

HISTORICAL LIBRARY
HELENA, MONT.
"Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of good with falsehood,
For the good or evil side."

Published Weekly
VOLUME XIV, Number 18

COMPLETE ROAD FROM FROID TO PLENTYWOOD

Do it by Local Labor in Order to
Give a Fellow a Chance to
Earn at Least a \$2000 Grub
Stake.

The State Highway Commission should at once take steps to finish the Froid to Plentywood section of the state-federal highway program. The work is over due to start anyway as this section of the state is way behind on its share of the road work.

This work should be done by local labor and should be done in such a way as to furnish work for as many people as possible so each fellow could earn at least \$200 for a grub stake and to buy clothes for the winter.

The board of county commissioners, the chambers of commerce of the several towns, the legislative delegations of Roosevelt and Sheridan counties and all person or bodies should take definite action in this matter in order that work can be started at the earliest possible moment. Citizens are urged to write to Gov. Erickson, urging him to take this matter up with the state highway commission.

Also the grading on the grades already completed should be awarded to the county by contract which should let the work of hauling gravel out to local farmers with trucks. This would make it possible for many to earn some money this fall.

Peerless People Pay Visit to Producers News Plant

Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Hara, well known farmers of the Peerless county, Daniels county, were in Plentywood last Saturday forenoon on their way home from a visit to relatives at Langdon, North Dakota, and at points north of there in Manitoba. They had been gone from home a week. They report that they found the crops east of Bella fairly good, but west about the same as here. The weather had been excessively hot during their visit which had not contributed anything to their pleasure. During their stop in Plentywood they took advantage of the opportunity to call at the Producers News office to pay their subscription and visit the plant of the farmers' paper. In parting Mrs. O'Hara said, "Keep up the good fight you have been waging all of these years, the work is telling now." Both the O'Haras are militant, class conscious, fighting farmers who know what they want and are not led astray by every wild and wisp economic rag that the fakers drag in—they are for a worker's and farmer's government and the overthrow of capitalism.

U. F. L. MEETING AT MCKINLEY SCHOOL SATURDAY, 8:30 P. M.

P. L. Brendahl, executive secretary of the McNulty local of the United Farmers League, has called another meeting for organizational purposes at the McKinley school in that precinct for Tuesday night, August 4th at 8:30 and has asked the Producers News to especially announce it and invite all farmers to attend.

CORRECTION

Last week in a story about the Dagmar Benevolent Society it was stated that applicants were accepted between the ages of 16 and 60 years, when it should have been between the ages of 16 and 55. As a result of this error a number over the age of 55 have made application for membership in the society. The Society is becoming very popular and it will not be long until the entire membership of 1100 has been allotted, and when this happens, membership will only be available as vacancies occur.

The Dagmar Benevolent Society membership is held in especially high esteem, because of the even and universal success of all of the Dagmar co-operative enterprises, which in the public mind guarantees the success of this one. So any who wish to join should get their applications in order to secure a membership.

BAGS OF MONEY ARE SHIPPED OUT OF PLENTYWOOD

Thursday afternoon a week ago a couple of strange men, purporting to be bank examiners or liquidators, emerged from the Farmers and Merchants State Bank in this city with bags full of what is said to have been money and took them by car to the depot where they were expressed, it is said, to the Federal Reserve branch bank at Helena.

Some people say there was \$46,000 in the bank and others say there was \$100 in small change. Why the money was sent away is a quandary when there is no money in the town and there is a perfectly good safe in the bank. Echo answers that it is needed at Helena where the banks are also getting short of ready money.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE
PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931.

Organization United Farmers League Started

Highway Commission Approves New Road Projects

Conspiracy to Alter Original Hiway Program Unfold Slowly

New Roads Involving Million Dollars Added to State Road Program—Construction Dependent on Four Counties—Tom Stout Urges Building of Bridge Across Missouri South of Zortman Power Plant Site.

F. E. GUENTHER FAMILY LEAVES PLENTYWOOD

Having Sold His Home Here Popular Automobile Man, and Family Will Go to the Pacific Coast to Make Future Home.

ST. PAUL LAND BANK SELLS MANY FARMS

Sales of land by the Federal Land Bank in May 1931 were 100 per cent greater than in May a year ago, Henry O. Olson, St. Paul Federal Land Bank official, said at Jamestown, N. D. at a meeting of the Jamestown and Pingree farm loan associations.

CRACKS UP PLANE

Harold Hanisch, tyro aviator, cracked up the local airplane Saturday night of last week on his initial solo flight. "Red" was taxiing to a happy landing when he came to close to an abrupt depression and, giving her the gun and a little rudder, he sidled sideways and nosing her over, breaking the propeller and part of the landing gear. Hanisch was uninjured. A new "prop" was secured and the broken portions welded and repaired. Pilot Strong left the first of the week for Minneapolis where the plane will be given an inspection by government inspectors as required by law in cases where an accident has occurred to the plane.

WESTBY CITIZENS "SAY IT WITH EGGS"

TURN OUT IN A BODY TO HONOR BANKER ANDERSON

Grateful for Closing of Bank for "Protection of Depositors" Enthusiastic Throng Heave Hen Fruit at Popular Financier and Political Leader Who Modestly but Vainly Tried to Avoid Enthusiasm of Admiring Fellow Townsmen in Hasty Retreat.

NEW INVENTION INTENDED TO CUT SURPLUS OF COTTON

Charlotte, N. C., July 30.—Discovery of a new cotton product, a wall paneling for the interior of rooms, will increase annual consumption of cotton by a million bales, a mill owner said today. The new paneling is made of wood and cotton cloth.

A. C. M. CUTS SALARIES 2 TO 10 PER CENT; WAGES SAME

New York, July 29.—Anaconda Copper Mining Company has reduced salaries of its salaried executives and employees on an average of 2 to 10 per cent, it was learned Wednesday. No change was made in the wage scale.

Senator Burton Kendall Wheeler's Mama Pinched

"Dashing in her automobile thru Wyoming, Iowa at a speed of 45 m. p. h. Mrs. Burton Kendall Wheeler, wife of the Senator from Montana, was arrested, fined \$12.50," say "Time" famous weekly magazine. "Indignantly, ignorantly she protested: 'My husband helps to make the laws of the nation and I am immune from arrest.'"

MONTANA LABOR REGISTERS ITS OPPOSITION TO RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES IN THE TREASURE STATE

THE MONTANA State Federation of Labor at its recent convention at Anaconda went on record by resolution as positively opposed to the proposed boost in freight rates, and forwarded the resolution to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent increase in rates, and

Liberty Is Not
Handed Down
From Above

Official Paper of the City of Plentywood
Entered as second class matter, October 18, 1912, at the Post-office at Plentywood, Montana, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

Meetings Scheduled in All Precincts in County

At Huge Drouth Relief Conference at Stanley, North Dakota Conference, Monday, July 20, Plans Made to Respond to Request for Organization. Coming from Northeastern Montana—Work Started at Farmers Picnic, Wednesday, July 22 by Mother Bloor and Charles E. Taylor—Spontaneous Meetings Called—Three Big Locals Organized—Organization will be Rapid—Mother Bloor to Come to Montana.

