

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

County Edition

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, December 29, 1933

Published Weekly

Dairy Resolution of
Chicago Conference
on Page Four

VOL. XVI, Number 40.

Advance Guard Bulletin

\$5,000 by March 1st

in Subs
Greetings
Donations

for the

Farmers Weekly

VOICE OF THE TOILING FARMERS

As most of us already know, the FARMERS WEEKLY was formed at the Second National Conference in Chicago by amalgamation of "The Producers News," "Farmers National Weekly," and "Workers and Cooperative Bulletin." Publication date for the new paper was set for Jan. 16, 1934.

Now it is hard to start getting out a paper. But keeping it going regularly every week—that's the trick. We could get out a paper tomorrow, if that's all there was to it. But if we did that, we wouldn't know where the money for the next one is coming from. And if we started to publish the new FARMERS WEEKLY and didn't continue regularly, then the farmers wouldn't have much confidence in us. You couldn't blame them, could you?

What we have got to be sure of is that once we start publishing the new paper, we will continue it every week without fail. None know better than the boosters of the old "Farmers National Weekly" how hard it is to get subs for a paper, good as it is, if it does not come out regularly.

Will, then, how can we be sure that the FARMERS WEEKLY appears regularly?

There is only one answer. We have got to have a fund laid aside which will ensure regular publication at the start.

When the paper gets going for a while, there is a fine chance for it to rain widespread support among not just tens but hundreds of thousands of bused farmers—that is, if we all do our work properly. But for the start, to play safe, we've got to have a fund saved up. How much is needed for a safe start? We have figured out that the minimum amount of this necessary fund is \$5,000.

Now the question is, how can we raise this amount of money?

More doesn't grow on trees nowadays. We can't go out into the fields and pick \$5,000 out of the sky. If we were like some of those barter-controlled papers, we wouldn't have any trouble at all. But the FARMERS WEEKLY will speak for no barter class. In the interest of impoverished farmers, the FARMERS WEEKLY will fight the capitalist class tooth and nail. Our supporters are the dirt farmers themselves. And it is to these supporters we must look for aid in starting the paper.

It's no cinch to get the money we need in the short period we have. But it can be done if we all put our shoulders to the wheel. It will mean a lot of work; but who among us is not used to hard work? We have always slaved for the banker and the food trust and the tax collector. Now let's put in a bit of work for our own cause. Let us put in some real hard work preparing the ground for the Voice of the Toiling Farmers.

Let's see what has to be done before we start regular publication.

We have got to raise \$5,000 to make certain of regular publication. That has to be raised by March 1st at the latest. Because that is when we hope to begin regular publication. If we get the foundation fund (\$2,000) before March 1st and we can if we all give every bit of our energy to the work—we will begin to publish regularly before that date.

Every state will have its share of the work to do. On the basis of what has already been done, on the basis of what militant organizations exist now, we have outlined tentative quotas for every state in the country. We are pretty sure that these quotas can not only be fulfilled, but fulfilled before March 1st by our boosters in every state.

The quotas which follow tell what your state should raise out of the \$5,000 we need. The quotas are broken up into subscriptions and bundle orders on one hand, and greetings, contributions, affairs and advertisements on the other.

Indiana	55	20	75
Iowa	40	10	50
Kansas	40	10	50
Ky.	7	3	10
La.	12	3	15
Maine	12	3	15
Md.	12	3	15
Mass.	35	15	50
Mich.	175	75	250
Min.	350	100	450
Miss.	7	3	10
Mo.	12	3	15
Mont.	140	60	200
Nevada	7	3	10
Nehr.	500	150	650
N.H.	30	15	45
N.J.	40	10	50
N. Mex.	7	3	10
N.Y.	45	20	65
N. Car.	18	7	25
N. D.	175	75	250
Ohio	80	20	100
Okla.	25	5	30
Ore.	60	15	75
Penn.	165	35	200
Ph. Is.	5	2	7
S. D.	375	125	500
Tenn.	7	3	10
Texas	12	3	15
Utah	12	3	15
Verm.	7	3	10
Va.	12	3	15
Wash.	75	25	100
Wis.	550	100	650
Wyo.	35	15	50
W. Va.	7	3	10

Total \$3823 \$1177 \$5000

NOW TO GET THESE QUOTAS FILLED, there are many things which have to be done. Let's divide our work:

We, the editorial and business staffs of the paper, will make the plans with your help and suggestions. We will supply you with material, pass on experience, and prepare the sample issue, and prepare the sample issue, and prepare the sample issue.

You follow on the farms, you delegates to the Second National Conference, you boosters of the old "Farmers National Weekly" and "Workers and Farmers Cooperative Bulletin," and you Advance Guard of the "Producers News"—here is your part of the job.

GETTING subscriptions is the most important thing you can do. Not only are funds raised in that way. We also get new readers. And every new reader of the FARMERS WEEKLY, if he is an honest dirt farmer, will eventually be won over to the fight we are waging.

The price of subscriptions has been reduced to \$1.50 a year, 90 cents for six months, and 50 cents for three months. This was done in order to bring the paper more within the reach of our flattened pocketbooks. If you get out and work for subs you'll probably have some expense, so you can keep one third of the subscription price as your commission.

It's not hard to get subs. Farmers everywhere are doing it right along. For instance, J. P. Russell who hails from Iowa, sent us 15 subs in eight days. Right behind him was Jasper Haaland of North Dakota who sent in 13 subs. And there're not the only ones.

WHILE you will be getting subs now, we will be preparing a sample issue of the FARMERS WEEKLY which we plan to issue on January 15. This will be like the regular paper, and it will be a great help to you in getting subscriptions.

You will of course want a bundle of the paper. (Continued on last Page)

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Reduce Crops
Or No Credit
Says JohnsonNo Govt. Loans to Cotton
Farmers Who Refuse to
Reduce Crops in 1934

TALK AT MEMPHIS

Croppers Not Entitled to
Share Rental Payment,
Administrator Says

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Credit! This is the whip by which the Roosevelt administration will drive cotton farmers into accepting the crop reduction program of 1934.

Oscar Johnson, finance administrator of the AAA made this statement here on December 11 before a meeting of 2,800 county agents, rich planters, bankers and cotton traders. "The Farm Credit Administration," he said, "has decided that no governmental loans of any kind—farm land bank, seed and feed loans, etc.—will be made to any cotton farmer who fails to take part in the acreage reduction campaign."

President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace have constantly referred to the acreage reduction program as "voluntary," as something which a farmer might join or stay out, just as he pleased.

The majority of the poor southern farmers have no place to turn for credit to put in a crop except to the government "crop loan agency." Without this, they can neither make a crop nor feed their families, and the result is ACTUAL STARVATION. They have no choice whatever, yet the Roosevelt administration calls it "voluntary."

