

# The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors: "The Sask. Courier Pub. Co., Ltd." at their offices: 1837-1837 1/2 Halifax St., Regina, Sask., near the Market Square and 11. Ave. Telephone 3291. Special Representatives: New York: L. Klebahn, 1. W. 34th St. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korgren, 3415 Masonic Temple.

## IF YOU TREAT THE WORLD RIGHT

If you treat the world right, if you give it its due, it is likely to try to deal fairly with you; If you give it a smile when you have one to spare, you will find that the days will more often be fair. If you ask for no more than you honestly earn, if you look for no more than a proper return on investments you make and on risks that you take, you will seldom sit nursing a foolish heart-ache. If you pick out your friends just for friendship, instead of favoring those who may push you ahead. Disappointments will soon get to passing you by. And the clouds will be fewer that darken your sky. If you cheer where you may and give aid where you can, if you learn that greed never has strengthened a man that selfishness is but a loathsome disease, you will find less to grieve you and much more to please. If you learn that the weak are the ones who complain, you will find good in much you have viewed with disdain; If you treat the world right, if you give it its due, it is likely to deal pretty fairly with you. — K. E. KISER

## WHERE DO YOU STAND?

Here are a few court records, which show: That of every 100 men who die, three leave an estate of \$10,000 or over; fifteen leave an estate of \$2,000 to \$10,000; and 82 leave no income producing property. Of 100 widows, eighteen are in comfortable circumstances; forty-seven are obliged to work for a living; and thirty-five are in absolute want, dependent upon charity. War Savings Stamps purchased regularly, will improve the percentage.

## HOLD-UP GANG CAUGHT IN DAKOTA

FAROO, N. D. — Eleven hold-up men held up seventy-five harvest hands in the railroad yards at Oakes, N. D., and robbed them of \$1,300. According to a report reaching here, the bandits were caught by the deputy sheriff, who organized a posse. A boy who observed the performance notified the sheriff.

## MENNONITES ASK FOR PASSPORTS

OTTAWA. — A wholesale movement of Mennonites from the Canadian west is forecasted by a delegation of that sect now in Ottawa getting passports to go to the Argentine republic. They say they are going there to look over the country and expect to be followed by many of their compatriots.

**You Need Badly**  
a knowledge of the English language in order to be able to read your newspaper. The best and quickest way is by using Cassell's New German Dictionary, German-English, English-German, 1384 pages. Price \$1.75. Americanischer Dolmetscher, 60c. Mayer's Briefsteller, German-English letter writer and book-keeper \$1.00. Der Fertige Bucher, Neus Taschenrechnerbuch with pronunciation \$1.95. Der Selbst-Doktor und Apotheker in eigener Haus \$1.00. Offene Volkssprache ueber Menschen-System und Geseuder Menschenverstand, 200 illustrations, 800 pages. Price \$1.00. Der Deutsche Farmer im Busch und auf der Praxia. Practical and instructive. Price \$2.00. F. DOJACEK 850 Main St. — WINNIPEG.

**YOU CAN EARN \$50 PER DAY**  
With Improved Standard Well Drilling Machine, Fastest and Simplest Drilling Machine on the Market. Drill through any formation. Has record of drilling 50 ft. on 2 1/2 gal. of distillate. One man can operate. Write for catalogue. Manufactured by Robinson Machinery Co., 1225 Bond St., Portland, Oregon.

## The German Speaking Canadians

The following letter was clipped from the Winnipeg Evening Tribune of August 4, 1919 and as there are many important questions brought forward in that letter, which ought not to be generally known, we thought it would be of interest to some of our readers.

**To the Editor of the Tribune:** — Sir: — Long before the great war commenced or was even thought possible, the Dominion Government made efforts, in order to develop the Canadian West and other parts of Canada, to induce people of all nationalities in Europe to emigrate to this Dominion. Agents and steamship companies were paid millions of dollars as bonuses for these people. Time and again it has been stated that immigrants and settlers, respectively, of German nationality — that is Germans from Germany, Austria and some parts of Russia — were among the very best and most desirable, and the authorities always welcomed these people.

That this opinion and this welcome was not misplaced, the large German settlements in Ontario and the West strikingly prove, and nobody ever hesitated to recognize the fact that our German-speaking fellow-citizens have certainly made good.

