

The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors: "The Saskatchewan Public Co., Ltd." at their offices: 2835-1837 Halifax St., Regina, Sask., near the Market Square and 11. Ave. Telephone 5291. Special Representatives: New York: L. Klebahn, 1 W. 34th St. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korgren, 1416 Masonic Temple.

Canadian Industrial Congress Opens August 13

Detail of plans, program and attendant features of the Canadian Industrial Congress, to be held at Calgary on August 13 and 14 and to include a tour of the province by special train, has now been completely worked out and congress headquarters, located in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, announces that reservations are being made for the special train tour, for the congress sessions, which are to be held in the Grand Theatre, Calgary, and for hotel accommodation.

The special train, it is announced, will leave Medicine Hat, on the morning of August 12, will run then to Lethbridge, from that city to Calgary, will be held here for two days during the congress sessions, then will run to Edmonton and from the capital city will move to Banff, arriving in the Rockies on Sunday morning, August 17. The theatre sessions will open in the morning at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, August 13 and will continue until 6 o'clock that evening, with intermission of 2 and 1-2 hours for luncheon, and on the following day, Thursday, will open at the same hour. There will be no evening sessions at the theatre, that portion of the day being utilized with entertainment and motoring. The program is perhaps the most impressive ever gotten together at one industrial gathering on the continent, including among others, Sir Robert Borden, E. W. Beatty, D. B. Hanna, Henry Ford, A. R. Erskine, Finley P. Mount, and many other industrial leaders of continental and world fame.

Congress headquarters asks that all who desire reservation on either the special train, the congress sessions at Calgary or for hotel accommodation write or wire to John M. McGreevy, Congress Manager, Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Canada, as early as possible.

"Where Valley and Height Fills Your Soul With Delight"

Such is the general opinion of patrons of the Canadian National Railways travelling to the Pacific Coast through beautiful Jasper National Park and in full view of majestic Mount Robson, Mt. Edith Cavell, Mt. Warren and other wonderful sights. The railway traverses an entirely new section of the Rockies and is replete with magnificent scenery the whole 600 miles through the Mountains. Advantages of this route are absence of grades, the highest point reached being only 3600 feet, the lowest altitude crossing the Rockies anywhere on the Continent and of immense benefit to people who are affected by high climbing; then again there is little curvature and a splendid roadbed, which with electric lighted Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Dining Car and Observation Car makes for a most comfortable journey. Summer Tourist fares are now effective to all points on the Pacific Coast from Vancouver, B.C., to San Diego, Cal., and North to Alaska.

Any C.N.R. Agent or District Passenger Agent, C.N.R., Saskatoon, will consider it a pleasure to give information on the trip and describe to you how "Nature glows in grandest glory—along the National's Territory."

A CHANCE FOR ALL

The percentage of Bond-buyers in this nation may be thin, But Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps Let the millions in.

"I want the Canadian people to get a vast vision of the trade opportunities in Europe. It is not trade between one firm and another, but trade between whole nations and a sister nation." That is the message of Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Mission in London, on his return to Canada.

YOU CAN EARN \$50 PER DAY

With Improved Standard Wash Drilling Machine, Fastest and Simplest Drilling Machine on the Market. Drills through any formation. Has record of drilling 70 ft. on 2 1/2 gal. of fluid. One man can operate. Write for catalogue. Manufactured by Roberts Machinery Co., 1225 Broad St., Portland, Oregon.

The Exodus of the Immigrant-Emigrants

NEW YORK. — Outside the heavy granite custom house, in the rear, there may be seen daily a double line of dark-hued men, some of them mere boys, some of them grizzled; none of them of any great height, but many with muscles which have been tanned and hardened by labor. Slowly the line creeps along the gray wall to a door where a few at a time are let in by one of the uniformed officials who guard the line. Some of the men carry papers tightly clasped in their hands; others take them out from secret places now and then to make sure that they have not been lost.

Inside the building they make their way to a room in charge of internal revenue collectors. Here they must give an accounting of the money in their possession, and the money they have made during the last year or more. A large number of these men are liable for income taxes which in many cases they have not paid.

Those who do not have to pay, and those who have paid, move along slowly again to another room where there are more officials and more translators. Women and naturalized Americans are pushed along and dealt with first. All papers are examined to make sure that they are in order and then the line goes forward again to the apartment where the final permits are issued and the immigrant is free, as far as the government is concerned, to proceed to the land of his birth.

