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THE PRODUCERS NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

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League

COUNTY EDITION, 10c

Published Weekly.
VOLUME XV. Number 20

PLENTYWOOD, SHERIDAN COUNTY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST, 12, 1932

Entered as second class matter, October 18, 1913, at the Post-office at Plentywood, Montana, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

VETERANS ARE FORCED OUT OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.

McCloskey "friend of Vets"
With Aid of State Police
Orders Camp Broken

FIGHT TO CONTINUE

Convention of Worker Ex-
Servicemen's League to
Plan Bonus March

The last of the bonus veterans who were camped at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, have been forced from the encampment and shipped back to their "homes". For most of the veterans these "homes" are nothing but the cities from which they started to Washington and where they have neither jobs nor homes. The demagog McCloskey, mayor of Johnstown, despite all of his "friendly" greetings to the veterans when they arrived showed that he was nothing but an accomplice of Glassford and Hoover and an agent of the capitalist class in their refusal to give any relief to the world war veterans.

Fourth Victim of Bloody Thursday

While the state police of Pennsylvania were forcing the last of the veterans out of Johnstown the fourth victim of Hoover's Bloody Thursday died. This was William Gunn, war veteran and steel worker from Youngstown, Ohio, who died in the Marine Hospital at Baltimore. He was injured in the gas attack carried out by troops in Washington.

The three others who were killed were William Hushka, murdered in Washington in the police attack, Eric Carlson, who died two days after the attack as a result of his wounds, and Gertrude Mann, the two year old child of a veteran who also was gassed during the attack.

Waters Organizing Fascist Gang

While the veterans were being forced out of their camp, Waters, the tin horn Mussolini remained in Washington with the agreement of the Hoover government to organize his "Khaki Shirt" outfit, which he hopes to use as a fascist gang for the capitalist class against the militant workers. He is attempting to divert the militancy of the veterans into fascist channels, but thousands of the veterans who lived thru Bloody Thursday white Waters turned tail now know him for what he is—an agent of the capitalist class in the ranks of the veterans.

WESL Issues Call for Convention

The Workers Ex-servicemen's League has issued a call to the veterans to continue the struggle for the bonus. The fight for the bonus is not over just because Hoover's police murdered three veterans and the child of a veteran, attacked them with gas, burned their encampment and then with the aid of the steel barons' police drove them out of Johnstown. The Workers Ex-servicemen's League has called on the war veterans, those thruout the country as well as those who went to Washington, to prepare for the National Convention of the WESL to be held in the coming fall for the purpose of intensifying the campaign for the bonus and to prepare for a mass veteran-unemployed march to Washington at the opening of Congress in December.

REDUCE SCALE OF WAGES FOR WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA

On June 20, 1932, the Almond Growers Exchange petitioned the California State Dept. of Industrial Relations for permission to cut the wages of women workers below the minimum wage previous set by the state. The petition requests that the women who do the cracking and sorting of the almonds be reduced "not more than \$10 per week, thereby placing their wage scale on a basis more comparable with existing conditions and permitting the continuance of their employment."

On June 29, the state cut the minimum wage law from 33 and one-third cents an hour to 25 cents for experienced workers; and from 25 cents to 20 cents an hour for inexperienced. "The reduction was made in order to insure the approximately 5,000 women who annually work in the packing houses will not be replaced by unemployed men who can be hired this year for 15 to 25 cents an hour. The commission feared that if the previous minimums were maintained this year, none of the women could find employment."

Hold Hoover Guilty of Veteran's Murder

The following resolution protesting the attack on the veterans in Washington was adopted unanimously at a meeting of 2,000 workers and farmers at the August 1 meeting against war, held in Mesaba Park, Minnesota:

To President Hoover, the War Department, to The Press:

We, the 2,000 workers and farmers gathered here at this meeting at Mesaba Park, this day of July 31, do hold you, President Hoover, Congress, and the War Department responsible for the murdering of World War veteran William Hushka who was a member of the army of veterans in Washington demanding their back pay and who was murdered by Policeman George Shinault during an attack on the veterans by the police.

We condemn the actions of Hoover in calling out the army to evict the marchers. We point out that this was a continuation of the government's attacks on the workers. We demand that Hoover immediately recall all of the troops from Washington and that the attacks upon the bonus marchers be stopped and that they be furnished with decent quarters and with decent food (not garbage).

The bonus that these marchers are demanding for the veterans is nothing but their back pay. These soldiers faced death and fought "to bring democracy to the world" (?), piled up billions of dollars in profits for Wall street, and today they cannot get their wages. We demand the immediate payment of the bonus now, and not in 1945.

This bonus army is only a small part of the huge army of unemployed workers in the United States, totalling fifteen million workers. These workers are starving the same as the war veterans are. We demand that Congress immediately call a special session and pass the payment of the bonus and of the unemployment and social insurance bill, at the expense of the state and employers.

And furthermore we demand the immediate withdrawal of the presentation of the Dies Bill to Congress, which is another act of the government to terrorize the workers by deporting militant leaders of the working class, and is especially aimed at the foreign-born workers who refuse to starve.

We also demand the release of the war veterans arrested while demonstrating under the leadership of the Workers' Ex-servicemen's League at the White House demanding the payment of the bonus.

We pledge to organize the workers and farmers of Minnesota to fight against the police terror and for the bonus and for unemployment and social insurance.

MARTIN MACKIE, Chairman.
201 3d Ave. N., Virginia, Minn.

Similar resolutions were adopted at many other meetings held thruout Minnesota on August 1.

PEIPING MOVE BY JAPANESE

Red Armies Near Hankow
as Nationalist Offensive
Fails in Advance

The military movements of the Japanese in northern China and Manchuria which have been intensified in recent weeks now threaten the city of Peiping in northern China. The Japanese like all of the other imperialists have troops stationed in the city and it is expected that these Japanese troops may be ordered out of the city to cooperate with the troops moving from the north in the attack on the Chinese forces.

500 U. S. Marines in Peiping

The United States has 500 marines located in the city at present. The capitalist class of the United States is watching these activities of the Japanese imperialists because an attack on Peiping would, like the attack on Chinchow last winter bring the Japanese troops into territory in which the Wall Street bankers are interested. The Hoover government in Washington is being kept in constant touch with these developments in order to be able to throw American farmers and workers sons, the 500 marines, against the Japanese troops to protect Wall Street rights.

Heavy Japanese Troop Movement

Heavy Japanese troop concentrations have been reported in southern Manchuria, southeast of Peiping, and also along the Manchurian-Jehol border. The Japanese troops in Peiping are supposedly there for the protection of the legation. The capitalist press already points out that the Japanese might use these troops and the legation as a basis for extensive military operations around Peiping just as they did last winter in Shanghai. Here the International Settlement was used by the Japanese in their attacks on the 19 Route Army while all of the other imperialists prevented the Chinese forces from carrying the struggle against the Japanese into their base, the International Settlement.

Red Armies Advance on Hankow

Another shattering blow against the new fifth "Communist Suppression" campaign of the imperialist bandits and their Nanking lackeys, the Chinese Red Armies here advanced to within five miles of Hankow, in Hupeh province. Hankow is one of the important industrial and strategic Wuhan cities which include Hankow, Wuchang and Yangtze. It is the center of the iron industry and of the great Central China arsenal.

Tighten Iron Red Ring

The Red Armies have tightened the iron Red Ring around Wuhan by the capture of the towns of Tsaitian, Kofien, Yanglo and Lotien.

This development has caused the great alarm among the imperialist powers forcing them to discount (Continued on Page Two)

15 UNEMPLOYED BEATEN ASKING AID IN DULUTH

Sam Davis Workers' Leader
Given Maximum of 85
Days in Brutal Trial

FASCIST McDEVITT

Judge, Leader of National
Guard, Sentenced Powers
Three Years Ago

Duluth, Minn., July 30.—Fifteen single workers who came to the St. Louis county building to ask for relief were brutally beaten and threatened with a gun and one of the spokesmen framed on a charge of disturbing the peace and given the maximum sentence, eighty-five days at the county jail, last Friday.

Workers Have Built Riches of County

The County Poor commissioner, A. P. Cook, who admitted choking the spokesman of the group, declared at the trial of Sam K. Davis, who was the one arrested, that single men have been refused relief by himself and the city flop house, known as the "Bethel." He added that single men "don't want to work." He declared further that there are many single men applying for relief who are "aliens" and pronounced the word as though it was poison. Yet the foreign-born workers testified to working in the mines, forests, on the railroads for twenty years or more.

These single workers had helped build up the enormous wealth of St. Louis county which is regarded as one of the richest in the United States and which contains the village of Hibbing, with the reputation of being the richest village in the world. This County Poor Commissioner Cook, who had fattened on the backs of the workers for 39 years as a public official declared on the witness stand that single men, and particularly the foreign-born workers, had no right to live. He offered no solution to their increasing misery and starvation.

This same public official, Cook, has made capital out of the misery of the workers. From a salary of \$3,000 a year in 1928, he has had it increased to \$4,000 a year, or \$14 for every working day of the year. He testified, "If I find some of the single men are deserving, I tell them to go to the Poor farm or nothing at all. But they wouldn't work anyway, if they had a chance."

Deputy Sheriffs Beat Davis

The deputy sheriffs testified to beating Davis and the workers without provocation except at the command of Cook. In attempting to hit one of the workers, a deputy hit another deputy with a black-jack instead, and knocked him cold for half an hour.