BAINVILLE BANKER ACCIDENT VICTIM

W. F. Rhea Dies from Wound Inflicted When Gun He Was Cleaning Discharged.

W. F. Rhea, vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Bainville, accidentally shot and killed himself at his home in that city Sunday morning when a gun which he was cleaning was discharged.

Banker Rhea, who was quite a firearms fancier, was cleaning several guns which he owned. He had cleaned two, it is said, and when cleaning the third, a revolver, which was evidently believed to be empty, it was in some manner discharged. The bullet struck him in the neck and passed into his brain. He died almost instantly.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at the Methodist church, Rev. Robinson of Culbertson officiating and interment was made at the Bainville cemetery.

W. F. Rhea was born in Utah county, Oregon, Oct. 30, 1874 and came to Montana 36 years ago. He started work as a cow hand on the ranch of Henry Sieben at Culbertson and remained with the outfit until 1900 when he squatted on land east of the present town of Bainville. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Rhea bought a few cattle and with his brand, the 4 reversed R, ranged them from the Dakota line north to Lake Creek. From this small beginning he expanded and made his money in wheat farming in 1907. At the same time he was acquiring land and eventually had more than 500 acres under cultivation.

In 1917 Mr. Rhea became interested in banking and opened the First National Bank at Bainville, with Henry Love of Wolf Point, John Shaw of Williston and R. E. Gustafson of Bainville as associates. In 1927 the First National Bank was combined with the Farmers State Bank and Mr. Rhea became vice president of the new institution. He was in charge of that bank at the time of his death.

Mr. Rhea joined the Masonic lodge at Culbertson, was affiliated with Helena consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and was a member of Algeria temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

He is survived by his widow and two grown sons, Wilbur Rhea, Jr., who lives at Detroit, Mich., and David E. Rhea, who has been attending technical school at Chicago.

Fort Belknap—The \$180,000 hospital at Fort Belknap, Agency, will be formally dedicated Aug. 30.

Great Falls—Appropriations amounting to about \$350,000 will be required for maintenance of elementary and high school in all districts except No. 1 in this city during the coming school year.

Helena, July 29.—The Montana Farm Bureau Federation raised its vote Tuesday against the proposed increase of 15 per cent in rates on freight.

W. S. McCormack, president of the organization, in a statement filed with the Montana railroad commission, declared prices for agricultural products are too low to permit their bearing any increase in freight rates.

"Railroads have a large surplus accumulated during the last few years," said the statement. "Let them use it; that is what reserves are for. Agriculture is in sore straits and any added increase will further confiscate the commodities carried."

The bank at Ophelm also has been put on the shelf with the rest of the King Tuts but to date the observing Observer hasn't observed anything about it—at least to our knowledge.

Reports from Liverpool says the price of wheat this week reached the lowest point in 300 years.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF MONTANA
HELENA

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, July 31, 1931

RUSHING INTO WAR

REPEATED AND DETAILED reports from Europe state that France is mobilizing troops on the German frontier—in case of "disorders in Germany." The closing of the Danat Bank in Germany and the apparently impending collapse of the whole German financial structure, is also reported to have aroused even higher the wave of struggle among the German masses. Measures of the nature of an open dictatorship, fascist in character, to be carried out by the Brüning government, whose whole historic role has been the introduction of fascism, are hourly rumored.

The perspective is explosive, an immediate nearness of imperialist war against which Communists have continually warned, war which is inevitable under imperialism, and made a thousand times more inevitable in the immediate future by the collapse of the Versailles "peace" treaty of plunder and the revolutionary upsurge of the toiling masses upon whose shoulders the burden of imperialist plunder is laid.

In London the famous "Hoover Plan" is already noted as a failure. In Paris, it is spoken of in the terms—"Not only has nothing been done to forestall collapse, but things have continually been done to precipitate it." The American capitalist press is striving mightily to lay the blame for the expected catastrophe upon France.

But America in its first intervention with the Hoover war debt plan was playing no higher altruist game than attempting to guarantee the three billion dollars invested in Germany by Wall Street and to bribe Germany to break its renewed Rapallo treaty with the Soviet Union and enter the anti-soviet front under Yankee leadership. France is no more and no less imperialistic and implacable and has out-manuevered America in the so-called war debt negotiations to the extent that French diplomats at the moment have the deciding word as to the fate of Germany.

And France, in the words of the Paris correspondent of the New York Times of July 13—"emphasizes the impossibility of her intervention to prevent German collapse, until the world is reassured as to Germany's intention to take the definite political steps for which France has been asking."

The Paris paper "Le Figaro" underlines "the connection between Germany and the Soviets," says the same correspondent and attacks the Soviet-German peace treaty of Rapallo which it calls a "revenge treaty."

"Finally," says the Figaro, in words which amount to a demand for Germany to break off peaceful relations with the Soviet Union, "It is but a few months after evacuation of the Rhineland by French troops and at the moment when with the assistance of Washington and London the end of reparations and the continuance of financial advances to the Reich is imposed upon France, that the same treaty of revenge is renewed a second time."

As has been previously pointed out the German masses face intensified misery, starvation and hopeless slavery from either or all of these imperialist saviors. Where Paris pointed out that London and New York bankers' withdrawals of credit brought Germany to the brink of collapse prior to Hoover's proposal, now London and New York are claiming that French withdrawals have brought about the catastrophe which was signaled by the Berlin bank closings on Monday a week ago.

In Hoover's first proposal he pretended that Germany was to be "saved" from a dictatorship from either the "Right" or the "Left." Now, however, the reported gigantic loan from American banks can only be based upon German capitalist guarantees that an open fascist dictatorship be established against the revolutionary masses.

It can only mean new burdens added to the Young Plan upon these masses, new burdens and a fascist dictatorship to be established in Germany with the aid of the treacherous socialists. These American loans can only come from the profits sweated out of American workers and robbed from them by unemployment and wage cuts. Both German and American workers have a common interest in fighting against the Young Plan and the war makers.

The fact remains that the Pravda in comment on Hoover's "plan" spoke the truth in saying that the only way out for the German masses is the proletarian revolution.

The American capitalist press is playing up this "Communist danger." Certainly the German masses, driven by their "own" capitalist class into a hopeless sea of misery in compliance with the demands of the Versailles victors, will not forever submit to enslavement and oppression.

This was emphasized by Comrade Thaelmann of the communist party of Germany, in his speech on May Day this year:

"On the First of May 1929, when some of you fought off the barricades at Wedding and Neukölln, we told you that the hour had not yet come. Now we say the hour may soon come when the standard for battle will be raised; and we shall then know what to do!" He then closed with a call—"for the great struggle for free Socialist Soviet Germany."