These immigrant emigrants, mostly Italians, have come from all parts of the United States, and some from Canada. They pass through the custom house at the rate of a thousand a day and they have been going through like that since the day after the armistice was signed. Tens of thousands of them have been working in the various war industries. That work is largely finished now. Besides, these men want to go home and see how their families, relatives and friends have fared during the war. The Italian immigrant has always made it a practice to go home at dull times and live there for a time on what he has saved from his American wages, but there has never been a time since the panic year when men have gone in such great numbers and for so long a period.

It is interesting to note that the Italians who have gone into agriculture and own larger or smaller pieces of land are not going home. It is the industrial worker, the wage earner with nothing at stake but his job, who, sharing in the present prevalent unrest and apprehension, takes the occasion to leave. Will they come back, and when?

Byron Newton, collector of the port, who deprecates their going because he feels that this country needs the services of such men, says their return is problematical. A representative of the Society for the Assistance of Italian Immigrants is of the opinion that a large number of them will return. He admits, however, that if they can find work at home they will remain there, and reports are to the effect that there is employment for all who want it. While living conditions are higher than they were, in Italy as elsewhere, wages have risen commensurately.

While the great majority of Italians never become naturalized, those who do prize the privilege highly. A man who had taken out his papers and was eager to go home for a visit was told that he, as an American citizen, would have to get a passport from Washington, and that this could be done only at the expense of great delay. If he would relinquish his citizenship, he could get a permit and leave promptly. After thinking it over, he decided that he would rather abandon his visit than surrender his citizenship.

There are no immigrants from Italy in these days. There are said to be a few who are ready to come, but they are of the class that would be of no advantage to this country. Meanwhile two million Jews from Russia and Rumania are eager to come to America, but they will not do the work that the Italians have been doing. They will tend to congest the cities even more and will swarm into the already overcrowded trades and occupations. Moreover, they are likely to have been inculcated with the pernicious political doctrines which have gained such currency in the part of the country from which they came. Mr. Newton puts it that we need subway builders rather than soviet makers on the American continent.

taxation was only 6 per cent. the percentage met in this manner by the United States was 44 per cent.

Free Boots and Cement
Canada could learn a great many useful lessons from the United States while moving towards that platform of the organized farmers which is anathema to the readers of Industrial Canada. Boots and shoes are free of duty in the United States while in Canada they carry a 35 per cent. tax. This country keeps a considerable duty on cement which in the United States is free! The United States does not keep a duty on farm implements while calling upon its farmers to produce! And so the list might be multiplied, though it is not by such argument that members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be converted. E. C. D.

ARE PETITIONING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The members of the Dobson Local Grain Growers' association held a meeting July 10 for the purpose of petitioning the Provincial government to supply the farmers of the district with fall rye seed. The petition read as follows: "Whereas during 1915, in response to the call for greater production, large areas were planted to wheat, which gave a good return for the labor expended, but the profits of that crop were used to pay off the losses incurred during 1914 and paying for the seed grain advanced by the government for that crop; and during 1916 the farmers suffered the loss of a goodly amount of their crops from black rust, drought and hail, whereas they were insured up to 85 per cent. per acre they were only paid 40 per cent. of that amount; and during 1917 they again suffered great losses from drought, not making any more than expenses; whereas in the year 1918 they were heavy losers through soil drifting, and the situation began to look serious; this year, 1919, crops are almost totally destroyed through soil drifting, and a great many pledged their credit to the banks for oats to reseed the large areas of wheat fields that are almost all totally destroyed by soil drifting; and whereas those farmers that were in a position to seed fall rye a year ago have proven it to be a success, insofar as it did not inter-kill and has eliminated to a certain extent soil drifting in nearby fields and will have a stubble for seeding another year, and that some farmers would have seeded a small acreage in rye but could not get the wire for fencing. Therefore this local is petitioning the government to send a man to review the situation and loan them fall rye seed to prevent the abandonment of the farms by the farmers, there being several already abandoned and very many farmers do not see any hope of holding their farms if something is not done."