Judge Elmer McDevitt, who found Davis guilty and sentenced him to one of the outstanding fascists of the northwest. He is also a colonel in the National guard. He had nothing to say, not a word, regarding the brutal attack on the defenseless workers, nor of the vicious attitude of Poor Commissioner Cook, nor of the insulting questions and insinuations hurled at the worker witnesses by City (Continued on Page Two)

AUG. 1 PROTEST RALLIES 600 IN FIGHT ON WAR

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Issaquah, Washington, Aug. 1.—Approximately 600 militant workers and farmers gathered in an open air meeting here on August 1, protesting the bosses war aims against the Soviet Union.

Comrade Dale acted as chairman. Several young Pioneers from the Pioneer camp spoke on "Children Under Capitalism, Children Under War Conditions, contrasting them to the Life of Children in the Soviet Union."

Comrade Stromberg was the principal speaker and revealed the war plans of the imperialists and war mongers against the Soviet Union and Soviet China. A resolution was adopted demanding that all war fund be used for unemployment insurance for the starving masses.

70 CENT WHEAT COST IN OKLA.

Even Exceptional Yields In
1931 Garfield County
Produced at Loss

The average cost of producing wheat on 59 farms in Garfield county, Oklahoma, in 1931 was 50 cents a bushel, according to statistics made public by the Oklahoma Agricultural experiment station. This figure was arrived at by charging interest at five per cent on land VALUED AT ONE THIRD LESS THAN IT WAS THREE YEARS AGO. While the statisticians very kindly reduced the value of the land by one-third in their figuring the mass of the farmers in Oklahoma, as thruout the rest of the United States, are paying interest not on the present value of their farms but on the basis of three or five or more years ago. This would raise the cost in Garfield county appreciably above the fifty-cent level especially since the impoverished farmers pay a lot more than the five per cent that the statisticians used in figuring.

Average Yield Means 70 Cent Wheat

The yield on which the above costs were figured was much above the average, 20.4 bushels per acre, in this county during 1931. With an average yield of 15 per cent, that is, the average yield in this area during the past 10 years, the cost per bushel would have been 70 cents, the Experiment Station statisticians are forced to admit.

The cost of production this year will be appreciably above the 50 cent level of 1931 since the yield is closer to the 10 year average and much lower than the 20.4 bushel yield of 1931.

With the price of wheat on the farm at the present time at about 25 to 30 cents a bushel it is pretty easy to figure the "profits" of the Oklahoma farmer producing at 70 cents a bushel. While his returns will be sufficient to cover less than half of this amount the bankers and the tax collectors will be there to demand their tribute while the impoverished farmers will be left even more destitute this year than they were last year.

PENNSYLVANIA DAIRY FARMERS FORM ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT ATTACKS OF MILK DISTRIBUTORS

THREE PRICE CUTS

Farmer Exposes Speaker for
Fake Producers Assoc.
With Detailed Figures

OVER 300 ATTEND

Milk Distributors Cut Wage
of Workers in Plants
and of Drivers

Aroused by three price cuts enforced by milk dealers since January, 300 farmers of Bucks county, Pa. met in Hatfield high school June 28 and formed the Pennsylvania Farmers Protective Association. Leaflets announcing the meeting pointed out that while farmers were receiving ruinous prices the milk distributors were still making large profits.

President Allebach, of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association (an organization which is supposed to promote the interests of the dairy farmers), had been challenged to appear at the meeting. Mr. Allebach, speaking for the milk dealers, said:

"The dealers do not benefit by the increase in prices of milk, so you cannot expect them to share the loss in the decrease."

Farmer Exposes Dealers' Profits

Immediately following Mr. Allebach's defense of the dealers, a farmer wrote on the blackboard the following table, showing who gets the consumer's dollar spent for milk:

DIVISION OF THE CONSUMER'S MILK DOLLAR

MARCH 1930 JULY 1932



Milk Price Cuts for Farmers (3 Per Cent Delivered in Philadelphia)

Date	Av. pr. per qt.	Spreader	Per qt.
March, 1930	6.2c	13c	6.8c
Dec. 16, 1930	5.5	12	6.5
Sept. 1931	4.9	12	7.1
Jan. 1932	4.6	12	7.4
Feb. 16, 1932	4.0	11	7.0
May, 1932	3.6	11	7.4
July 1932	3.6	10	6.4

Pointing to his table, the farmer proved to the 300 dairymen present that every fall in the price of milk to the consumer had been passed on in full to the farmers. He showed that down to July, of 1932, the spread of profit for the railroads and the dealers, during a period of steady fall in milk price, has remained the same. In July the dealers did take a cut, he said, but this loss of revenue had been covered by a cut in wages for

BIG PROFITS TO
MONOPOLISTS IN
DAIRY BUSINESS

The Borden Company, which is one of the two largest milk distributors in the country, has earned an annual average income of 12 per cent on its invested capital since 1928. In 1929, the return was 14.5 per cent and was never lower than 10.5 per cent, the 1931 figure. In 1931, the net income, after all expenses, wages, interest and taxes had been subtracted, was \$16,812,000. The National Dairy Products Co. is the other of the two dominating milk companies.

WABASH RAILWAY
GETS \$4,575,000 TO
PAY WALL STREET

On August 2 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation granted a loan of \$4,575,000 to the Wabash Railway Company with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The funds borrowed by the Wabash will be used to pay off bank loans to the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Chase National Bank, all of New York; Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City; First National Bank of St. Louis and other banks.

With this loan the total loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to the Wabash amounts to \$18,325,000. This is what Hoover "relief" means—relief for the bankers.

Bensby, a small farmer, exposed the role of the leadership of the Interstate Milk Producers' Assn. He showed that the leaders with their policy of class collaboration aided the milk trust to cut the farmers' price to below the cost of production. Not only that, but these misleaders helped the corporations increase their profits at the expense of the farmers and the workers on the wages and in the plants.

Farmers are Party of Working Class

Levin advocated attacking the politicians where it hurt them by not paying taxes and fighting evictions. Philip Smith told us of the danger of not concentrating on the main problem. He said, "don't forget that we farmers are working people. When we buy a farm we only buy a job, not a business." "Our interests," he said, "are the interests of the working class."

A milk driver from the city told of conditions that drivers must face, wage cuts, paying for breakage, and paying for unpaid bills.

A hot discussion arose between Rothenberger, a former county agent who is now farming, and Bensby, a small farmer, on what was the cause of the ruin of the farmers.

Rothenberger blamed it all on "surplus" milk.

Profit System is Cause of Misery

Bensby contended that the real trouble came from the "surplus" in the form of profits to the MILK TRUST and others like it.

Finally Rothenberger agreed the economic system was fundamentally wrong.

Joe Othman was elected chairman of the township Committee of Action and Linford Castel, secretary.

The rise of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Assn., is due to the low price of milk.

The farmers around here are very conservative, religious and peace loving, coming mainly from the Germans who settled here 300 years ago. Now for the first time they are actually confronted with the prospect of losing their farms on a mass scale.

Platform of Demands Adopted

The platform of demands of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Association are:

1. The farmers to receive one-half the price of milk received by the distributor from the consumer.
2. No gasoline tax on farmers.
3. No evictions or sheriff sales against farmers who can not pay the taxes and interest on mortgages for reasons beyond their control.
4. A cut in interest rate from 6 to 2 per cent in proportion to the cut in the price of farm products.
5. A moratorium of one year for those farmers who can not pay interest or taxes.



This picture shows the height of the battle after Hoover's police had murdered William Hushka, a world war veteran from Chicago, in Washington on Bloody Thursday. At the extreme left is shown a vet reaching for a brick, another advancing with a piece of pipe as a weapon. At the extreme right is a cop, with blood streaming down his face, trying to retrieve his club. Just in front of the straw hat of a vet in the center is a flying brick; in front of the same vet's fist can be seen a cop's cap—with no cop under it.

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Published weekly at Plentywood, Montana, by
The Peoples Publishing Company, Inc.

Official Organ of the
UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

Official paper of the City of Plentywood, Montana

Subscription Rates: National Edition—In the United States; per year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, 50 cents. Foreign per year \$2.50; six months \$1.25; three months 60 cents. County Edition—In the United States: year \$3.00; six months \$1.50; four months \$1.00. County Edition to foreign countries, year \$3.50; six months \$1.75; four months \$1.25.

Advertising Rates furnished upon application.

ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, August 12, 1932

DOLLAR WHEAT

The misleaders of the farmers are now actively supporting the plan for a farmers "strike" on wheat selling. It is now generally known as the "dollar wheat" movement. Its origin can be traced back to the propaganda supported and perhaps started by the Farm Bureau Federation for a national farmers "strike". This movement started last spring in Iowa and got some sort of organized form in the National Farmers Holiday Association. The "holiday" was to start on July 4 but nothing ever came of it at the time.

At the present time the Farmers Union is spreading the idea in North Dakota and Montana, and perhaps elsewhere with particular reference to the wheat farmers. The plan is briefly that the wheat farmers should hold their wheat until it reaches \$1 or thereabouts a bushel and that when it gets there they should sell it only in small proportions. This is the plan basically, altho suggestions for it differ in details.