Nothing for Croppers

Johnson stated further that the "sharecroppers, on cotton plantations will not be entitled to any of the government acreage rental payments under the 1934 reduction campaign." The croppers, however, will receive "their pro-rata share of the domestic allotment parity premiums," according to Johnson.

Just how much this means for the sharecropper can be seen when we examine the two different kinds of payments the government proposes to give the cotton planters.

The first is the rental payment. For each acre taken out of cultivation, the government will pay a rent on the basis of 3 1/2 cents per pound of cotton. In other words, if a plantation averages 500 lbs. to the acre, the owner of the land would receive a rent of \$17.50 for every acre taken out of production. The sharecropper will not receive a penny of this.

The second kind of bonus is an outright payment of 1 cent per pound on 40 per cent of the yield. Figuring the 500 pound an acre average, this means a bonus of \$2 an acre. Of this, the sharecropper is supposed to receive about half or the lordly sum of \$1 per acre.

An Illustration of Plan

Suppose we have a planter with 320 acres in cotton which is being cultivated by 16 Negro families, each family tending 20 acres of cotton. Since 500 pounds to the acre is true only of the best land, we will take as our figure a half-bale, or 250 pounds, to the acre. This yield is itself much better than the average.

Mr. Landlord decides to reduce his acreage 25 per cent, and rent (Continued on page 2)

ference went to the front of the hall and said: "Neighbors, I have a real treat for you. Mother Bloor is here tonight and she will talk to you for a short time. As she must catch a train at 10 o'clock for Scotts Bluff, I'm going to ask her to take the floor at once."

She did this and talked on the Second National Conference and the need of unity between workers and the farmers and stressed the necessity of all farm organizations uniting their forces to fight against the destitute conditions of the Nebraska farmers. She talked about 15 minutes. Then Mr. Crocker was introduced and very gingerly took the floor. He made a plea for a farm code, cost of production, support of the Frazier Bill, free silver and inflation, equality of the farmers and laborers under the N. R. A.

He gave high praise to Governor Langer and what he is doing "for" the North Dakota farmer. According to him "there

with the biggest known crook in the American farm movement, A. C. Townley? He was forced to admit that they had been. He was also forced to admit that he himself was now an insurance agent but claimed that his company was different. He still had several unanswered questions when he said that it was too late to go ahead with the discussion. He refused to point out the difference between the National Holiday and the Madison County Plan. He also stated that it was too late to form an organization in that local. He then started to pass the hat for himself.

Farmers Against Code

Frank Campbell then took the platform and explained the difference between the two farm organizations. He pointed out that only through militant mass action would the farmer be able to save his property. He said that the kind of an organization we want here is the kind that they have in Sherman county Nebraska, the

Did not Germany have inflation? Now they have one of the most brutal forms of government. Was H. Farmer barred from the floor at the first farmers conference in Lincoln, Neb.? In answering this question, he told of the "honesty" of Reno, Farmer and his associates. He was also asked if they were not connected

Cost of them.

Some of the most important were: Who is going to pay this cost of production—the city work-

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RED GUARDS FIGHT FASCISM



These young Red Guards took a prominent part in a recent New York anti-Fascist demonstration. They are typical of the uniformed defense force the Communists are building as Fascists threaten attack on their meetings and parades.

Nation-Wide Drive Against
Gov't Expenditures for War
Called by Anti-War LeagueAmerican League Against War and Fascism Formed at
Anti-War Congress Last Fall, Urges Campaign to
Culminate Jan. 29, in Demonstrations and
Large Delegation to Washington

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Calling upon all organizations and groups to initiate a nation-wide campaign during December and January "against the continued appropriations of our government for war purposes" the Executive Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism has issued through its secretaries, Donald Henderson and Francis A. Henson, a national manifesto "urging all opponents of war to mobilize nationwide action to culminate Jan. 29 with demonstra-

tion's throughout the country and a delegation to Washington to present these demands."

Temporary Strikes on War Jobs

The manifesto issued by the League points out that more industries are daily turned into war shops and that funds appropriated for public works are converted for war purposes.

"Day by day the policies of this war government," continues the manifesto, "are turning more factories into war shops—munitions take the place of machinery; uniforms take the place of clothes; battleships take the place of the schools and houses; civil conservation encampments take the place of homes for the youth; war chemicals take the place of fertilizers; tanks take the place of tractors."

The American League in its stirring call to all workers and farmers, to people of all faiths and political affiliations, urges the immediate backing of the delegation to Washington on January 29, with mass demonstrations and meetings throughout the country, in every state and city of the union.

The call especially urges all workers to organize "temporary stoppages of work in the factories, on the docks, on all war jobs on Jan. 29."

Against War Works—
for Public Works

The American League has requested all of its supporters, sympathetic organizations and opponents of war, to circulate a printed resolution published by the League and to be forwarded to President Roosevelt and to all U. S. senators and congressmen. All church groups and pacifist organizations

(Continued on Page Two)

Marchuk was kidnapped Thursday evening about 6 o'clock enroute to a union meeting. His body was found next morning where it had been thrown from an automobile.

Marchuk had been especially active in organizing workers of the Ford Motor Company, despite the threats of gangsters hired by the Ford Company "to get" the leaders of the Auto Workers Union.

This threat was made recently at the Board of Education Meeting at Goddard School when 200 of these gangsters entered the meeting and slugged a deputation of auto workers.

Lincoln Park, the suburb of Detroit in which the murder took place, is entirely under control of the Ford Company and its gangsters.

Marchuk leaves a wife and a 5-year-old girl.

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Nazis Acquit
Leipzig Four
In Fire TrialWorld Action Forces Court
to Declare Four Communists
Not Guilty

HOLD PRISONERS

Torgler to Be Tried Again
on Charge of Treason as
First Plot Fails

ZURICH.—George Dimitroff, Ernest Torgler, Blagoi Popoff, and Vassil Tanef, the four Communist defendants charged by the Hitler government with setting fire to the Reichstag, have been acquitted by the Nazi court at Leipzig.

Van der Lubbe, the Dutchman by whose testimony the court hoped to convict the four Communists, was condemned to die.

The verdict was a disappointment to the Hitler hangers. It was an unwilling admission, on the part of the court, that the defense had so completely exposed the lies and tricks of the Hitler agents, that conviction of the Communists would reveal the fascists government in its real character.

At the same time, the protest of millions of workers demonstrating at the German consular offices in every important city in the world, as well as the press opinion in the other capitalist countries, could not fail to have an effect on the fascist government here.

Workers Demonstrate

In all these demonstrations, the workers let it be known that they held the Nazis themselves responsible for the Reichstag arson, hoping to use this as a pretext for a bloody war of extermination on German Communists and working-class leaders.

