

The Courier

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CALCULATE COST OF ALL PENSIONS TO DOMINION

OTTAWA. — The minister of finance has furnished Sir Robert Borden with an estimate of the total amount of Canada's pension obligations. The pension commission's report is of the opinion that the maximum of pensions will not be reached for eight months or two years. They will probably remain at this maximum for five years and be gradually reduced until their termination.

An actuarial calculation estimates a total of \$440,000,000 calculated on a three per cent basis, or \$790,000,000, calculated on a four per cent basis, or \$345,000,000 on a five per cent basis. These sums represent the amounts of money as of today which at the rates of interest mentioned, should take care of Canada's pension obligations arising out of the war.

RAISED WRONG FLAG

ATHENS, Jan. 8. — According to a report received here from Smyrna, the director of the Austrian hospital at Smyrna, Asia Minor, after the departure of the Austrian consul, raised the French flag over the hospital, under the belief that France was the protectorate of Roman Catholic institutions in the east.

The Italian consul, it is claimed, demanded that the French flag be replaced by the Italian flag immediately.

The directors of the hospital refused. The Italian consul, it is added, then requested the Turkish military authorities to arrest the director. He is reported to have been arrested and placed aboard an Italian warship.

—It is stated on the highest expert authority that the Ranger oil fields of Texas are by far the greatest oil fields ever discovered.

—Negroes in North Carolina want a free state in Africa for their race, the land to be some wrested from Germany.

—A petition signed by a number of prominent Englishmen has been presented to Premier Lloyd George asking for the release of conscientious objectors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Julius Oberhauser, late of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Deceased.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Julius Oberhauser, who died on or about the 15th day of September, A. D. 1918, are required to send to Dyer & Guggisberg, Barristers, 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, or before the 25th day of February, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, fully verified, and that after that date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Dyer & Guggisberg.

DATED at Regina this 15th day of January, A. D. 1919.

DOER & GUGGISBERG, Solicitors for Joseph Oberhauser, the Administrator.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SALE OF OLD POST OFFICE SITE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and enclosed in the purchase of site, corner South St. and 22d Ave., Regina, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, February 6, 1919, for the purchase of old post office site, situated corner South Street and 22d Avenue, being lots 18, 19 and 20 in block 204, having a frontage on South Street of 75 feet by a depth about 120 feet. Bids to be made by a wide hole at least, in the City of Regina, Sask. The old brick building on the site to become the property of the purchaser.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. T. McLeod, Dominion Clerk of Works, Regina. Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted cheque or a cashed bank, equal to 10 per cent of amount of tender payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to carry out his bid. In addition to 10 per cent deposit already called for, a cash payment of 25 per cent of the amount of accepted bid must be made on delivery of agreement of sale. The balance 65 per cent of amount of accepted tender must be paid in two equal quarterly installments with 5 per cent interest from the date of delivery of agreement. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order, E. C. Demochers, Secretary, Department of Public Works, OTTAWA, January 7, 1919.

The Case of the 'So-called Enemy-Language-Paper in Canada

We desire to direct the attention of the public, in general to a situation developed as a consequence of the Order-in-Council in respect to publications issued in alien enemy languages. This order-in-council stipulated a maximum fine of \$5,000.00, or 5 years imprisonment, or both, for any violation of the provisions of the said order-in-council. The order prohibited the printing and publishing as well as the importation into, and the having in possession in Canada of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, etc. in an enemy language.

After the armistice had been signed in November last, Ruthenian, Polish, and Russian papers in Canada were granted a respite and were allowed to print translations in their own respective languages of any reading matter they choose to publish alongside the English original. Papers formerly printed in the German language were denied the same privilege. Just recently the order-in-council respecting so-called enemy language publications has been further modified, as the Ottawa authorities decreed that prosecution under the order-in-council dated September 25th can be started only with the sanction of the Attorney-General of the Province in which a complaint is to be laid.

The publishers of the Courier, which paper has been published as "Der Courier" in the German language till September 4th, 1918, recognized that during last summer public opinion in general favored in ever increasing volume and intensity that the publication of newspapers etc. in enemy languages should not be permitted while the war lasted. The publishers of this paper were anxious to acknowledge the demands of public opinion, and consequently decided to voluntarily stop publication in the German language, which was done September 5th, 1918.

