

676 DELEGATES OPEN NATIONAL FARM CONFERENCE

Strike Continues Strong As Farmers Near Chicago Join and Picket Roads

Farmers Establish Depots at Kankakee Where Milk Is
Furnished Free of Charge to Children and
Relief Organizations

75 GRAIN ELEVATORS CLOSED IN 4 COUNTIES

Hundreds of Creameries and Cheese Factories Remain
Closed in Wisconsin; 1200 More Join Strike
at Antigo; Picketing in Minnesota

CHICAGO, Ill.—Farmers south
and west of Chicago have taken to
the roads, formed picket lines and
joined the strike. Milk has been
shut off from Kankakee and the
nearby towns of Bradley and Bour-
bonnais. Live stock and grain
trucks have also been stopped.

Farmers have established depots
in Kankakee where milk is fur-
nished free of charge to children
and to relief organizations.

Seventy-five grain elevators
have been closed in the four coun-
ties of Will, Iroquois, Grundy, and
Kankakee. Half a dozen cream
stations at Morris have been closed
down.

Edward A. O'Neill, racketeering
head of the Farm Bureau, has
again come out against the strike.

"We must practise patience," he
declares. That is exactly what the
bankers want the farmers to do—
practise patience while the bank-
ers carry on their robbery.

In Iowa, the strike continues
strong. Governor Herring has in-
structed sheriffs to deputize
townspeople to clear the roads of
pickets.

From several sources, re-
ports have come in for the Na-
tional Guard to be called out
against the farm strikers. How-
ever, Herring remembers the
storm of indignation aroused last
May, and he fears the resentment
which will be aroused by such a
move again. He is holding the Na-
tional Guard ready and will only
call them out when he sees that
local sheriffs and deputies are
powerless against the strikers.

On Nov. 8, only 18 head of
cattle and 45 hogs were shipped
into Sioux City by truck. Rail
shipments were higher.

Rich farmers and business men
are still carrying on their orga-
nizing of strike-breaking gangs.
A meeting for such a purpose was
held in the county courthouse in
Lemars.

Two hundred pickets in north
central Iowa, near Mason City,
were on the road and stopped all
shipments of farm produce.

In Wisconsin, hundreds of cream-
eries and cheese factories remain
closed. At a meeting in Antigo,
1200 farmers voted to join the
strike.

In Douglas county, farmers won
a price raise for their milk. They
are now getting \$2.08 a hundred
pounds for 3.5 test butterfat. Al-
though this raises the price to
farmers about a cent and a half a
quart, the retail price to consum-

sumers has been raised from nine
cents to 11 cents a quart. The
farmers market will be thereby
reduced, while the milk dealers in-
crease their spread of profit.

At Kiel, business men called an
anti-strike meeting, and at Apple-
ton also. They are organizing
roving bands of strike breakers.

In Minnesota, all creameries
were closed in Kandiyohi county.
Near Litchfield, 19 Land O'Lakes
creameries remained open, how-
ever.

Because of the rank-and-file de-
termination to picket, the county
chairman of the Holiday Assn., E.
T. Ebbesen, was forced to resign
from his office.

CHICAGO WORKERS' HOMES OPENED TO FARM DELEGATES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor Edward
E. Kelly refused to see members
of the Arrangements Committee
of the Farmers Second National
Conference. Although the com-
mittee explained that nearly 1,000
farmers would be in Chicago, Nov.
15-18, each one representing at
least 25 farmers and their families
from farming sections all over the
country, Mayor Kelly refused to
help them in any way. The Com-
mittee requested that the city turn
over 200 cots to be used by the
farmers while in Chicago.

The U. S. Quartermaster in
charge of government supplies in
the city of Chicago are gladly
opening their homes to the farm
delegates. A great many of the
delegates will be put up by work-
ers and will thus have an oppor-
tunity to see how city workers
live.

In contrast to the attitude of
municipal and federal authorities,
the workers of Chicago are gladly
opening their homes to the farm
delegates. A great many of the
delegates will be put up by work-
ers and will thus have an oppor-
tunity to see how city workers
live.

The Producers News \$2 a year.
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

WAITING EVEN FOR ROTTEN PORK



Here is a crowd of unemployed and their dependants, hungry enough to eat even meat usually
termed unfit for consumption. Relief pork has just reached this New York relief station.

Report of N. E. Montana Delegation to Farmers Second National Conference

By Elma Swanson

SISSETON, S. D., Nov. 10.—The
caravan left New Rockford, N. D.,
at 7:45, arriving in Jamestown
about ten o'clock. There it was
delayed nearly three hours be-
cause of not knowing which road
was not snow blocked. It was
learned that the road south to
Frederick was practically im-
passable, so the caravan had to
come around by Fargo.

The caravan arrived in Sisseton
about 8 o'clock. The whole
group was given a good feed at
the home of Julius Walstad.

When we arrived a crowd was
already congregated at the court
house waiting for a meeting to
begin. After eating the group im-
mediately went back and found
that the meeting place had been
changed to the school auditorium
because of a very large crowd.

Julius Walstad acted as chair-
man of the meeting. The first
speaker was Chas. Joslyn, who
outlined the cause of the crisis and
showed that the present govern-
ment did not possess the intelli-
gence to right things. Next Julius
Walstad gave an exceptionally
good anti-war speech. Having
been a soldier in the past war he
spoke from actual experience. He
spoke of the cruel war in which
the disabled soldiers were treated.

Also he spoke of the starvation on
the ships carrying the soldiers,
while food was being thrown over-
board every night. His was the
outstanding speech of the even-
ing. The last speaker was As-
lak Haugo of Shevonne, N. D. He
gave a very short speech on his
work of organizing in Eddy
county, N. D. All the speakers
were received with much applause
by a crowd of about 350. A col-
lection was taken up for the Mon-
tana and North Dakota delegation
which amounted to something
over twelve dollars.

All the delegates were housed
at the home of Julius Walstad.
The men sleeping on the floor. All
of the group got breakfast there also.

Twenty delegates have been
elected in Roberts county and will
proceed with our caravan. These
delegates are traveling in one
truck and one car.

At 10 o'clock this morning the

whole delegation will proceed to
Sioux Falls.

P. S. We sold 73 papers at
the meeting last night and got
three 25 cent subs. Enclosed find
\$3.75.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Nov. 11.—
The caravan left Sisseton about
11 o'clock together with a new
caravan made up of South Dakota
people. We lunched at Clear Lake
and arrived in Sioux Falls at 5:15.

It took some time to find a con-
tact. About 7 o'clock we were
taken out to Crooks, a small town
about 11 miles out of Sioux Falls.

Upon our arrival we were given
an excellent supper, even ice cream
and cake.

Our meeting was to have been
held in a hall in the town, but due
to a school play being put on in
the hall, we had to begin our
meeting in another place. The
chairman of the meeting was E.
R. Evans of Sioux Falls. Joslyn,
Walstad and two or three others
spoke. At 10:30 the hall became
available, so we moved the meet-
ing there. Then delegates from
Montana, North Dakota and South
Dakota gave short talks. In fact
the meeting lasted until nearly 1
o'clock. However the meeting was
made up largely of delegates. This
was because it was not known just
when we were coming, so the
meeting was not advertised.

The women delegates were re-
ceived by farmers around Crooks
and also some of the men. The
rest of the men slept on the floor
in the meeting hall.

The caravan members were in-
structed to be prepared to leave
Crooks at 7:30 a. m., proceeding
to Denison, Iowa.

DENISON, Iowa, Nov. 12.—At
Crooks, S. D., our delegation, the
North Dakota delegation and the
two South Dakota delegations held
a joint meeting before leaving the
town. Ernest Magnuson of Rob-
erts county, S. D., was elected as
caravan captain and John Sum-
ption, from near Frederick, S. D.,
as caravan treasurer.

The entire group left the town
of Crooks about 9:30. When we
got back to Sioux Falls one of the
trucks needed some repairing
which held up the caravan for

some time. Hardersen's car, how-
ever, went on ahead, arriving in
Denison at 3:15. The rest of the
caravan came between 5 and 6
o'clock. The Columbia hall had
been obtained for the meeting. A
fee of 25 cents was charged each
delegate, this entitled him to sup-
per, sleeping in the hall if he
cared to, and breakfast. Hot
cakes and sausage was served.

About 8 o'clock the meeting
opened with Raymond I. Newcomb
as chairman. Most of the speak-
ers were limited to five minutes.

One of the following delivered a
short speech: Chas. Joslyn of
Montana, Ashbel Ingerson of
North Dakota, Mrs. I. A. Holquist,
who is on the State Committee for
Action in Nebraska, Julius Wal-
stad of Roberts county, South Da-
kota, Roy Atchinson of Utah, An-
drew Omholt of Iowa, Carroll of
Oregon, who is a member of the
National Committee for Action, Ed
Splien of California, Waldo
Hankins, a youth delegate from
Nebraska, and Roy Miller of Ne-
braska. Mother Bloor of Iowa and
Harry Carroll of Oregon each de-
livered 20-minute speeches. These
were very inspiring talks. All of
the speeches were received with
much applause by a crowd of three
or four hundred.

After this meeting the various
delegations called the groups to-
gether to arrange for going on
the next day. The Montana, North
and South Dakota delegations were
to go to Waterloo and the Ne-
braska and Iowa delegations to
(Continued on last page)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Know-
ing that Minnesota unemployed
are facing the grave danger of
freezing to death this winter, the
Soo Line went ahead with its
burning of useless freight cars.

The organized unemployed here
put in a demand that the wood be
discontinued and given to the un-
employed. As yet nothing has been
done, and the Soo Line goes on
burning cars.

As this wire is sent, the Confer-

JOBLESS NEED WOOD BUT SOO LINE BURNS SURPLUS FREIGHTS

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Tremendous Ovation Given Negro Sharecropper Who Is Elected Vice-President

Striking Farmers Right off the Picket Line of Clark
County, Wisconsin, Address Conference

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—(by wire)—Six hundred and
seventy-six Negro and white farmer delegates opened the
first session of the Farmers Second National Conference here
today at 2:30 in the afternoon. With the state members of
the Farmers National Committee for Action sitting on the

platform, Lem Harris, Executive
Secretary of the F. N. C. A.,
opened the Conference and turned
the chair over to the temporary
chairman, John Marshall of Ohio.