Workers and farmers of America should understand that the French mobilization of troops on the German frontier means war, war not upon German capitalism, but upon the toiling masses of Germany whose only way out is and will remain the proletarian revolution.

American workers and farmers should understand that the same reason which makes all imperialists strive to turn Germany into an active foe

of the Soviet Union impels them to welcome a fascist dictatorship in Germany and prepare for armed intervention against any proletarian revolution in Germany. Equally, any war upon the revolutionary workers of Germany would mean a simultaneous imperialist attack upon the Soviet Union.

LOOTING THE PLENTYWOOD BANK

By HANS RASMUSSEN

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT last week a car drove up in front of the newly closed bank in Plentywood. The bank had been closed "for the protection of the depositors." The mainstreet paper was yapping about what fine shape the bank was in and how everybody was going to be protected and get his.

When the bank closed some little item must have been overlooked—that little item was in the form of a two-bushel sack full of money. Some said there was forty-six thousand dollars. Anyway it took several men to carry it from the closed bank to the waiting automobile. The car moved slowly with the sack to the railroad depot where the sack was unloaded and left until the train came and took it out of town—never to return!

While this was going on dozens of people were sitting on the curb chewing gum and looking on. All of them were out of work and some of them were hungry; some of them had lost everything they had in the closed bank. After the train had left town, with what was said to be forty-six thousand dollars, everybody spitted out the chew and told one another what should have been done and what was going to be done whenever anything that happened again—just at the time when it did happen nobody lifted a finger to prevent it.

Let us do a little supposing: Suppose the bank had been looted by the other class of bank robbers—the class they put in jail. Suppose they had gotten away with a two bushel sack of money! The sheriff, the postmaster and every 100% mainstreet in town would have gotten in the most speedy cars and gone after the robbers for the purpose of killing them. Not for the protection of the depositors but for the protection of some insurance company.

Suppose some of the depositors had stepped up when that sack was carried out of the bank and had demanded what they had coming. Suppose they had taken theirs and had scattered what was left in the sack over the street in order to put it in circulation—some of the people in town would have been able to pick up enough so they could have paid their grocery bills. Anything like that would not be fair would it? And we must always be fair to the banker, we must be humble and starve and be good Christians and keep on preaching "keep your money at home" and suck our thumb while the bank ships our money out of town by the two-bushel sack. We learn these things in our schools and it must be so.

What a comfort it must be for those who lost their money in the closed bank, to have the editor of the mainstreet paper for their mental adviser, comforter and leader, and be assured that they have nothing to worry about.

The closing of the bank and the late looting is done for the depositors' benefit and protection.

GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

By HANS RASMUSSEN

SOME PEOPLE ARE WORRIED about letters being sent out by the county treasurer telling people that after the first of August the sheriff will be sent out for the purpose of collecting unpaid personal taxes. The sheriff will be expected to seize and sell your few belongings at public auction to the highest bidder. The only thing most of you have left, which is still worth a little money, is your livestock, your milk cows. A sheriff is not supposed to have any heart—he is supposed to collect taxes so the people in the court house can keep on drawing their salaries. He is supposed to sell your milk cow no matter if your baby dies from want of milk or not. He is the law and the law is something you and I are supposed to obey, but not understand.

People are asking one another: "What are we going to do?" What you are going to do all depends on what you are ready and willing to do. If you are willing to protect what little property you still have left, not only protect what little you have yourself, but also protect what little your neighbor has left, and if the neighbor feels the same way towards you, then you need not worry. The sheriff is not going to sell your cows. Whenever a couple dozen people meet up at a sheriff's sale and make it plainly understood that no property is going to leave the place, the sheriff is not going to get a bid on cows or on anything else. At a meeting the other day in one of our country school houses, out of 39 farmers present the 38 joined the United Farmers League. No cows are going to be sold by the sheriff in that neighborhood.

Personal property taxpayers are not any better or worse off than real estate owners—we are all in the same boat. Practically all land and homes in the county can be sold at any time for taxes or otherwise. A sale of that kind takes place in the courthouse and we can not prevent the change of title. But there is one thing we can prevent: We can prevent a person being put off the land; we can prevent families being kicked out of house and home and it is our duty to do it.

Whenever 38 out of 39 are willing to co-operate, nothing can stop them.

It will probably not be out of place calling attention to what small groups of people with a little united and direct action have been able to do in the past. Some years ago the farmers of Sheridan county elected Mrs. O'Grady to office. The bunch in charge of the court house at that time refused to seat Mrs. O'Grady. One day a few hundred farmers met at the court house. Some carried ropes and others carried pick handles. One deputy sheriff got hurt a little and one farmer was put in jail a few hours but Mrs. O'Grady was seated right there and then. Had the farmers taken their case to court they could have spent thousands of dollars on it and the case might not have been settled yet.

A few years ago the land grabbers got a mainstreet judge to decide that farmers had no right to the crop for the year of redemption after foreclosure. Judge or no judge, the farmer did not like it. North of Raymond, when the collector came to grab a farmer's grain a bunch of farmers met him with ropes and castor oil. They did not use the ropes but they did use the castor oil. About 10 cents worth of castor oil settled that

question right there. Even the supreme court hurried and reversed the judge's decision. Nothing ever advertised Sheridan county as that little bit of castor oil did. For a long time collectors were actually afraid to come here.

In the western part of this state 300 hungry men held up a bread wagon and took all the bread. They also killed a fat steer and had a barbecue. When the sheriff was called he asked them: "Who did it?" They all said, "We did it!" Instead of giving them 3,000 years in the pen, the sheriff pulled out a \$10 bill and told them to buy salt, coffee and sugar to go with the barbecue.

Two hungry men were fishing in the creek. When you are hungry you can not sit and wait for a fish to bite. The quickest way to catch fish is with a seine. So they used a seine. There were only two of them so the game warden came along and put the men in jail.

When a bunch of hungry farmers in Arkansas went to town and helped themselves to food in the stores the sheriff was not there—he would have

been a fool for being there. Within two hours after this happened the Red Cross was handing out food and the very next day congress appropriated 15 million dollars and was handing out food also.

God helps those who help themselves—a small class have taken advantage of this and helped themselves to everything. Why not get God on our side a while? It will make us feel better—make us feel like the man who had been at the Brush Lake meeting and afterwards said: "Last Wednesday at Brush Lake I paid all my debts! Now I even have a little money coming and I feel so much better." There is nothing to feel downhearted about. WE HAVE GOD ON OUR SIDE IF WE ONLY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT AND HELP HIM A LITTLE. FOLDING OUR HANDS AND STARVING WHILE THE SHERIFF IS SELLING OUR MILK COWS IS NOT GOING TO GET US ANYWHERE EXCEPT TO THE GRAVE YARD!

Red Cross Relief

THE RED CROSS county drouth relief organization occurred last week—to be specific, on Tuesday afternoon, July 21.