Since then this paper has been published in the English language, and we have earnestly and sincerely tried to find out by experiment whether or not it would be possible to serve the needs of the many thousands of subscribers "Der Courier" has had for a considerable number of years by publishing for them a paper in the English language. The experiment has convinced us that this is not possible, for the simple reason that the overwhelming number of our subscribers are not able to read and understand the English language. For this reason a paper printed in English is absolutely useless to more than 80 per cent. of our subscribers. Most of these people are farmers who immigrated into Canada from Russia, Galicia and other south-eastern European countries. When they came they were well advanced in years and have since their arrival devoted their time to pioneer work on the farm. Many of them never had a chance to receive much of an education, but are just able to read and write their own language. Everybody will admit that it is an absolute impossibility for these farmers to gain a knowledge of the English language sufficient to enable them to read and understand a paper printed in English. It is therefore quite natural that they are desirous to obtain papers printed in the only language they understand. United States papers printed in the German language are imported into Canada in ever increasing numbers. Even during the months following immediately the issue of above mentioned order-in-council the Canadian mails have carried these papers, printed in the States in the German language, and Canadian postmasters have handed them out in spite of the fact that the order-in-council provided a very severe fine for importing and having them.

We are informed that since the order-in-council has been modified as above outlined, some postmasters have informed some of our subscribers that they are at liberty to order German papers from the States. If the order-in-council dated September 25th, is not rescinded very soon, and Canadian papers formerly published in the German language are not allowed to resume publication in German, these Canadian papers will have to go out of business. We do not believe that the public in general wishes to see some Canadian firms deliberately ruined, and many thousands of German-speaking farmers throughout Western Canada compelled to send tens of thousands of dollars annually to German-American papers in the States in order to get

news and reading matter in their own language.

As far as the importation of newspapers, magazines, almanacs, books, etc., from the United States into Canada is concerned, the order-in-council issued September 25th, 1918 has never been strictly enforced. During the first months after the order had been issued the importation of such papers, periodicals, etc. in the German language has not been on a large scale, but during the last few months and weeks it has been steadily increasing. If Canadian firms, which formerly published papers in the German language, are not permitted to publish again their papers in the only language their subscribers understand, the conditions existing at the present time will inevitably lead finally to the complete destruction and ruin of these firms, while the German-speaking farmers of the West will send each year huge sums to the United States and will get their papers from German-American firms.

Is such a result to be desired in the public interest? Canadian firms, which used to publish papers in the German language, have been built up by British-Canadian capital. Canada will always be able to exercise a certain control over the paper, through the authorities as well as through their British-Canadian shareholders.

Our paper has always stood for true Canadian patriotism and for British institutions and democratic ideals. Immediately after the outbreak of the great war in August 1914 we published in the "Courier" (then in German) the following:

"The representatives of the Canadian people, hurriedly summoned to an extra-session of our dominion parliament have unanimously decided to enter the war against Germany as a free nation belonging to the British Empire. We people of German descent who have come to this country by our own free will with a sincere intention to become citizens, and who have sworn the oath of allegiance must realize our responsibilities. What every country needs most during the time of such a crisis is unity and harmony at home. We have had confidence in our representatives in parliament in the past, and we have no reason to withdraw this confidence now. Under the circumstances existing it is our solemn duty to give wholehearted support to the country of our adoption and to stand solidly behind our government."

The view thus expressed in 1914 we have held ever since and consequently have always willingly and wholeheartedly supported all war measures of the Dominion government and all patriotic enterprises bearing on the war.

Since our paper has been published in the English language, it has been edited and conducted exactly on the same principles as before when it was printed in German. There has not been the slightest criticism since then of the editorial policy of this paper, while the leading men of patriotic enterprises have heartily commended us all through the period of the war on the assistance we have given to all patriotic work and every measure destined to bring about the successful conclusion of the war. We have given this assistance just as wholeheartedly when our paper was published in German as we have done when it was published in English. While published in German our efforts have of course been far more effective, because our people could read and understand what we said.