While they, on the one hand, have, therefore, carried out their part of the mutual agreement, can the same be said in favor of their English-speaking fellow-citizens? What have the latter done after the arrival of these people here in Canada? True, they have given them land or they have employed them on various jobs, but beyond that they have not done. They have done nothing to educate them up to Canadian citizenship or to British ideals. On the contrary, many unscrupulous politicians have not hesitated in corrupting them. These people knew nothing of such election-machinations as slipping a five or a ten dollar bill, or in many cases a bottle of whisky into their hands in order to get their vote, and it goes without saying that probably the majority of them formed their own opinions about the ideals of citizenship whenever they were told of the latter.

But all this has not prevented these people from becoming prosperous, from taking a very important part in the development of the vast area to which they were invited and from becoming, in general, a part of the community inferior to none and superior to many.

Then the Great War broke out. And it must be admitted that our German-speaking fellow-citizens — at least by far the greater majority of them — have kept faith. Whatever individual open antagonism may have been shown, the behavior of the great bulk has been beyond reproach. That their sentiments were with the land of their birth, where in most cases they have near relatives, is natural, and any man with common-sense and in fairness admit that they would not be good and desirable citizens of this their country of adoption if it were otherwise. But they kept their counsel. They continued to till the soil and produce food-stuffs; others assisted in the various industries necessary to help the Allies; others again offered their services and their lives to their adopted country, and so forth.

But while they themselves kept faith, the Canadian Government did likewise. No person of German nationality within the boundaries of Canada, no matter whether he was naturalized or whether he was, technically speaking, still a citizen of the land of his birth, was molested in any way so long as he complied with the rules and regulations laid down by the Government and made necessary in times of war, and so long as he did not make himself obnoxious in any way. The "War Time Election Act" is being used by some politicians as an accusation of unjust treatment. But the German-speaking Canadians, the people most concerned, do not complain, because that Act in return gave them privileges much more valuable than their votes.

For four years our foreign-born element was permitted, under censorship, to publish their newspapers in their own language, and there can be no doubt that they appreciated that fact. Some months prior to the conclusion of an armistice which meant the cessation of hostilities and an eventual peace, the Dominion Government acceded to the demands made by the War Veterans and prohibited the further publication of newspapers in enemy languages. Some modifications have been made since with reference to this measure,

but the papers in the German language are still under the ban, in spite of the fact that it has been frequently stated that it was not a fight against the German language or even against the German people, but merely a fight against German autocracy and militarism. And where does the consistency of such a measure come in, when the Dominion Government themselves have tens of thousands of pamphlets in the German language printed and distributed among those people during the Victory Loan and now in the War Savings Stamp Campaign? When German-American papers are allowed into the country and delivered by a Government agency, the postal authorities?

These papers were the only means by which laws and regulations of the authorities have been interpreted to hundreds of thousands of our German-speaking population, most of their first generation being naturally unable to correctly understand the intricacies and all the fine points of the English language.

Is this fair? Is this just? Is this British? These people have not forced their presence upon this country; they have been invited and persuaded to come, fully trusting that the promise of free liberty would keep under any circumstances, unless they themselves abuse such liberty and forego the right to be treated according to the principles of the British constitutions. Are these people to be punished for not complying with the laws and regulations of this country when they are unable to correctly interpret them.

Serious as the question just mentioned is, there is one still more serious, and that is the demand of the wholesale deportation of the alien enemies in our midst, which, by most people, is understood to mean all of them, including those in possession of their naturalization papers. It is high time that the Dominion Government or the Dominion Parliament, respectively, express themselves, definitely on this point. These demands and the uncertainty caused by them have already been the cause of uncalculable harm from a business point of view. These people do not know where they stand or what is going to happen. They are naturally afraid to invest any of their savings or to go into any enterprise that might be of more or less benefit not only to themselves, but to the whole community in which they live. The returned soldiers must be provided for, of course, the very best thing just about good enough for them. The alien is now being approached for having lived on the fat of the land during the war, but what about the cry: "Keep the home fires burning." What about the fact that Canada would not have been in a position to supply the Allies with those enormous quantities of food, if the alien had not assisted materially in producing it? Six months ago any man who did not work was punished for loafing. Is an alien now to be punished because he works?

Hundreds of young Canadians of German nationality have offered their services and their lives to their country. What answer will their fellow-citizens of other nationalities have for them when they, on their return, find the only language suppressed that their parents understood? When they hear of the cry that all of them are to be deported? Has British tolerance, British fair play and the old British motto, never to kick a man when he is down, have all these principles died out? Is Christianity itself a failure which teaches good will to all men?