VILE ATTACK ON DR. BLAND

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the recent Winnipeg Labor troubles will probably be determined as a result of the trials now pending in conjunction with Judge Robson's commission, which will be sitting in Winnipeg before this article appears.

But for sheer bigotry and deliberate, brutal insult, the attack on Dr. Salem G. Bland, by the Toronto Saturday Night, in its issue of July 5th, is one of the worst appearing in the Canadian press. Dr. Bland needs no defence from anybody; as he is eminently qualified to attend to this matter himself. Neither does the above article require any reply; as it only requires reproduction for his myriad of friends and admirers to repudiate the Saturday Night article and all its works. If this is the temper in which the great problems of Canada's future political and economic battles are to be fought, God help Canada.

"Appertaining to Rev. Salem G. Bland"

Under the above caption the Toronto Saturday Night editor dips his pen in gall and wormwood and spills forth the following, as an example of Canadian journalism: "We should imagine that Methodism will soon be as tired as the rest of the community of the peripatetic quack, Rev. Salem G. Bland, who is going about and telling the working people that they are oppressed and that capital is their enemy. His latest delirance was made at an open air meeting held in Queen's Park, Toronto, June 21st, to protest against Bolshevist agitators in Canada. The general doctrine expounded by Dr. Bland was that all agitators who profess to speak for labor are above the law; that they have a right to defy government and to frame movements for the rest of the community, without interference. Any attempt on the part of the community, as represented in the civil authorities, to protect itself in the right to work and eat and enjoy the common decencies of civilization, is painted as an unfair use of power."

"Dr. Bland said he knew some of the men arrested in Winnipeg (it is an open secret that Rev. William Ivens is a protege of his) and he declared that they had not been treated "as we are accustomed to have Canadians treated." To this the answer is obvious, that this is the first time we have had to deal with Canadians who have openly sought the overthrow of our entire governmental and economic system; who connelled the repudiation of all agreements between capital and labor; who attempted the suppression of a free press; and did countless things which have been abhorrent to free-spirited and free-born Canadians. As a matter of fact, though some of them were born in this country, these Winnipeg leaders are neither flesh, fish, nor good red herring-internationalists and outlaws, who don't know where they are going, but are on the way. Consequently, we must devise new ways to deal with such alleged Canadians as this.

"Between smirks Dr. Bland urged the Government to seek counsel of 'that old Book, the Bible.' We wonder if he has really read it, the prophets of Solomon, for instance, which contain most of this worldly wisdom, which finds expression in the best of our modern 'capitalistic' laws. Perhaps, Dr. Bland was thinking of Herod, whose methods were frankly adapted to modern conditions by the Strike Committee of Winnipeg, when it sentenced little children to death, by cutting off the milk supply. Perhaps he had in mind some of the other worthy captains chronicled in Holy Writ, who operated by spreading drought and pestilence. This is what the Winnipeg Strike Committee hoped to compass, when it tried to cut off the water supply and the sanitary conveniences of a population which largely lives in apartment houses. For the men who devised such measures as these Dr. Bland has all sympathy and he paints as tyrannical the authorities which stepped in to stop their mischievous activities.

"Generally speaking Dr. Bland's methods resemble nothing so much as those of the patent medicine fakers, who work by suggesting horrifying 'symptoms' to the ignorant. He makes the suggestion that the people cannot get a square deal—a palpable lie. He says 90 per cent. of the measures passed at Ottawa are 'in the interest of capital,' but forgets to mention that good measures are in the interests of everyone—capitalists included. Then he hints that the Government is taking counsel of the old absolutist governments of Russia and Germany; ignoring the fact that the action of Winnipeg was taken by one of the recognized heads of organized labor, Senator Robson.

"Now, Rev. Salem G. Bland is probably not an educated man in the true definition of the term; but his cloth gives a certain respectability to his words. Therefore he should try to weigh them and open his eyes to the plain fact that in no country in the world is mankind so free as it is in Canada to-day. In no land are wages better and food more plentiful. In no land does opportunity hold the door open so wide for the honest and industrious. The friends of Dr. Bland tried to murder freedom from the moment they planned a general strike in Winnipeg; while the authorities showed a fantastic devotion to the theory of liberty in allowing them to remain at large. The doctor is unappreciative of the privileges he himself enjoys. He is permitted to go about spreading half-truths and falsehoods where they will do the most harm; when he might be conscripted for the performance of some mental service."