The Nazis have refused to free the defendants following the conclusion of the trial. The three Bulgarians will be deported to Bulgaria where the fascist government is waiting to receive them with the executioner's axe. Torgler it is said, will be tried under a new charge of treason.

NEW YORK.—The National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism and the International Labor Defense have issued statements urging workers and farmers to continue to send protests to Hans Luther, German Ambassador at Washington, and to hold demonstrations before German consulates. Only continued mass pressure will actually free these innocent men, they said.

In delivering his summary of the trial, the Fascist Judge Buenger, while forced to deliver a verdict in favor of the Communist defendants, nevertheless attempted to whitewash the Nazis of guilt and paved the way for another trial on charges of treason. He insisted that Communists set fire to the Reichstag. To make this statement, he had to ignore all the testimony given during the trial, testimony which pointed out the real culprits as the Nazi chiefs.

The unemployed council in each locality is taking the initiative in arranging such conferences. The purpose of these conferences is not merely to elect delegates, however; they should serve to strengthen the fighting united front against unemployment in every locality.

For a United Front

Intensive preparations are going on all over the country in preparation for the convention. New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Detroit have already held successful united front conferences at which delegates to the Washington convention were elected and programs for immediate struggle in each vicinity adopted. After the State Unemployment Convention in Salem, Oregon, delegates from the convention stormed the state capitol, forcing their way inside to present their demands to the legislature. Superior, Cleveland and Cincinnati will hold united front conferences this week, while the Pittsburgh conference will take place on Dec. 29.

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URGE FARM GROUPS
TO BACK JOBLESS
MEETING IN WASH.Delegates From Organized
Groups of Unemployed
Millions Will MeetTiala of U. F. L. and Harris
of United Front Commit-
tee Issue Call

UNIFY MOVEMENT

FOR CASH RELIEF

Cash Relief and Unemploy-
ment Insurance to Be De-
manded From CongressCall for Participation in
Natl. Convention Against
Unemployment

NEW YORK.—On January 13, 14 and 15 delegates from the organized groups among America's unemployed millions will meet in Washington to plan a unified fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief for the needy.

On Jan. 15, the day they present their demands to Congress, millions of workers throughout the country will show their approval of this program by demonstrations before local city halls and town councils.

Unification of the struggles of the workers of this country against unemployment by drawing in as many working class organizations as possible under one leadership is the aim of the convention. Resistance to the continued attack upon the already miserable living standards to which the American working class has been reduced can be effective only in so far as all forces of the workers are united in joint action and struggle.

Farmers Invited

Locals, central labor bodies and state organizations of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, the Trade Union Unity League and independent unions are being asked to participate in the convention. The call to the convention includes veterans and workers' fraternal organizations, small home owners and taxpayers leagues, youth, women and Negro organizations, as well as organizations of working farmers and professional groups. The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils particularly urges other unemployed organizations in the country to send delegates to the convention.

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CHICAGO.—Alfred Tiala national secretary of the United Farmers League, from the new headquarters of the organization here has issued a statement urging support by the United Farmer League of the national convention against unemployment, called by the national committee of Unemployed Councils for Washington, January 13 and 14.

"Unemployment among the city workers means starvation for them, and for us, it means smaller market for our products. It is to our interest to help in every way their fight for jobs and for unemployment insurance.

"The fight for cash relief is not only the fight of the city workers. It is also the fight of the militant farmers of the country. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently admitted that one out of every 7 rural families in the United States receives relief. If one out of seven is on the relief lists, many more are in abject need of relief.

The call of the national committee for unemployed councils is addressed to unemployed, employed, working class organizations, and farmers.

It is the job of the United Farmers League locals, as well as of all poor farmers, to join this fight, help get delegates elected to Washington to participate in this historic gathering."

F. N. C. A. Urges Support

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Farmers National Committee for Action, through Lem Harris, its executive secretary, urges all farm organizations to read and discuss the unemployed councils' call for the Washington convention against unemployment, and to elect delegates to the convention.

"The Farmers National Committee for Action calls on all farm organizations to pay particular attention to the matter of relief this winter," says the statement of Harris. "Let your slogan be NO FAMILY WITHOUT ADEQUATE RELIEF. We call upon all farm organizations to organize joint struggles with city unemployed for adequate relief to needy families."

The national committee urges that farm organization locals, where unable to send delegates, should pass resolutions endorsing the conference and send copies to the local press as well as to the convention in Washington. The committee stresses the demand for using for relief funds the monies now being turned into channels of war preparations.

The statement of the F. N. C. A. follows in part:

"One out of every seven farm families in the United States is on relief. This means that four and one half million farm people depend on relief for their existence. It also means that there are hundreds of thousands of others who are in dire need and who get no relief, whose children are ragged and thin, who are dying of that horrible disease, pellagra. This is especially true in the south.

14 Million Jobless

"In the cities more than 14,000,000 workers are unemployed. They receive the hunger allowances that a money government reluctantly gives them. Millions freeze on bread lines waiting for a bowl of soup, a crust of hard bread. Hundreds of thousands more receive no relief whatever. They travel over the country looking for jobs that don't exist, slowly starving. Many are lured into Citizens Conservation Camps and placed under military training in preparation of the coming war. Concentration camps, virtual prisons, are being set up into which many thousands more will be forced.

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December 29, 1933

The Annanias Club

THE NAME of Annanias, the greatest liar in history, has become symbolic. We are nominating, as worthy successors of Annanias, two gentlemen who have come to our attention for peddling the most barefaced lies to the American farmers.

The first is William E. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, who told the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation that "I am glad to say that foreclosures on farms have practically stopped."

The second is F. C. Crocker, of the Reno-Parmenter clan in Nebraska, who told the Nebraska farmers that "There is no want in North Dakota."

Mr. Myers' falsehood is designed to praise the Roosevelt Administration and at the same time discourage farmers from organizing to STOP FORECLOSURES. Actually, we know that this is nothing short of demagoguery, that foreclosures continue wherever farmers are NOT organized, and that only the mass action of the farmers themselves will prevent greedy money sharks from fixing their claws into the homes of struggling farmers.

The Roosevelt Administration has been mightily peeved because the farmers have not lent an ear to the ballyhoo of the New Deal. Mr. Wallace was so upset because of the mid-western farm strike that he even made a speaking tour in the strike section. It was the Farmers Second Conference, with its strident note of open resistance to the pauperization program of Roosevelt that blasted the self-satisfaction of the Washington politicians.

These gentlemen would have liked to have dismissed the conference entirely. But 700 dirt farmers clamoring for real relief and turning their backs on the politicians and lobbyists, cannot very easily be ignored. Washington had its agents at the Chicago conference, stoop pigeons who snooped about, listening wherever they could, jotting down in their note books all the information which they thought would enlighten the big chiefs of the federal government. The stories these stool pigeons brought back must have given the New Dealers many an uneasy night.