Why are the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau Federation—that is the leaders of the Farmers Union and of the Farm Bureau taking an interest in activity of this kind at this time? Haven't they been attempting by all means in their power to prevent thus far any effective organization on the part of the farmers for struggle against the capitalist class? Of course! How have they done this? They have attempted to do this by talking, shouting, and screaming about "relief" from Congress thru the passage of the debenture-equalization fee-allotment bill. They have "fought" for the Farm Board against the speculators. They have tried to make the farmers believe that the way to get relief was thru appeals to the Wall Street congress in general, and thru the appeals for the debenture-equalization fee-allotment plan in particular.

Why this new tack on their party? BECAUSE THE DEEPENING CRISIS AND THE REFUSAL OF ANY RELIEF BY THE WALL STREET CONGRESS IS MAKING MILLIONS OF FARMERS REALIZE THAT ONLY BY MILITANT STRUGGLE CAN RELIEF FROM THEIR PRESENT MISERY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CAPITALIST CLASS. The misleaders of the Farmers Union and the other reactionary farm organizations realize this and now add the idea of a 'strike' to their armory of slogans. They think that by these means they will be able to continue to mislead the farmers.

Why do they support this particular kind of a slogan? Because it does NOT mean MILITANT STRUGGLE on the part of the toiling farm masses against the capitalist class.

Just what would be the result if the wheat farmers held their wheat for one dollar? The speculators and traders could get rid of their holdings on an upward sliding scale to one dollar while the farmers were holding their wheat on the farms or in the granaries, HOLDING THE BAG, in other words.

The main purpose of this slogan at this time is to prevent the farmers from organizing for militant struggle around those issues where relief can be obtained. The misleaders of the farmers say NOTHING ABOUT THE FORCED SALES OR EVICTIONS OR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE OUTRAGEOUS TAX BURDEN THE FARMERS HAVE TO BEAR. The main purpose of this slogan is to divert the farmers from organizing for militant struggle to PREVENT EVICTIONS AND FORCED SALES. These misleaders want to prevent the farmers from winning relief thru the TAX STRIKE.

These misleaders at the head of the reactionary farm organizations want to prevent STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

If it were possible to make this plan for dollar wheat work it would mean not an attack on the capitalist class but an attack on the living standards of the working class. Dollar wheat would come from the pockets of the millions of unemployed, the millions working part time, and the millions of farmers raising other products. This slogan is an attempt to set up one part of the working class—the farmers—against the other part of the working class—the city workers; and to set up one group of farmers against another.

Against this attempt to divide the working class the United Farmers League brings the slogan of CLASS SOLIDARITY—UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. The United Farmers League brings the slogan of WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EXPLOITERS, AGAINST THE BANKERS, AND THE RICH.

The United Farmers League stands solidly with the unemployed and part time workers in their demands for unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance for the city masses will mean a market for the wheat of the country, a market that means life and not worse starvation for the workers of the cities.

The United Farmers League is not opposed to "strikes" by the farmers, it is opposed to "strikes" against the working class by farmers. The United Farm-

JOBLESS, FARMERS HUNGER MARCH IS PLANNED IN UTA.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Ogden, Utah, August 3.—The farmers here are in terrible shape and conditions here are getting worse. Here are a few items: Green vegetables at local markets, 5 and 6 bunches, 5 cents; new potatoes at store, 50 and 75 cents per hundred lbs.; cherries, 1 1/2 to 3 cents a lb.; apricots, 25 cents to 75 cents a bushel; new cabbage, 1 cent; large cucumbers, 1 cent.

These are the market prices, I haven't looked up what the farmers get.

I have just returned from a trip thru Idaho and Utah and have seen the best crop in years. All the farmers have a revolutionary spirit but have no contacts with any militant organizations. The same exists here in Utah. We are planning a state hunger march of the unemployed, farmers and veterans in the near future.

TAX BURDEN IN SOUTH HIGHER

Prices Slump Sharply While Taxes on Farmers Are Kept High

The tax burden on the cotton farmers of the south is becoming heavier as the crisis deepens and prices of agricultural products fall to still lower levels. "Current Farm Economics" published by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station, in its August number writes about the tax burden on the southern farmers as follows:

"Cotton is selling today at prices never before witnessed by many people, yet taxes have made practically no adjustment to the greatly reduced income of cotton farmers in southern Oklahoma. As a result of this situation, the farm taxes in the cotton counties of the state have become extremely burdensome during the past two years....

Income Falls and Taxes Rise
The average gross income of the farmers in 1915, in the eight southwestern cotton counties, was \$1,343, and the average tax paid on real estate in these counties was \$44.00. By 1931 the average income per farm had dropped to \$807.00, and taxes had increased to \$84. In the 12 south central cotton counties, the average farm income in 1915 was \$1,176 and the taxes were \$34. Income dropped to an average of \$588.00 in 1931, while taxes rose to \$71.

"... In 1915, 3.27 per cent of the gross income of the farms in the eight southwestern cotton counties was absorbed by taxes; in 1930, 8.27 per cent of income was required to pay taxes; in 1931, in the 12 south central cotton counties, 2.91 per cent of the total gross income of farms was absorbed by taxes. This increased gradually, until in both 1930 and 1931, 12 per cent of the gross income of these farms was absorbed by the general property tax.

Tripled Amount of Cotton to Pay Taxes
"Comparing the growth of the tax burden in another way, we find that in 1915 it required 400 pounds of lint cotton to pay the taxes on the average farm in the southwestern counties, whereas in 1931, 1,685 pounds of lint cotton, or approximately 3.4 bales, were required to pay the average taxes on farms in this district. Thus it required 4.2 times as much cotton to pay taxes in 1931 as in 1915. In the twelve south central group of counties 311 pounds of lint cotton were required to pay the tax bill of the average farmer in 1915. This increased to more than 4.5 times by 1931, when 1,418 pounds were required to pay the average farmers tax bill."

"Average" Used to Fool Farmers
Even the terrible burden of taxes is much worse for the impoverished farmers than is indicated here. They talk, as government statisticians usually do, of the "average" farm, of the "average" income, and of the "average" taxes—when there is no such thing. The "average" means only that the income of the rich and the impoverished farmers is added together, that the taxes of the rich and the impoverished farmers are added together, and that they are divided by the number of farmers to get the average. The condition of the impoverished farmers is much worse than indicated here, while the rich farmers live by exploitation just as the rest of the capitalist class.

ers League calls on the farmers to organize for militant struggle, strikes included, AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Only organized militant action can win relief. Organize and demand emergency relief from the federal government, to be paid for by the capitalist class. Force exemption from taxes for impoverished farmers thru the tax strike. Prevent foreclosures, forced sales or evictions by united mass action.

For solidarity with all toilers in the struggle against capitalist misery and exploitation! For class conscious struggle.

The neighbor where I was stopping had just been in Wisconsin to see his father-in-law, who was a farmer. He said that three soldiers were placed outside of their country town bank. The government had placed them there to protect Wall Street's precious all mighty dollar from the farmers, so it seems that the farmers can become very indignant in the east also.

My nephew told me of how he was held up last summer by two men and among other things they took was a check. They tried to

Soldiers Protect Bank
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Doings of the Advance Guard

Another week has gone by and subs have not come in so very fast. Harvest time is here and farmers are busy. We should never be too busy to do a little organizing work and boost for the paper, in fact we should do a lot of it right now. Farmers who have hoped that this harvest would help drag them out of the hole, are now realizing that all they get out of it is a lot of work, and that they are worse off than they were before, there is no money to pay taxes and interest with, no money to buy gas for the old car.

That there is only one country in the world, the Soviet Union where conditions are getting better and better right along, while conditions in the rest of the world are getting worse and worse, is a fact that more and more people are realizing right along. Many more would understand it too if it was only explained to them the reason why a system where people produce for use is so much better than a system where people produce for profit. Go out and tell the farmers about it, tell them about The Producers News, their paper.

DOINGS OF LAS TWEAK
Harry M. Lux, Lincoln, Nebr., sends a one year sub and five 25 cent subs.

Like News from all Over
John Palmer, Deadwood, S. Dak., renews his subscription, and writes "I sure like your weekly news from all over the world, and the U. F. L. activities are very interesting. I will do my best to boost your paper."

Reino Tantilla, Virginia, Minn., sends us two more subs.

Willis Hibner, Buhl, Idaho, also sends two subs.

Paul Nickel, Osnabrock, N. D., orders one dollar worth of papers.

L. F. Dibble, Palermo, N. Dak., sends for 25 cent subs.

Leonard Vogland, Milac, Minn., subscribes for the paper.

Henry Keinonen, Eveleth, Minn., sends one sub.

Isaac West, Frederick, S. Dak., subscribes.

Wm. Ferguson, Seattle, Wash., sends us another five subs.

Deepening Misery for Toilers of Northwest

(By GONIUS LAURSEN)
Communist Candidate for the Montana State Legislature From Sheridan County

Comrade Laursen visited parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin in a trip which he made there recently. The following are his impressions of the trip:

I have been repeatedly asked how I found conditions back east when I was there. Well how could I find them anything but bad, with worry and hardships putting its mask on the face of every working man and farmer?

In even the month and a half I was in Minneapolis I could notice very plainly that conditions were getting worse right along, more and more people were losing their jobs, it was a marked event in a neighborhood when a man got an opportunity to work. Wages were being cut right along. I know of several concerns that cut wages during this short period.

Industry at Standstill
One of the conditions that strike you first, as you drive thru the manufacturing districts is that nothing is going on, everything is at a stand still, you couldn't help but feel that this is a nation deteriorating fast. You realized that a tremendous amount of the people must be out of work, when all these factories and buildings are standing idle.