The German-speaking population of Canada have had no part in bringing about this war. They have deployed it no less and probably more than many others.

If it is not considered desirable at present that the German-Canadian papers should be printed wholly in German, why not allow them the privilege of being printed half in English and half in German, in parallel columns?

Thanking you for the privilege of inserting this in your paper.

I am,  
A RETURNED OFFICER

## Children Cry FOR CASTORIA

**Radical Cure for Nervousness**  
Weak and nervous persons, who consider their case hopeless, suffering with headaches, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, sweating, diarrhoea, constipation, loss of hair, hearing and sight, stomach troubles, constipation, depression of the heart and generally all sorts of ailments, can find relief in the use of "TUBERLEIN" — how the self-concentration of possible stress, pollution, nervous, phlegm, hysteria, neurasthenia can be stored, absorbed, and the chronic pain-able time.

This interesting book (latest edition in English or German) shows which organs and will profit, in least upon receipt of only 25 Cents in stamps by the

PRIVATE CLINIC, 127 East 27. St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

By ordering it will be appreciated if you mention "The Courier"

## OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION GRAIN BOARD

**Explains His Vote**  
Hon. H. O. Wright, M.P. explained his attitude in his vote on the budget and McMaster amendment, claiming that it was not well framed. Mr. Wright contended that in order for him to be able to support the amendment it would have necessitated his voting against the government and forcing a general election at this critical juncture, which would be like a man who declared he did not want to kill, but would take a chance on pulling the trigger with a deadly aim. Mr. Wright claimed that he had been elected on a "Win-the-war" platform and finding himself facing the tariff question, which had not been an issue at the time of his election, had written several letters to ascertain the sentiment of his constituency. The replies being divided on the question of the budget he had used his best judgment in voting against the amendment and for the budget. He declared that there was not money enough in Canada to buy his vote and that he was a good Grain Grower and in sympathy with the movement.

**Address by T. H. McConica**  
T. H. McConica, of Lussland, was well known to all Grain Growers and his address in every way was what was anticipated. He ridiculed Cal. Currie's protectionist speech in parliament, in which he pictured Saskatchewan as a great manufacturing centre, enjoying all the blessing of the tariff now enjoyed by eastern manufacturers. "Why grow wheat when we can sell our farms by the wheelbarrow loads to manufacture glass and empty jugs," said Mr. McConica.

Mr. McConica did not believe the present government incompetent. Mistakes had no doubt been made, but the problems had been many and great. He did not agree with Mr. Wright's vote on the McMaster amendment, declaring he would have voted as the people desired, even if it had precipitated an election.

Mr. McConica's speech was highly appreciated by all who heard him and the Grain Growers are proud to count him amongst their numbers.

**Big Picnic at Tramping Lake**  
One of the largest Grain Growers picnics ever held in Saskatchewan was held at Tramping Lake, on July 24th last, when over 4,000 people were in attendance. The atmospheric conditions were ideal and hundreds of automobiles and Ford cars were lined up along the lake front, from far and near.

The main sport of the day was a baseball tournament, five teams — including a ladies team — competing for the substantial prizes being offered. The airplane exhibition by Major McEldand of Saskatoon was another big attraction, and especially appreciated by the fortunate ones who were passengers.

**Arrival of Speakers**  
The speakers of the afternoon were A. J. Hawkes, of Perceval, vice president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; H. O. Wright, M.P. for Battleford; T. H. McConica, of Lussland; H. C. Clay, Lussland, president of the federal constituency of Battleford; and Rev. Mr. McCallum, of Rosetown, Moderator of the Kindersley Presbytery.

In the absence of P. M. McCaffrey and W. E. Hall, directors for districts No. 13 and 14, C. C. Stolliker, of Wilkie, secretary of District No. 13, was appointed chairman for the occasion. In introducing Mr. Hawkes, the chairman made an appeal to the farmers present to join the association, at the same time pointing out the many advantages in organization. He quoted the Toronto Times which accused the farmers of profiteering and becoming rich at the expense of the others. In contrast, it was shown that many farmers were in actual need, owing to repeated crop failures, poor fertilities and inequitable taxation.