In our last issue, we pointed out how the Farm Bureau convention was called as an anti-dote to the farmers' conference. With 39 handpicked delegates, who came to praise the New Deal, they hoped to undo the work of 700 dirt farmer delegates who spoke frankly and uncompromisingly of the misery of the New Deal. It was to this convention that Mr. Myers peddled his beautiful story of the end of foreclosures under the reign of Mr. Roosevelt.

MR. CROCKER'S falsehood was similar, both in its nature and in its purpose. Mr. Crocker would like to discourage farmers from taking action in their own hands. It gives him nightmares every time Nebraska farmers go out and stop a foreclosure or an eviction. For he knows that farmers whose eyes are open to mass action have no use for the Reno-Parmenter-Crocker misleadership.

Instead of mass action, Mr. Crocker asks the farmers to turn their eyes towards the more "peaceful" methods of lobbying, hanging on to the coat-tails of the politicians. If Mr. Crocker can convince the farmers of this, he knows that they will remain within the ranks of the Reno Holiday and the Farmers Union, and follow Mr. Reno and the politicians up the blind alley of the bankers. Moreover, Mr. Crocker knows that he will receive the ardent thanks of the bankers, insurance companies, and big business folk generally.

He asks them to turn to the shining example of Gov. Langer. Shining example indeed! But this is the type of politician with which the fake farm leaders can best work. Reno, Townley, Burdick, and all the rest, are bosom pals with Langer. We have just been subjected to the disgusting spectacle of Townley and Langer rolling each other's logs in an effort to win for themselves a reputation of being the friends of the farmers while, at the same time, they diverted the attention of the farmers away from mass struggle to political junkets to Washington.

If Mr. Crocker can convince the Nebraska farmers that "there is no want in North Dakota" then he can convince them, perhaps, that they should follow the methods of Gov. Langer, Reno, and Townley. For this reason he peddles his lie.

NEBRASKA FARMERS are not likely to believe such lies. They read their own militant farm paper, and they know there is plenty of misery in North Dakota. Nor are the farmers over the country likely to believe Mr. Myers' lie that foreclosures have stopped. With the sheriff threatening themselves or their neighbors, such lies can easily be nailed.

But our job is, indeed, to nail these lies. One of the first things to do is to write in to the Producers News actual conditions as you know them.

The next thing to do is to spread the literature of the militant farm movement. Get a bundle of pamphlets on the Farmers 2nd National Conference and let your neighbors read for themselves what farmers from all sections of the country reported as to their local conditions. Then BUILD THE NEW AMALGAMATED FARMERS WEEKLY.

This is probably our biggest job right now. There isn't a one of you but who shouldn't be at work, right now, in getting subs, contributions or advertisements for the new paper. THIS IS THE WAY TO NAIL THE LIES OF THE FAKERS.

Nebraska Farmers Force Crooked Insurance Men To Return Owner's Cows

Crowd Court Room for Full Day and Get Action on Several Cases; Make a Day of it by Loading Up Cattle and Returning it to Farmer

By Vera Wiekland

LOUP CITY, Nebr.—John Roschynski, a Sherman county farmer, has lived on the same farm here for five years. He paid one third of crop as rent. He was to pay \$450 cash rent for pasture in which, by contract, he could only keep 20 head of cattle. The first two years he was able to make the cash rent by selling all he could get off the farm. But the last three years he fell behind more every year until now he is a little over \$300 back on cash rent to his landlord. He was also in debt to the banker. He was forced to borrow some money from the bank in order to live. The same bank did the business for this landlord. This farmer gave the landlord a mortgage on a wagon, haystack, tractor, plow and some cattle.

MOTHER BLOOR SENDS GREETINGS FROM NEB.

Mother Bloor, just concluding a two week's speaking tour in Nebraska, writes from Arcadia, Neb.

"You'll be glad to know that the good work is going on splendidly here. The meetings are very lively. Tonight we have a big meeting at Arcadia, and a dance afterward."

"This is the place where the Holiday farmers (Madison Co-Plan) got back eight cows for a farmer which the loan shark had already sold to a packing house."

"Give my greetings to all the readers of the Producers News."

Farmer Is Sued

Then the landlord sued the farmer for selling mortgaged property. The Holiday Association, Madison County Plan, took up this case and decided to attend the trial at 10 a. m. When these farmers gathered at the courthouse, about 20 in number, the judge called the secretary aside and said to ask for a jury trial. By the time they got done talking about the case, several truckloads of farmers had come in. On seeing this they dismissed the case.

Then about 250 farmers went into the court room and held a Holiday meeting. Mr. Brunson, county secretary, brought up the case of Fred Rasmussen. Mr. Rasmussen hired an attorney, Lamont Stephens, to represent him on a foreclosure case on an 80 acre. He was to get Mr. Rasmussen a loan but he failed to do this. Mr. Rasmussen went in and told this lawyer he would give him \$25 for his service. The lawyer told him that he would collect the \$75 fee if he had to take the shirt off of Mr. Rasmussen's back and run him out of the country. After this was talked about for an hour, Roy Miller, the organizer of the Communist Party in this section, was asked to give a short talk.

Mr. Miller told that the reason the case was dismissed in the morning was for no other reason than the fact that all the farmers came to the trial. He said that they all must be at the next trial in the afternoon. He also pointed out that we farmers could not expect to get justice in court. Only when we organize and come out in numbers can we make the grafter take notice of us. But we must continue to organize until we will bring this bunch of crooks in court in front of a jury where working class justice will be dealt out to them under a workers and farmers government.

Crowd Courtroom

At 2 p. m. when the trial was to open only half of the farmers were able to get into the courtroom. The other 200 filled the halls of the courthouse. The lawyer then asked for a week more time which the judge granted. But the farmers will all be there next week. So when there was no trial, we had another meeting.

There was another case coming up, of Mr. George Lenz. Mr. Lenz wanted to get a loan on his farm. Two silver-tongued insurance men told him, if he would take out a policy, they would get him a loan. Taking out the policy was to be the commission for getting him the loan. He gave them a mortgage on his milk cows. He never got the loan but the sheriff came and took the milk cows to pay the insurance agents for something they never did.

The Holiday Association said, "To make a day out of it, we will go and get the cows and bring them back." Two trucks and 20 cars went to Arcadia, 15 miles in the next county. There they found six of the eight cows. They loaded them up in one of the trucks. A committee of about 20 farmers went and told the agents that they must bring the others back the next day.

The Philadelphia Dyers Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L. voted a half-hour strike for Dec. 12, in protest to the verdict. Five hundred children of Reynolds and Jefferson schools and 300 pupils of the Auden Reid Junior High school walked out of school with banners to protest the verdict. Cops attacked the children in an effort to chase them from the street.