Does the public of Canada as a whole desire to have the German-speaking population of the West read papers printed in German by Canadian firms under the control of Canadians, papers which will sincerely endeavor to further all Canadian interests or does the public wish that such firms shall be ruined and that the German-speaking people of the West shall subscribe to papers published by German-American firms in the States, over which Canada cannot exercise any control whatsoever, and who will not give any attention to Canadian problems? There may be of course those amongst our English-speaking fellow-citizens who will say: "we are in favor of a policy that will make the importation into and the publication in Canada of anything in the German language entirely impossible." To these we wish to say, if during the time of war and with an order-in-council in force, providing very severe penalties, the importation into Can-

ada of papers printed in German and of other literature has not been stopped, how is this to be accomplished after peace will have been finally concluded? The order-in-council of September 25th, as all other orders-in-council is based on the war measures act. After the conclusion of peace the war measures act together with all orders-in-council including the censorship, will become automatically ineffective. Then of course Canadian papers formerly published in German could resume publication in their own language. But we fear that by that time these papers would be ruined and German-American papers would have secured the bulk of their subscribers. The only remedy therefore is the most speedy rescinding of the order-in-council of September 25th.

Legislation by the Dominion Parliament to absolutely prohibit the publishing in and the importation into Canada of all papers etc. printed in German is out of the question. The Dominion Parliament could, by enacting a special measure, prohibit the publishing and printing of any paper, periodical or book in the German language in Canada, and it could also prohibit the importation of such papers, etc. from Germany and Austria, but it could not prohibit the importation of such papers and periodicals from the United States.

We trust that our English-speaking fellow-citizens will receive our appeal for consideration and justice in the spirit in which it is made. This paper has always stood four-square for Canadian interests, Canadian patriotism and British democratic institutions and ideals. We have to the best of our ability served the interests of Canada by helping to make the immigrants from European countries good and true Canadian citizens and British subjects. It is in the best interests of Canada that we should continue this work. In order to do so effectively it is necessary for us to ensure again the only language our settlers understand. But we desire the public to know, that it is not our opinion that the use of the

SINN FEIN CONSTITUTION FOR IRELAND MADE PUBLIC

LONDON, Jan. 9. — The first publication of what purports to be a Sinn Fein constitution for Ireland was made today by the Globe. This has a particular interest in view of the Sinn Fein proposal to hold an Irish congress in the near future. The preamble of the constitution runs as follows:

"Whereas, the proclamation of an Irish republic at Easter, 1916, and the supreme courage and the glorious sacrifices of the men who gave their lives to maintain it have united the people of Ireland under the flag of the Irish republic, we, the delegated representatives of the Irish people in congress assembled, declare the following to be the constitution of the Sinn Fein."

The article then sets forth the Sinn Fein aims at securing international recognition of Ireland, as an independent republic, and, having achieved that, states that the Irish people, by a referendum, may freely choose their own form of government. It says that the Sinn Fein organization will, in the name of sovereign Irish people, deny the right and oppose the will of the British parliament and the British crown or any foreign government to legislate for Ireland.

It also says that the organization will "make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise."

The purported constitution declares that a constituent assembly will be convened to formulate measures for the welfare of the people. The measures specified are the introduction of a protective system for industries and commerce, by the combined action of the country and urban councils, the poor law boards, the harbor boards and other bodies directly responsible to the Irish people; the establishment of a consular service and of a mercantile marine for direct trading with foreign countries; the development of mineral resources; the establishment of a national stock exchange, a national civil service, and Sinn Fein courts of arbitration; the development of transit facilities; the reform of education on a national and industrial basis; the abolition of the poor law system, with relief for the infirm and aged, for the employment of idle able-bodied persons on public works.