Mother Bloor, veteran fighter
for farmers and workers led the
memorial service held for Fred B.
Chase, and Arnold Meyer, mem-
bers of the Farmers National Com-
mittee for Action, who died while
at their posts organizing militant
farmers in their states. Service
was also held for the Negro share-
croppers who were killed by lynch
gangs in Alabama for organizing
struggles against the oppression of
southern landlords.

Greetings were brought to the
farmer delegates by Herbert
Newton for the Trade Union
Unity League, Alice Yonks of the
Anti-War organization which is
feeding delegates, Donald Hender-
son of the Agricultural Workers
Industrial Union, and J. E. Mc-
Donald of the Railroad Workers
Union Committee. Greetings
were also read from Lew C. Ben-
zley, member of the Executive Com-
mittee of the F. N. C. A., who is
in the hospital and unable to
attend the Conference, and from
the Negro and white members of
the Unemployed Councils of Bir-
mingham, Ala.

Charles E. Taylor, National
Chairman of the United Farmers
League was unanimously elected
permanent chairman of the Farm-
ers Second National Conference.

The following were elected vice-
chairmen: Walter of Wisconsin, U.
F. L.; Scheffek of Nebraska, Hol-
iday Association (Madison County
Plan); Taylor of the Illinois
Farmers Union; Supton of South
Dakota U. F. L.; B. J. Helland of
N. Dak. U. F. L.; C. U. Smith of
Michigan Farmers League; H. J.
Correll of Oregon Farmers' Protec-
tive Association; Baum of Penn.
United Farmers Protective Asso-
ciation; Ed Bunch of Calif. U. F.
L.; Tollman of New Hampshire
unorganized farmers; Frank North
of the Iowa Holiday Associa-
tion; Fred Strong of Wyo. Hol-
iday Association, and Joe Burns,
Negro member of North Carolina
Share Croppers Union.

In splendid manifestation of
unity between Negro and white
farmers of the United States, Joe
Burns received a tremendous ova-
tion when he mounted the plat-
form.

The Negro and white delegates
from the southern states of Ala-
bama, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennes-
see and Kentucky have not yet ar-
rived. They are expected to-
morrow.

As this wire is sent, the Confer-

ence is being addressed by several
striking farmers right off the
picket lines of Clark County, Wis-
consin.

A full report of the conference
will be published in next week's
issue of the Producers News.

CUT RATE MEAT MARKET

All Farmers Take Notice

Bettendorf, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I had a shipment of hogs weigh-
ing from 275 to 300 pounds each,
so I called up the packing house
and asked them to give me the
lowest price being paid at present.
They reported that it is \$3 a hun-
dred pounds. So I delivered the
hogs.

When I unloaded the truck load,
I was paid only \$2.85 a hundred
pounds and had to accept it be-
cause my hogs were already with
thousands of others.

Later when I bought dressed
pork from the same packing
plant, I paid 9 1/2 cents for loins
and 7 1/2 cents for shoulder.

—C. S.

Complete Conference News In Next Week's Issue

On page 3 of this issue there
is printed in full the Platform
and Principles of the Wisconsin
United Farmers League.

We go to press with this
issue just as the Farmers Sec-
ond National Conference opens
in Chicago. Next week the
Producers News will have a
full report of the Conference,
as well as the Program which
the delegates will draw up.
There will be side lights and
special articles on the Confer-
ence.

No other paper will have as
full reports as Producers News.
Order special bundles im-
mediately for distribution among
the farmers in your community.
In this way you will be spread-
ing the Conference among
them.

In bundles of 100 or more,
the price is 1 cent each. Under
100, two cents apiece.

Spokesmen of other political
parties have been invited to address
the Conference and it is expected
that the farmers gathered in Chi-
cago from all parts of the country
will be very critical of what each
has to offer the impoverished
farming masses.

"I Will Kill You" Screams Sheriff at Strike Leader

BY CHARLES E. TAYLOR,
National Chairman, U. F. L.

ON THE PICKET LINE IN
CLARK COUNTY, WISC.—Two
thousand or more striking dirt
farmers, men and women, packed
into trucks and automobiles and
rode into Neillsville, county seat of
Clark county, Wisconsin, Saturday,
Nov. 4. They had to pass through
five hundred special deputies, in-
cluding boy scouts, bar-room loaf-
ers, American legionnaires, and
scab farmers, armed with riot
guns loaded with buck shot, and
all sorts of other guns. They de-
manded and secured the release
from jail of Harvey Witt, Clark
county United Farmers League
chairman, his brother, Elmer, and
neighbor, Albert Hardrath, strike
leaders of this section. They have
been viciously assaulted and
beaten by Sheriff Herman Olson
and his deputies, near Greenwood,
this county, Friday noon, when
leading a strike committee. They
were dragged to jail along with
31 other picketing farmers, men
and women, as a part of a care-
fully made plan to intimidate and
disorganize the striking militant
farmers of Clark county. These
farmers under the leadership of
the United Farmers League had
succeeded after the traitor lead-
er of the Holiday Association had
without authority called it off.
Following Clark county, the strike
was resumed throughout Wiscon-
sin and spread to other surround-
ing states.

Rode as Paul Revere

The demonstration, the biggest
and most militant was participated
in by the farmers of several coun-
ties, organized in a few hours by
young farmers who rode in their
cars as Paul Revere before the
battle of Lexington. They went
to many communities in several
counties, telling the news of the
dastardly assault with the inten-
tion to murder the popular young
farm leaders by the sheriff of
Clark county in a violent effort to
break the strike. The farmers
came from everywhere.

Thursday night, Nov. 2, there
was a united front strike meeting
called by the United Farmers
League at the Beaver Town hall
in Clark county, to consider the
strike, and elect a united front
rank and file strike committee to
supervise the strike and road pick-
eting. Jack Witt, secretary of the
United Farmers League of Wis-
consin, and his twin brother, Har-
vey Witt, county chairman of the
United Farmers League of Clark
county, and John Hettis, field or-
ganizer of the UFL, who had been
on the picket line day and night
for a week, were there. Charles
E. Taylor, national chairman of
the UFL on speaking tour in Wis-
consin on way to the Farmers Na-
tional Relief Conference at Chi-
cago, spoke.

The committee elected was com-
posed of three members each from
the United Farmers League, the
Farmers Union, the Holiday Asso-
ciation, the Wisconsin Milk Pool,
and unorganized farmers. Men

and women were on the committee.
The committee elected Harvey
Witt chairman.

At the mass meeting some one
reported that the creamery or milk
plant of John Wuethrich near
Greenwood was suspected of mak-
ing and bootlegging butter. The
united front committee was in-
structed to go the next morning to
the Wuethrich plant, make an in-
vestigation and warn Wuethrich.
The committee and other picketing
farmers were called by Chairman
Harvey Witt to meet at the Beaver
Town hall about 10 o'clock.

Pickets Visit Plant

The next morning there were
four cars with five in each of
them and a truck with 31 men,
women and a couple of boys. The
pickets went through Loyal,
to the Wuethrich creamery. They
called Wuethrich out of the cream-
ery, and told him what they had
heard. Wuethrich replied that he
had made up some butter from
cream that his neighbors had
brought in, but that he had sold
none. He promised that he would
not sell any that was made and
in that after the batch he had in the
churn was made up he would not
make any more. The committee
asked to scrutinize his creamery,
Wuethrich replied that the pickets
could send a committee of three
or four to make the investigation,
but that he did not want the whole
crowd in the plant. This was ac-
cepted, and the committee went
into the creamery.

They found a half a churn full



CHARLES E. TAYLOR

of cream ripening. When Wueth-
rich went into the creamery, he
locked the door in an adjoining
room. The pickets outside noticed
several cars parked behind the
building out of sight. The com-
mittee told Wuethrich that they
would take his promise, but that
his creamery was under observa-
tion.

A farmer told the picket of an-
other plant owned by R. W. Mol-
denhauer, four or five miles north
of Greenwood that was reported to
be operating. The committee de-
cided to visit the plant, investi-
gate and warn the owner, while
they were at it.

As the pickets got back into the
cars, they noticed a farmer armed

with a gun, approach the Wueth-
rich creamery across the field. As
they drove off a man with a base-
ball bat in his hand came to the
door of the creamery and stood
there watching the pickets depart.
Then about twenty or more men,
apparently armed appeared about
the creamery. They probably came
from the room which Wuethrich
had so carefully locked as the com-
mittee entered the creamery. This
caused the pickets to wonder if
the Wuethrich creamery was un-
der guard.

Plant Owners Send Deputies

The pickets went on to the R.
W. Moldenhauer plant and found
that it had been operating, up to
that morning. But Moldenhauer
told the committee that he had
turned farmers back that morn-
ing and that he would not operate
further during the strike, provid-
ing all the rest of the places were
closed. There were several anti-
strike farmers at the plant, evi-
dently guarding it. There were
empty cars and a truck. The anti-
strike farmers told the committee
that a couple of strike farmers
were making and bootlegging but-
ter. Moldenhauer said that if he
were to close down he wanted the
farmers who pretended to support
the strike to stop making butter.
The pickets, though they did not
believe that the farmers reported
were breaking the strike, decided
they would show good faith and
go to see the farmers complained
of. The pickets left for the farm

of Albert Liedzeite, a striking
farmer complained of.

The caravan stopped on the side
of the township road, a short dis-
tance off from state highway 73.
The cars were ahead of the truck.
Harvey Witt, riding on the truck,
got off, and went to call some
members of the committee includ-
ing Albert Hardrath a friend of
Liedzeite, out of the cars, as in-
to two or three were going in to in-
terview Liedzeite. Harvey walked
back to the rear of the truck,
where he confronted a couple of
cars that had just come up. Sher-
iff Herman Olson, jumped out of
his car, followed by his son, Deputy
Sheriff Olson and Under-sheriff
Ernest Snyder. Sheriff Olson had
a big Colt six-shooter in his
right hand and a tear gas gun in
his left. The other two were
armed with blackjacks and riot
clubs.

