medicine Lake were Thursday shoppers in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Niels Sundsted and children were up from Antelope on Tuesday to shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Belindi are back for a few weeks after spending the winter in Glendive.

Mr. and Mrs. Paultze from the Welliver country were visitors and shoppers in town Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Edw. York were Sunday afternoon guests at the Mads Billet home north of Outlook.

H. S. Hanson, International Harvester Co. representative of Bainville was in the city Wednesday in the interests of the company.

S. C. Faaborg of Medicine Lake called on friends Wednesday after attending to legal matters in the county seat.

C. E. McLaughlin of Antelope was in the city during the week end looking after business matters at the court house.

Mr. Maho Slaght returned to Towner, N. D. after spending a short vacation with his brother Ford Slaght and family here.

A ten pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kelm of Outlook, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Fink in Plentywood, on Sunday, April 19th.

Messrs. Andrew Young of Coalridge and Edw. Lee of Gnomora were in the county seat on Wednesday relative to business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Helgeson and son Kermit motored to Crosby where they spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hanson and family.

The State Highway Department awarded the contract to J. C. McGuire of Butte for graveling and redrocking the highway between Dillon and Redrock.

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REFERENDUM 35 WILL MAKE A 10c GAS TAX

In all the propaganda put out by the supporters of Referendum Measure 35 not one word has been said about the legality of the bill.

In all the discussion by the proponents of the measure nothing definite has been said in favor of it except that it would make more roads, relieve unemployment and mean no increase in the gas tax.

—all of which, on the face of it, is mere talk and with no foundation in fact. The present 5-cent gas tax will not supply enough money to even maintain the roads that can be built for six million dollars, consequently it is plain to see that the intent of the highway commission is to have a 10-cent gas tax.

Furthermore, Six Million Dollars in Debentures will cost the gasoline users of the State Two and One-half Million Dollars in interest alone in 10 years.

April 28 at 5 p. m. All those who wish to read for confirmation will be there at that time.

Services on May 3 at Outlook at 11 a. m. and at Raymond at 2:30 p. m. The Plentywood Aid meets on May 7 at the home of Mrs. A. C. Erickson. All members are invited to this meeting.

The pastor wishes to thank all those who donated their cars in taking the Junior choir to Seobe. To young folks appreciated the trip and enjoyed it in spite of the storm. Thank you all.

Whitetail Will Be Port of Entry About May First

Washington, April 22.—The Department of labor notified Senator Walsh today that about May 1 Whitetail, Montana, would be made an immigration port of entry. Sen. Walsh has been working on this for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morck have returned from their eastern trip. They drove back a new Chevrolet from Toledo, Mrs. Morck had visited with her parents in North Dakota in the meantime and returned to Plentywood with her husband.

Rev. Ottie, who recently arrived from Africa is making a short visit at the Lutheran parsonage with Rev. and Mrs. Simundson. Rev. Ottie delivered a very interesting sermon at the local Lutheran church Sunday. He will return to Africa later as a missionary.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peterson are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Peterson's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Chambers of Evansville, Indiana, and a sister from Cavalier, North Dakota. The visitors expect to leave early in the week.

The home and barn of Ed Ferguson were destroyed by fire last week. The family had attended a school play in Westby that night and upon returning found the house in flames. It is reported that very little was saved from the dwelling. It is presumed the barn caught fire from the house.

Persons holding tickets to the Kennedy radio to be given away at the City Cafe are asked to hand in or send in the large end of their tickets early. Holders of these tickets should retain the stub. The drawing of the lucky number will be on Saturday, May 9. Get your ticket in before that date.

LUTHERAN CHURCH Redstone, Montana C. C. Tjomsland, Pastor.

Services will be held at Redstone in the public school on Sunday, April 26 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Everybody not belonging to other churches are cordially invited to be with us. The children's subject is: "Christ Did What?" On Thursday afternoon, May 7 the Lutheran Aid will meet with Mrs. Tange, about four miles north of town. All children that are to receive instructions for confirmation will please come to register at this gathering.

LUTHERAN CHURCH O. M. Simundson, Pastor.