In Union Square, New York City 5,000 workers demonstrated. In Harlem, Negro section of New York, a huge parade wound through the city drawing in thousands of spectators to participate in the monster demonstration. Other meetings were held throughout New York city.

No "Justice" for Negro

"That there is no justice in Alabama courts for Negroes, Judge Callahan made irrefutably clear. Those Americans who sincerely desire freedom of the Scottsboro boys must associate themselves to this extent with the only organization which for three years has consistently and systematically developed this defense campaign. Judge Callahan has proven that the Constitution of the United States is, insofar as Alabama is concerned, but a scrap of paper; that a Negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect."

"The International Labor Defense will carry these cases again to the United States Supreme Court. It will exhaust every legal device and prepare the widest possible mass appeal for bail, for boys whose innocence must now be obvious to the most skeptical. It will mobilize the broadest mass movement to exert political pressure upon the United States Supreme Court to entertain those issues touching upon constitutional rights of the Negro masses of America which were so glaringly ignored by the United States Supreme Court at the last Scottsboro appeal."

"The Scottsboro case has become the symbol of oppression of white and Negro workers in America. It will become the instrument of unity between the white and Negro masses in America."

Scottsboro School Strike

Children poured out of school rooms in Philadelphia, and workers came into the streets from shops and homes in many parts of the country to protest the death sentence handed out by the Alabama lynch court against the two Scottsboro boys.

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For Cash Relief

(Continued from Front Page)

dred million dollars for army and navy appropriations in preparation for the next war. It spends billions for bloodshed while millions of workers and farmers are jobless, undernourished, or receive no relief at all.

Fight for Relief

"In many parts of the country militant farmers have carried on struggles for relief. They have jointly with city workers, demanded an end to misery and to starvation. This winter, the worst winter of the crisis, will see many more such struggles, will see organization on an increased scale to halt this hunger program of the money lords."

STOP NAZI FRAMEUP



Thousands of workers gathered before the German consulate in New York recently to protest the frameup of four Communists charged with the burning of the Reichstag.

Believes Conference Added New Fighters to Ranks

By Al. N. Broberg

LINDSAY, Nebr.—I have heard reports from several delegates. They all report a splendid conference and were more than pleased to have had the chance to go there. I am sure that several new fighters have been added to our ranks, men who were good and loyal to us before but lacking something.

They have that something now, a zest and enthusiasm and fight which only a conference of oppressed and exploited farmers can inject into them.

All meetings are being very well attended and all are much interested in and eager to find out everything that took place in Chicago. Of the reports I have heard so far, J. E. Johnson of Platte county has given the most complete, most interesting and best report.

I think the program adopted is splendid. Another thing, from the reports which greatly impressed me and also pleased me very much is the growth in solidarity between the workers and farmers. I was glad to hear that, for we must have that solidarity in order to gain our victory for the right to live and to enjoy the full fruits of our labor.

One thing I would like to ask of you folks and that is this. Don't forget me just because I wasn't at Chicago. Send me reports and literature just as if I had been there with you. I am still working and fighting and will continue to do so until our goal is reached and firmly established.

SALEM, Oregon.—We have organized three locals of the United Farmers League since coming home from the Conference, with 46 members in all. Have two more locals ready for organization, as soon as I can get to them.

On December 9, forty-six farmers and farm wives marched to Justice Court at Tigard to protest commitment of a neighbor to jail for "harboring a dog after March 1 without a license."

The case was called to the attention of the meeting I was holding in Durham School the night before. We elected a committee of three to act as spokesmen. Everyone agreed to be there to support the spokesmen. The result was that the judge made concessions to our demands and the neighbor returned to his home.

We insisted that the neighbor farmer was being jailed because he didn't have a \$1.50 necessary for the license. I told them about the United Farmers League, its program, and its part in the Chicago Conference. The crowd unanimously set Dec. 29 for me to return with membership cards to organize a local. There will be at least 25 charter members.

Imperial Valley Farm Workers Get 50 Per Cent Increase

BRAWLEY, Calif.—Five hundred pea pickers won a two hour strike on Tuesday, Dec. 5 at California, when they refused to pick peas for 1 cent a pound and asked 1 1/2 cents. They were out for only two hours before their demands were granted. The three ranches involved about 250 American, and 250 Mexican workers, who struck solidly.

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Nation-Wide Drive Against Expenditures

(Continued from Front Page)

are urged to cooperate in this work and to set aside the two Sundays preceding January 29 as the rallying points "for religious institutions in support of these demands."

In its campaign for Public Works and not War Works, the League urges all organizations and groups to "elect or appoint a representative to join the Washington delegation to call on President Roosevelt and Congress on Jan. 29."

The American League Against War and Fascism was founded at United States Congress Against War held in New York City, where over 2700 delegates from almost every section of the country representing trade unions, farmers' organizations, churches, ex-service-men, youth leagues, peace societies, political parties, student bodies, unemployed groups, fraternal orders, etc., met Sept. 29 to Oct. 1.

The manifesto in full:

To all Workers and Farmers and their Organizations:
To all Women and Youth:
To all Opponents of War:

Mobilize your forces against the growing war preparations of the government. Prepare to stop them now.

Begin Immediate Campaign

The American League Against War and Fascism calls upon all delegates to the United States Congress Against War and on all organizations and groups supporting the fight against war to initiate immediately a nation-wide campaign during December and January against the continued appropriations of our government for war purposes. The American League urges all opponents of war to mobilize nationwide action to culminate January 29 with demonstrations throughout the country and a delegation to Washington to present these demands.

Day by day the policies of this war government are turning more factories into war—munitions take the place of machinery, uniforms take the place of clothes, battle-ships take the place of schools and houses, civil conservation encampments take the place of the homes for youth, war chemicals take the place of fertilizers, tanks take the place of tractors.

The workers, the unemployed, the farmers, the youth in schools, and factories, the Negroes, the millions of victims of this depression throughout the country need and demand houses and clothes, not battle-ships and uniforms; they need and demand relief and unemployment insurance, not big navies "second to none," with army mechanization and modernization.

Nation-Wide Protest

The American League Against War and Fascism calls for a nationwide protest in every city, in every locality, in the shops and factories, in the school, in the churches.

Mobilize mass demonstrations and delegations to every Congressman throughout the country; demand of your local Congressman the immediate stopping of these appropriations; demand the cancellation of existing war contracts. Let Congress meet with the de-

termined action of the masses of people in the United States for no more war preparations fresh in the mind of every Congressman, with the voice of the masses of opponents to these war policies ringing in his ears;

To all workers and farmers and your organizations, we appeal. Organize temporary stoppages of the work in factories, on the docks, on all war jobs on Jan. 29.

To you of all faiths, we appeal; to you of all political parties, we appeal; to all the victims of these war policies, we appeal!