When I asked men in the different walks of life what they thought of conditions, the answer I received was, they all say that it is going to end with a revolution—that was the answer I received from every one I talked with, several were not of the working class.

Visiting a merchant one day, he said to his wife, "If we don't soon earn some money we will have to live on the city next winter." "Oh no," she replied, "I would sooner make my own living." "Well," I said, "that is just where the rub comes in, if no one else was living on the city or Red Cross, but those that prefer it, then it would not be so bad, but the most of us prefer to make our own living. I don't believe society owes any man a living, but I do feel sure it owes every one an opportunity to make an honest living, and when it fails through its greediness to do so, then no man need lose one item of his self respect in demanding that it give him a living. I don't believe in the dole, but I do believe in the right of unemployment insurance and the justice of farmers demanding the right to sell his products above the cost of production."

Soldiers Protect Bank
The neighbor where I was stopping had just been in Wisconsin to see his father-in-law, who was a farmer. He said that three soldiers were placed outside of their country town bank. The government had placed them there to protect Wall Street's precious all mighty dollar from the farmers, so it seems that the farmers can become very indignant in the east also.

My nephew told me of how he was held up last summer by two men and among other things they took was a check. They tried to

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IMPERIALIST WAR IS "NOBLE" ACCORDING TO MUSSOLINI

Eighteen years after the world war which took the lives of tens of millions of workers and farmers and their families, Mussolini tries to prepare the workers of Italy for another world slaughter by telling them about the nobility of imperialist war. In his concluding exposition of Fascism for the Encyclopaedia Italiana which was published in Il Popolo d'Italia, the fascist dictator stated that "only war carries all human energies to the height of tension and gives the seal of nobility to peoples that have the courage to confront it."

Mussolini also called on the church to support his murder regime, with the promise of war that it carries. "Fascism is not indifferent to religion in general or Italian Catholicism in particular. Religion is not only respected but defended and protected."

HIGH TAXES ROB DAIRY FARMERS

Markets for Farmers Are Cut Thru Unemployment Among Workers

(From Farm News Letter)

In a recent letter a dairy farmer from Pennsylvania wrote, in part, as follows concerning the conditions of the farmers in his state:

"Limiting production may mean forcing a higher price, but all we get is less food and less manufactured goods to divide up among 123 million people, that is a lower standard of living for all of us. Those who advocate this are only thinking about how their group can beat the rest."

"How can farmers exchange the farm stuff for manufactured goods when the owners of the manufactured goods are a few millionaires who can only eat three meals a day. No amount of organization or advertising can sell to the millions who have no money."

Interest Eats up Entire Income
Now with prices so low the little money received is eaten up by interest rates and taxes which do not diminish but take more than ever, measured by bushels and pounds. How long this can go on depends largely on the stupidity and willingness of farmers and other producers to take this kind of punishment.

"As a director of a farm loan association, I know many farmers here cannot meet these taxes and mortgage payments. As a dairy farmer, I know our products are not returning us enough buying power so that we can continue producing. As a citizen and member of farm organizations, I know of very few so-called leaders who are willing to criticize our system of distribution. When anyone does, he is treated as if such an attitude is being profane towards something sacred."

BEAT UP 15

(Continued from Front Page)

Prosecutor Ball. The court room was packed in the morning and hundreds stood in the corridors, but in the afternoon, Judge McDevitt ordered the workers locked out except for the fifty or so who could obtain seats in the court room.

Judge Acts Mussolini Role
At the slightest expression of accord with the witnesses by the worker audience, Judge McDevitt repeatedly threatened to clear the court room. This Mussolini garbed in judicial robes, repeatedly rendered decisions against the defendant Davis. Cook, for example, testified that the single men had come to his office "to make trouble," and when counsel for Davis objected to the answer as prejudicial the court permitted the answer to stand.

The circumstances of the case follow:

15 Workers Demand Relief
Fifteen single workers met with members of the down town unemployed council. They decided to demand \$3 a week for each in the form of a grocery order or an order on a restaurant. Several of them decided also to ask for clothes, particularly underwear. All of them walked into Cook's office and asked that he meet with the delegation as a whole. They were told to wait in the hall. They walked out of Cook's office and waited. In the meantime, Cook called deputy sheriffs, and they entered his office in plain view of the single workers. He then told the workers to come in one at a time. Davis objected. He told Cook that the single workers had met with him one at a time previously and that they had been refused relief each time. As Davis stepped into Cook's office, the door was immediately locked. He was pounced on by Cook, the deputy sheriffs and the office crew. As they brought him out of Cook's office, Chief Deputy Hansen drew a revolver and warned the single men not to attempt to take Davis away from the deputies.

Worker Sportsmen Leave Leningrad
The British worker sportsmen, having toured the Soviet Union, have now arrived in Leningrad, from where they will return from the Soviet Union. They took part in the great sport gala at Minsk (White Russia) where they received an especially cordial reception in view of the fact that White Russia has the patronage over the Communist party of Great Britain. The sportsmen visited a number of the cities of the Soviet Union.

Gave Powers 85 Days
"Now I shall find you guilty on the disorderly conduct charge for Sunday night. And you are going to get 85 days in the county jail, Powers. You are a martyr and I am going to help you to be a martyr. And I am going to set you up as a wonderful leader to your people."

This is the same Judge McDevitt who three years later, is still the judge of municipal court. The International Labor Defense of which Davis is the organizer, is arranging to appeal this case to the district (state) court. But the higher court is in no respect any fairer with the help of protests and mass pressure than this frameup of Davis is exposed and the verdict of the court reversed. In the case of Powers, the higher court, which now has practically the same members on the bench, as it did then, had little to say regarding the fascist methods used by Judge McDevitt in rendering "justice." All they had to say in their decision was "The preliminary examination of the defendant's witnesses by the trial judge and some of his re-

Newspapers Shriek Against Reds
The capitalist newspapers of

Duluth, owned by Paul Block of New York, chain newspaper owner, made capital out of the beating of the workers. "Communists Routed" were the headlines and in an eight-column headline on the front page, one of the newspapers bellowed "Arraign Court House Rioter Today." Before the trial, the Duluth Herald ran a sinister editorial to lend courage to the fascist judge before whom the case was to be tried.

"Hard times must not be made an excuse for crime nor for its friend, Communism," declared the Herald editorial. "Our government, our system of laws, our ways of business, our protection of individual rights, our care for the hampered, are not excelled anywhere. Who assail them is but pointing with glee the way back to the jungle." But what the Herald forgot to mention is that in Duluth as well as in every other city in the United States, workers are already back in the jungles. In Duluth, single workers lived on rat infested garbage heaps in the rear of an incinerator plant. They live in holes built into the earth along the lake front or in shacks made out of wood and tin.

Destroy Jobless' Shacks in Duluth
Last winter, some of the men living along the water front in the jungle or "Hooverville" as it is better known named built fairly comfortable huts. But these were destroyed with fire by police on orders of Safety Commissioner Moore, who recently mobilized the entire police force to meet the men, women and children who took part in the St. Louis County Farmers Hunger March on June 21.

The trial of Davis showed plainly to the workers who were not aware of it already that "justice" can not be obtained in capitalist courts. One of the most striking examples of that was also shown by this same Judge McDevitt in the trial of Maurice H. Powers about three years ago, on September 14, 1929.

German Communists Make Great Gains

Despite all attempts by the capitalist class of Germany to suppress the Communist party the Reichstag elections which were held on July 31 were a great success for the Communists. The greatest gains of the Communists were made in the industrial centers. The fascists made gains at the expense of the other right parties while the Socialists lost 600,000 votes as compared with the Reichstag elections two years ago.

The vote was as follows:

Party	Total vote	Change from '30	1932	1930
Communist	5,278,094	incres-decr'se	687,641	89
National Socialist	13,732,779	7,352,314	230	107
Socialist	7,951,245	—	624,454	133
Centrist	5,760,954	—	591,238	97
Bavarian Peoples	1,190,465	—	15,307	22
Nationalists	2,172,941	—	284,631	37
Democratic	371,378	—	950,650	4
Miscellaneous group allied with Nationalists	1,561,888	—	3,637,241	17
Totals	36,845,279	1,887,473	607	

The fascists have, since the elections, continued their murderous attacks on the militant workers. The Communist party is preparing to lead the workers in decisive struggles against the capitalist system and their fascist hordes. The German workers can see for themselves now that nothing has been decided by the elections and that the only way out for the masses is revolutionary mass action for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

HALF CENTURY OF STRUGGLING

Emigrated to North Dakota in '83; Finds S. U. Center of Interest

Devils, Lake, North Dakota, July 29.—First I feel it my duty to tell you the truth about myself. I left Norway in 1883, when I was 21 years old. I came to Devils Lake which was then an unsurveyed country, where I squatted on a piece of land. I didn't know the language but soon learned enough to understand that I was now in a country where I soon would be rich. Later on I learned also not to trust anybody no matter how innocent they appeared and as the history of North Dakota can prove I was right.

Struggled for Family's Existence
I have been in North Dakota for 49 years. I have struggled for my family's and my living or existence, and altho not having the advantage of an education have always compared two sides of anything otherwise we couldn't judge the true from the wrong.

Russia, under Communist government is now the center of the world's observation. I have read the report of Tom Campbell going to Russia as an expert advisor on wheat farming, also Helen Chittenden's on social life under Communism, both of the authorities spoke well of what they observed.—P. J. H.

marks at the same time were unusual. But allowing due allowance for such, the conviction now affirmed are justified." That is all they had to say regarding the red-baiting Judge McDevitt, that his remarks "were unusual" despite the fact that Powers was being tried only on technical charges, such as obstructing the traffic and disorderly conduct.