Services next Sunday at Plentywood at 11 a. m. and at Wanso at 2:30 p. m.

The Luther League presents an illustrated lecture on the Passion Play at Oberammergau next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Henry Raen of Comertown will give the lecture. All are invited to this lecture.

The Antelope confirmants will meet at the church on Tuesday.

U. S. ECONOMISTS (Continued from Front Page)

waiting, on half-rations, for the return of employment and by the generosity of relatives and friends whose surplus of savings they are steadily using up in order that they may not starve. But as this surplus and these savings are diminished the purchasing power of the unemployed and their generous friends will be reduced, and to that extent the demand for business activity will likewise be reduced. Poverty will breed poverty because there is neither employment nor a government fund for unemployed relief.

People Will Not Starve Will the seven million continue half fed through the next year? Will they starve? Will they create a formidable protest that will become the most conspicuous feature of the presidential campaign. Economists answer the first question with a positive "No." President Hoover will be unable to prevent congress from appropriating funds to feed the hungry. But the conflict with Hoover over this "dole" will, in the opinion of government economists, make unemployment insurance all the more important as a fighting issue for 1932.

Prediction Based on Solid Rock These confidential forecasts are not built on the material collected and broadcast by Col. Arthur Woods' "Sunshine Bureau," but on actual payments made on incomes for 1930, as contrasted with those for 1929. And 1929 included the period of the great stock market collapse and the vast initial "liquidation" of labor. They also take into account the certainty that business mergers and improved productive methods will continue to displace skilled workers in the coming year at an increasing rate of speed.

Mr. and Mrs. Billie Hunter arrived from Texas to spend the spring and summer with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter, at their home in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Nellie Crohn, Louis Crohn and Mrs. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter, at their home in the city.

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FARM AND SHERIDAN COUNTY A FEW WORDS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

The Editor believes that these little talks with our correspondents are doing some good. He does not hear so much profanity in the back office as he did and that is a good sign.

It seems that some of the correspondents have taken these suggestions a little too far. One always has these sensitive people to contend with—those who take it as a reflection on themselves when one tries to tell them something for their own good. But, all in all, the reporters are doing much better.

So if you are not too smart to learn more, read these little talks and you may pick up something.

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NORTH RAYMOND

Wallace Stadstad, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stadstad returned from the Plentywood hospital Thursday evening after being there five days suffering with double pneumonia. He is now doing very well.

Lytle, Samuel and Kenneth Wilson and their mother, Mrs. W. O. Wilson and Johnnie Hendrickson motored to town Saturday afternoon for business matters there. They returned that night.

Adeline Evenson was called to aid the Alfred Stadstad home Monday.

Last Monday the Gibson school faculty enjoyed a pleasant call by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jensen, Maurice and Christy Jensen who are demonstrating to control black stem rust.

Mr. and Mrs. Downey of McElroy were in town on Friday shopping.

The Junior class of "Climbing Roses" which was given at the Orpheum theatre had a large attendance. They took in a large sum of money which will be used for their banquet.

The seniors are busy practicing their "Senior Play."

The high school boys have been busy practicing track work with L. B. Hanson as coach.

Carol Hoek has been working in the Nelson-Sanerud store the past few days.

The Martin Nereson children are driving back and forth to school now. Evelyn Welsh has been driving with her mother.

Ronald Lutes is back at school after a siege of chicken pox.

Last week after the play, Ed Ferguson, came home and found his house burning. They got out some of the clothing and furniture. The barn was also burning. The school is now living in the place south of there.

Caroline Johnson has taken a position at the Crystal Lake.

The school has changed its train schedule so the train goes to the school in the morning and the one goes west in the evening.

Mr. Lister and daughter were Westby shoppers Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. York of Outlook are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Radons and two children, Jackeline and Marvin, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were supper guests at the Mads Billet home Sunday.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koester entertained a number of their friends at cards. Mrs. Bob Fitzgerald received high prize and Mrs. E. J. Smith, low prize.

Pete Garrick, who has been receiving medical care at the Plentywood hospital, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Andrew Ueland spent the past week with her daughter Mrs. Keith Garrick.