Join with us to stop the war preparations of our government. Support the delegation to Washington on Jan. 29 by mass demonstrations and meetings everywhere throughout the country. Public works and no more war works.

Cash relief and unemployment insurance for the unemployed; no more contracts for the war makers.

Build schools; no more battle-ships.

Let Congress face an aroused nation on Jan. 29; stop these policies now.

Build the New Amalgamated Farmers Weekly

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Reduce Crops Or No Credit Says Johnson

(Continued from Front Page)

80 acres to the government. Of course Mr. Landlord has to evict the four families which formerly cultivated this 80 acres. But what does it matter to Mr. Landlord (or to the Roosevelt Administration) that some 20 men, women and children are thus ruthlessly deprived of home and livelihood. Mr. Landlord will collect \$700 from the government for this little job.

\$820 for Landlord

This isn't all Mr. Landlord receives from the government. He still has 12 families at work on 240 acres of cotton. Figuring 40 per cent of an average 250-pound yield, he receives an additional "allotment premium" of \$1 an acre or \$240. If he pays over to the share croppers "their pro-rata" as the government says, he takes half of the \$240 for himself and divides the rest among the croppers. This would mean a grand total of \$820 for Mr. Landlord and \$10 for each share cropper family.

At any rate this is the plan as proposed by the Roosevelt government. Actually we know that the sharecropper will not even receive \$10. Mr. Landlord will take a large portion if not all of that to satisfy a debt which Mr. Landlord claims the sharecropper owes him.

It is because of this robbery and exploitation (supported in every way by the Roosevelt government) that the Share Croppers Union is growing so rapidly in the Southern states. The small farmers, tenants and sharecroppers, both Negro and white, refuse to wear this yoke meekly, as their struggles in the past show.

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Fight to Free 3 Raymond Farmers; It Is Your Case Rather than Theirs

By Hans Rasmussen

On January 15 the session of the district court starts here, so it is hinted. During that session the case against the three Raymond farmers will come up. These three men have got to be saved, and it is up to you and me and every one of us to see that this is done.

Because they helped to save the owner's share of the grain on the Snuggins farm, just like the rest of us did, these three men have been singled out and arrested, and accused of stealing wheat. They never stole any wheat any more than the rest of us did! If they are to be prosecuted we insist on everyone of us being prosecuted.

When the farmers got away with the wheat that banker Koester made the statement that he was going to go to the limit on this case. Koester need not worry about the funds. All he has got to do is to hold for help and every shyster collector and machine agent will come to his rescue and help him finance the case. What they want to do is to railroad these three farmers to the penitentiary regardless of whether they are innocent or not, as an example to the rest of us; to scare the farmers out of the struggle for their right to live.

Fellow farmers! This case is yours and mine and we have got to win it. First we must have a lawyer. We are trying to make connections with a noted attorney with state reputation, but we do not know yet if we can get him. But a lawyer we must have, and a good one.

To hire lawyers costs money. Funds are what we have got to have, and we haven't got a cent. The bankers and machine agents are not going to finance our side of the case, that part is up to the farmers. It is up to each and every one of us to do the best they can and do it soon. The bankers have the money, the power and the courts while we have only ourselves and our few pennies. But the power is in our numbers and determination.

Contribution lists have been sent to different parts of the county. But don't wait until somebody comes around with these lists. Get busy right away and collect what money you can. There is no time to lose; use any paper for a list. The money will be handled by some responsible party and all will be accounted for. You can mail it to Hans Rasmussen, Archer, Montana.

But it takes more than a good lawyer to win a framed-up case like this; it takes the farmers

themselves. No matter how the roads are and how cold it is on the day of the trial, we want every farmer to be here, not only from this county but from every county close by.

You can bring some grub along and we will find some warm place where you can camp over night. When you show up at this trial a thousand strong, your fellow farmers from Raymond are not going to the penitentiary.

Lawmaking at Helena

LAWMAKERS AGAIN RESUME SESSIONS AFTER HOLIDAYS

After celebrating Christmas the lawmakers at Helena again went to work last Wednesday. Out of the 97 bills introduced they still have the 51 left to be disposed of one way or the other. At the rate of speed they have been going so far there is no telling how long the session will drag out yet. The \$10 per day looks good to most of them.

Revenue measures which passed the house totaled 18 and the total revenue which they would bring in if all were approved by the senate and governor would total approximately \$1,600,000. However this estimate is said to be purely "guess work."

They include: A double inheritance tax, a tax of one per cent of the gross proceeds of electricity, a tax on slot machines and punch boards, increased natural gas tax, added beer taxes, licenses of \$200 annually on collection agencies, allocation of liquor profits for relief, stepped-up chain store taxes, income tax surtaxes, a cigarette dealers' tax payable to the state, increased corporation taxes of from 2 to 4 per cent, increasing the yearly tax on telephones from \$1 to \$3, providing for a one per cent license tax on the gross proceeds of telephone and telegraph companies, a one per cent license tax on the gross proceeds of contractors, a tax of two cents per package on cigarettes, a tax of 10 per cent of the retail price of cosmetics, and a tax on products manufactured within the state and sold here by an out of state broker or agent.

The sales tax has been killed, and so was the one cent gasoline tax. The "teeth" have been extracted from the gambling bill so all that is left is a tax on slot machines and punch boards. The drug stores are putting up a hard fight to get the monopoly on the handling of liquor.

Investigations are being made in connection with trips taken to Washington, D. C. by certain state officials, which probably include the governor.

And little Virginia said: "My mother doesn't care how much mud we get on the floor." And little Betty said: "I wish I had a nice dirty mother like you."

And the fellow named his car "Flapper" because it had a stream line body, smart paint job, quick pick-up, plenty of speed, and it kept him broke.

And some woman worships her man so much she places burnt offerings before him every day.

And "You don't chew tobacco, little boy," said the kind old lady. "No ma'am," replied the boy "but I can give you a cigarette."

And when little Johnnie's mother told him there was no Santa Claus, he said "It sure has taken you a long time to find that out."

And when the young man, taking a course in salesmanship, proposed to the girl the other evening he said: "Remember, this is the last day of this astounding offer."

And Dr. Butler of Columbia University says about law: "Our statute books are filled with all sorts and kinds of prescriptions and prohibitions to which few, if any of the people pay the slightest attention."

A. J. LOVELL IS RELIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR 3 NORTHEAST COUNTIES

Another man has been put on the relief and is now drawing a good salary and traveling expenses out of the fund supposed to go to people needing food and clothing. Paying his salary and expenses will mean that the people in need will get just that much less. Only by squeezing others will he be able to earn his pay.

J. A. Lovell of Wolf Point is the man appointed as relief investigator for the three northeast counties. The local relief committee now has a chance to "pass the buck" to this investigator, whenever they have a case they would rather see turned down, they can hand it over to the investigator and put the blame upon him. No doubt he is well instructed by the committee about what to do before he investigates.