Protest Frameup
Protests against this frameup of Davis and the brutal treatment of the single unemployed workers workers should be sent to: Judge Elmer McDevitt, City Hall, Duluth, Minn. County Poor Commissioner Cook, County Bldg., Duluth, Minn. Mayor Snively and City Council, Duluth, Minn. St. Louis County Commissioners, Duluth, Minn.

PEIPING
(Continued from Front Page)

the lying claims of their Nanking agents of "great victories" against the Red Armies. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times expresses this alarm.

"Repeated victories of Communists are resulting in gradual tightening of the circle of the hostile armies around Hankow, notwithstanding Nanking's daily announcement of supposed government victories."

Imperialist War Ship at Hankow
Strong forces of imperialist war ships and marines are at Hankow to oppose the Red Army advance. Martial law, established in the city several months ago, is being savagely enforced in the attempt to prevent an uprising of revolutionary workers in the city and more than 300,000 destitute, starving flood refugees quartered on its outskirts.

Bush Imperialist Warships
Recently, several American and British warships were rushed as reinforcements to Hankow, including the flagship of the command, the British Asiatic fleet. Strong Japanese forces are also present, including warships and marines. The Japanese concession in Hankow has been barricaded and machine guns and cannon set up against the Chinese workers.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

GREAT LEADERS VISIT OUR CITY

(By HANS RASMUSSEN)

Flags, flags everywhere on Main street, some on side streets too. The governor of our state is coming to town, and so is the head of our agriculture college at Bozeman and the chief inspector of seed loan in the state of Montana. It's worth while to live through another year in town, the greatest place in town, the high school auditorium, has been thrown open for the meeting. It is not going to be a "Red" meeting, this is going to be something constructive and worth while.

It is 1 o'clock the school principal sweeps the dust off the seats and does the work well, business and nicely dressed, farmers in overalls, women with children filled the auditorium, eager to listen to the great statesmen, what is going to happen to them, what is going to take away from them the few bushels of the wheat they are raising, if they are going to lose their homes.

Julius Paul is introducing the speakers, first Congressman Scott Lusk, then Mr. Wilson, from Bozeman, then the finance director Senator Griffin and last Governor Erickson. Each one giving a very long speech. And what a disappointment it was for many of whom had spent last time to come here and hear these great leaders, expecting to hear from them just how the problems confronting them were going to be solved.

Through all the speeches there was not a hint of any solution of the crisis we are in. They simply didn't know, they had no remedy. They had pity, they felt sorry for them, but they were not going to give us any more real good news.

The great leaders that many of the audience had looked up to with pride and respect, shrunk to be just ordinary people, with intelligence on the level with the little mainstreet storekeeper and the average commercial club members.

The meeting could have been an interesting one if the audience had been allowed to ask questions, but that was cleverly avoided. The speakers did not want to expose their lack of leadership before the public any more than they had to, so people were asked to come to the front and privately tell them their troubles, and many did come forward. For many years this day will be remembered by them as the day when they shook hands with the Governor of the state of Montana and a United States Congressman. They will go home and tell their wives and children about it.

After this was over with, the Farmers Union called a meeting and the biggest part of the audience remained. To these people it was now clear that expecting anything from governors and congressmen was useless, it would be up to the farmers themselves to solve the problems before them.

Holding wheat for a dollar a bushel was discussed at length without any practical result. That the farmers of Sheridan county, with the present crop and present prices, can not even pay part of their obligations was agreed by everybody, and the sooner the government and machine companies realize this fact the better it will be for everybody. Stacking the grain lose and keeping it there for further use was suggested, and a good suggestion.

From the impression we got of this meeting farmers are getting to be hard boiled, they are getting to realize that they have been skinned and robbed long enough, and the only way to stop it is by stopping it themselves. Willingly turning things over to somebody else, and let their own family starve, is getting to be a thing of the past.

Foreclosure and tax sales is another thing the farmers are worried about, but that too can be stopped if the farmers next fall elect a set of officers who will refuse to do these things, there is a ticket all lined up for that purpose, the Communist ticket.

A committee was appointed to go from Plentywood to the Culbertson meeting, from where Mr. Wilson is going to Washington, D. C., with the demand that the payment of government loans in Sheridan county be postponed or cancelled. Cancellation is what it has to come to some day after all, so why not demand it right now.

We did not stick our flag out in front of The Producers News, only a few ordinary men had visited our little town, had left some sympathy but no solution behind them. The political heavyweights and leaders did not come, and we knew they wouldn't.

It has been said at meetings in the county that the Communist party is afraid of debating the issue with other parties. No, we are not afraid. Come on Harry Polk with your "Economic League" come on your Republican party, Democrats and "Liberty" party, debating with us is just what we like to do. We like to prove to the people of this county that we are fakers, that you have no solution for the present crisis and the Communist party is the only party who has.

Here is a chance for you to be heard, bring out your heavyweights, the best are none to good, we like to meet them in a debate, as some of you say you have, we will advertise it for you. We challenge you!

There will be no services as the pastor will be away on a vacation. The Dooley did will meet at the John Nierberg home. The public is invited. Outlook people kindly notice that the Sunday school will meet Sunday morning at the usual time. Kindly send all the children next Sunday so that they may be enrolled.

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SIGN PAINTING FIRM IS HEARD FROM

As we go to press we hear that the firm of Rasmussen and Beigh have returned to Plentywood. The sign painting business in the west is about in the same pickle as any other kind of business. Consequently the return of these two outstanding and enterprising citizens of our community. Nuff said.

Our local sign painting firm, consisting of Walter Rasmussen and Laurie Beigh, who started out with the intention of covering the world with up-to-date signs, writes from Dodson, Mont.: "The sign painting business hasn't been so hot, but we have been working along alright. Must have walked over 50 miles by now. The bags do not seem half as heavy as they did at first. Been sleeping in boxcars, slept in the fire hall at Malta last night, but are sleeping in a hotel here at Dodson tonight. We'll also get a dollar in the morning besides our room for painting a sign, so the future seems a bit rosier. A sales man at Malta gave us two packs of 'Old Gold' so we are at present smoking 'Old Gold.' Of course for a while we weren't smoking a darn thing or eating either. Old Man Starvation had us by the coat tail for quite a long stretch. A woman in Saco didn't want any signs painted, we asked if there was something we could do for something to eat, and she gave us a loaf of bread, a can of beans, a hunk of bologna and half a dozen of plums. That sure tasted good. We were getting kind of desperate before we got to here. We bummed a meal of Leo Manney in Malta. And at that we have been getting along fairly well. When we get to Havre we are going to stop in on Carl Bull, just for a visit, of course, but if they are going to give us something to eat we are not going to stop there. If we have to we can get home in two days on the freight. Lots of rattlesnakes and cowpunchers in this country."

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Local Brevities

Miss Beatrice Barner visited at the Goodlaxon home in Outlook Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Gustafson and the youngsters were visitors in Scooby Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Moe and family were guests at the Oscar Boe home in Outlook Sunday.

August Myers and Mrs. Henry Weiss were business visitors from Outlook in Plentywood Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle "Shavey" Garlick of Outlook were in Plentywood Monday visiting and transacting business.

Cecil Marsh is helping out at the Miller Pharmacy during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Miller in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Karlson motored to Outlook Sunday afternoon and were supper guests at the Claude Mills home.

Mrs. Myrtle Donaldson returned Saturday from Rugby where she had gone earlier in the week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Christiansen and family have gone to Minnesota on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Bob and Joe West, Ella West and Mrs. Bob Fitzgerald of Outlook were visitors in Plentywood the latter part of last week.

Miss Velma Goodlaxon, who has been visiting for a few days with Miss Edie Matkin, returned to her home in Outlook Sunday.

Miss Ruth Johnson, librarian, left Tuesday for Fargo where she will spend her vacation. She expects to be gone about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Miller of the Miller Pharmacy left Wednesday by car for Minneapolis where they will spend some time visiting and transacted business.

Henry Walder of Outlook was a business caller in Plentywood Saturday. He left a nice job of printing at the Producers News while here.

A party composed of Masters Bill Paske, Leo Marsh and Editor Holst of the Reminder, spent the week end fishing at Leaders Point in Canada.

Johnny Wunderlich of Outlook was a business visitor in Plentywood Monday. He was negotiating for the Farmer Labor Temple for a dance in the near future.

Paul Kurtz and family motored to Wadena, Minn., last week where Mrs. Kurtz and the children will visit with relatives and friends for a while. Paul drove back alone arriving the first of this week.

Berry picking these days seems to be one of the more important pastime these days. Chokecherries, pincherries and currants are being brought in in large quantities by the enthusiasts.

Frank Koester, Andrew Ueland, Charles Grant and Carl Back were among those from Outlook who attended the "relief" meeting held in Plentywood Saturday at which Governor Erickson was present.

John J. McElroy returned Tuesday from Minneapolis where he has spent the past three months visiting with relatives. While there he attended the funeral of his brother, Wm. McElroy. He returned by car.

E. W. Palutsky arrived early in the week from Los Angeles where he makes his home. He is looking after his farming interests in this vicinity. He says conditions in the west are anything but promising.

The Jesse Clark home about 4 miles this side of Antelope was destroyed by fire late Saturday. It is not definitely known just how the fire started but it is thought it possibly started from an oil stove on which fruit and jelly were being prepared for canning. Very little of value was saved.