Joe and Leonard Olson were Comertown callers the first part of the week.

Eldre Strand was shopping and transacting business in town Wednesday.

Harry McKee is grinding feed every day. He will take feed or 4c a bushel in return for feed grinding.

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SHEEPMEN DISPLAY INTEREST IN "EAT LAMB" PROGRAM

The sheep men of Sheridan county are certainly interested in knowing the way the "Eat More Lamb" program is being received by the counties where the demonstration of the advertising method has been put on.

Word comes from the state wool growers association office at Helena that at every point the program has been received with much enthusiasm and the sheep men and bankers are greatly delighted with the national program of lamb advertising that is to be put on in the United States this year and to be followed up as a continuous program for many years. Since the 12 western states have decided that the lamb consumption prices are suffering from under consumption rather than over production, this national program of increasing consumption is being planned and will be put into effect by the co-operation of the sheep men of the 12 western states, the lamb feeders association and the national livestock and meat board.

When it is considered that 84% of the area of the United States is not familiar with the fact that lamb is nutritious, delicious and healthful, it makes the project seem a very fruitful one.

The meeting for Sheridan county is scheduled for May 1 at Plentywood at 1:30 p. m. at the court house for this national program to be thoroughly explained and demonstration to the wool growers by Erle Racey of San Angelo, Texas, the man who originated the idea for the sheep industry of the United States.

The local committee urges that every sheep man plan his work so he can be away from the ranch on the day of the meeting as it is very important to know about the national lamb advertising program and how it is going to increase the value of feeder lambs. The project is of such a nature that no one can explain it like it will be given at the meeting.

If better prices are to be received for feeder lambs, consumption of lamb meat must be increased and if consumption of lamb meat is increased there is no one who

will do the job except the sheep men and every sheep man in the state should co-operate with the sheepmen of the 11 western wool growing states in putting on this "Eat More Lamb" program. The program is interesting, instructive and valuable.

When we put the facts together that 84% of the area of the United States is not familiar with the quality of lamb meat and then again when we know that only 4.2% of the meat consumed in the United States is lamb meat, we can see the great possibilities that are in the "Eat More Lamb" project.

With feeble effort in 1930, consumption was increased 20%. Just think what can be accomplished in 1931 with organized effort from the sheep men of the 12 western states.

The "Eat More Lamb" program is for your benefit and all sheepmen should make a special effort to attend the meeting.

TOO MUCH FOOD

(Continued from First Page)

the unemployed, to the Federated Press.

"Our farmers do not produce too much," he said. "They do not produce enough to supply all the people of this country need, in food and textile materials. But they suffer from under-consumption of the things they raise."

"If everybody had all they wanted to eat and wear—as they would if they were employed at fair wages—there would be no problem of under-consumption of wheat and pork and cotton."

"But all over the world, millions of people are hungry and in need of clothing and shelter, because they cannot get work with which to earn money with which to buy what the farmers raise."

"And because to industrial workers cannot buy food and textiles the farmers have no income with which to buy the things made in factories. People who cannot earn—whether in the towns or on the farms—cannot buy and consume."

"Virtually half of the American people today are victims of this situation, either as farmers who can find no buyers, or as workers and people directly or indirectly dependent upon their getting well-paid employment, at making and transporting things which the farmers and others would like to consume."

WHEAT POOL

(Continued from front page)

fact that it is the exportable surplus which, in a large measure, regulates the price.

"Each area is adapted to the production of certain agricultural commodities. The corn belt states can successfully produce corn. The cotton states in the south are essentially cotton producing states. North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and South Dakota are the spring wheat states. Of these North Dakota and Montana are especially suited for the production of hard spring wheat."

"A vigorous wheat acreage reduction campaign was conducted by the farm board in the central and southern states last year resulting in a reduction of one per cent. Spring wheat farmers reduced their acreage fourteen per cent last year."

"I feel that the spring wheat farmers have done their share until the real producers of our surplus adjust their acreage to domestic requirements. There is no logical reason why the hard spring wheat producer should curtail his acreage, and especially when his production does not contribute to the exportable surplus."