The report of this meeting and the outline of the "relief" afforded by the Red Cross as detailed by C. F. Rowland, a disaster representative from the Red Cross headquarters, as prepared by a local Red Cross official, appeared in these columns last week.

A casual reading of this article will inform one well of just what the Red Cross is. There can be no hopes raised of any real relief from that source, so there need be no disappointment; for it is the history of the Red Cross that he who asks that capitalist organization for bread gets a stone. And further, a casual notice of Red Cross procedure discloses where most of the Red Cross money goes. It goes for office expense, big salaries for executives, and salaries and expense money for disaster agents who travel for months making surveys, spending a thousand dollars to extend five hundred dollars aid; spending money in setting up numerous committees, and in printing quagmire order blanks, one of which goes here and another there.

Red Tape! There is no end of it. A man with hungry children, with a wife whose baby nurses at a milkless breast, who has delayed until there is not and has not been a mouthful of food in the house for several days, must walk miles to see a district committeeman. Then he must fill out an application and a questionnaire then he must have the committeeman okay the application. If the applicant succeeds in getting the committee No. 1 to recommend his application, then he must get the district committee of three to endorse it and then mail it to the county committee who must consider it and then the application gets favorable consideration in order in quadruplicate to the applicant who takes three to the merchant indicated in the order where the merchant fills in the order and tears off two, one of which he keeps for his file, and the other he mails into the Red Cross headquarters at the end of the month, which, in time, sends him a check payable anywhere at par, for the orders that he has filled for the month. The applicant keeps the last copy for his own records.

After going thru this rigamarole the drouth stricken farmer gets a little food. At first the Red Cross made a ruling that no relief would be granted to farmers coming with automobiles but we are now informed that this rule has been withdrawn owing to the universal ridicule with which it was received by everybody. Of course after the first application for aid has been granted, no further application is necessary. The order is planned to be adequate for a month. Each month the applicant notifies the local committee man if he still needs aid, and he notifies the county committee to continue the relief, and another order is mailed to the applicant. This is continued during the relief period.

Persons desiring to contact the county committee may get in touch with Carl B. Peterson, clerk of the district court as chairman, or Niels Madsen as secretary of the county Red Cross Relief committee. In case the local committee reports against an applicant, the applicant may take the matter up with Niels Madsen, the secretary for investigation. This is provided to prevent discrimination by local committeemen—sometimes local committeemen take advantage of their position to punish friends and reward enemies. If anything like this happens, the applicant is urged to notify the Producers News or Rodney Salisbury, the county secretary of the United Farmers League, and a special investigation will be made and reported in the paper and to the county committee of action of the U. F. L. who will look into the matter immediately.

The Red Cross does not undertake to furnish relief to unemployed workers or to others who are destitute by reason other than by catastrophe or "acts of God" such as fire, cyclone, flood, drouth, or epidemic. Economic depression or personal misfortune is not considered an act of God so a person starving by reason of lack of work or by death of breadwinner or sickness, other than epidemic, must look to other sources for relief.

These must apply to city or county for aid. The Red Cross aid extended in this area is to farmers only who are in destitute circumstances as a result of the drouth and crop failure. The relief at present is only in the way of food, nothing is allowed for clothing, tho it is under-

stood clothing allowances may be made later as winter sets in. Efforts are being made to get the Red Cross to make an allowance for fuel, and to advance money early to pay miners to dig the coal, but whether the Red Cross will do this remains to be seen.

The Red Cross relief allowance is stingy enough but due to local agitation and the exposure of its penury in this section by the United Farmers League it has already liberalized the relief and also the rules.

While last winter the starving farmers of the south were only allowed \$10 per month relief for a family of five, and the food allowance was the most miserable and cheapest imaginable, the relief for a family of five in Sheridan county is granted up to the sum of \$20 per month and in some cases more and the food allowance is of better quality.

The regulations here are even much easier than in the drouth area of North Dakota. All of which is due to the fact that the farmers own a paper here which insists that they are entitled to decent treatment productive and industrious men, victims of conditions beyond their control, are entitled to, and that they shall not come crawling on their bellies for that which they are entitled to by right—for the farmers in Sheridan county have contributed thousands and thousands of dollars to the Red Cross in the years gone by and are now entitled in their necessity to get back generously what they have so generously given.

Of course all applicants for relief do not get \$20 per month. Each case is considered separately and such aid allowed as may be adequate. Some need more than others such as cows, vegetables, or wheat they can have ground into flour, etc. The more a person can do for himself the less the Red Cross will do for him. At least that is what it says.

The Red Cross however insists still upon one arrangement that must be abolished, and that is giving orders on local grocery stores for this relief, allowing a bunch of grocery profiteers to gain off this money given by the people, mostly poor people, to relieve human misery. There is no justification for this. The answer that these dealers have promised to fill the relief orders for cost plus 10% is no reason. It means that out of every \$100,000 sent to feed the drouth stricken farmers \$10,000 will go to local dealers as profits off of charity money—money that should go to buy more food. The Red Cross says it is short of funds and may not be able because of the terrible economic depression to be able to raise the money necessary to carry on until the next harvest. This is all too true, and is another big reason why every cent paid for food should buy food and not provide profits to support food dealers in luxury, while the needy must skimp along on the barest necessities.

Of course in the early days of relief, to get quick relief to the hungry, this cannot be avoided, but as the relief is systematized and the county committee comes to know just what is needed, depots at convenient points should be secured, and the food bought wholesale, all discounts taken and distribution made therefrom with the utmost economy.

No doubt people can be found who will give their time in the distribution. Bids for these supplies might even be asked for to insure rock bottom prices. Oatmeal and cream of wheat, flour and vegetables should be bought by carload to save on freight. The flour should all be ground by the local mills because the mill feed is also needed for the cattle. Other items should be secured the same way where feasible.

There is no cheaper food than beans. The local merchants sell beans at 15 cents a pound, two pounds for 25 cents. The best price called to our attention locally, where a number of pounds have been purchased is 10 cents a pound. Now the writer has been informed that beans can be bought from the farmers around Sidney and Billings for 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound. County trucks should be sent for these beans which should be purchased by the ton. This would bring them here for three cents per pound.

Sheridan county has made a levy of six mills for the poor fund. Those who cannot get relief from the Red Cross and there are lots of them who cannot qualify for Red Cross relief must be fed by the county. This is going to tax the resources of the county to the limit. The county must also buy its supplies wholesale, so that every penny of the tax money spent buys food. The county commission-

ers should abolish the giving of poor orders to local merchants at once and should co-operate with the Red Cross committee in buying, wholesale and distributing from depots. There should be no delay in adopting this policy for the owner it is adopted the more money there will be saved for just that much more food.