German language in this way should be made perpetual. We stand and always have stood for assimilation. We are heartily in accord with a policy that will assure the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of the English language for the children of our settlers. Under conditions created by the world war it is out of the question that Canada will receive further immigration of German-speaking settlers, at any rate for a good many years to come. The next generation of the settlers, who came before the war started, will have a better understanding of the English language than of any other. Then the necessity for publishing papers in German will cease. But as long as there is such a widespread demand for publications in the German language, as long as we have such a big percentage of citizens who cannot read any other language let us favor a policy of tolerance, and let us rather serve the demand for papers in the German language by supplying them at home than by importing them from the United States. One of our subscribers wrote us just recently: "I have been living for a number of years in Russia, also in Rumania and in the United States. In each of these countries the Government never prohibited me to read my paper in the German language. I believe there can be only one country in the world which might permanently adopt such an autocratic measure. I mean Prussia. I can understand that our Government prohibited the publication of papers in the German language as a war measure. But now, that the war is over, I hope that you will soon be allowed to send me the paper again in the only language my wife and myself can read."

We express the same hope, and we also know that a policy of tolerance will greatly encourage the spirit of co-operation and true patriotism so necessary in order to assure the putting forth of united efforts of all our citizens in the interests of the further upbuilding of our great country.

THREE GREAT POWERS PLAN TO TAKE OVER GERMAN PASSENGER TONNAGE

LONDON, Jan. 12. — The United States, Great Britain and Italy have agreed upon a plan for taking over German passenger tonnage. This plan will be laid before the German and allied armistice commissions.

France is not included in the plan as she got the bulk of the Austrian passenger tonnage and is willing that the other three bid for the German shipping.

Representatives of the three countries will submit their plan to the commissioners at Spa.

MINES AT SEA MAY BE MENACE FOR YEARS

PARIS, Dec. 29. — The Prince of Monaco in exhibiting a chart of ocean currents told the Academy of Sciences here that the German mines may float about in the seas for twenty years, especially in the Atlantic. Mines from the channel will float westward until they meet the gulf stream, which will carry them southward along the coast of France, Spain and Morocco to the Canaries and thence across to the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and then eastward again past the Bermudas, the Azores and Madeira. The entire circuit may take four years.

Mines released north of the Straits of Dover will be carried toward Norway and the Arctic Ocean. Ships going from Europe to the United States, the prince says, should pass northward of a line running from the entrance of the channel to the 50th degree of north latitude and follow this line to the 30th degree of west longitude, then swinging down to the southern extremity of the Newfoundland banks. Ships coming to Europe from the United States run the greatest risks near the coast on this side and in the Atlantic archipelago will be safest in following a line passing north of Madeira and south of the Seraposa Sea.

TO DEPORT GERMANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Legislation authorizing deportation of Germans and other aliens interned during the war was requested by Attorney-General Gregory today. He sent the draft of a bill to Representative Burnett, of Alabama, chairman of the immigration committee, who at once introduced it into the house. Deportations, by the terms of the bill, would be on the warrant of the Secretary of Labor.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED IN GERMAN RAIDS ON ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 11. — The raids on the United Kingdom by the Germans during the war, 5411 persons were killed or injured, of whom 4,750 were civilians. An official summary of the casualties caused by German airships, airplanes and bombardments from the sea, shows the casualties among civilians, killed 554 men, 413 women, 295 children. Injured, 1,508 men, 1,120 women, 772 children. 310 soldiers and sailors were killed and 551 injured.

There were 51 raids by airships, causing the deaths of 498 civilians and the injury of 1,236 and the killing of 58 soldiers and sailors and injury of 121.

In 59 airplane raids, 619 civilians were killed and 1,650 were injured. In these raids 238 soldiers and sailors were killed and 400 injured.

In twelve bombardments from the sea, 143 civilians were killed and 604 wounded, while 14 soldiers and sailors were killed and 30 injured.

FRANCE IS STILL BLEEDING WHILE IN GERMANY RECONSTRUCTION WORK ALREADY UNDER WAY

PARIS, Jan. 8. — The correspondent of the Petit Journal with the French armies, draws a strong contrast between the cities throughout France and Germany. France, he says, although victorious, is still bleeding from innumerable wounds whereas vanquished Germany is repairing the havoc of defeat and bustling activity has been resumed in some of the factories.