"The North Dakota - Montana Wheat Growers Association has upheld the policies of the Federal Farm Board in every constructive action. We cannot agree, however, on hard spring wheat acreage reduction and believe that North Dakota and Montana farmers will agree with us on this point."

The state highway department is making rapid progress in construction on highway extending between Toston and Townsend.

DR. W. D. ROY
DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS
LAWYER

A. C. ERICKSON
Attorney-at-Law
Practice in all Courts
Plentywood Montana

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CRY in the night. Colic! No cause for alarm if Castoria is handy. This pure vegetable preparation brings quick comfort, and can never harm. It is the sensible thing when children are ailing. Whether it's the stomach, or the little bowels; colic or constipation; or diarrhea. When tiny tongues are coated, or the breath is bad. Whenever there's need of gentle regulation. Children love the taste of Castoria, and its mildness makes it safe for frequent use.

And a more liberal dose of Castoria is always better for growing children than strong medicine meant only for adult use.

FOOLING VOTERS—(Cont. from Page 1)

this revenue and that the revenue law cannot be repealed until the bond has been paid, and Section 4 specifically provides that neither the gas tax provided in referendum 35 nor in referendum 31 can be repealed as long as any bonds are unpaid. So that answers those contentions.

Then, on the other hand, if the legislature met and repealed Sections 4 and 9 of referendum 35, in order to abolish the second tax, a debenture bond could not be sold to any one for no one would buy a bond where funds were not provided for its redemption—everybody informed sufficiently to assume to advise the people know this—and thus the whole purpose of the legislation would be defeated.

If the law were amended to provide for one gas tax that would not provide sufficient funds to pay the interest on the debentures, retire them, and maintain the highways constructed by the gas tax and the money derived from the debentures by 1941, and the 3 cent gas tax thereafter would not provide sufficient funds to maintain the roads alone, not to mention retiring the bonds and paying the interest. The Highway Commission is aware of all these facts, and that is why House Bill 450 provided for another and separate gas tax for the specific purpose of paying the interest on and retiring the debenture bond by 1941.

The second tax was no mistake, it was a matter of design.

Of course it may be that neither the highway commission nor the board of equalization, which is charged with the collection of the tax in referendum 35, did intend to collect this tax immediately but the tax had to be provided for in order to sell the bonds. Yet after the bonds have all been sold and interest charges have mounted to \$300,000 per annum, and the roads all constructed and paid for, and the law passed, go to the supreme court and get a mandate ordering the board of equalization to collect the tax and it must do so. Then a great fight will confront the people. They could not pay such a gas tax. Everybody would and will be for a different arrangement. There is only one way out—the voting of a six million dollar bond issue against the property of the state for the retiring of the debenture bonds; and the people would vote for such a bond issue to get rid of the 10 cent tax for they would have to.

And the law at the same time will prevent the people from initiating a measure to take away part of the gas tax from the state highway fund and divide it among the counties for the purpose of building and maintaining lateral roads, as was done in Minnesota at other states, and for which there is a lot of sentiment in Montana—for this can not be done as long as a debenture bond is outstanding.

The law is as it is written! Is just as it was intended to be. It is part of a conspiracy to put a road bond on the general property of the state. The intention was to slip the debenture law over on the people in a hurry and without discussion, and then to face them with an accomplished fact, with the alternative of a 10-cent gas tax or a state bond issue.

The theory that the Board of Equalization will only collect one tax is correct. The Board of Equalization is only charged with collection of one tax, the tax provided for in the debenture bill. The State Treasurer collects the present gas tax and will continue to collect it. The Board of Equalization will only collect one gas tax they tell the truth, but give the impression that the State Treasurer will not collect the tax that he is charged with collecting, and so fool the people. The State Treasurer however, has not yet spoken nor promised that he will not collect the 5-cent tax he is charged with the collection of. So if the Board of Equalization collects one tax and the State Treasurer the other, as the law provides, it will mean the collection of two separate and distinct 5-cent gas taxes.