There are two flour mills in this county. A contract should be made with them to grind from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of flour and for all the mill feed incidental to that production. The local flour is the most food value and is the cheapest. These mills can also make Graham and whole wheat flour and breakfast food cheaper than those items can be secured any other way. If there is not sufficient wheat in the county to keep the mills going, a demand should be made on the Farm Board to ship in wheat it has in storage. No wheat in elevators should be allowed to be shipped out, but should be held for seed and flour and this should be commandeered at a fair price and there should be no delay—for it may be shipped out any time leaving the county destitute of wheat, and cost money to ship back again.

The Red Cross officials insist that grocery men "have a right to live, too." That may be but not right to live off the money given to feed starving, either thru the Red Cross or by the taxpayers thru the poor relief. The taxpayers want the poor fund to buy every ounce of food possible, and none to go for profits that can be avoided. The statement that the grocery men "have agreed" to fill relief orders for cost plus 10 per cent, is just begging the question. Who is to know whether they do that or not? Will they put the prices on the orders they fill, and will they furnish invoices to the county committees, and will Red Cross headquarters ask for invoices? We doubt it! In fact everyone knows that they will do nothing of the sort. The Plentywood grocerymen are selling from 20 to 30 per cent higher than is charged for groceries in Williston or even at Archer, Coalridge or Dagmar and they will continue to do so.

These men will find it embarrassing to sell for cost plus 10 per cent for Red Cross orders and cost plus 30 per cent to the public. And if the merchants can't live without these profits off from relief sales, let them apply to the county commissioners for aid this winter like anyone else—they are no better than the drouth stricken farmers or jobless workers, tho they may think they are.

Everyone in need should apply at once to the Red Cross for aid. He should not wait until he is entirely out for it takes time to get thru the necessary red tape to get the

order. No one should hesitate to ask for help because of any false pride. It is his duty to see that his family has food.

In the Red Cross story there is a paragraph about the damage a general appeal for aid will do to this country. This is just so much rot calculated to keep down the demand for aid. There are none nowadays loaning any money or making any investments in this country and it will never occur again under this economic system. This is hokey peddled by those who don't yet realize that capitalism has collapsed and that such hokey is passe. If the Red Cross can raise more money by special appeal it is their duty to do it for there is plenty of need for every cent it has and all the more it can get. When its funds are exhausted then the federal government will supply food and clothing to the farmers and workers even if it has to commandeer it—and the government does not act the hungry and naked people are going to act. The people in this land of plenty are neither going to starve nor freeze this winter and the quicker everyone understands the less trouble there is going to be.

And the farmers and workers are preparing against that day, farmers are organizing rapidly in Sheridan county in the United Farmers League and the jobless workers are organizing into unemployed councils. The United Farmers League relief committees are going to take control of relief in the northwest and are going to see to it that there is food and clothing and fuel until next harvest and gas and seed for farming next spring, and adequate feed for the cattle this winter.

The farmers are not going to wait for some nice kind hearted lady bountiful to come to their rescue with pretty language and little substance.

The U. F. L. speakers will go into territories where there is plenty of vegetables and will ask for them from their fellow farmers. Then they will see to it that the railroads haul them out free, where their relief committees will attend to distribution—there will be no red tape—no profits for peddlers but all will go to the needy.

You can help by joining the League at once!

The Letter Box
WHY BLAME THE MAIL CARRIER?

In answer to your article, Notice to Mail Carriers, in last issue of the Producers News: You insinuated that Mail Carriers are the cause of papers not reaching their destination on time. I notice the special days to arrive, but seems to come on all days of the week. Why lay the blame on the postal employees as we have to get them before we can deliver them? You also stated that we took them home to read. I, for one, subscribe to the Producers News

and I believe if carriers think a paper is worth reading, they will subscribe to it and not take their patrons paper home and keep it for a week as you stated. If there is some patron that does not get his paper and he thinks the carrier is getting away with it, the proper thing is to report it to the Postmaster and he will see that his patrons get the service they have a right to expect.

Why condemn all for the mistakes of the few? We are all human and make some mistakes. The motto of the U. S. Mail is to get the mail through on time, regardless of road or weather conditions, and we do so as far as it is humanly possible.

I notice that the Producers News makes mistakes and misses. I have corrected the mailing list on my route and have had no complaints as to missing papers. If the names are so we have to guess at them we do not always guess correctly.

A MAIL CARRIER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Producers News in its notice to mail carriers did not blame the carriers for the paper being late, and no such idea can be drawn from the statement and the article was meant only for the carrier who is guilty of what is charged. It is no general condemnation of the carriers. When the paper is late, all are late, but when the paper is delivered to all on the route Monday and a certain man doesn't get his paper until Wednesday, there is something wrong. It may be just one of those errors that happen but when it happens to the same subscriber several times in succession, or to some one on the route every week, then there is at least foundation for suspicion.

Oklahoma Governor Suspends Two Years' Rent on all of the State Land

Oklahoma City.—Gov. Murray came to the aid of state land holders this week thru an order suspending a law under which lessees would have forfeited their possession and preference right to purchase the land because of failure to pay their delinquent 1930 and 1931 rentals.

About 2,120 lessees occupying more than 380,000 acres of land are affected by the order.

Find 1,000 Year Old Tree

Crater Lake, Ore., July 24.—A grand old western white pine tree, believed to be one of the largest of its kind and estimated at over 1,000 years of age, has been discovered here. The tree is 23 feet, two inches in circumference and is 149 feet high. It is located in a canyon on the middle fork of a Creek near Government Camp.

The size of the tree is particularly amazing because Idaho and not Oregon is recognized as the real home of the western white pine.

Smoke

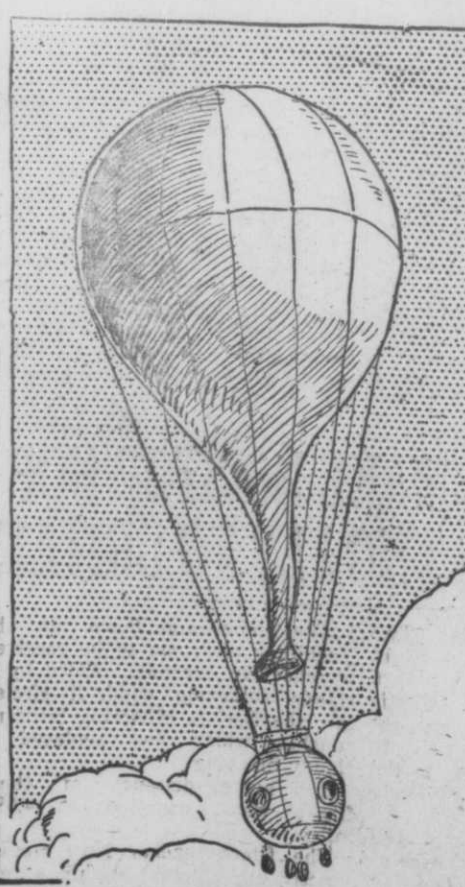
MONTANA SPORT, RIALTO, VAN LOO

MONTANA-MADE CIGARS

and give work to

MONTANA CIGARMAKERS

ODD but TRUE



A NEW METHOD OF TREATING PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES HAS JUST BEEN INVENTED WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO MAKE LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM A FILM ONLY 1/8 INCH WIDE