After depicting the woes in the devastated regions, the correspondent adds: "Travelers returning from Germany, report that Germany is practically unscathed and in some places the people even preserve hope of revenge. Life goes on as formerly, loans are in operation, engines are humming and reconstruction work is already under way."

"In France, on the contrary, mine shafts must be consolidated and reinforced, houses and cities rebuilt and fields levelled."

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat—	
1 Northern	224 1/2
2 Northern	221 1/2
3 Northern	217 1/2
No. 4	211 1/2
No. 5	199 1/2
No. 6	190 1/2
Feed	165
Oats—	
2 G. W.	73 1/8
3 C. W.	69 1/8
Ex 1 Feed	70 1/8
1 Feed	69 1/8
2 Feed	64 3/8
Flax—	
1-N. W. C.	317 1/2
2 C. W.	315
Barley—	
No. 3	91 1/4
No. 4	86 1/4
Rejected	76
Feed	74

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Quotations	
Steers—	
Choice to prime	\$12.50-14.25
Medium to good butchers	9.75-11.50
Heifers—	
Choice butchers	9.75 10.50
Choice stockers	7.25 8.06
Fair to good	5.75 6.75
Cows—	
Choice butchers	8.50 10.00
Fair to	7.50 8.00
Medium	6.00 6.75
Canners	4.50 5.25
Stockers and Feeders—	
Choice heavy feeders	9.75 10.75
Choice light	7.75 8.50
Fair to good	6.75 7.50
Oxen—	
Choice	7.50 8.00
Fair to good	6.00 7.00
Common	4.00 5.00
Bulls—	
Choice	6.50 7.00
Good	5.75 6.25
Common	5.00 5.50
Calves—	
Choice light	8.00 9.50
Choice heavy	7.50 8.50
Sheep and Lambs—	
Choice lambs	14.50-15.25
Choice sheep	10.00-11.00
Hogs—	
Selects	15.50
Heavies	11.50
Sows	9.50-11.50
Lights	11.50-12.50
Stage	7.50-8.50

POLES AND GERMANS CEASE HOSTILITIES?

Berlin, Jan. 8. — The Poles and Germans have agreed to cease hostilities, following a meeting at Bismarck, according to the Berliner Zeitung Am Montag.

The newspaper said the meeting was held Thursday between representatives of the Poles and delegates from Bismarck, Posen, Bromberg and Gnesen.

An earlier dated report says: Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, and the Germans will defend Bentschen at all costs, according to the Tagblatt.

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Grain, Livestock and Produce Market

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat—

1 Northern	224 1/2
2 Northern	221 1/2
3 Northern	217 1/2
No. 4	211 1/2
No. 5	199 1/2
No. 6	190 1/2
Feed	165

Oats—

2 G. W.	73 1/8
3 C. W.	69 1/8
Ex 1 Feed	70 1/8
1 Feed	69 1/8
2 Feed	64 3/8

Flax—

1-N. W. C.	317 1/2
2 C. W.	315

Barley—

No. 3	91 1/4
No. 4	86 1/4
Rejected	76
Feed	74

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Quotations

Steers—

Choice to prime	\$12.50-14.25
Medium to good butchers	9.75-11.50

Heifers—

Choice butchers	9.75 10.50
Choice stockers	7.25 8.06
Fair to good	5.75 6.75

Cows—

Choice butchers	8.50 10.00
Fair to	7.50 8.00
Medium	6.00 6.75
Canners	4.50 5.25

Stockers and Feeders—

Choice heavy feeders	9.75 10.75
Choice light	7.75 8.50
Fair to good	6.75 7.50

Oxen—

Choice	7.50 8.00
Fair to good	6.00 7.00
Common	4.00 5.00

Bulls—

Choice	6.50 7.00
Good	5.75 6.25
Common	5.00 5.50

Calves—

Choice light	8.00 9.50
Choice heavy	7.50 8.50

Sheep and Lambs—

Choice lambs	14.50-15.25
Choice sheep	10.00-11.00

Hogs—

Selects	15.50
Heavies	11.50
Sows	9.50-11.50
Lights	11.50-12.50
Stage	7.50-8.50

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