The statement of the Highway Commission, and the opinion of Gov. Erickson, that the debenture bill does not provide for another tax is of no consequence, and only discloses that if they say what they honestly think, that they are incapable of reading what the law plainly states. Gov. Erickson has no standing as a lawyer, and he thinks what he is told to think by those who his thinking for him. The members of the Highway Commission are for the debenture, they are for a bond issue against the property of the state for road purposes. They will know the debenture provides for a second 5-cent gas tax, because they had the law drawn to provide for it and would not allow it to be amended by striking out the provision for the second tax. The Highway Commission's contention that the debenture bill does not lay another tax is made only for campaign purposes, for the purpose of fooling the voters, and well known by them to be false. The opinion of the Board of Equalization that the law does not provide for a second tax is of as much weight as an opinion from the Board of Chiroprapoy. All of these statements and opinions are used as campaign arguments to fool the voters.

And then the supporters of the debenture bill get a letter from Attorney General Foot which they try to twist into saying that the debenture bill does not levy a five cent gas tax. Attorney General Foot said: "The question whether the tax levied by House Bill 450 imposes a tax of 5-cents per gallon on gasoline in addition to the present tax in the same amount is one which of course only the supreme court can definitely settle." In spite of this disclaimer he Montana Automobile Association, for the purpose of fooling the people, tried to make it appear that Attorney General Foot said the debenture bill does not provide for a gas tax.

The sponsors of the debenture bill say that if passed and six million dollars more are provided to match seven million dollars of federal aid money, that it will materially relieve unemployment in the state. If this were true it would justify, absolutely, the approval of the bill. It is too bad that it is not true. But road building now is done by heavy automatic machinery. Very few men are employed and those that are, are brought in by the road contractors. Only a small amount of the money paid out for road building goes for labor—at least a third or four million dollars will go as net profits to the foreign contractors who are furnishing the funds to shove this bond issue down the throats of the people of Montana. The prices these contractors receive for the building of these roads are exorbitant and the contractors want these contracts while the present Highway Commissioners are in office and award contracts on the present basis. People need work and grasp at the hope of a job, so the employment argument is the best argument the sponsors have for fooling the voters and it will fool thousands of them.

The debenture sponsors insist that if Montana does not match the money now available it will revert to other states. This is not so. The money will revert to the federal treasury and will go to no other state. The sponsors urge that if the money now offered is not used, that it may be that federal money will not be available in the future, for Uncle Sam may not vote any road money next year because of the treasury deficit. This again is pure hokum for fooling the people into voting for the measure; for the federal government will continue to appropriate money for federal roads year after year and on more generous terms than now. So the money not used this year will be available on better terms next year. If the debenture bill is passed, and six million dollars is floated for the next four years, it means that after 1935 the state will not be able to match one dollar of federal money available thereafter. Is it better to sell debentures for four years and match no money afterward or just match what we can and continue that policy for the years to come? People of course do not want to lose federal money so this argument is also a good fooler.

If the debenture bill is passed, interest alone will cost the people \$2,550,000 by 1941, or it will cost \$8,550,000 to match \$7,000,000 of federal money. Is this economy? If the interest money is used to match federal money, we will have more roads, and better roads and cheaper roads by 1941 than we will have if the debenture bill is passed.

The Montana Automobile Association, which is sponsoring the debenture bill in behalf of the foreign contractors, the highway gang, the engineers and the bond buyers, contends that if the roads are built it will bring hordes of tourists into the state who do not now come, and these tourists will help pay for these roads. This

FOOLING VOTERS—(Cont. from Page 1)

sounds good and is an argument if true but we are in the worst depression the world has ever seen. There will be no hordes of tourists this year or next or for many years to come. The number of people driving cars will diminish each year for a number of years for they will not have the money to buy gasoline. Because of the price of wheat and the high freight rates Montana fields are going back to weeds and grass and sheep will pasture again where now are waving fields of grain. Montana's population will decrease another 100,000 in the next five years. Even a 10 cent gas tax will not maintain the roads and pay the interest on the debentures. And the statement that the saving on tires and cars and gas itself will more than pay for the roads, is not true, because people will not be driving cars in the future as they have in the past. If it were true, it would justify the bond issue. And these splendid roads with no one on them will be of little benefit to the farmer who must haul his grain to market over lateral roads for which there will be no money to improve.