Threatens to Kill

Sheriff Olson rushed at Harvey
Witt as he came around the end
of the truck, shouting, "There is
the son-of-a-bitch causing all the
trouble. You are responsible for
the strike in Clark county. So
you are closing down creameries?
Well you won't close down any
more. You are under arrest. You
son-of-a-bitch I will shoot you, I
will kill you." Whereupon Olson
put the muzzle of the six-shooter
he held in his hand to Witt's fore-
head and pulled the trigger, but
the hammer locked. Witt raised
his arm and clinched fist, saying,
"You cannot son-of-a-bitch me,"

when the sheriff's son and Under-
sheriff Snyder, now behind Witt,
seized him and pinned his arms
behind him. The sheriff yelling
like a mad man, screamed again,
"I'll kill you, I'll kill you," hold-
ing the six-shooter to Witt's head.
"Shoot," said Witt, "I am dying
in a good cause." The farmers
stood stunned in the truck. "I
surrender, I surrender," said Witt,
seeing that the farmers were not
moving to interfere with the sher-
iff and his deputies. But Sheriff
Olson, infuriated when the gun-
hammer locked, seized the gun by
the barrel, and, with the deputies
holding Witt from behind, bat-
tered him on the head with the
butt of the gun, until he sank to
the ground unconscious.

Beat and Gas Farmers

At this time Albert Hardrath
came from a car, not knowing
what was going on, to join Har-
vey to go to see his friend, Albert
Liedzeite. The undersheriff, who
deputy let Harvey fall into the
ditch and struck Hardrath over the
head with a black-jack, crumpling
him unconscious to the ground,
then they kicked him in the ribs.

By now, a farmer shouted, "Are
we going to let Harvey be murder-
ed?" and commenced to jump
off from the truck. The sheriff
and his deputies turned on the
pickets shooting them in the faces
with tear gas and then striking
them with blackjacks and riot
clubs, screaming at the top of
their voices for them to get back
in the truck and cars. The farm-

ers retreated. The sheriff and
deputies again turned to Harvey
Witt, now regaining consciousness.
The sheriff's son, a brutal smart
alec rowdy, and the undersheriff
picked him up by the arms, and
Sheriff Olson assaulted him again,
cursing and shouting, "I will kill
you, you son-of-a-bitch." He hit
him several times on the side of
his head. Harvey crumpled again.

The farmers by this time rushed
in. Elmer Witt, Harvey Witt's
brother, rushed to Harvey's de-
fence, striking the sheriff in the
neck and chest. The deputies then
closed in on Elmer and knocked
him down with black-jacks.

Scabs Help Deputies

A couple carloads of anti-strike
farmers, specially deputized, came
up and came to the rescue of the
officers. The sheriff in his fren-
zy rushed at them and started
blackjacking the man ahead, who
cried out "I am on your side, don't
hit me." The melee started. A
number of the farmers got into
action. Stones flew and the offi-
cers received several good punches.
But gas, guns, and riot sticks
drove the unarmed farmers back
to the truck and cars. The sheriff
ordered them to go home. Get off
the roads, and that he was going
to crush the strike.

Harvey and Elmer Witt, both
bleeding profusely from the many

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November 17, 1938

Support the Strike by All Possible Means

THE FARM STRIKE has now definitely entered the stage of a conscious political struggle. The farmers are striking not only against the food trusts which rob them. They are also striking against the government which aids in this robbery. The farmers are beginning to recognize the government as the executive committee of the robber class. They are striking against this government, demanding that it take measures which will bring them relief from their intolerable conditions.

In its call for support to the strike, the United Farmers League has not been sufficiently clear and concrete in telling just how the strike shall be supported. As a result, there has been hesitancy among many followers of the United Farmers League, and also in many locals of the U. F. L., as to just what kind of action they shall take.

Our task is to SUPPORT THE STRIKE BY ALL MEANS POSSIBLE. What does this mean? It means that we must do EVERYTHING WE CAN which will make the strike more effective and more successful. How can we do this? What will make the strike more effective?

First of all, the STRIKE MUST BE SPREAD. Militant organizations which have not yet entered the strike, such as the South Dakota United Farmers League, and the Holiday Association of Nebraska (Madison County Plan)—these should join wholeheartedly with their striking brothers in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota.

This cannot be done by instructions from the top—just by issuing orders for strike through the leadership of these organizations. This is Reno's way of calling a strike. Such a call would be against the interests of the rank and file because it would not find them fully prepared.

The strike in the left-wing organizations must be quickly prepared by mass meetings of the rank and file. At these meetings the necessity for strike should be patiently explained, the aims of the strike made clear, and the demands formulated by the rank and file themselves.

Secondly, we must urge upon the striking farmers the necessity of getting workers to help them and carry on joint actions with them. Unemployed organizations and trade unions, particularly of the left wing, should be visited by delegations of striking farmers, and the workers asked to come out on the farmers' picket lines. In turn, the farmers should donate milk and other food products to the unemployed for relief, and should promise to send relief to workers when they strike. In this way the farmers will gain the greatest support possible from any quarter whatsoever—the city workers.

Thirdly, where the strike is already going on, all militant farmers and farm groups shall enter the strike and give it militant and well-guided leadership. We must prove by our actions that we are the most capable of leading the strike along the correct path. The United Farmers League in the middle counties of Wisconsin have shown what correct work can do in this respect.

We must be the most active fighters on the picket lines. We must patiently explain the necessity for rank-and-file strike committees. We must constantly expose the vague, reactionary character of the Reno demands for a farm code, inflation, "cost of production," and mortgage moratorium. We must urge the strikers to adopt their own demands, and to adopt such demands as will really bring them relief from the burdens of the crisis.

What demands do we advocate for the strike? The demands must be clear and simple. They must not raise illusions about false, banker-inspired remedies. They must be such that if and when they are won, they will bring real relief to the poorest section of the farmers, the small and middle farmers.

The first demand must be a concrete price demand. Not the vague phrases "cost of production," which means one thing for one farmer but something else to another. We must demand so much a quart to the farmer for milk, so much for beef, so much for hogs, and so on. And coupled with this, there must be the demand for lower retail prices to the city worker. The increase in price to the farmer must come out of the glutted profits of the food trusts.

But in this strike we cannot stop at the market price demand. We should raise our demands against the authorities, against the government of bankers and capitalists, against Roosevelt's Wall Street New Deal. We must demand in this strike the stopping of foreclosures and evictions.

Inflation and refinancing have time and again proven that only the rich farmer and banker benefit from these quack schemes. To get relief from the crushing burden of debts, taxes, and rents which drag us down deeper every passing year, we must demand CANCELLATION for small and middle farmers.

We must declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the insane destruction of food and cotton. Relief cannot come to small and middle farmers in this manner. Relief from this New Deal can come only to the rich farmers and the speculators. We must demand, in this strike, cash relief to all needy farm families, and adequate feed and seed loans.

The Farmers Second National Conference now taking place in Chicago is planning action which will spread and strengthen the strike. It will issue a call for SUPPORT TO THE STRIKE BY ALL MEANS POSSIBLE.

Under the leadership of their own rank-and-file strike committees, on the basis of their most intimate and pressing demands, in fighting unity with their allies the city workers, and with the powerful weapon of militant mass action, the fighting farmers will get results. It is the task of all militant and class conscious farmers to bring these elements into the strike.

SCOTTSBORO CASE WILL BE RESUMED ON NOVEMBER 27

Negro Defense Witness Dies of Poison Just Before New Trial Is Set

DECATUR, Ala.—The Scottsboro boys will for the fourth time face the electric chair in a lynch-trial before a special term of court here November 27, it was announced last week by Judge W. W. Callahan.

Judge Callahan, notorious member of the Ku Klux Klan, who has been picked by Attorney General Thomas E. Knight to preside at the hearings, said the announcement followed a conference between himself, Knight, and Judge James E. Horton.

Since the April trial, Decatur has been the scene of a reign of continual terror against the Negro residents. One has been lynched, at least two have been murdered, and one has been railroaded to a death sentence on a framed charge of rape.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—E. L. Lewis, Negro defense witness in the Scottsboro trial, died here October 17, of poisoning.

An investigation is being conducted into his death by the International Labor Defense. The circumstances around the sudden death by poisoning, two days before a new trial was set for the boys, of this important Scottsboro defense witness, who has been threatened with death by the Ku Klux Klan, indicate that he was done away with in preparation for the Scottsboro trials.

It has been established by the I. L. D. that Lewis was visited by strangers in his home the day before he died.

Investigation hampered by the authorities to forestall an investigation and examination, by putting forward the theory that Lewis died, not of poisoning, but of an apoplectic stroke, although all the indications are that this was not the case.

Lewis' testimony at Decatur last April, that he saw Victoria Price and Ruby Bates in company with Lester Carter and Orville Gilley in the jungle at Chattanooga the day before the train ride from which followed the arrest and frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys, was very important in breaking down the perjured testimony of Victoria Price.

While he was in Decatur waiting for the trial of Charlie Weems which was to follow that of Heywood Patterson, but which was indefinitely postponed, his home in Chattanooga was burned down by incendiaries.

Threatened With Lynching
Twice since his life has been threatened by Ku Klux Klan members and emissaries of Attorney General Thomas E. Knight of Alabama and ex-senator Thomas J. Heflin. Each time he succeeded in escaping from them. He has courageously declared his willingness to brave the terror of the white landlord Klans of northern Alabama to return at any time to repeat his testimony.

A demand is being raised by the International Labor Defense for an open, public investigation of the death of Lewis, which is seen as a development of the campaign of terror and intimidation against the Negro witnesses in the Scottsboro case.

3 NEGRO WOMEN ONE MAN SHOT TO DEATH IN FLORIDA

ARCADIA, Fla.—The bodies of three Negro women and one Negro man, riddled with bullets, and evidently the victims of a landlord lynch-gang, were found here in a palmetto thicket by the roadside, Thursday.

The Negroes had been murdered elsewhere and their bodies transported to the spot in an automobile, from which they were thrown. They had been missing for five days.

They were identified as Jack Johnson, Lottie May, Theresa Morgan and Jessie Strawman.

JEWISH BAKERS AID CONFERENCE

Give 1,000 Bread Loaves to Feed Farm Delegates

CHICAGO, Ill.—One thousand loaves of bread have been donated by the progressive group of the West Side Jewish Bakers for the feeding of farm delegates to the Farmers Second National Conference. This group is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Through the Workers International Relief, feeding of the farmers who are attending the Conference was arranged. Not only the dining hall of the People's Auditorium where the Conference is being held, but the kitchens and halls of the Czech-Slovakian Workers Club and the Russian Cooperative Society on the north side are being donated for the Conference.