Where this investigator is keeping himself is hard to find out. What we need next is an investigator to investigate the investigator. Then after a while we could have another investigator that investigates the investigator that investigates the investigator and so on.

See the Cities from the skyscrapers, Beaufort Hotel 112 3rd Street South, opposite Federal Building, Minneapolis, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per day. Parking next door.

County News

OUTLOOK

Mr. and Mrs. Francis "Tiny" Merwin are the parents of a 7½ pound daughter born Dec. 18. Mrs. Merwin is under the care of Nurse Allen.

Milo Rage received a telegram of the death of his only sister. Acute appendicitis being the cause. He left by car for his home in Iowa, arriving in time for the funeral.

Walter Lund came by train from Minnesota to attend the funeral of his father. Henry Lund came from Lima, Mont., by car. Mrs. Len Took is assisting at the Deck cafe during the absence of Margaret.

Miss Esther Koski was an overnight guest at the Martin Lund home last Thursday.

Violet Hatrick returned to her home at Outlook last Friday. She is attending teachers' college at Dillon.

Tony Young met the Havre college students at Wolf Point last Friday. Grace and Kate Young, Coyle Peterson, Elmer Boe, Anna Selvig came as far as Plentywood by train.

Henry Lund left Monday for his school at Lima. He will visit his sister in Chinook and friends in Bozeman. Lula and Tana Cosper accompanied him as far as Dodson and Chinook where both girls will be indefinitely.

Amund Johnson is suffering from an attack of lumbago this week.

Earnie Garrick and family, and Len Took and family were dinner guests at the Gerald Garrick home Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Garrick and son spent Xmas with Mrs. Andrew Ueland.

Mrs. John Ladd, Sr., entertained Ole Garrick and family and John Ladd, Jr., family at a Christmas dinner.

Theodore Thorson visited with friends and relatives over the holidays. His school starts Jan. 2.

Leo Lund spent the week end visiting friends in Outlook. He will resume his school work on Jan. 2.

Miss Margaret Johnson left by train Monday morning for Havre and Great Falls where she will visit with Ruby Boe and her brother, Dennis.

Henry Wolters drove to Plentywood Tuesday to consult a doctor about his hand. Lawrence Anholt drove his car for him.

Several people attended the dance in the Temple Monday evening.

The Christmas tree on the street in Outlook was not very well attended due to the cold weather.

Mrs. Oscar Boe entertained at dinner Sunday, Margaret and Ethel Johnson, John Lien and family and Margaret Cosper.

SMOKE CREEK

Last Friday evening the Smoke Creek school gave a Christmas program. Although the weather was quite bad it was well attended.

A number of farmers from the neighborhood are working near town helping gravel the road.

Mrs. Carl Gunn and children went to town Sunday to spend the Christmas.

Albert Tryan made a business trip to Scooby this week. Everett Barren spent a few days this week at the Oscar Hansen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Cromwell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Art Bjerke, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cromwell and Gordon Martin Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee French and children and Mr. and Mrs. Irving

PHONNY, VERY PHONNY

Funny, isn't it, farmers and workers, that so much money should be wasted right now just to find out who stole Dr. Storkan's dead pig and to prosecute the three Raymond farmers for the benefit of the old crook and imposter, Frank Koester who lives by filching the farmers in the Outlook country. Yes, phonny, very phonny; pigs and cabbages and collectors and courts. Farmers just watch them how they work.

SEN. DONOVAN MAY DEFEND 3 RAYMOND MEN

In a letter to Charles E. Taylor, National Chairman of the United Farmers League, Sen. Louis P. Donovan of Toole county, probably the most distinguished lawyer in the state of Montana, has accepted the defense of the three Raymond farmers, arrested by Frank Koester, Outlook banker for saving the owner's share of the crop grown on the O. B. Snuggins homestead, last fall on a charge of grand larceny, in a program to intimidate the farmers into submitting to forced sales, foreclosure and evictions.

Farmers in Sheridan county are forming farmers defense committees in every precinct in the county for the purpose of raising the money for the expense of the defense. This work should be rushed.

A United Front meeting will be called by the farmers immediately for the purpose of electing a United Front Defense Committee which will supervise the details of the defense. All farm organizations will participate. Watch for dates of the meeting.

RESERVE

Helen Everson and Norma Peterson arrived from Spokane Friday morning to spend the holidays at their homes here.

The Misses Jensen of Dagmar arrived on Thursday from Minneapolis to spend the holidays at their home south of Dagmar.

Viola Everson arrived Sunday morning from Thompson Falls to spend Christmas at her home here.

Miss Erhart of Dooley, teacher at the Eden Valley school left for her home Tuesday morning.

Miss Johnson, teacher in the local school, left Friday for her home at Kenmare, N. D.

Jimmie Connole left Monday afternoon for Havre.

George Bliss arrived Saturday to spend Christmas at the Carpenter home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Andersen of Froid, Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmer Peterson of Antelope, and Laura Peterson of Medicine Lake were the Christmas guests at the Hans Larsen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Aage Jacobsen and Hans Tjomsos were Christmas dinner guests at the Gibbons home.

The Christmas tree and school program was held in the school house last Thursday evening.

The tree was handsomely decorated and an abundance of presents for the little ones distributed by Santa Claus. The program was especially good and reflected very careful training and untiring effort on the part of the teachers and also good work on the part of the pupils.

Comertown-Dooley

A Christmas program was held in the German Lutheran church Monday. Due to the cold weather the minister, Rev. Meh, was unable to attend. Blondina Steink was in charge of the Christmas program.

A party was held at the home of Horace LaVerdue the evening of Dec. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heppner and daughters Josephine and Evelyn of near Plentywood spent Christmas with Mr. Heppner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Heppner.

Selmer Samuelson is now employed at the Palubecki farm near Plentywood.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Franklin left Dec. 20 for Butte where Mrs. Franklin has relatives. They expect to be gone two or three weeks.

Miss Helen Steinke left Dec. 22 for Niagara, N. D., to spend the Christmas holiday with her sister, and brother-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. Kothe. Waldemar Steinke, student at Concordia College, St. Paul, will also spend Christmas at the home of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Mikkelsen and Mrs. David Nelson made a trip to Plentywood Tuesday.

BARN IS PROVIDED FOR MANY HORSES

The shed across the street west of the Kollman Implement Co., is being fixed for a barn. Farmers coming to town with teams are welcome to make use of this barn free of charge, but must bring their own hay and feed.

15 Women Put to Work in County Under CWA

Under the CWA projects six women have been put to work at the county courthouse, while nine others are now engaged in one of the vacated school buildings, under the supervision of Mrs. Anna Nelson, sewing and repairing garments. Old garments are being repaired and new garments made, supposed to be turned over to the relief committee for free distribution.