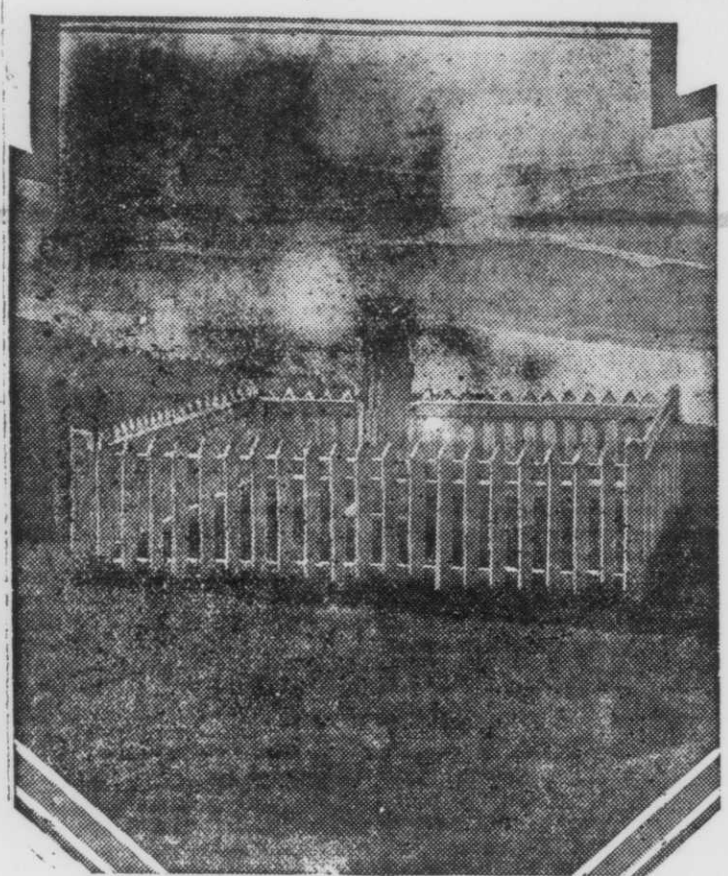
THERE ARE 50,000 KNOWN SPECIES OF FLIES IN THE WORLD



WHEN PROF. A. PICCARD AND HIS ASSISTANT C. KIPPER MADE THEIR FLIGHT TO THE STRATOSPHERE THEY HAD TO ENDURE A TEMPERATURE OF 104° INSIDE THEIR CABIN IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT IT WAS 80° BELOW ZERO OUTSIDE

SCIENTISTS HAVE DISCOVERED PREHISTORIC ELEPHANTS THAT SHOW SIGNS OF DECAY—IMAGINE A THREE FOOT TOOTHACHE !!!

Do You Know?



(Photograph, Canadian National Railway)

THAT one of the most picturesque figures in northern Canada was a Vermont, Henry Franklin (Twelve Foot) Davis. His character is best told in the epitaph on the monument over his grave on a high hill overlooking the confluence of the Peace and Smoky Rivers in Northern Alberta. It reads: "Here lies Twelve Foot Davis whose cabin door was never locked; he was a friend to every man." Twelve Foot earned his sobriquet when he staked the last twelve feet on a creek in the Klondike gold rush and panned from it a fortune which he spent helping Indians and pioneers in the far north-west.

SHERIDAN COUNTY FOUR-H CLUB CAMP WAS LARGEST IN STATE

By County Agent Ferguson
Again Sheridan County holds the single county record for attendance at the 4-H Club Camp at Brush Lake. One hundred and ten girls and ninety-eight boys registered for the three-day camp and many more attended the second day only. Forty local leaders attended a leaders' conference with Miss Myrtle Euren, assistant state club leader and stayed to help make "stunt night" a big event.

According to Miss Dorothy Garrett, recreation director and Miss Euren the spirit of the camp left little to be desired for both club members and leaders showed splendid co-operation. Due to the hot weather, much time was spent in the lake and Miss Grett reported 70 boys and girls who showed very excellent progress in learning to swim. Some time was spent each day in craft work for the girls and judging work for the boys. The entire camp was divided into groups for all types of competitive sports. Any one who was present Tuesday night for the "stunts" will vouch for the originality of the 4-H club boys and girls. The Boy-Stringers Leader Group were not to be outdone and performed to a perfection led by Mr. Ole Boe. One very impressive event of the camp was the Candle Lighting Ceremony just before Tuesday night. The entire group took part in the ceremony and the sight of three hundred people with lighted candles was no mean spectacle.

Practically all of the clubs in the county were accompanied by an adult leader and prepared their own meals. Sleeping quarters were provided in the pavilion. The management at Brush Lake certainly made everything for a good camp and on stunt night the 4-H Club Camp presented Mrs. Steele with a lovely linen luncheon cloth in token of appreciation.

A new feature of the camp this

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

DR. R. H. BRESLIN
B.A., M.B., M.D.
SPECIALIST in diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES FITTED
Kiddierick Bldg. Williston.

DR. W. D. ROY
DENTIST
Phone 119 Plentywood

HOWARD M. LEWIS LAWYER

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

Johnson THE Abstractman
SHERIDAN COUNTY
ABSTRACT COMPANY
Only the Best Abstracts of Title
Plentywood, Montana

FULKERSON-NELSON
MORTUARY
RECELVING UNDERTAKERS
Day & Night Service
Phone 191 PLentywood

FIGHT OF BUTTE BUTCHERS UNION AFFECTS ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE ENTIRE STATE OF MONTANA

Butte, July 27.—For the past several months the Butte Butchers union, the Montana State Federation of Labor and the A. F. of L. have been waging an economic battle with the powerful packing trust which has decided important bearing on every citizen of Montana as well as the status and future influence of organized labor in Butte and the state.

Following the affiliation of the Butte Butchers Union with the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, the state federation and the national body, the Butte butchers union started a campaign to unionize the local plants of Swift, Armour, Morrill and other open shop packing concerns. Division managers of the various branches of the mammoth packing trust rushed to Butte; alluring, sugar coated verbal promises were given to some of the shop owners and open shop meats were rushed into Butte and sold at a price below the price of the meat on the hoof.

The glib trust managers then started the organization of a wholesale or master butchers association with a membership of about 40 and about 70 members succeeded from the local union to form an independent union which has no official standing or affiliation with organized labor. The ultimate result hoped to be attained was to put the Hansen Packing company out of business in Montana, after which the state owned Rainbow of Great Falls, the Placer of Helena and the Daly company of Missoula could be crushed, leaving the state of Montana to the meat trust.

The Hansen Packing company of Butte employs 350 men and women, all paid the union scale or more. The company purchases Montana

as an effective though silent threat against too loud protest.