Collections of produce from the farmers at the Chicago markets is being organized by the Workers International Relief as well as collections of staples from workers of Chicago. Farmers in South Dakota report that they are bringing with them a 200 pound dressed pork.

AFTER THE LYNCHING



This scene at the door to the Princess Anne, Md., jail shows how a mob smashed its way in and took George Armwood, 24-year old Negro, from his cell, and lynched him. An eye-witness of the lynching has signed an affidavit identifying several leaders of the lynch-mob yet local and state authorities refuse to prosecute these murderers.

Fearing Action of Farmers, Sheriff Postpones Foreclosure

"In the Chicago Milk Shed We Have the Thin Edge in Now. We are Going to Bust Her Wide Open for the U. F. L. From Now On" Writes Organizer

Sheriff's Lawyer Says of Farmers: "We'll Have One Helluva Time Stopping Them Once They Start"

BY J. BARTLEY

KENOSHA, Wisc.—The farmers of Kenosha county had a very good demonstration recently of the power the organized farmer has.

Freeman Higgins is a farmer of Kenosha county whose grandfather settled on the farm he now occupies, and who was born on the same place 47 years ago. He was to lose all his chattels by the execution of a chattel mortgage through a sheriff's sale in order to satisfy judgment for \$1400 taken out against him by Oscar Shovers, cattle dealer of Racine.

Higgins had paid Shover \$1400 on an original mortgage of \$1800 in the last three years. Through shady dealings, and continual renewal fees of notes, which were forced on him by his creditor, the balance now stood at \$1,200. Shovers secured a judgment against Higgins and had the sheriff attach all of Higgins' livestock, horses, poultry, feed, machinery, etc. The sale of which would have left him absolutely empty handed.

U. F. L. Gets Busy

This case was brought to the attention of the United Farmers League local in Kenosha county. We immediately took steps to see that farmer Higgins stayed on his farm and kept his personal property. We visited Shovers, who refused to have anything to do with the committee that saw him, even turning down an offer of \$25 per month payments made by Higgins. We got out one thousand handbills explaining the details of the case and calling on all farmers to be present at the sale on Nov. 4. A committee was appointed, which took steps to call a meeting at which a real Committee of Action, representative of all the farmers, was to be elected.

Lots of Excitement

As soon as the bills started to get out they caused lots of excitement around here as this is the first case of this kind where the farmers were going to take action. On Nov. 2, the sheriff's lawyer called up lawyer G. A. Mittlestaedt, who has acted for Higgins long ago, on other business but who turned down this case as "hopeless."

The sheriff's lawyer asked Mittlestaedt to take out an injunction to restrain the sheriff from holding the sale. They got Higgins to sign the request, and a court commissioner granted it, fixing the injunction to be in effect till December 2 when another hearing will be held in Circuit Court. In spite of the news articles and prominence given the delay, by the local press, over 75 farmers from Kenosha, Racine and Walworth counties, as well as unemployed workers from Racine and Kenosha turned out to the sale.

Meeting Held

Sheriff Erickson, of Kenosha county showed up and was as nice as pie. He kept on telling us that he was "only an agent, and I have to carry out the orders that I am given." After he read the court injunction and called the sale off. The crowd all went down to the cow barn where a meeting was held.

Jack Bartley, organizer for the United Farmers League addressed the farmers, stating that it was not the goodheartedness of the officials that stopped the sale, but the fear of the organized farmers. He stressed the necessity for organization, pointing out that after the court hearing on Dec. 2 it will again be necessary to take steps

to safeguard the interest of this dirt farmer.

The sheriff was uncomfortable when Bartley told the farmers the sheriff's lawyer told Mittlestaedt that "We don't want anything like this to start down here because we'll have one helluva time stopping them once they get started." He asked for the election of a farmer to the Farmers Second National Conference in Chicago and then introduced Max Cichon the fighting farmer of Walworth county who last year shot it out with the sheriff and 21 deputies, when he resisted being evicted from his farm.

Max Cichon Speaks

Cichon pointed out that he could not stay on his farm by taking individual action, but that by united action and organization of the farmers EVERY farmer can stay on his farm. He concluded with a stirring appeal for rank and file unity of all dirt farmers, and was very enthusiastically applauded.

An unemployed worker, Soxson, then asked for the floor. He spoke of the necessity of united farmer and worker action in the struggle against our common enemy, the trusts and bankers, that while the farmer can't get anything for his produce the city worker is reduced to starvation.

It was also arranged to hold a widely advertised meeting in the Pleasant Prairie Town Hall for the purpose of popularizing the victory of the UFL, and to get members for the United Farmers League and delegates to Chicago.

This ought to be a lesson in what a little organization can do. Even in such a conservative section of Wisconsin, as the Chicago milk shed, we have the thin end of the wedge in now. We are going to bust her wide open for the United Farmers League from now on.

Some Mistakes in the Wisconsin Strike

The United Farmer's League has issued several articles on the united front, and the role of the United Farmers League in the united front. In Lincoln county, Wisconsin, the United Farmers League and the Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool have joined into a united front to conduct the strike. So far they have made this a real strike in Lincoln county. They have established some fine picket lines, with day and night pickets, and a soup kitchen to feed the pickets. They have a really militant rank and file strike movement, and are building the strike sentiment stronger every day. We are glad to see that the United Farmers League is in the fore ranks here as they are everywhere else, but we wish to point out some of the mistakes.

United Front

The united front is a form of action in which two or more organizations agree to join forces on an equal basis, to carry through a struggle. The United Farmers League organizes such action, and enters into it whenever opportunity offers, but always on an equal basis with other organizations.

At Merrill, in Lincoln county, the United Farmers League entered into a united front, but contented to take a back seat and submerge itself and its program in a blanket of milk pool propaganda for the sake of unity. This is the way it was done.

NEBRASKA SESSION OF FARM SCHOOL ON WHEELS FINISHED; MUCH CONFERENCE WORK DONE

Thirteen Students Who Attended School for Three-Week Period Were Sent by Locals of Holiday Assn. of Nebraska (Madison County Plan)

2 SCHOOL SESSIONS HELD PREVIOUSLY

Plans Will Be Laid at Farmers Second National Conference for Educational Work to Be Done in Many Other Parts of U. S.

RAVENNA, Nebr., Nov. 1.—The Farm School on wheels recently completed its third session, held on the farm of William Pritschau near here. Thirteen students attended the school for the three-week period. All of these students were delegated to attend by locals of the Holiday Association of Nebraska (Madison County Plan). Three of them were delegates just returned from the Anti-War Congress in New York.

The Nebraska session of the School on Wheels spent its time, outside the regular classes, holding meetings to activate locals of the Holiday and helping elect delegates to the Farmers Second National Conference. A total of 12 meetings in Sherman and neighboring counties were addressed by the students during the last two weeks of the School, with 26 delegates elected to the Chicago Conference, representing locals of the Holiday Association, the Grange, one local of the Farmers Union, and two cooperative associations. The students also helped in raising money to pay the expenses for the delegates by giving several plays and contributing programs at two barn dances.

To Demand Cancellation

Students at the School on Wheels report that Nebraska farmers are rapidly becoming thoroughly disillusioned with the New Deal administration and its promises of farm relief which never materialize, and are preparing to take matters into their own hands. Delegates to the Chicago Conference from Holiday locals (Madison County Plan) were instructed by their fellow farmers to raise the question of cancellation of debts for small and busted middle farmers as the only form of immediate relief from the present intolerable burden of interest and principle payments which are ruining the farm home.

An extensive tour of the state in preparation for the Chicago Conference was arranged by the students, and who were divided in five brigades. They held meetings to help with the election of delegates and raising of finances. The Sherman county Holiday members supported the School on Wheels during its stop here with generous contributions of foodstuffs. Tents for class-room and eating-place were set up on the Pritschau farm, and the students slept in the Pritschau house and barn.

Three classes were held each day, one on social economics, another on history and programs of American farm organizations, and a third in problems of organization connected with the Nebraska Holiday Assn. (Madison County Plan). Special time was given to discussion of current events, conducting study circles and library reading. In addition to volleyball the students had plenty of exercise cutting wood and peeling spuds.

Send Higgins to Chicago

The gathering then pledged to come back ten times stronger if there is any necessity for doing so at a future date. Higgins was elected to go to Chicago as a delegate to the Farmers Second National Conference. The farmers from Walworth pledged a car full of delegates for the Conference, and a load of grub.

It was also arranged to hold a widely advertised meeting in the Pleasant Prairie Town Hall for the purpose of popularizing the victory of the UFL, and to get members for the United Farmers League and delegates to Chicago. This ought to be a lesson in what a little organization can do. Even in such a conservative section of Wisconsin, as the Chicago milk shed, we have the thin end of the wedge in now. We are going to bust her wide open for the United Farmers League from now on.

One or two mass meetings were

arranged almost every evening in farm communities within a fifty-mile radius of the school. At these meetings all students took part in leading discussion of farmers' problems and speaking on the Chicago Farmers' Conference, the Anti-War Conference, farmers' newspapers, and presenting plays about farm life.

Minn. Students Good Organizers

Reports received from students who attended the Minnesota session of the Farm School on Wheels at Palisade, Minn., indicate that practically all of them have been active in organizing delegations of farmers to attend the Chicago Conference. Four of the Minnesota students are members of the state executive committee of the United Farmers League and also toured the state in preparation for the Conference.

The two students who attended the School from Wisconsin were elected to the Wisconsin United Farmers League state committee and are responsible for organizational work in two sections of the state.

School Made Three Stops

The three stops of the Farm School to date—in Michigan where it helped to train organizers for the militant Michigan Farmers League, in Minnesota where it worked in cooperation with the United Farmers League, and in Nebraska where it assisted the Nebraska Holiday Assn. (Madison County Plan) in developing rank and file leaders—prove definitely that the school can fulfill a very important task of the militant farm movement, namely the building up of a corps of trained, energetic young farm men and women who are able and ready to stand at the head of farmers' struggles throughout the country.