Women engaged in this kind of work are paid 50 cents per hour and are supposed to work until Jan. 15.

FARMERS TO CAMP AT FARMER LABOR TEMPLE FOR COURT

The special term of court called at this time came as a surprise to everybody. There practically is no reason for the special term. There is actually no calendar worth mentioning to justify such an expense at this time.

It looks to the farmers of the county that the special term was called for the purpose of trying the Raymond farmers, Ed Hannah, Norbert Schritgen, and Adrian Aldrich, at a time when the farmers can't come in to attend court. The farmers see which way the wind blows, and how things are planned to fight the farmers and aid the banker and collection sharks.

However, the farmers are not to be defeated so easily.

The Farmer Labor Temple will be thrown open to the farmers, who will stay there during the whole court session, in order to be in Plentywood to attend the trial. The farmers will bring in ticks and blankets for beds, and food. A big cook stove will be installed and cooks will be found to prepare meals, and tables will be set up.

The Temple will accommodate about 400 who can thus attend court each day and watch the wheels go round with their own eyes.

Many farmers are now making preparations to come to Plentywood for the term of court.

There will be speeches and entertainments every night during the court session, where the farmers can disclose and analyze what they see and hear during the day.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MAY HEAR CRITICISM AS CONGRESS CONVENES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the wives of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House may come in for a good share of criticism in Congress when it opens in January, during the discussion of a bill which would dismiss women employees of the government whose husbands are also working for the government.

The bill, which is an economy measure, is obviously an attack on the government employees with the lowest salaries whose wives must work to help meet their expenses. Instead of cutting salaries of the high officials, the government is cutting the wages of the small wage earners.

Some members of Congress are expected to tell how Mrs. Roosevelt is connected with several enterprises such as a furniture factory in New York State. Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice President and Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, wife of the Speaker, are on the federal payroll as secretaries to their husbands.

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SHERIDAN CO. TWP. MAPS FOR SALE

Blue print township maps of practically all the townships in Sheridan county showing all of the original homestead entries and the names of the homesteaders; showing creeks and other land marks. These maps originally sold for \$1 apiece, then were reduced a few years ago to 50 cents apiece. To close out assortments, while they last, we offer them for 25 cents apiece, or five for \$1. Mail orders filled for such maps as we have. Send township and range number with money. Producers News, Plentywood, Montana.

FARMERS CAN ONLY SEED ALLOTMENT ACRES TO WHEAT

Replying to a question relative to the cropping of non-cooperating land, Emergency Agent Carl H. Peterson quotes paragraph "8" of the wheat allotment contract:

"If any farm other than the one covered by this contract is owned or operated by the producer in 1934 or 1935, such farm shall not be used for the purpose of increasing the wheat acreage thereon in any amount to offset the required reduction on this farm, and a breach of this condition shall be a ground for termination of this contract by the Secretary, and the discontinuance of any further payments hereunder."

The above appears to indicate that a wheat control member may not lease non-contract land for the purpose of growing thereon additional acres of wheat to make up for reduction on land under contract. This clause was inserted in the contract for the purpose of preventing new land from going into wheat production and thus defeat the wheat control plan.

Paragraph "8" however, does not prevent a wheat control member from leasing as much non-contract land as he may desire and use it for production of other cash or feed crops. He may also seed wheat on such non-contract land not to exceed the same average of acres of wheat that were seeded on the tract during the base period or the same acreage as was seeded in 1933, whichever is greater. Under no conditions may the acreage seeded to wheat during the life of the contract be increased. It is also obvious that no benefit payments will be paid for non-cooperating acres.

The wheat act does not prevent a person who has not signed a contract from leasing as much non-contract land as he please and raise all the wheat he can, but it is quite likely, should many do this, that a license system would be adopted whereby such farms could not produce more wheat than adjacent ones under contract. Such farms would also be controlled as to wheat acres if application for production loans were made thru the new set-up in connection with the Federal Land Bank.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Administration is sincere when they state that the acreage seeded to wheat in 1934 and 1935 must be reduced. If it is not done voluntarily, then through a probable licensing system.

FULKERSON WINS CHEVROLET COACH

At the contest held at Scooby on Christmas eve, where prizes were given by Peterson Company and associated stores, G. E. Fulkerson of Medicine Lake was the winner of the Chevrolet coach. The mattress was won by Lars Johnson of Plentywood, and a set of dishes went to Martin Norager of Outlook.

WOMAN OFFICIAL OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT VISITS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK.—Women in the Soviet Union are too busy building Socialism to be much worried about fashions in their clothes. This was the opinion of Tatiana Alekseevna Kurtz, secretary of the Commissariat of Education in Moscow, now visiting the United States with her husband, Wm. Kurtz, president of the Soviet Travel Agency, the Intourist.

IRON GATES YAWNING FOR BANKER; FRANK KOESTER EXPOSED AS FRAUD

For many years Frank Koester, Outlook banker, has been one of the leading reactionary politicians of the county. He is one of those who helped pick the candidates and voted for and supported them at election time.

Through his banking activities and shrewdness he bankrupted the farmers, drove them out of house and home and took possession of their land. He was for Koester first last and all the time. And his bank survived when others went to the wall. He saved himself and his bank by picking the financial bone of the surrounding farmers.

The Federal Land bank picked him as their agent in this territory. He was the one who made out the papers for the farmers and put the state seal of approval on them as the Notary Public. He recommended loans on land which he himself owned for what could be gotten and took second mortgage for the balance.

He is the one who charged the three Raymond farmers with stealing and had them arrested when they, together with more than a hundred other farmers, prevented Koester from getting away with the owner's share of wheat from the Snuggins farm—because they saved for a farmer the "pound of flesh" old Koester had his eye on.

But, now, recently it has been discovered that this Outlook banker, Frank Koester, is nothing but a cheap faker, fraud and impostor.

For years he has posed as a citizen. For years he and his wife have voted at elections.

For years he has held a commission as Notary Public. And now it has been discovered that he is not even a citizen of the United States.

As soon as he found out his fraud and fakery, his criminal activities had been discovered, he hurried up and filed for citizenship. His application is now on file in the Clerk of Courts office with Carl Peterson the Clerk and Recorder.

Only by lying, swearing falsely has Koester been able to vote and act as Notary Public for years. In both cases it is absolutely necessary that the person be a citizen, and there is a heavy penalty for violating these laws. It appears that the penalty for impersonating a Notary Public, is two years in the penitentiary.

In all these years people have come to Koester with their papers and had his Notary seal of authority put on them in order to make the papers legal. Now it turns out that he had no right to apply the seal. He is a faker and impostor who belongs behind the bars.

Maybe if it comes to a real

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