To the extent that Hoover policies were attempted in this crude fashion—the more crude because the funds lent were voted by congress for a wholly different purpose—the effort will prove a boomerang. Destitute farmers will talk about Hoover, but not favorably. They will compare his readiness in coming to the aid of the subsidized steamship companies which could not pay what they owed the treasury, with his failure to relieve them of impossible obligations this year.

Some of these bankrupt, half-starved farmers will get into politics again, as they got into politics in the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota some 15 years ago, and as their fathers went into the Farmers Alliance and Populist party and Socialist party movements between 1890 and 1912. Curtis and Watson remember these movements and as professional standpat politicians they know that 28 cent wheat may produce a big crop of political radicals in the farm belt in 1932. Such a revolt would probably be reflected in a huge gain in the Socialist vote, a considerable leftward swing in the Progressive Republican group, and the appearance of a substantial Communist vote in states where that party is now unknown.

Curtis and Watson are out asking the Farm Board to prevent this political upheaval.

FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from Front Page)

men of legal rather than business training, and

WHEREAS, Lower, rather than higher rates will operate as a business stimulant, add to passenger and tonnage hauls, and provide employment for a greater number of workers, and

WHEREAS, The hazard of railroad operation requires the employment of an adequate number of "safety first" employees, rather than an army of high salaried lawyers, who function in the interest of the railroad, by appeals to high courts, from verdicts rendered by juries in personal injury cases, and

WHEREAS, Schedules of rates that conform to business conditions cannot be otherwise than beneficial, while rates based upon court opinions allowing excessive production value (regardless of investment) will only perpetuate business depression, and

WHEREAS, Operation of railroads on business principles will increase the demand for men of business ability and economic foresight, and will increase the demand for a greater number of safety-first employees, while at the same time, the excess supply of lawyers and their "15% rate increase" may be conveniently dispensed with, therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the MONTANA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, in convention assembled, at Anaconda, Montana.

(1) That this convention publicly declares its opposition to any scheme providing for a 15 per cent, or any other increase in railroad rates, at a time when a further two-fold punishment is contemplated, namely, reduction in payrolls which concerns the public generally, and, reductions in the number of employees which primarily concerns the worker.

(2) That this convention give public expression to the view that business management rather than legal rates, will play an important part, at a time when a sincere effort may be made, to restore for the masses, a fair measure of prosperity, and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of

tive officers elected and the county relief committee will be set up to supervise and direct the relief in this county. It is the idea of the U. F. L. that the farmers are capable of administering their own relief. Just as soon as the work is completed, Mother Bloor and Editor Taylor are going to make a tour of northern Minnesota where the United Farmers League is well organized for the purpose of securing vegetables for the members here from the members there to ship out in carload lots to strategic points for distribution. They will ask the railroads to transport these vegetables for nothing. And they will also make a hay and feed survey in that section preliminary to securing roughage for the cattle this winter. Other organizers will go to the Red River valley to secure wheat to ship in for flour to be milled here and demands will be made on the Farm Board to ship in wheat from their surplus for the same purpose. These demands will be made and when congress convenes there will be action.

In order to secure relief from other sections, it is necessary that the U. F. L. organization be perfected in this section in order that the members in other places will have an organization to ship the donations to who will properly distribute it so this organization is the first and most important step preliminary to the securing of help from abroad.

HIGHWAY

(Continued from front page)

additions to the road program was exposed by the Producers News at Plentywood at the time of the debtore bond election, but was scoffed at by the debtore supporters. The Producers News at the time that these amendments to the road program had been promised and were the basis of much support for the bond issue which could not be justified on the grounds of merit. It accused Tom Stout, editor of the Lewistown Democrat of supporting the infamous bond issue because of personal and local interest, which he reluctantly admitted and tried laughingly to justify. The approval of the highway commission of the present bond issue, and the connecting roads is the fulfilling of the plan and promises made when the debtore bond issue was conceived.

Tom Stout acted in the state senate as an "honorary" senator from Madison county during the last session. It is obvious that his chief business there was looking after the road interests of Lewistown and the putting over of the debtore bonds and very little else.

Plentywood Comment

The power plant road project is so far as the highway commission is concerned, contingent on the appropriation of \$100,000 by four counties most directly concerned. The amounts each of the counties are to contribute are: Hill, \$10,000; Phillips, \$30,000; Blaine, \$25,000; and Fergus, \$35,000. These contributions, no doubt will have to be submitted to the voters in the four counties for their approval before the highway commission will be authorized to proceed with the project. The money provided by the different boards of county commissioners, and if the plan should fail to carry in any one county the whole project will fail. However, the good road boosters undertake to take care of that detail. The money provided by each county amounting to \$100,000 from the four counties, will be turned over to the highway commission to be used in matching federal aid money or about \$200,000, thus providing \$200,000 for the work from the counties and the federal government. The state and federal government will provide the rest of the money, the amount of which, or the state's share, is still a secret between Tom Stout and the highway commission. The money used on this addition to the original road program, and the "scenic central trail" which will be made shortly, will be money that should go to the completion of the original program, which it is now conspired not to build at all.

Route of New Road

The road which will utilize the new bridge will run from Malta southwest to the river and then to a point to be determined on the Cutler Pacific Highway. With designation of this road and authorization of the bridge, Senator Tom Stout of Lewistown told the commission, commissioners of Fergus, Sweet Grass and Wheatland counties will construct a standard highway from Big Timber to Lewistown, which will connect with the new state road. He expressed belief the action would result in an all-year road from Big Timber on the Yellowstone Trail to Malta on the Roosevelt Highway.

The highway commission's decision was reached after a lengthy conference with a dozen representatives of the counties interested, headed by Senator Stout, Senator Harry A. Shelver of Livingston and Ben Nelson former representative from Phillips county.

Numerous Delegations

Numerous other delegates, many from the northern and eastern sections of the state, were before the highway commission demanding the "making good" on the promises the highway commission had made in the campaign to put over the six million dollar debtore bond issue.

Tomorrow the commission will open bids on about \$1,000,000 of road construction projects to be paid for by the issue of the first million dollars worth of the debtore bonds authorized at a special election on May 6th. Twenty delegates, a majority of them from Madison county, and the rest from Jefferson county and Butte, asked for the issue of the first million dollars worth of the debtore bonds authorized at a special election of the Vigilante trail leading from the Yellowstone Trail near Butte to Virginia City via Twin Bridges and Sheridan.

Sen. M. M. Duncan of Virginia City was spokesman for the group. He related the historical significance of the trail in his best oratorical style and said the area could increase its population with a good road. The commissioners of Madison county pledged toward the cost of the construction all of the county's automobile license funds after 1932, which amounts to about \$18,000 per year. The highway commission denied this request for the present but said the addition might be made later if a surplus is accumulated in the road fund, and the county is willing to match the state's money, but there would be no federal money available for the addition, as the federal government already refused to include the route in the system because another road in that region connects with the Yellowstone Trail with the park.