VOTERS, THEY ARE FOOLING YOU!

Progressives are Urged to Campaign for an Extra Session of Congress

Washington, April 22.—Five progressive senators were called on today by Professor John Dewey to terminate their vacations and join in a nation-wide campaign for a special session of congress to deal with "America's serious and increasingly desperate economic chaos."

In a letter made public by the people's lobby, of which he is president, the New York educator said Senators Norris, LaFollette, Cutting and Wheeler "gave the administration the sinews of war to continue the rule of special privilege" by permitting appropriations to be voted at the last congress.

"You can not escape responsibility for the suffering this summer and fall and for far worse suffering inevitable next winter unless congress legislates by early fall at latest," the letter added.

The letter also was addressed to Senator Cogan of Colorado, not a member of the last congress. The five called the recent conference of progressives in Washington.

The Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, and other Chambers of Commerce, and other Chambers of Commerce, are sending out written statements, that only four members of the House of Representatives opposed this bill. I was under the impression that there was about fifteen, but when you stop to consider the influence of the large contracting concerns who expect to make millions thru this contract, is it any wonder that the bill carried by such a tremendous majority? These contracts should all be done by the State, and not let out to eastern contractors who will bring in outside labor as they are now doing on the Federal buildings, and preventing our home people from securing employment.

I am a member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, and last night, at a regular meeting of the members of the Chamber, advising them to support House Bill 450, I arose to make a few remarks in defense of myself, and in opposition to House Bill 450, and after having talked for a period of one minute in opposition to this bill and in answer to the speakers who favored the bill; one of the members got up and moved that the meeting be adjourned, and the motion was immediately seconded by one of the members who had spent much time lobbying for this bill at the last session, and I was not permitted to make any further reply to the argument of Mr. Stout which would have required about 15 minutes more time.

I have no idea of determining how much the State of Montana is going to charge us per gallon gas tax, but I do know that under the provisions of House Bill 450, there is nothing to prevent them from charging us an additional five cents tax, and I doubt very much whether the additional tax will be sufficient to pay off the interest and principal on the bonds if they pass at the election May 5th, and I know that eastern contractors forcing our State in debt in the further sum of Six Million Dollars, or any other sum, as this State is in desperate financial circumstances at the present time.

Very respectfully yours,
ALBERT E. REPLEGGE,
Representative from
Fergus County.

Review of Referendum No. 35
Attorney Stevens, in a release

DEBATE REF. 35

(Continued from front page)

the press of the state on the eve of the election May 5th, has made a very careful analysis of the whole debenture controversy which The Producers News takes pleasure in reproducing, and because it presents several new phases of the subject is well worth careful study and consideration.

The 10-cent Gas Tax

Dear Editor:

The people will soon vote on the 10-cent gasoline tax, and we wish to suggest the following solution of our gasoline tax matters:

Here is the 10c gasoline tax law: House Bill 90, passed by the last legislature, provides that every distributor and dealer shall pay a 5c gasoline tax for 10 years, or until 1932, and each year thereafter, until March 31, 1941. * * * and for each year after March 31, 1941, equal to 5c for each gallon.

Section 4, of House Bill 450, provides: "The excise or license tax on gasoline or motor fuels or dealers or distributors therein, AS PROVIDED IN THIS ACT, OR IN ANY OF THE OTHER LAWS (H.B. 90) OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, SHALL NOT BE REDUCED so long as any of said debentures remain outstanding and unpaid, and that the State of Montana will cause such TAXES (not singular but plural) to be promptly collected."

Does not the above show clearly that if Referendum 35 is approved that Montana will have a 10c gasoline tax, and that it cannot be reduced for 10 long years?

The Journal, printed at Belgrade, Montana, has secured the official figures on gasoline consumption in Montana for the past 10 years, and, using them as a basis, estimates that, during the next 10 years, a 5c gasoline tax will amount to the stupendous sum of \$129,678,371, and a 10 cent tax to \$241,256,742. AND NOT A DOLLAR OF THIS MONEY WILL BE SPENT FOR COUNTY ROADS OR CITY STREETS! On June 30, 1930, the 56 counties in Montana had \$11,332,000 in delinquent taxes!