Mrs. Ted Thorstvedt of Raymond who visited a few days at Wolf Point during the stampede returned to her home last week. She was brought home by car by her daughter, Mrs. Hall and grand daughter Lura Dell who visited at the Thorstvedt home a few days before returning to their home at Wolf Point.

Niels Sundstedt, Antelope, James Ostby, McCabe; Hans Hardersen, and Rodney Salisbury of Plentywood left Friday of last week for Great Falls, where they attended the state convention of the Communist party which was held in that city Saturday, Sunday and Monday. They went by car, returning Tuesday.

Mrs. Theo. Thorstvedt of Raymond has received word from her sister in Iowa that her nephew, who worked around the Raymond vicinity a year or two ago, and who had his neck broken in an automobile accident in January spent three months in a hospital at Cedar Falls and two months at his parents home in Wisconsin and is up and around as usual although he has to wear a cast on his neck for another year. In the automobile accident Rygh's neck was broken and though his head rolled around on his chest, he with other men in the car walked some distance to town where surgical assistance to town where surgical assistance was given him. His recovery was remarkable in view of the nature of the fracture.

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O. M. Simundson, Pastor
Sunday August 7
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There will be no services as the pastor will be away on a vacation. The Dooley did will meet at the John Nierberg home. The public is invited. Outlook people kindly notice that the Sunday school will meet Sunday morning at the usual time. Kindly send all the children next Sunday so that they may be enrolled.

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FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY

Interesting bits of news gathered by live wire correspondents in the various communities of Sheridan County.

WESTBY

Julius Peterson, Ezra, Ethel and Ella Hanson returned from Wisconsin Saturday evening.

Olaf Gunderson and family motored to Crosby Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lein and family motored to Crosby Sunday.

A birthday party was given in honor of Helen Hultgren, Alvin Stager and Marjorie Enger, at the Alvin Stager home Monday evening.

Palmer and Hilmer Skramstad and Arthur Tandberg of Columbus, N. Dak., visited friends in Westby Saturday evening.

Mrs. Otto Enger and Mrs. August Hultgren are enjoying a visit from their mother, brother and sister this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tonnesson and children of Alkabo were Westby shoppers Saturday.

The Westby baseball team played the Alkabo team at Alkabo Wednesday evening. Alkabo was defeated by a score of 6 to 2.

The Baptist Young People's meeting was held at the Baptist church Friday evening. There will be a Young People's program every other Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kittleson, Mr. Fred Johnson and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Peterson of Coalridge Sunday.

Misses Marjorie Enger and Hilda Houghton attended the Farmers meeting at McElroy Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lovelore and son Charlie, of Alkabo, were in our city Friday afternoon.

Misses Ruby Hultgren and Myrtle Norstrom, on Miss Clara Gunderson Thursday afternoon.

Miss Helen Hultgren left for Minneapolis Sunday after spending a few weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Oscar Helseth and family moved out to the farm during harvest and threshing.

Alfred Overgaard of McElroy made brief call in our city Tuesday evening.

Alvin Skramstad and Eling Sabo, of Alkabo transacted business in Westby on Thursday.

Giner and Morris Jensen are helping George Kittleson of Daneville, side of Lincoln, with the harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Peterson and family of Coalridge were Westby callers Monday.

Miss Doris, of Mattinger of Westby, is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Westby.

Olaf Gunderson and family were guests at the Alvin Skramstad home Sunday.

A farewell party was given in honor of the Misses Florence, Ellen, Helen and Marion George Monday evening as they will soon be leaving for the States.

Miss Martha Gunderson returned home Sunday evening from Alkabo after visiting with Ina and Astrid Nordby for a few days.

Ladies aid served supper in the Lutheran church Friday.

Miss Helen Jensen of Coalridge visited friends in Westby Monday evening.

Miss Clara Gunderson is assisting Mrs. E. Olson with the housework during harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Helseth and family, of Alkabo, were in our city Sunday to pick chokecherries.

Clarence Tucker of Flaxton, North Dakota, and Miss Clara Tams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tams of Columbus, North Dakota, were married at Estevan, Sask., Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.

The bride was an instructor at the Pioneer camp at Brush Lake this summer and the groom was camp manager. Their many friends in the progressive movement wish happiness in life's great venture.

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RESERVE

A Liberty party meeting was held in the school house last Friday evening which drew a crowd of over 100 people. O. B. Hoven occupied the chair. The principal speaker was John Zuk, who gave a two hour talk on the principles of the party.

After the meeting a local organization meeting was held and 24 new members were signed up. The local organization was organized with Bernhard Nielsen elected chairman; D. C. Murk, sec., and John Kallak, treas.

Representatives were elected to attend a county meeting at Antelope Aug. 6. Percy Kallak underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Plentywood hospital last Sunday morning, and at the latest reports was progressing along nicely and expected to be out of the hospital in a few days.

Dr. Hall has charge of the case.

Harvest and threshing is on in full swing just now and some grain is coming into town. Nils Jensen delivered one load that weighed 63 pounds. Expectations are that this district will harvest three hundred thousand bushels.

Children and children from South Dakota arrived last week and is spending a while at the Mrs. P. G. Peterson home in town and also at the relatives and friends in the district.

Charlie Bates spent a day or two visiting with old timers in town early in the week.

Only a very few turned out to attend the church services conducted by Rev. Edholm in the school house last Sunday evening.

Love and law will have its way! This was demonstrated on Sunday afternoon, July 21, in an unusual way in our schoolhouse. A young couple from Grenora, Mr. H. Nustad and Mrs. Christina, had obtained a marriage license at Plentywood and on returning home it was found that the license was invalid.

Therefore, the ceremony must be performed in Montana, also, whereupon they with the minister held themselves back to this during harvest and threshing.

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Vote Communist!

For Unemployment and Social Insurance at the Expense of the State and the Employers

Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.

(First plank in the Communist party election platform.)

It was very hot. Mothers sat around on the steps outside the houses looking as if they would melt with the heat. The street was full of pale skinny children running and shouting towards the corner where the fire department was attaching a hose to the hydrant. You can cool off a little bit splashing around in the muddy water that fills the gutter. Some kids even lie down in the road and make believe it's a beach.

From many of the windows and rusty fire escapes men are leaning. They sit staring straight ahead of them or into the crowded dusty street.

One of the women on the steps began to cry: "But what can we do, those kids haven't eaten a thing today. Last week the Home relief bureau gave me \$1 for us and the three kids. How long do they think people can live on one dollar?"

"Sure," said another mother, "try to tell them anything. The cop just takes you by the arm and leads you right outside. You're not even allowed to tell them you think of them." "My husband hasn't been working for 6 months now, no work in sight either and over at the office where they give out relief jobs they told him he

might as well stay away because there are 40,000 ahead of him on the list anyway."

"What are we going to do, what are we going to do?"

It was pouring. Inside the house that looked as if even the summer storm could blow it away if it tried, sat the farmer, his mother, his wife and five children. The house that hadn't been painted for several years stood near the road and looked as miserable as the people inside it.

"Can't even get a job this year, none of the men who still have hay to cut can afford to pay for haymen, their milk sells for so little, 40 quarts for 70 cents."

"Brown won't let us have any more milk," said the wife. "I still owe him 15 days work for the milk he gave us all winter."

The kids just sat and listened. The oldest boy thought about the speech the dad heard, how all the boys ought to start patches of corn when your pa had no land to start on.

Grandma looked out of the window at the fields on the other side of the road, and remembered when they had belonged to the family. All gone now. Not even the mortgages could save them.

Why doesn't the Red Cross do something for us," asked the wife? "They did bring some relief out west." "They don't think we're badly enough off yet, for the scraps of food they would throw us—"

"What are we going to do—what are we going to do?" The leaders of the Communist

party know that things like this are taking place in homes all over the country. The leaders of the other parties, Democrat, Republican and Socialist know too. But make believe they don't and raise a big yell about whether prohibition ought to be abolished or not. The leaders of the Communist party know that as long as they present system continues, where a few bosses control all the money and the land and millions work unemployed and starvation will continue to exist.

Only when the capitalist system is overthrown as it was in the Soviet Union and when workers rule themselves are misery and want abolished too. But the Communist party can answer the question "what can we do," that is raised in millions of homes all over the country.

While we still live in the capitalist society we can fight for the things we need most and right away, like unemployment insurance—paid by the state and the bosses.

And so the first plank in the Communist party platform for the 1932 elections is unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

If enough workers employed and unemployed vote Communist which is one way of fighting for this demand, we will get unemployment insurance and at least the present and greatest misery will be done away with and we will have the courage and the strength to fight on.

Against Hoover's Wage-Cutting Policy

Against Hoover's Wage Cutting Program—(Second plank in the Communist Party Election Platform, 1932)

Hoover Hoover sat in a very comfortable chair and looked grim. In his lap lay a few letters. He held another letter in his hand which hung at his side. After a few minutes he raised his hand and read it again with his squinty eyes.

"Dear Herbie:

"So far you have been doing your job well. We have been able to keep lots of them fooled with your speeches about prosperity around the corner. But now is the time for action. Unless we begin cutting wages on a bigger scale than we have done up till now our profits will really begin to fall. You will have to do something about it. We are going to cut the wages anyway, but it's up to you to help us. That's what we put you in the White House for.