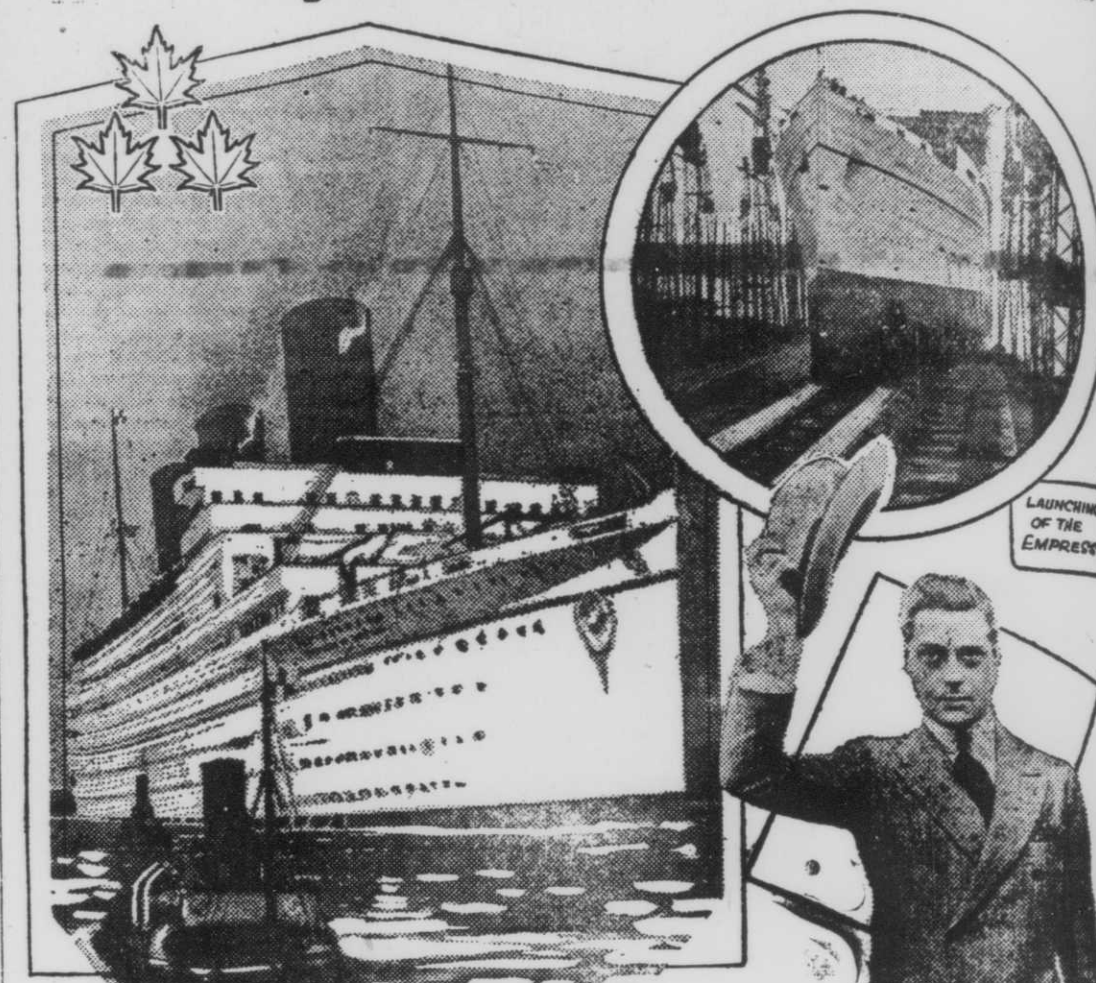
Four Projects Added

However, four new projects are included in the road system by recent amendments to the original plan, and contracts for their construction will be let tomorrow. These include grading about 23 miles on the Pompey's Pillar road from Beed Point to Hysham via Billings; 28 miles from Wolf Point to the northern Roosevelt county line on the way to Sebecy; 15 miles completing the Butte-Whitehall road, and eight miles of the Angel-Hill-Peak road, which completes grading the route from Ravalli to Kalispell, except for about 12 miles on the northern end.

Tom Stout Exalts

Anent the recommendation of the Power Plant bridge, and the including of the new north and south road to the state-federal highway system, Tom Stout says in a special article on the first page of his Lewistown Democrat-News, issue of Thursday, July 23, under the heading:

Marine Circles Awaiting "Empress of Britain," Largest Liner Built in Great Britain Since War



EMPERESS OF BRITAIN

Maritime circles and the travelling public generally are awaiting with acute interest the advent next May of the new 42,500-ton Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain," now undergoing her last few finishing touches on the Clyde. The maiden voyage of this newest ocean greyhound had been set for June 17, from Southampton and Cherbourg for Quebec but so because of her speed, size and appearance, is being regarded as a special occasion being regarded as a special occasion of outstanding importance.

Launched by the Prince of Wales on June 11, 1930, the Empress of Britain is the largest liner to be built in British shipyards since the great war. She is expected to make a strong bid for the blue ribbon of the Atlantic as the St. Lawrence route via Quebec to Europe is shorter than other Atlantic ports. The Empress of Britain is fitted with the largest swimming pool afloat, and she will be equipped with ship-to-ship telephone service and other modern conveniences. An outstanding feature of this great vessel is the fact that all her first-class staterooms are outside rooms, and because of their size are called apartments. Her public rooms have been decorated by such celebrated artists as Frank Brangwyn, Edmund Dulac, Sir John Lavery, Sir Charles Alcock and W. Heath Robinson. Because the 3-11-Louvre ventilation system combined with these large outside apartments, makes her an ideal vessel for cruising tropical waters, she has been chosen to make a round the world cruise, setting from New York Dec. 3, 1931, for a voyage of 128 days. She thus will become the largest and fastest liner ever to circle the globe and to negotiate the Panama Canal.

den of Great Falls, chairman of the body; Rove of Butte and Malvaney of Billings. W. H. Lynch, federal engineer and district representative of the bureau of public roads, with offices in Portland, also was present.

One would gather from the above story that Fittton reported the good news of the "recommendations" at a banquet or special meeting of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce and highway hip-o-try boys, the Tom neglects to state; and it seems that Tom Stout presided at this banquet, and that the highway commissioners and the federal engineer came over from Helena for the occasion. All of which indicates the "entente cordiale" between the Lewistown boys and the highway commission.

The members of the state highway commission present were War-

HELP

Create a Local Market for the Produce of

Montana farms by

PURCHASING THE FOLLOWING

BRANDS OF

HAMS — BACON — LARD

— and —

MEAT PRODUCTS:

Placer

Silver Bow

DaCo.

Rainbow

BY SO DOING YOU WILL HELP TO

SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE

FARM AND GIVE JOBS TO

HOME WORKERS