Under the Progressive plan in Wisconsin, part of their gasoline tax money is paid to the counties and part to the cities. Some of us believe the same should be done in Montana. To illustrate:

One-fourth of the gasoline tax money collected by the State Board of Equalization should be paid to the 56 counties in Montana, 60 per cent to be divided between them on the ratio that the county road mileage bears to the total state road mileage, and 40 per cent on the ratio of the number of motor vehicles in the county bears to the total number of motor vehicles in the state. Cities should be paid out of the gasoline tax money collected by the State Board of Equalization, 40 per cent for street purposes, for each mile of streets and highways in their city limits, as that is about what it cost them in 1930. For instance:

City Mileage 1930 World
Great Falls 125 \$40,000 \$50,000
Lewistown 28 9,000 11,200
Livingston 26 8,025 10,400
Miles City 50 13,872 29,000

And so on, every city should receive its share, or refund, or drawback, for they pay a very large part of this gasoline tax. Would not the property taxpayers in every city in Montana, who pay much tax relief from their present burdensome taxes?

Let us turn out and vote against Referendum 35, and then ask Gov. Erickson to call a special session of the legislature to give the people of Montana some real progressive legislation.

Sincerely yours,
JESS H. STEVENS,
Attorney,
Great Falls, Montana

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Now is the time to plant your garden. Now is the time to select Ferry's purebred Seeds. Seeds are the most inexpensive, but the most important feature of a successful garden. The soil and your labor represent the much greater investment in time and actual money; but the seeds you choose may mean the margin between success and failure of your efforts.

Ferry's Seeds are purebred. That means generations of seed plants are tested and checked in the Ferry-Morse special seed laboratory fields before any seed grown from a plant is placed on the market. Because of the rigid testing, Ferry-Morse seed specialists know that Ferry's purebred Seeds will grow more successfully in your garden.

That's why Ferry's Seeds protect your labor and your garden investment. They are fresh for planting now. All ready to grow healthful, nourishing vegetables or beautiful, colorful flowers for your home. There's a Ferry Seed Box near you, in your neighborhood store, with a complete assortment of purebred flower and vegetable seeds. . . . Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan.

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Now is the time to plant your garden. Now is the time to select Ferry's purebred Seeds. Seeds are the most inexpensive, but the most important feature of a successful garden. The soil and your labor represent the much greater investment in time and actual money; but the seeds you choose may mean the margin between success and failure of your efforts.

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LETTER
Lewistown, Montana,
April 21, 1931.
The Producers News,
Plentywood, Montana.
Gentlemen:
I have read, with much interest during the past three or four months, the different news items, in the Producers News, and wish to thank you for the sample copies you have mailed to me, during the past few months. There should be more papers like this in the state of Montana, papers that produce REAL NEWS. I have enjoyed very much reading the letter Mr. Jesse Stevens had published in this paper on March 27.

Some two or three days after I returned from the legislature, I was invited to address a taxpayers association on House Bill 450, and other measures. As Jesse Stevens and myself had carefully examined House Bill 450, before it passed in the House, I was familiar with this particular bill and I advised the taxpayers of Fergus county, Montana, that the bill provided for five cents additional tax, as we were not able to raise the necessary money to build the additional roads on the old 5c gas tax bill, being House Bill 90, which went through the House early in the session.

The Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, and other Chambers of Commerce, and other Chambers of Commerce, are sending out written statements, that only four members of the House of Representatives opposed this bill. I was under the impression that there was about fifteen, but when you stop to consider the influence of the large contracting concerns who expect to make millions thru this contract, is it any wonder that the bill carried by such a tremendous majority? These contracts should all be done by the State, and not let out to eastern contractors who will bring in outside labor as they are now doing on the Federal buildings, and preventing our home people from securing employment.

I am a member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, and last night, at a regular meeting of the members of the Chamber, advising them to support House Bill 450, I arose to make a few remarks in defense of myself, and in opposition to House Bill 450, and after having talked for a period of one minute in opposition to this bill and in answer to the speakers who favored the bill; one of the members