The School enables the students to gain a clearer conception of the real cause of the crisis which is ruining the American farmer, and to help them in developing organization of the small and busted middle farmers which will lead them along the only road out of the crisis for farmers as well as workers—that of militant mass action.

Represented at Conference

The Farm School on wheels is being represented at the Chicago Farmers Second National Conference, where it will lay plans for work with militant farm organizations in other sections of the country. The school is supported by the Farmers National Committee for Action and by contributions from farmers and farm organizations wherever it stops. It is hoped that similar schools may soon be developed so that every group of militant rank-and-file farmers in the United States may have an opportunity to send their most promising young organizers to receive much-needed training.

WILL TRY TO PASS ANTI-ALIEN BILL

Seeks to Outlaw Militant Organizations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Dies, of Texas, will push the passage of his famous anti-alien bill, providing for the exclusion and expulsion of all "alien Communists" in the United States, at the next session of Congress, he has announced. Congressman Dickstein would support him in the committee on immigration he said. He denied he would amend it to include Nazis.

The bill, which only mass protest and pressure has kept from passing for two years, provides for the expulsion of Communists, and defines them so broadly that the least militancy is made sufficient excuse for deportation.

It is openly advocated as a preliminary measure to outlawing of militant trade unions, farm organizations and the Communist party.

Weekly Organizational Letter

By ALFRED TIALA, Nat'l Secy. United Farmers League, 1629 Linden Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

The United Front in Practice

Representatives of both organizations met, and agreed to work on the basis of the united front under this agreement that there be no propaganda from either side for the purpose of getting members in their organization, nor shall there be any news on the picket lines from either side, nor any leaflets. In what position does this place the United Farmers League?

No U. F. L. Demands

In the first place, neither side is in a position to conduct the strike alone, because they are not strong enough. That is the only reason the Milk Pool entered into a united front with the United Farmers League. In Lincoln county, the U. F. L. is actually the leader of the strike, but they are striking only for the milk pool demands, the Frazier bill, cost of production, and inflation, and the U. F. L. has no way of popularizing their own demands, or broadening the strike demands so as to make them real 100 per cent effective. Therein lies the mistake.

This agreement was advanced by the Milk Pool, and agreed to by the U. F. L. "for the sake of unity." But such an agreement is not conducive to unity, but rather the opposite. It signifies that neither side trusts the other, and each is afraid that the other will rain more members than the other through the strike. Moreover, it gives the impression that both sides are more interested in building their respective organizations

Who Gains?

One of our aims in the United Farmers League is to educate the masses. We do this primarily through The Producers News. We do not fear the Milk Pool paper or any other reformist paper, because we know which is the best paper, and which is the best program.

We have shown that the United Farmers League loses through this agreement. Let us see what the Milk Pool gains. The Milk Pool and the Farmers Holiday Association called the strike. They called it in support of the reformist program which will benefit the bankers more than the farmers. They had the benefit of the publicity in all capitalist papers. Every capitalist paper in the country constantly printed stories about Singler and Reno, their speeches, in

Our Aim

We cannot advise the Lincoln county UFL to break its agreement now, and we should not go on as we are because we are merely pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Milk Pool. We are fighting some organization's battles for them. We are not interested in building the Milk Pool, but in winning something for the farmers.

This is what should be done. Another meeting should be called, and this agreement should be cancelled, if possible. We wish to educate the masses, not to promote the picket lines. We want propaganda and action that will win the strike. The farmers must read the news from their own paper in order to learn better how to win their struggle, and can then clearly see for themselves where they are going.

WHO IS RIGHT OR WRONG ON THE ALLOTMENT SITUATION?

If you listen to the talk on our main street and read what the Herald and other papers have to say, you might get the impression that the farmers are the biggest bunch of crooks that ever lived. Here they have been to work and reported their crop acreage 34 per cent over what the governments estimated.

In Roosevelt county it is much worse. Some say it over runs 57 per cent. Others claim it is around 70 mark.

It doesn't seem to enter anybody's mind that the government could make a mistake in their figures. Oh, no! A government can't make a mistake. It is all the farmers' fault and couldn't be any other way.

What the farmers would like to know is: How did the government come to their figures. They don't take the wheat acreage off the assessment list, because they are not there. They could pick a few farms from those who apply for loans, but that wouldn't amount to much.

They also send out letters here and there asking the farmer to send in a report, but very few farmers do it. Then there is the

reports sent in by elevators and banks. But what do the elevators and banks know about the actual wheat acreage in the county?

What wheat is shipped out of the county is based pretty close to the government's figures. There is a check on it, and there is probably where they get their figures. But it must be remembered that hundreds of thousands of bushels raised in this county are shipped from Grenora and other places outside of the county. Other thousands of bushels are used for feed and never sold.

As far as we can see, the government is basing their figures on nothing but a wild guess and when it does not correspond with the farmers' figures, the farmers are the ones who are dishonest and crooks.

The government figures show that the average yield for the last three years was close to 10 bushels per acre. Those of us who live here know better. We have seen the drought, the grasshoppers and the barest fields.

We know that the yield per acre for the last three years was much less than what the government figures show. The reason the government arrived at the high average was because they did not figure in all the seeded acres.

Now when the farmers come in and give a report on all of the seeded acres, the mistake of 34 per cent is all blamed onto them and people are talking about how crooked they are, instead of blaming the biggest share of the mistake on the government where it belongs for making their wild guess.

If anything ever made the farmers disgusted it is this Allotment Plan. First they were going to get a bunch of money in September. Then they were going to set it for a Christmas present, and now they are not so sure they will ever get it. On top of it all come, the 34 per cent that nobody knows what to do with.

If the 34 per cent is going to be deducted, this is the way it will work for the man who reported his wheat acreage honestly. For every 100 acres he will first be cut down 34 per cent, leaving him 66 acres. Then the government steps in and cuts his 15 per cent more, leaving him only 56 acres out of the 100. But in Roosevelt county it is going to be twice as bad, if that is any consolation to anyone.

Reports are coming in now, that farmers in the corn belt are seeding winter wheat in their reduced corn acres. Soon we will be seeding corn in our reduced wheat acres as part of the New Deal.

One thing we must remember, right or wrong, our government is always right, and those who say different are "chiselers."

We got our Allotment Committee locked up in a nice warm place with a bunch of good looking girls and they are still living in homes of some day drawing wages for it. If that ever happens the rest of us might get a little out of it too, but it looks as though it will be a long way off, and many farmers are losing hope of Roosevelt and his Allotment Plan ever getting them anywhere.

STILL LIVING IN HOPES

Only 45 per cent of our county taxes were paid this year. Last year it was a little better, with 50 per cent paid in 1932. But our county commissioners are still living in great hopes. By next spring everything will be rosy. They are even talking "cash basis." Not right now, but a little later on.

They hired the two doctors, Hall and Storkan, for another year and gave them 10 per cent extra, because the county warrants were not so good right at this time. And 10 per cent on top of the six per cent only makes 16 per cent.

They also wrote the governor a letter and told him to be sure and fix it so that we would not have to pay this year's taxes until we received our Allotment. They also told him to wipe all penalty off our old taxes.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR PUBLIC WORKS JOBS IS OPENED FRIDAY

An office where people in Sheridan county can now go and register for public jobs has been opened in Plentywood.

The county commissioners at their last meeting appointed S. T. Clowes as manager at a salary of \$25 per month. An employment board consisting of Leo Zeidler, Wm. Erickson and Hans Rasmussen, were also appointed. The office is located two doors west of the Riba bank building, and will be open week days between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

At this time more than 300 have registered for jobs of various kinds, and more is coming right along.

According to rules laid down for this kind of work, ex-service men with dependents come first, next come married men with dependents and unmarried ex-service men in the same class, last come all other single men.

If called upon to go, each one must appear at the Plentywood office, and must be examined by one of the Plentywood doctors for four things, rupture, heart trouble, varicose veins and venereal disease. For each examination the doctor is paid 50 cents, which is to be paid by the government.

It is up to each applicant to get to the place of work the best way they know how. But there is a provision in the regulations saying that the relief committee may furnish transportation for those who are on the relief.

A letter received from Frank F. Hayes, supervisor for Montana, says that Sheridan county will soon be called upon to furnish 50 men for the Fort Peck dam project. Only ex-service men and married men will be accepted at this time, he says.

Mr. Hayes also gives this advice: "It should be advisable for men to carry blankets and a camping equipment, as the work is 20 miles from the city. I believe that they can find something to aid in making a camp. They should have enough of themselves for about two months time. The pay-days are about two weeks apart."

This advice sounds very much like what they expect us to send down there is a bunch of high top boot ex-bankers, all rigged up for a two month vacation.

The people we expect to send down there are a bunch of people who are looking for a job because they need a job. Not for the amount of exercise there is in it. Money is what they need.

How many of our applicants have high-topped boots? How many have warm clothes? How many could take warm blankets along without robbing the family? And how many could go out in the sticks 20 miles from nowhere and establish a camp and live there two months while waiting for their pay check? People apply for jobs because they need those things and like to have them but haven't got them.

FROM AROUND SHERIDAN COUNTY

OUTLOOK

Miss Margaret Deck and Carl Shebo drove to Grenora Friday.

The Misses Esther and Margaret Johnson entertained Morris Ray and Raymond Homme, Kenneth, William and Clarence Boe and Mr. Short at dinner Wednesday evening.

The Armistice dance given in the Claude Mills hall last Saturday night was well attended and an enjoyable evening is reported. Ole Selvig is recovering nicely from his illness.

Mrs. Ole Garrick visited with her parents last week end.

John Becker and family moved onto the Ole Anderson farm which they will occupy the coming season.

Carl Sheba is visiting friends in Outlook.

Chris Lund who has been ill at his home is now able to be up and around.

Ray Stoner and family returned Friday from Iowa where they have been visiting his parents, John Stoner. His sister, Mrs. Sunstrom and family will stay there for the winter.

Tom Clawson and family, Wm. Weiss and family, Mrs. Beulah Anderson and Andrew Andersons surprised Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd, Jr. last Thursday at a house warming party.

Grandma Kelm has moved to the Wolders home for the winter. Ray Morris will move into her house for the school term.

Mrs. Alexander has been on the sick list the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Wunderlich who have been caring for the Wm. Rags home while they were away have returned to their home in Outlook.