TRACHOMA EXISTS IN THIS PROVINCE TO SERIOUS EXTENT.

The survey now being made of the schools and homes in the municipalities of Lost River, Bluecher, Colonsay and Morris shows a large increase in the number of people afflicted with trachoma or granulated eyelids, not only amongst the non-English speaking population but also amongst Canadians. It is recognized that trachoma now exists in this province to a very serious extent. The survey, which is not yet complete, shows that up to the present time 2,346 persons have been examined, of whom 384 have trachoma. In one locality about 20 per cent. of the population were found to be suffering from the disease. Special arrangements are being made for treatment, but although the bureau of public health is sending out doctors and nurses, unless they have the support and co-operation of the public their success can never be complete.

In order to check this disease, which eventually causes blindness, the public must adopt better hygienic precaution in their homes. Common washbasins and hand towels should be abolished, and special precautions must be taken at harvest and threshing time, when dust continually irritates the eyes and makes the lining of the



A. STANLEY JONES
THRESHERS
SASKATOON SASK.

28x36 Self Feeder, Wind Stackers.
All freight paid, \$795.00 cash, \$845.00 time, designed for the "Fordson."
Complete Outfits, engines and separators, from \$725.00 to \$1,356.00.
Threshers alone from \$445.00 to \$845.00.

We have a thresher for any engine from 3 H.P. up to 30 H.P.
Whatever sort of a Farm you work, whether grain or mixed, whether only oats, or wheat, the complete, simple, foolproof outfit, with years of reputation behind it, is the only sensible choice.

FOR INDEPENDENT FARMERS
No. 4.—Combination 28-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stackers, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts.

ALL FREIGHT PAID
Cash: \$1,121.00 Time: \$1,261.00
No. 4A.—same as above, but with Self-Feeder, instead of Hand-Feed.
Cash: \$1,214.00 Time: \$1,354.00
Capacity: about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.
Price advance August 1st.

CROP REPORT

Harvest Expected to Begin August 1 to 10—Many Harvest Hands Will be Required—Estimate of Yield in All Districts.

The bureau of statistics of the provincial department of agriculture has issued the fortnightly bulletin containing estimates of grain acreages and average yields of wheat and oats, also information regarding the number of men that will be required to assist in harvesting the crop.

The estimates of the grain acreage show very little difference to that compiled by the Dominion bureau of statistics a short time ago, and are as follows: Wheat, 9,274,816 acres; oats, 5,089,334 acres; barley, 651,798 acres; flax, 850,686 acres; rye, 138,317 acres. It is expected that harvesting operations will commence early in August and will be general over the province about the middle of the month. Estimates of yield vary to a very great extent, even in the same districts. The best yield, however, would appear to be in the eastern part of the province as far south as the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, while the worst reports have been received from districts three, four and seven, where in many places the crops are reported to be a total failure. It is not expected that many men will be available for harvest work in the dried out portion of the province owing, no doubt, to the fact that they are obliged to remain at home to take care of what little crop they have and also the necessity of providing for their stock.

No. 1, Southeastern.
The estimated acreage seeded to cereals in this district is as follows: Wheat, 659,561; oats, 502,997; barley, 88,843; flax, 54,228; rye, 43,386. Harvesting is expected to start the first week in August and be general about the middle of the month. Reports as to grain yields vary from two to twenty-two bushels per acre, the average being estimated at seventeen bushels per acre for wheat and for oats about twenty. It is considered too early to make any estimate as to average yields of other grains. Harvest laborers will be needed in almost all points in the district with the exception of the southeastern points, where grasshoppers and drought have done so much damage.

No. 2, Regina-Weyburn.
Grain acreage in this district are: Wheat, 1,105,440; oats, 586,922; barley, 60,571; flax, 78,706; rye, 6,994 acres. Harvesting operations will commence about the first of August in some districts while in others it is not expected grain will be ready for the binder until the 10th of the month. It is estimated that wheat will average about twenty bushels per acre in this district, with oats averaging forty bushels in many parts. Many eyes will be more susceptible to infection.