A fat smile spread slowly over Hoover's face. "O. K. boss," he said to himself. He got up, walked over to his desk and pushed a button. A skinny little man came in and said, "yes, sir."

"James, I need a new speech. Something about economy and sac-

Communists Demand Social Insurance

(By Labor Research Association)

On the condition of the unemployed and the relief of the suffering millions, the Republican party platform has only this to say: "We commend the constructive work of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor." The Democratic platform talks vaguely about "Extension of Federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief." It proposes a "substantial reduction in the hours of labor," to "spread" unemployment, which is simply another wage cutting scheme.

Wages Drop 40 Per Cent

Millions of workers can testify to the results of this policy. Between December, 1923, and June, 1931, the total wages paid in manufacturing industries dropped about 40 per cent, and Professor William Leiserson estimated a drop of \$22,000,000 in wages between 1929 and 1931. This huge figure is made up of direct wage cuts such as the 25 per cent wage cut of the steel workers, 10 per cent in October, 1931, and another 10 per cent in May, 1932, and the 10 per cent cut of a million and a half railroad workers which lops \$25,000,000 off their annual earnings. And in addition, it is made up of time cuts, which take the form of reducing the working time, "rotating work," staggering employment. In short, "solving" unemployment means for the Democrats making those still at work carry the unemployed out of their own pay.

\$100 a Year "Relief"

The Democratic plank for "Unemployment and Old Age Insurance under state laws" is simply a phrase to catch votes. The maximum amount of relief offered by the Wisconsin state law, which was the model for the Roosevelt bill recommended by the Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance, appointed in 1931 by the Governors of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in

Connecticut—is \$100 a year.

In an unemployment crisis, where 15,000,000 workers are idle, there is no justification for passing the buck to the 48 state legislatures and condemning the unemployed and their families to starvation until these state legislatures choose to act.

Old Age Pension After 70

As to old age insurance of the state variety, 17 states have makeshift laws. Under them, the aged poor receive a maximum of \$250 a year. To qualify for such pauper relief, one must be at least 70 years old, totally destitute, and a resident citizen of that state for from 10 to 25 years.

And what do the platforms of the capitalist parties say about the 25,000 workers killed in industrial accidents each year or 3,250,000 workers who meet with non-fatal accidents which disable them for weeks, if not permanently cripple them. They are silent. But we know that Herbert Hoover, mining "engineer" and promoter of Chinese mines, once stated that it was cheaper to pay the widow of a Chinese miner \$30 than to pay the cost of timbering the mines and preventing accidents. In U. S. coal mines, building trades, chemical industry, railroads, accidents continue and workers die of painful poisons and harmful dusts, because it is cheaper to kill than to operate industry safely. Millions of workers in the railroad industry, on farms, etc., are left out of all existing laws. Even where the workers are covered, the amount of insurance is entirely inadequate, the amount recoverable ranging from 50 to 66 and two-thirds per cent of weekly wages. In the hands of private insurance interests, workers are defrauded in many instances of even the getty "benefits" due them under the law.

No Provisions for Illness

As for illness, not one state, let alone the Federal government, considers this grounds for relief. The cost of illness makes serious inroads in the worker's pay envelope.

Physicians estimate that at the least, 10,000 of the 16,000 mothers who die in child birth yearly could be saved with the proper pre-natal care. It is the working mothers who are denied such care; who are forced to work during the last months of pregnancy because with out work they and their families must starve. The number of married women in industry has grown since 1890 from 515,000 to over 2,000,000. Yet only six states have laws for "protection" of pregnant women and in these, women may work up to two weeks before and may work again four weeks after child birth. Not one state guarantees that the job left will be open to the working mother when she is able to return. No state offers maternity benefits allowing working mothers leave of absence with pay before and after childbirth. The death rate among working class babies is four times as high as that among babies of owning class mothers, and it has at least doubled since the crisis.

Vote Communist for Unemployment and Social Insurance

The only political platform which comes out squarely for the protection of the working and unemployed millions, is the Communist party platform. The plank reads plainly for: Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

What guarantee have workers that the Communist program, like the Socialist program is not merely a matter of phrases? A record of undaunted willingness to struggle for every word in the platform, a record of hunger marches, dispersed by tear gas and police clubs, a record of deaths at the hands of Henry Ford gunmen and Chicago and New York police, a record of jail sentences for leaders who fight evictions and demand adequate relief from city officials.

Soviet Social Insurance Adequate and Complete

In the Soviet Union where Lenin first brought forward the issue of

COMMUNIST CANDIDATES



Henry Shepard, Negro leader of the Unemployed workers, Communist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York and Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist party, candidate for Governor of New York.

United, the Farmers and Workers

Tune: Red River Valley

What a shame, a disgrace and a pity.

In this land of our brave and our true,

In our country, our towns and our cities

There's no work for the millions to do.

Chorus—

Then consider the cause of the needy.

Don't forget there is work you should do:

And remember that just round the corner

Many a bread line is waiting for you.

When the long summer days they are ended;

And the cold bleak winds they do blow,

When the poor in the cities are stranded;

And the ground is all covered with snow.

(Repeat Chorus Above)

We know in this land there's plenty,

Food and clothing and shelter for all.

But it's owned by one out of twenty,

That seem to have no heart at all.

(Repeat Chorus Above)

Let us gather together our forces;

Let us fight the hosts of greed.

United, the farmers and workers

Will bring peace and freedom to all.

(Repeat Chorus Above)

County News

ARCHER

The many friends of Johnny Jackson were gathered to learn he had been taken suddenly ill and was operated on at the Memorial hospital in Platteville Monday at 8:30 a. m. Everyone hopes he has a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Neils Thompson and children and Miss Nina Flakne were over Sunday guests at Harry Whitlisk's.

The Misses Glermie and Vera Roderer spent several days last week with their brother, Herald, near Archer.

Ernie Ryan was a Sunday caller at Geo. Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cook and children spent Sunday at the H. A. Whitlisk home.

Mr. Leo Kazek was pleasantly entertained at the Pat Greff home several days last week.

Geo. Jackson accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ed Boele's J. M. Whitlisk and Miss Dot Lipka to Platteville on Sunday.

Nels Thompson is building a new barn on his place. Chasley Dratz, Sr. is the carpenter.

Miss Ruth Kazek called on Dot Lipka Saturday.

Several from this vicinity attended the dance at Wolf Creek hall on Saturday evening. All present reported having an enjoyable time.

Mr. Charles Dratz, Jr., and brother, Luverne, transacted business in the county seat Monday.

Mrs. Ed Boele called on Mrs. McAllister Sunday.

Mrs. Rufus Marks and son spent Tuesday at Joe Whitlisk's.

Miss Velma Goodhouson returned from a visit to the home of Mrs. Ed Boele Sunday.

The Misses Rosa and Myrtle Greff spent Sunday with Leona Kazek.

Lloyd Whitlisk and Robert Clark, who have been employed on a ranch near Poplar, were laid off for a few days to come home to see—wonder just whom?

Elmer Johnson transacted business at the county seat Monday.

Jimmie Kieth started heading his splitz Monday. Harry Whitlisk and Gus Leabury are assisting him.

OUTLOOK

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koester, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Nelson and Miss Marjory Nelson motored to Regina, Sask., Tuesday, where they took in the fair and returned to Outlook on Thursday. During the absence of the Nelsons Barbara Ueland and Charles Roderick were caretakers of the store.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Scott and family were visitors at Scooby Monday at the home of Mrs. N. J. Nelson.

Mrs. Sam Thompson returned to her home from Fortuna Monday. She has been visiting her mother who lives in the family and other relatives and friends.

The married men played the Y. C. L. in a game of baseball Sunday. A very close and interesting game was played, ending in favor of the Y. C. L., the score being 10 to 12.

Mr. John Gunderson and son visited at the Andrew Berg home last Tuesday.

August Mires and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells were visitors in Platteville last Monday.

L. H. Lathrop and Kenneth Foster of Northfield, Minn., visited at the Stadstad home Monday.

T. J. Larson, a former resident of Outlook, and who is now auditing for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, called a meeting of the stockholders last Monday.

Harvey Wunderlich and Delmar Black visited in Outlook where they will start for Spokane Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fink and family of Raymond visited at the Fink home in this city Monday.

Mrs. Sven Rydberg, who is ill at her home, Mrs. Len Tooke is assisting with the house work and caring for the children.

Jimmy and Alice Symes, Marjory and Mildred Tooke, Montana Cosper and Louise Hannah were visitors at the Art Wankel home near Doyle last Sunday.

Martin Homme and Clint Cosper motored to Outlook Wednesday and returned Thursday with Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bach and their daughter Dorothy, transacted business in Platteville, Wednesday.

Mrs. Helen Sanden, who have been visiting in the east returned to Outlook Thursday and are now visiting at the N. J. Nelson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koester and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nelson and their daughter, Marjory, were the dinner guests at the Schlegel home in Redstone last Sunday.

Elmer Boe, who is staying at the Koeh ranch in Canada, was visiting friends and relatives in Outlook over Sunday.

Jimmy and Alice Symes, Marjory and Mildred Tooke, and Louise Hannah were visitors in Outlook Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Anderson, Mrs. Tom Clayson, Mrs. O. E. Brunger, Lucille Shalhbetter of Outlook, and the Shalhbetter family of Platteville motored to Outlook to attend the wedding of their brother Ed Shalhbetter.

Miss Velma Goodhouson returned home Sunday from Platteville, where she has been spending a few days with Miss Edie Matkins.