Mrs. Allen, an old pioneer nurse is staying at the home of Ellis Hurst.

Matt Kohler and family left for Minneapolis Saturday by car. They will locate there for the coming winter.

Arnold and Alvin Reed are staying at the town home of John Emielson during the basketball season.

Earnie and Lyle Garrick and Mrs. Emma House were Plentywood callers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Herim and family of Pleasant Valley spent Saturday night at the Reinert Stubbe home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson were Crosby shoppers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. El Iverson spent Saturday with McElroy friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Odine Lutus left the last of the week for Chicago.

Gordon Stubbe was host to a party at his home Wednesday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. August Hultgren have moved in from the farm. Ruby is now staying at her home.

Oscar Helseth motored to Grenora Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Espen of Comertown were dinner guests at the Oscar Helseth home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peele, Mrs. Edna Ryerson of Comertown were dinner guests at the home of Mrs. Chas. Johnson Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hass of Pleasant Valley shopped in Fortuna on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson are moving out to the farm in the near future where they will spend the winter months.

Mrs. Olive Bruce enjoyed a visit from her niece and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Young of Washington. They left Monday for St. James, Minn., to visit relatives and friends.

The birthday circle met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Johnson Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Gust Stubbe spent the week end out on the farm with her husband.

The L. D. R. girls met Thursday night at Margaret Holst's.

The W. H. D. club meets at the Peter Miller home Dec. 3 instead of November as it is so close to Thanksgiving. This is also their annual meeting of officers, so let all members and social members be present at this time.

Carl and Melvin Herim and Chas. Johnson of Pleasant Valley, spent Monday in Westby with Mrs. Chas. Johnson and family.

Oscar Helseth returned from Duluth with a truckload of beer Saturday.

Alfred Flakerud, Roy Stordal

Harness Thieves Active in Plentywood This Week

Some time during Sunday or Monday night some unknown parties stole a set of harness from Seth Taylor. A complete set and collars was also stolen from Tom Kelly.

Whether it was done by local parties is not known but appears to have been done by parties well acquainted with the premises.

The sheriff was notified but to date no trace has been found of the goods. A week before some parties stole a radiator from the coal mine north of town and parties are known.

Corn, Rye Bread to Be Consumed in Kansas

Kansas, one of the big wheat raising states, is going to have corn bread and rye bread served to inmates of state institutions in order to save paying the processing tax on wheat. Ben Franklin, state business manager, thrifty as the revered gentleman whose name he bears, wrote directors and stewards of state institutions: "We will appreciate it if all institutions will use as much corn bread and as much rye bread as possible." And now there's to be a processing tax on corn.

DAGMAR FARMERS PASS RESOLUTION

Dagmar, Montana
November 10, 1933

At a mass meeting of farmers held at Dagmar, Montana, November 9th, 1933, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas due to drought and crop failure and ruinous low prices on farm products, under the depression the last four years, the farmers of the Dagmar territory, who before that time were prospering, are today destitute.

And whereas due to drought and grasshoppers our crop this year was destroyed and we have no feed for our stock.

And whereas Congress has appropriated funds, where drought-stricken farmers can apply for help.

And whereas we have made applications for feed loans to Farm Credit Administration, Minneapolis, Minnesota. To our great disappointment our feed loans have been dissipated.

And whereas we believe it is inhuman and a violation of the law to let animals starve, and poor business, as in many cases the Government already has a first mortgage on the stock and by letting them die, destroy their own security. And as our stock is our only means of making a living, their destruction means starvation for us.

Be it therefore resolved, in view of these facts, that we demand that Mr. L. J. Paulson, Manager of Farm Credit Administration, Minneapolis, Minnesota, follow the letter and spirit of the law as intended by Congress, and approve our applications for feed loans and thereby save our stock and ourselves from starvation.

Resolution Committee:
James C. Lodahl,
Morris Jensen,
Paul Mouritsen,
Niels Rasmussen,
Sigvald Haugen.

Henry Ator is loading a car of cattle for Chicago this Thursday.

Dressed poultry is moving at a rapid rate, attractive prices being offered in Chicago. About two tons were loaded here last Saturday evening.

A high wind last Saturday night and Sunday morning moved more stuff than the school children did on Halloween night.

Bernhard Nielsen is arranging a goose raffle for next Friday night at the Coffee Shop.

Ole Watnæs left for Vining, Minn., last Friday in response to a message that his brother George, was in a serious condition from a gunshot wound.

Lars Angvik, George Lund and Carl Holte, are in the western part of the state on a hunting trip this week.

Lund Entertained the Town Country Bridge club last Saturday afternoon.

ARCHER

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw returned from Lubland, S. D. Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Logan, the newlyweds, moved onto the Eddie Becker farm Sunday.

Harry Whitish and Leo Kazek are hauling coal from the Black Deck mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kazek, son Buddy, and Clarence Whitish were dinner guests at the Charley Dress Jr. home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Boelens and little Gordon were in Plentywood Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitish are the parents of a nine-pound son.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw were pleasant callers at the Art Kazek home Sunday evening.

Harold, Delbert and Divonne Whitish called on Bob Cook Sunday.

Mrs. Nele Thompson who underwent a minor operation at the Mercy hospital of Williston, Wednesday is getting along nicely.

6 VOLT GENERATORS REWOUND OVER INTO 32 VOLT GENERATORS

Special winding for a speed of about 800 R. P. M., which is the right speed for a Propeller when connected to the generator. For charging the 32 volt farm light plant or 5 automobile batteries. Can also be driven by an engine.

WRITE—
BEN PETERSON
Wolf Point, Mont.

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE AND CLERKS BUSY CHECKING UP

The County Wheat Allotment Committee and a clerical force of nine are busily engaged checking applications and preparing contracts for each applicant. During the past two days the clerical force have mailed over five hundred applications to landlords for their signatures and hundreds of applications have had to be re-corrected for slight correction. Every correction that can possibly be made at the central office is taken care of there. Nearly two thousand duplicate maps have been copied.

The Allotment Committee are endeavoring to accomplish the stupendous task of allocating to each applicant his or her just share of the county's allotment of approximately \$360,000 and decide what shall be each applicant's acreage in 1934 and 1935. The most difficult task is that of reconciling the difference between the farmers' stated acreage and the official estimates during the base period.

Taking the non-cooperators' acreage into consideration the over run amounts to nearly 34 per cent. This, while much below adjacent counties, is nevertheless, a problem that confronts the committee.

It is hoped that a flat out other than possibly for roads may not be necessary. Some adjustments are being made where applicants have indicated recently that flux

or some other crop was grown during one or more years on the acreage previously stated as seeded to wheat.

The Committee believes that there may have been some error in official acre estimates, particularly for 1931. In an effort to substantiate their claims a survey of 100 farms has been undertaken to determine how accurate the applicants' 19



Though Signed NRA Code Refuse to Reinstall Employees

CHICAGO, Ill.—Although it had signed the NRA code, the American Daily Sports and Racing Record, a newspaper largely devoted to news of the horseracing tracks, refused to reinstate former employees.

New Jersey to Register Transient Unemployed

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans are being made to register all the transient unemployed stranded in N. J. There are about from 3,000 to 5,000 men, women and children now stranded here. They will all be registered and the men will be sent to conservation camps.

Unemployment and Cold Increases Pneumonia Cases

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the coming of the winter pneumonia cases are on the increase. In the last week new cases rose to 312, or 27 more than the previous week. Most of the cases are of school children, most likely because of lack of clothing.

1,500 Arizona Cotton Pickers Out on Strike

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Recently 1,500 cotton pickers walked off the fields at the Buckeye Road. The workers are 100 per cent solid and picking is tied up. The government took immediate steps of cutting off those on the relief rolls to drive them into the cotton fields.

101 Workers Arrested in Calif. Cotton Strike

TULARE, Calif.—One hundred and one strikers were arrested in the San Joaquin valley cotton strike. Fifty-one of them are yet to be tried, and the majority are still in jail. The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union together with the International Labor Defense are fighting for their unconditional release.

200 Strike Against Pay Cut in Nash Auto Co.; 3,000 Locked Out

KENOSHA, Wisc.—Two hundred workers walked out against a 10 to 15 per cent wage cut. The company closed down and locked out 3,000 more workers. The plant was working on 1934 models when the wage cut was put into effect. Mass picket lines are surrounding the plant, and the workers are showing great solidarity.

Inflation Likely to Come by January

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications are that unless the administration shows marked results by January, congress will return ready to vote for inflation. This measure will be used to satisfy the demands of the farmers. An inflated dollar will mean that prices of all goods go up, and the farmer will gain nothing.

Marine Workers Win Strike for Higher Pay

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the crew on the S. S. Mount Drifus won a 50 per cent increase in wages and other improvements of their conditions, after striking for four days. For three days the company tried to get scabs, and couldn't because of the help the Unemployed Councils gave the strikers.

Workers are Forced Into N. R. A. Parade

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The night of the NRA parade, the clerks of the Emporium Department store were told that no one goes home tonight. Supper was served in the store, and the doors were locked until the parade got under way. Anyone refusing to comply with the arrangement was threatened with immediate discharge. Similar instructions were announced in all other stores in this city.

Recognition of Soviet Will Likely Come This Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progress is noted in the friendly talks between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinoff Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Authorities predict that recognition of the Soviet will probably come by the end of the week. If the Soviet Union is recognized it means a large trade to the United States and increased employment for many.

Wallace Out Boosting Corn and Hog Reduction

DES MOINES, Iowa.—At a large meeting here Secretary of Agriculture Wallace pleaded with the farmers that they support the corn and hog reduction plan. He promised that the benefits of the corn and hog reduction together with the president's monetary policy will increase the farmers' income. The response of the farmers was not very enthusiastic.

Miners Bound Slaves to Coal Company

OSAGE, W. Va.—Miners who are living in the Chaplin Coal Company shacks are not allowed to work at any other coal company. One miner found a job at the Osage Coal Company while the Chaplin Coal mines were idle. The Chaplin Super, Jack Ackerson, had the roof of the shanty taken off because the miner was not working for the Chaplin Company at that time.