District No. 3, West Central.
Grain acreages: Wheat, 1,116,785; oats 688,663; barley 30,304; flax, 139,294; rye, 5,901. In some parts of this district average crops are reported, in others it is expected that they will be a total failure. From Salvador it is reported wheat will yield seventeen bushels and oats as high as fifty bushels per acre. Men will be needed at some parts, but it is thought that other points in the district will be able to fill the demand.

District No. 4, North Eastern.
Wheat, 387,514; oats, 191,106; barley, 54,986; flax, 3,152; rye 1,182 acres. Crop conditions in this part of the province are very satisfactory, although a good rain would help the grain to fill. It is expected cutting will start the first week in August and an average of about fifteen bushels of wheat and twenty-five bushels of oats per acre is expected.

District No. 5, North Western.
Grain acreages: Wheat, 607,899; oats, 358,160; barley, 33,728; flax, 1,544; rye, 5,561 acres. Condition of the crop in this district is only medium. Near North Battleford it is expected that wheat will yield an average of five bushels with oats expected. In the vicinity farther north it is thought that the oats may yield as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. In other parts various estimates are given ranging from five to ten bushels per acre for wheat, and oats from ten to thirty bushels. It is not thought that many laborers will be needed in this part of the province.

ny hundred harvest laborers will be required to take off the crop.

No. 3, South Central
It is estimated that the grain acreages in this district are: Wheat, 2,088,979; oats, 927,193; barley, 94,160; flax, 415,238; rye, 12,847 acres. Conditions in this district are reported to be very bad. It is not expected that wheat will average more than five bushels per acre, while the highest estimate for oats is given as ten bushels per acre. Feed is scarce in all parts and it is expected that both feed and seed will have to be imported into the district. Several hundred men will be available for harvest work in more favored parts of the province.

No. 4, Southwestern.
Grain acreages: Wheat, 719,694; oats, 279,455; barley, 52,609; flax, 103,000; rye, 37,255. Conditions in this part of the province are reported to be the worst experienced. Crops are burned up and not more than fifty per cent. of the crop seeded will be harvested.

No. 5, East Central.
Grain acreages as follows: Wheat, 735,287; oats, 826,529; barley, 143,887; flax, 8,513; rye, 10,970 acres. In some parts early grain will be cut about August 1, but harvesting will not be general until about the 15th of the month. It is estimated that wheat will yield an average crop of twenty-five bushels per acre, except in those parts that have been damaged by hail. Oats are also a good crop, many correspondents expecting a yield of fifty bushels per acre and others as high as seventy-five bushels. A great number of men will be needed during the harvest.

No. 6, Central.
Estimate of acreages: Wheat, 1,855,658; oats, 728,309; barley, 86,710; flax, 46,911; rye, 14,219 acres. Crop conditions vary in this district to such a degree as to make it almost impossible to give a report showing conditions generally. In the Saskatoon district crops reported to be practically a failure. Wheat is not expected to average more than five bushels per acre, with oats almost a total failure. In the Jansen district it is expected that wheat will average about twenty-five bushels, with oats yielding from fifty to seventy bushels from acre. Other places report yields from five to ten bushels of wheat.

District No. 7, West Central.
Grain acreages: Wheat, 1,116,785; oats 688,663; barley 30,304; flax, 139,294; rye, 5,901. In some parts of this district average crops are reported, in others it is expected that they will be a total failure. From Salvador it is reported wheat will yield seventeen bushels and oats as high as fifty bushels per acre. Men will be needed at some parts, but it is thought that other points in the district will be able to fill the demand.

District No. 8, North Eastern.
Wheat, 387,514; oats, 191,106; barley, 54,986; flax, 3,152; rye 1,182 acres. Crop conditions in this part of the province are very satisfactory, although a good rain would help the grain to fill. It is expected cutting will start the first week in August and an average of about fifteen bushels of wheat and twenty-five bushels of oats per acre is expected.

District No. 9, North Western.
Grain acreages: Wheat, 607,899; oats, 358,160; barley, 33,728; flax, 1,544; rye, 5,561 acres. Condition of the crop in this district is only medium. Near North Battleford it is expected that wheat will yield an average of five bushels with oats expected. In the vicinity farther north it is thought that the oats may yield as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. In other parts various estimates are given ranging from five to ten bushels per acre for wheat, and oats from ten to thirty bushels. It is not thought that many laborers will be needed in this part of the province.