Mrs. Tom Clayson visited at the Fred Hanson home in Flaxville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wunderlich entertained Harvey Wunderlich, Delmar Black, Mr. and Mrs. Lily Garlick and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ole Garlick at dinner Sunday evening.

Henry Walders was a visitor in Platteville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Karlson of Platteville were supper guests at the Claude Mills home Sunday evening.

The dance given at the Koski home last Saturday was very well attended. Tony Breth played.

Alan and Knoll Keogh of Canada

LOWER INTEREST OF CREDIT BANKS EMPTY GESTURE

The Federal intermediate credit banks have reduced the interest rates on loans made by them by one per cent. The new rates are, however, only on NEW loans. Furthermore, they apply only to the classes of financing done by the intermediate credit banks—loans to cooperatives and loans and discounts for lending institutions such as agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies or banks which have made loans to farmers for production purposes or the feeding, breeding, or raising of livestock.

In brief the reduction in these rates will mean nothing for the farmers. In the first place, because they are not making any new loans, not being able to pay off the old ones; and secondly because a reduction of one per cent even if it did affect them is insignificant in the face of the impossibility of the farmers paying almost any interest from the proceeds of their crops.

attended the baseball game in Outlook Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. Sanden were visitors at the Art Ueland home Sunday.

Mrs. Claude Mills has been ill the past week.

Miss Clara Polson spent the week end at the Chris Lux home.

Rob and Joe West, Ella West and Mrs. Bob Fitzgerald were Platteville visitors Wednesday.

The Misses Mary and Louise Hart and Mrs. Oscar Boe visited at the Martin Lundeen home Wednesday.

The Lutheran ladies aid served a dinner at the Olson school house Sunday.

The Latter Day Saint Sunday school held their annual picnic at Beaver Creek Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Moe and family of Platteville visited at the Oscar Boe home Sunday.

Amund Johnson, Roy Nelson and Carl Back attended a school meeting in Platteville Monday.

Frank Koester, Andrew Ueland, Joe Kowski and Charles Grant attended the seed loan meeting in Platteville Saturday.

Mrs. Lewis Langway and Mrs. Eubanks of Kabash, Minn., arrived Friday to visit with Mrs. Gertrude Roderick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Boe were business visitors in Antelope Friday.

Messrs. Harvey Wunderlich, Delmar Black and Red Garlick spent Wednesday evening at the Deck home.

Beatrice Barner of Platteville visited at the Goodhouson home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Kohler and daughter of Missoula are visiting their folks Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kohler.

Amund and Rasmus Johnson are doing carpenter work at the Bill Hansen farm.

Mrs. Barney Anholt left Saturday for Seattle, Wash., where she will visit her sister. On their return journey she will visit other relatives at Spokane.

John Back, brother of Carl Back, arrived Wednesday from Minneapolis for a short visit.

NORTH RAYMOND

Miss Katie Kennedy spent the latter part of last week visiting at the Henry Ross home.

Mrs. Carl Stadstad and children, were visitors at the Alfred Stadstad home Wednesday.

The Henry Ross family spent Sunday visiting at the William Chomwell home near Outlook.

Leland Evenson and Anton Olson returned to their homes Wednesday from Minot where they attended to business matters.

Roger Corkery of Outlook has been assisting at the Carl Stadstad home since Monday.

Ervin Nelson returned to his home Wednesday after acting as district organizer of the Young Communist League at Minot, for a month. The Y. C. L. units will greatly appreciate his presence at their meetings again. Anton Olson acted as unit organizer during Ervin's absence.

Edward White came up from Wichita, Kansas to spend the remainder of the summer visiting with the Alvins in the family and other relatives and friends.

The married men played the Y. C. L. in a game of baseball Sunday. A very close and interesting game was played, ending in favor of the Y. C. L., the score being 10 to 12.

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Soviet Masses Gain Benefits from Work Says Danish Worker

This following interesting letter was written for the Danish Pioneer by Peter Kofoed, a Dane who lived many years in California. Translated by H. R.

"My trip to Russia was only intended for a three weeks' visit, after which I had planned to visit Denmark before going back again to California. But I have changed my mind and if I can get my wife over her I will stay. I like it here and like their system.

"What I knew about Russia before the revolution I only learned thru books, and I have not been here long enough to know all about them yet, but what I do say about them can be depended on as being so. I like them too well to not tell the truth about them.

"Hundreds of Americans have come over here and very likely done more harm than good. I am being treated just fine. I live in a nice house, get plenty to eat and good wages.

Russians Think Soberly

"The Russians remind me of our cowboys in America or our western farmers. They look at the future soberly and hopefully prepared for disappointments or happiness. When we talk about Russia it is well to know what they are striving after; Love thy neighbor as thyself. There is a long ways to go for all of us.

"The administration rules here are strict, and it is necessary. There are many things the administration does which does not seem to be in harmony with their principles, but when we know the resistance they have met from inside and outside, then we must admit they are on the right track on everything they do. Circumstances are forcing them.

Great Enemy of Masses

"I have been in several cities, in a lot of offices and factories, and it is surprising to see with what energy and interest each one is working towards the same goal: To better conditions.

"And how busy they are here. In Moscow it is almost worse than in San Francisco, with untold numbers of people, trucks and cars on the streets. The town is neat and clean. Anybody dropping paper or anything else on the streets is fined one ruble.

"The town in which I live most of the time has about 14,000 inhabitants. They have a big sports field for football, baseball and

tennis and a big club house with a gymnasium. The Russians take part in these sports to the fullest extent.

"In the middle of the town is a big park where people dance to their hearts content almost every evening. The park is illuminated with colored lights, there is a big fountain, little streams of water, etc. The music is supplied by 2-3 accordions. There is nothing to pay, the music starts and 3-400 young people are dancing.

Workers Maintain Order

"It is interesting to watch them. They are all well dressed, they laugh and chat, there is no police, order is kept by themselves. The whole thing is so homelike and cozy. I can't help to notice the soberness that's over them in all their doings, just like the prairie folks.

"The Russians understand their situation and are showing a good example. At their festivals there is no screaming and no loud noise, nobody is trying to show off. For that reason I have come to love the Russians, their festivals are simple and I enjoy being with them. Twice a week the military band plays at the park or the town's chorus sings.

"There are many cheap useful things we like to have but do without, such as fountain pens, cheap watches and a good Panama hat, but we have all we need for our daily use and need not worry of being out of work for years to come.

Building Program Develops

"Many people do not like it here and are going back home again. It all depends on how you look at things and what understanding you have of what it is all about. I have seen the old huts the Russians lived in, some live in them yet. In the last four years six apartment houses have been built in this town, with 300 apartments in each. Today they are starting on a new hospital and two new schools, a big drug store will be finished this week and in 2 or 3 weeks a bakery, modern in every way, will start operating.

"That people after years of starvation and revolution have the strength to do hard work could probably be misunderstood by many, but we do not get something for nothing. I can not say but what Russia is going ahead and will keep on doing so."

MINERS IN NEED OF RELIEF NOW PUT COOLIES ON U.S. WHEAT DIET

Workers, Farmers Must Back Fighters on Front Line of Class Struggle

Disastrous conditions of hunger and misery threaten the very existence of the striking miners in eastern Ohio. Relief is needed at once to keep thousands of men and children fighting the coal operators and their agents in the UNM WA.

Saturday's conference at the WIR headquarters brought out the greatest challenge that has been offered in this country. Every local made the same report: They cannot get money to operate the relief trucks. Trucks and the rickety autos can't go out to solicit relief for the same reason. Some food comes from the local stores, warehouses and farms, some comes in from outside, but no money to speak of.

No Food in Relief Kitchen

The old Lafferty kitchen which feeds 400 says it has no food for even one kettle of soup. They just managed to get a truck, but have no gas or oil. The gas stations are begged out, and credit for gas is not possible any longer. Old Lafferty and three other camps reported that the state relief would stop its measly pittance of one cent per day a child in food on July 30. The government flour distribution will stop the same day.

A hunger march will place the demands for the strikers and unemployed in the Jefferson county before the miners must eat in the meantime. Even if the county commissioners are forced to give relief it will be so small that it will not suffice. The picket lines are being weakened in many places due to hunger and lack of funds for gas for picket cars and the trucks. Many soup kitchens, the only place where the hungry strikers and their families get food, are on the verge of closing down due to lack of food or funds. The shutting down of these kitchens means certain challenge to the picket lines, break in the ranks of the

workers, the socialization of the country under the Five Year Plan, the enthusiasm of workers as shown in socialist competition and the shock brigades, the absence of unemployment, the continual building and construction along new, socialist lines—all this serves as a sharp contrast to the conditions of the workers under capitalism, suffering unemployment and mass starvation.

In the Soviet Worker, the author shows that the position of the worker in the Soviet Union has no precedent and no parallel anywhere today. For the first time in history the worker owns the industries and is the government, planning the complete economy and life of the country. What does this mean to the worker?—that is the question that is fully answered in this book. There is a comprehensive account of the Soviet labor laws, the trade unions, wages, the hours, socialized wages, social insurance, health regulations, housing and municipal services, the co-operatives, the new Socialist cities, the position of women, children and the family, the position of the workers of the minor nationalities, the training of workers, the planning of labor power, the social, cultural and political achievements.

Contrast to Life Under Capitalism

The achievements and gains of

Nanking Butcher Gov't Buys Wheat of Farm Board

The Farmers National Grain Corporation, agent of the Farm Board, has started another propaganda flow to make