Report of N. E. Montana Delegation to the Farmers Second National Conference

(Continued from Front Page)

Des Moines, Ernest Magnuson, the captain, resigned and Hans Hardersen became the captain of the Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota delegations. The members of these delegations were to meet at 7:30 Sunday morning to proceed to Waterloo.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 13.—The Montana, North and South Dakota delegations met at Columbia Hall in Denison, Iowa, where we had held our meeting the previous night, to continue on to Waterloo. The group got started shortly before 7:30.

We found excellent roads all the distance, it all being paved. The weather until noon, was that of a perfect day in early fall. At noon the wind began to rise and in less than an hour we were in a dust storm as bad or worse than the dust storms in Montana.

The first cars of the caravan began to arrive in Waterloo about two o'clock. By 5 o'clock all had arrived. Arrangements had been made for a hall and for meals at reduced prices at a restaurant near this hall.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Edward Krueger, an unemployed worker's wife in Waterloo, was unanimously elected as chairman.

Several delegates from the different states brought greetings to the workers and farmers of Waterloo. These were Mr. Pabnak of Max, N. D., Ernest Magnuson of Roberts county, S. D., Mrs. Johnson, a delegate from Belknap, Washington, and Mr. Edgerton, a representative of the Independent Union of all Workers of Waterloo, Iowa.

At this time it was suggested from the floor that Mrs. Krueger tell of some of her experiences, so Hans Hardersen took the chair for the time during her speech. She spoke on the militant struggle for relief and against evictions which had been carried on in Waterloo.

At this time it was suggested that the chair appoint a committee to pass resolutions on questions coming up during the meeting. A committee of five was appointed.

Next Arne Jaskella, a youth delegate from South Dakota, spoke on the youth problem. Then Arvo Husa, State Secretary of the United Farmers League in North Dakota, spoke on the work of the League in the state. Edward Krue-

ger of Waterloo, Iowa, spoke on the struggles of the workers in that city. He also pointed out that the farmers must solve their own problems and not leave them in the hands of the politicians.

During the course of the meeting the chairman explained that the local leaders of the Farmers Union and of the Farm Holiday Association had been notified of the meeting and urged to attend. These leaders could have used their influence to secure a free hall, but they did not do this, nor did they appear at the meeting. A charge of \$5 was made for the hall, which was raised by taking up a collection. The collection amounted to something over \$8.

What was left after paying hall rent was to go toward paying an I. L. D. lawyer to defend two unemployed workers in Waterloo.

The resolutions committee reported with three resolutions. One was demanding the release of the life parole of Edward Krueger. Another expressed solidarity of the farmers with the workers of Waterloo, Iowa. A third protested the jailing of Mulloy, an unemployed worker of Waterloo, and demanded his immediate release. All these resolutions were unanimously adopted by the mass meeting.

At this time one of the delegates made a motion for adjournment, as it was getting late and the delegates needed rest so that they could go on to Davenport early in the morning. The caravan was scheduled to leave Waterloo at 7:30 a. m.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 14.—The North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana delegations left Waterloo, Iowa, about 8:30 a. m. for Davenport. We all stopped at Lowden, Iowa, for our lunch. We arrived in Davenport at 3 o'clock and found that we were to be fed and held a meeting a hall in Rock Island, Ill.

In the course of our drive to Rock Island the North Dakota truck met with a accident. It ran against the Brinkman truck, smashing in the radiator, damaging the headlight and demolishing a front tire.

About 5:30 we were served a good muliskan stew. At this time the Nebraska and Iowa delegation came in from Des Moines. At 8 o'clock the meeting was opened with Rav Secov, an unemployed worker of Davenport, Iowa,

as chairman. The first speakers of the evening was Carl Wickert of Nebraska. He first asked the audience to sing "Solidarity." Then he showed how the workers and farmers were exploited and that the only way for them to emancipate themselves was by uniting. The next speaker was Maggie Prichow, a delegate of the Nebraska Farm Holiday Association.

Following these speeches, two unemployed youths played a few selections on their guitars and also sang a couple of songs.

This was followed by a short talk by Chris Hoeke, a Nebraska youth delegate. He showed that the youth have absolutely nothing to look forward to. Frank Campbell also of the Nebraska Farm Holiday Association spoke on the farm situation. Harry Lux, also of Nebraska, gave a short address. Again there was a few minutes of music, a man played on an instrument which he had made from parts from a victrola and two trumpets. He also played on a saw by beating and by the use of a bow too. This man had a wooden leg. However, he jiggered the crowd. He told a few jokes.

Next Mr. Rolard of Nebraska spoke for a few minutes on the Farmers National Weekly. Then Julius Walstead of Roberts county, South Dakota gave a very stirring anti-war speech. The last speaker of the evening was Jack Wilson, of the unemployed councils of the Tri-Cities. He told of the terrible conditions of the unemployed.

About 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned. While this meeting was being carried on, some of our delegates were speaking at a meeting of unemployed in Davenport.

Various people in Rock Island and Davenport furnished beds for the women delegates, while the men slept on the floor in the hall where we had held our meeting. Breakfast was served to the delegation at the hall at six in the morning. Then we proceeded to Chicago, leaving Rock Island at 7 o'clock.

AUGUST SEES WORST TRADE BALANCE IN 7 YEARS FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce reports that the largest unfavorable foreign trade balance in seven years is recorded for August. Imports during that month exceeded exports by \$24,000,000. In the last 6 years only four months have seen American imports greater than exports.

FARMER IS WORSE OFF THAN EVER AS RESULT OF N. R. A.

An article printed in the Plentywood Herald is telling how wonderful the NRA has been doing. In order to prove this some statistical figures are given. That these figures plainly show that the farmers are worse off under the NRA than they ever were before is something the Herald does not call its readers' attention to.

These figures show that while farm products have gone up 7.3 per cent, the wholesale price on textiles has gone up 26.6 per cent. House furnishings 11.5; building material 14.3. Fuel and lighting 21.8.

While the farm produce has gone up a little, the things that the farmers have to buy have gone up much more rapidly and higher. He is worse off now than he was before, with what he has to sell he can buy less clothes, furniture, lumber and fuel. That is what the NRA has done for the farmer.

In another article the Herald is telling about how the Farm Credit Administration is saving the farmers. Telling about several cases where foreclosure had been averted by the government paying off the mortgage and saving the farm for the farmer.

But in these cases it is not the farmer who is saved, he only gets a chance to struggle along a little longer, most of the time with a bigger mortgage on the place than he had before. It is the mortgage holder who is saved. He gets his money. In some cases he probably takes a loss, but in all cases he gets more than he expected to get by foreclosing.

I have a \$1500 loan on my farm, with three years taxes and back interest it now amounts to \$2,000. Would I be saved by getting a \$2,000 loan? How could I ever pay off the \$2,000, when I never could pay the \$1500? And how could I pay interest on the \$2,000, ever at a lower rate, when I have not been able to pay interest at all on the \$1500?

The Farm Credit Administration was created by Big Business for the purpose of saving Big Business, the mortgage holder. And the Herald wants to help them along fooling the farmers.

PRODUCERS NEWS WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

Sugar Coated Tablets Felt Call to Farm Protect Widows and Kids

Gary, Ind.

WORKER EXTENDING AID TO FARMERS BY SPREADING "NEWS"

Dear Editor: Please send me about 25 copies of the latest Producers News at once. I want to take some out to the country in order to get some of the farmers around here interested in the Farmers Second National Conference.

I would like to know if you got any results in subscriptions or articles for the "News", from the copies that I put out around here. Most of them were distributed around Crown Point, Indiana.

SOME 3 YEARS AGO THEY FELT A CALL TO FARM—BUT NOW

Aitkin, Minn.

ANOTHER EVICTION STOPPED BY U. F. L. IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Sheriff, Seeing Determined Farmers, Fears to Put Farmer Off Farm

SISSETON, S. D.—When Sheriff Hegna visited the H. Neiland farm a few weeks ago to serve eviction papers, he was greeted by a crowd of several hundred farmers from all sections of the county who informed him they were there to prevent the eviction. The sheriff returned to his office with the papers in his pocket.

The crowd was assembled under leadership of the United Farmers League. They had learned that the sheriff planned to serve the papers the following morning and during the night by driving and use of telephones the crowd of several hundred farmers was assembled. The crowd was peaceful and orderly but they let it be known that they would resist the eviction to the limit.

Following the prevention of the sale a majority of the farmers came to this city in trucks and cars and staged a demonstration and mass meeting on Main street. Julius Walstead, organizer for the United Farmers League, opened the meeting and was the principal speaker. He told of the aims of their organization and asked for cooperation of Sisseton business men in their efforts to stop foreclosures and prevent evictions.

Other U. F. L. speakers were Bert Hanson and Elmer Eddy. They stated Sisseton business places would be boycotted unless the coming operation they asked was forthcoming. Dolph DeArment spoke on behalf of the local unemployed council, pledging their support of the demands of the gathering.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY—\$2 a year.

Letters from the Farm

TERROR CAN'T STOP PRICE CO. FARMERS FROM ORGANIZING

Brantwood, Wisc.

Dear Editor: We have been holding meetings all over the county to give the "topping of the Nikkila farm foreclosure sale" more publicity.

The Nikkila farm was advertised for sheriff sale on Oct. 2 and 300 farmers gathered at Phillips to protest the sale. It turned out to be quite an affair after the sheriff called the fire department to disperse the crowd. Ten farmers were arrested and are soon to appear for trial for unlawful assembly and a line of other charges.

The farmers around Phillips called a defense meeting, which was to be held at a dance hall, four miles from Phillips, on Sunday, Nov. 5. When the sheriff of Price county heard of it, he deputized 17 and telephoned to different places that said meeting can not be held as there might be trouble.

However, the farmers in Price county are beginning to see that terrorizing can not stop the United Farmers League from gaining ground, for it is the only organization where the farmer has his say.

We must all work toward a strong U. F. L. in Price county and all other counties, and show that we mean to stop all sheriff sales and evictions no matter how much the officials terrorize us. The more they do it, the faster they lose the trust of the people who voted them in.

The farmers and workers everywhere should send in protests to the sheriff of Price county and to the prosecuting attorney of Price county, Phillips, Wis., demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the arrested farmers.

TO A COMMITTEE OF 33 HE WAS AS SWEET AS HONEY

Syracuse, Ind.

Dear Editor: We called a meeting for Nov. 8 at which Lem Harris was going to speak. We expected a large crowd so we decided to get the High School auditorium.

We appointed a small committee to go and see the trustee about the hall. The next day at noon we went to the trustee and asked him for the school house. But he didn't even speak to us.

So we went back and decided the only way to get the school house is to send a large committee to the trustee. This time we elected 33 on the committee.

When we came to see him, he was gone, so we waited for him. As he got out of the car, we demanded the building for the meeting. When he saw the big

TRIES TO PUT OVER SCHEME IN A SUGAR COATED TABLET

Van Buskirk, Wisc.

The zoning meeting that was held on Nov. 2 at the Oma Town Hall, proved to be an unsuccessful meet as far as the county agent was concerned.

He kept on stressing to the farmers the whole evening the necessity of restricting certain areas of the township for non-agricultural purposes. He spoke on how zoning would save the township money, but couldn't prove it, nor could he prove what benefit the county would get if these lands would not be sold for farming purposes. However, he was forced to admit that the county would lose money, if this land lay idle on the delinquency list.

After a very lengthy discussion and much argument over the question, it was set to a vote. The county agent had a very wry face after seeing that all hands were raised against zoning, and not one in favor.

The rising spirit of the farmers indicates that they knew what was behind the treacherous scheme that this tool of the bosses was trying to put over on them in a sugar coated tablet form. The zoning problem is one of the NRA schemes to cut off more small farmers from producing for the market and giving better advantages to the rich farmers.

LET'S NOT STAND TO SEE WIDOWS AND KIDS SOLD TO STARVATION

Roseau, Minn.

Dear Editor: A farmer left his family here some time ago, leaving his wife and children to face the sheriff and starvation. There was a mortgage due on the farm equipment together with horses and cattle. The banker had a sheriff sale.

The poor widow tried to bid on a cow and the banker bid against her. She finally bid in the cow and the crowd took up a collection and paid the banker.

I was a stranger there and no one in this county knows anything about the United Farmers League but I could have told the crowd a better way of dealing with this banker than the way they did. The widow could have had the whole farm outfit for less than the crowd paid for this cow.

Come on farmers, let us not stand to see widows and children sold to starvation under the auction block of their cold blooded sheriffs and bankers.

—Matt Haugen.

committee he was as sweet as honey and said, "Sure you can have it."

This shows that united action is the only way we can get our demands.

—Jesse F. Ham

DELEGATION FROM MONTANA ON WAY TO CHICAGO MEET

New Rockford, N. D.

Here we are in a cozy, comfortable room in a hotel, run by friendly people, who are putting up most of our delegates at special rates.

At the mass meeting for relief here this afternoon, Leo Nelson of this place and well known in Sheridan county, took an active part, doing skillful work when the county commissioner's were interviewed. Charles Joslyn and Art Wankel's speeches were very well taken. Especially marked was the enthusiasm of the entire audience, made up of dirt farmers and their wives.

We delegates were made to feel at home in the crowd, and were offered many places of entertainment for the evening. We could not accept because they were away from town and it would be hard to get back in time for the early start we expect to make in the morning for Sisseton, S. D.

It has been storming and drifting spasmodically all day, but we got along well enough coming from Bergen, till we were about 15 miles from New Rockford, then trouble commenced. We wallowed through snow in several places, then stalled. We were not there long, till a car with two farmers came to the snow drift. Out of the car came the two men, each with a shovel. In a few minutes we were out.

It didn't take us long to get into another drift. This time we were forced to make a much longer stay. We worked the car back and forth. All the women piled out and pushed, but to no avail. Finally two cars came along. They stopped and spoke to us, but in the end they did not help us get out of the drift.

By working, and pushing, we finally succeeded in getting into the track the other cars had made. We were stalled a third time, and row there was no hope of getting through. Mr. Hardersen walked to a near by farm house and got a farmer with a team and sled to take us on. They pulled the car for about a mile and after that there was no further trouble.

The truck with the other car had gone a different road, and had plenty of troubles of their own with the snow.

We all carry pleasant memories of the people here in New Rockford and likewise of Bergen for the hospitality extended us.

Grace E. M. Hardersen, Anna U. Lutnes.

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The Letter Box

CHANGE PROPOSED IN WHEAT ALLOTMENT BASE

Due to the large over-run of 34 per cent in the total wheat acreage of Sheridan county and the consequent reduction of acres that will inevitably be made thereby, and also many other unfair adjustments especially to the small farmers, a great deal of dissatisfaction is developing throughout the county. Farmers who have been consistently cooperating with the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Board and other agencies the past three years in reducing wheat acreage are now being penalized. First, he will be penalized in the three year base adjustment, and second, by the inevitable uniform reduction caused by this over-run. When it comes down to signing those contracts, well, he just won't. He can't and won't stand for letting those others who have not cooperated in reducing and rather increased the wheat acres, get by with it. Consequently we will not see even a 50 per cent sign-up.

A change in the acreage base is proposed, a change that seems to be more fair to all concerned and which will eliminate this large over-run, and a base which can readily be checked up on. This proposal is to base the wheat acreage on a percentage of the total cultivated acreage 1933 in Sheridan county. This total acreage can be obtained from those work sheets which were filled out as well as the maps, and in case of a question it can be checked up on far more readily than the acreage of the past three years. On this total cultivated acreage we can compute the percentage by using the government's official 3-year base, 248,833 acres of wheat. This is apparently the fixed base on which we get the money to distribute it and make as equitable adjustments as possible.

Assume, then, that this 248,833 acres represents say 65 per cent of the cultivated acreage of Sheridan county. Each farmer, then, would be allowed an adjustment on his total acreage at the flat rate of 65 per cent, each treated alike, big farmer or small. A 160-acre farmer with 100 acres under cultivation including summerfallow and tame hay, would be given a base adjustment of 65 acres of wheat. The 1,000-acre farmer with all under cultivation in the same way would be allowed 650 acres. The farmer who used good cultural practices, summerfallow, tame hay and rotation, would be given fair consideration, while the plunger would be held down. It would also show some consideration to those farmers who have had to cut wheat acreages on account of economic conditions as well as those forced to comply with the federal seed loan regulations. It appears to be the best method for giving everyone a fair shake, and it is believed that the County Wheat Control Board has the power in its discretion to put it into effect. It would be the simplest to put into effect as well as the least expensive, and would induce a much greater sign-up.

—Edgar I. Syverud.

P. S. In consultation with County Agent Peterson and making a few estimates on farms at random it was found that the percentage would figure out to be nearer 50 per cent than the above 65 percent. Also a special ruling would be necessary from the Department of Agriculture to adopt this plan.

Little Boy Arrested for "Action Dangerous to the State"

BERLIN, Germany.—A few days ago a worker's child, eleven years of age, was arrested when playing in the Ackerstrasse. The boy had been teaching his play-fellows the "grace" circulating everywhere at the present time: "Come, Lord Hitler, be our guest, and give us a tenth of what you promised us." At the police station every method of police examination was tried upon the child in order to find the originators of this "grace" so dangerous to the state.

Cuban Masses Still in Revolt

HAVANA, Cuba.—After two days fighting with rebels, the Grau San Martin government has declared martial law. At least 200 were killed and many hundreds wounded. The revolt was staged by a rebel general, and was not actively supported by the masses, for they know that one general is no better than the other. The government is using this uprising as an excuse to stem the unrest of the masses and has arrested many well known workers' leaders.

12,000 Political Prisoners in Japan; 362 Arrested in one Month

TOKYO, Japan.—According to a notice issued by the Japanese Home Office at the present time there are 12,000 Communists in the Japanese prisons. It may be assumed that the actual number is considerably greater. The government states that there is no thought of releasing these prisoners. Between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 of this year 362 students were arrested in Japan for revolutionary activities.

Throw Bombs for Pretext to Prosecute Workers

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—During the summer there were two bombing affairs in Kasaulik near an army camp. One of the attacks was on the house of the chief lieutenant Kistoff, the other against the technician Totomanoff. The police have now arrested the perpetrator, who turned out to be Totomanoff himself. He declared that he is secretary of the fascist organization, and has staged these bombing affairs in order to furnish evidence for the prosecution of left elements.

Denmark Follows in the Footsteps of U. S. A.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The government experts are of the opinion that there are 2,000,000 pigs too many in Denmark, though there are about 100,000 unemployed who can't buy any meat. Of late such enormous amounts of meat have been destroyed that the "destruction treasury" is empty, and therefore, the government intends doubling the expenditures for the slaughter houses. The additional expenditure will mean that the large landowners will be well paid for the destroyed meat.



13 Anti-Fascists Sentenced to 74 Years Imprisonment

ROME, Italy.—A special tribunal sentenced 13 men, mostly from Northern Italy to a total of 74 years in prison today on the conviction of belonging to a non-fascist organization.

Farmer Given Severe Sentence for Refusal of "Duty"

ZURICH, Switzerland.—The divisional court five in Zurich sentenced a farmer 35 years of age, to five months imprisonment, two years loss of active civil rights, and degradation from the rank of corporal, for refusal of active duty in the reserve army.

Anti-War Conference Held in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—A Youth Anti-War Conference has been held in Prague. It was attended by 35 delegates representing a number of shops and factories, sport organizations, and unemployed youth. The conference resolved to appeal to the youth to exert their utmost power in the struggle against war.

Coffee Crop Damaged by Heavy Rains in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Unusually heavy rains have paralyzed transportation, delayed mail and damaged highways and railways. Many farms have been practically destroyed by river floods, and coffee drying and shipping have been stopped. It is estimated that the spring coffee crop will be cut by at least 15 per cent.

Workers Strike for Higher Wages in Serbia

BELGRADE, Serbia.—A few days ago 60 shoemakers came out on strike in Srijanac. The cause of the strike is the cruel starvation wages and the long hours. They work 10 to 14 hours a day for about 50 cents. The workers demand a raise in wages and shorter hours. In spite of the savage terror the strike is going solidly.

Japan Increases Army in Manchuria

MANCHURIA.—Alarm over the strained Japanese-Soviet relations is growing with the announcement that plans to reduce the Japanese army in Manchuria to peace-time basis had been abandoned.

Under the new plan, the Japanese will recruit 10,000 men in Japan for "railway guard service," in addition to the regular Japanese army here.