**Big Annual Affair**  
C. C. Stolliker, the chairman, invited all present to join the association and help in the great movement for better conditions among the common people and urged them to forget their party affiliations, to look to the future and help in the solution of the many problems now confronting us. With "Equity" as our motto victory is sure to come.

For the success of this undertaking the chief credit is due to the Paragon Local of Kelfield, whose officials have worked long and diligently. G. A. Irwin, the secretary, has been a busy man and the manner in which he handled the affair reflects much credit on him. Mr. Irwin's good work should be an example for other secretaries to follow. It is to be hoped the Big Union picnic will become an annual affair, in which all locals in that section of the province will participate; the proceeds of which will be devoted to furthering the work of the association.

**Minutes of a regular meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Tramping Lake No. 399 held on Aug. 2, 1919 in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall.**

Members present: Reeve Carson, Councilors Stolliker, Hennings, Harrigan, Spies, Brown and Dickson.

Hennings: — That minutes of last meeting be adopted as read.

Spies: — That Reeve Carson and Councilor Stolliker be Committee to investigate the expenditure on Revenue water supply and report on same at next meeting.

Dickson: — That Reeve Carson and Councilor Harrigan be appointed Committee to investigate water supply on Section 34 in 37-22 West of 3rd, and see what arrangements would be advisable for a supply of water for the district for the balance of 1919 and for 1920 and report at next meeting.

Dickson: — That this Council approve of the formation of the proposed school district as shown on a plan presented by the school committee with the exception of section 15 in 30-21 West of 3rd, and that

the necessary form be forwarded to the Department of Education from this Council. Said district being sections 11 and 12, 13 and 14, 22 to 27 and 34 to 36 all in 39-21 West of 3rd.

Hennings: — That this Council recommend to the Department of Education and forward necessary forms re the transferring of East half of Sections 26 and 35 in 39-22 West of 3rd from the Queenston S. D. No. 2068 to Kingston S. D. No. 1647.

Sander: — That the Secretary write the Department of Highways requesting that the survey of a new road be made along the South boundary of the North half of Section 35 in 37-21 West of 3rd from the Hamlet of Revenue west to the main highway.

The following accounts were presented for payment: C. F. Street \$125.00, Express and Sundries \$1.95, Western Municipal News \$24.75, Thompson Bros. \$3.50, Scott Municipal Hospital \$352.00 and \$77.00, Gopher destruction \$181.00, Division 1 Road Work \$435.00, Div. 2 D. Hennings \$8.00, F. Hennings \$240.00, Div. 3 H. D. Ley \$45.00, Div. 4 Karl Heit \$70.00, A. Drigger \$110.00, Beaver

## INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

**"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble**

588 Casgrain Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis, with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well. A. ROSENBERG.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## Carriages of Ex-Kaiser Sold

LONDON. — Republican Berlin turned out recently to see what it felt was an historic sale by auction in the royal mews. The week before the ex-kaiser's horses had been put up for auction, this time it was the unfortunate potentate's numerous carriages, dogcarts, motors and even a mail coach a l'anglaise that came under the hammer. Two big saddlebaskets that had been used for giving the imperial princes rides when they were young excited the curiosity of the crowd, but brought low prices. Most of the vehicles were as good as new and brought good sums. The royal arms on them has been painted over, but some of the purchasers, regarding them already as historical curios, expressed the determination to have the covering paint removed when they got them home.

The Taegliche Rundschau is extremely anxious as national property, "not the Potsdam of the barracks, but the Palace of Sans Souci, the Charlottenhof, the Roman Baths, the Orangery and the Park."

The old palace in Berlin is to be turned into a council chamber, and there is now a proposal on foot to transform the Orangery into an agricultural college and to run a tramway through the park.

When Napoleon was in occupation of Berlin in 1806 he gave strict orders that Potsdam and all its appurtenances should be preserved inviolate, and the writer much fears that present-day officials will show less sense of the historical dignity of the home of the great Frederic.

German detectives have had their hands full of late trying to trace and recover various pictures and objects d'art which were looted by the sailors and others during the revolution in November last. Last week they got back a valuable picture by Cranach. The sailors, it turns out, sold the plunder to various prostitutes and to second-hand dealers. Pictures and jewels were purloined not only from the royal castle in Berlin, but also from the other castles of the Hohenzollerns in Berlin and Potsdam.

From the Crown Prince's palace the thieves took various old seals and clocks, apparently for the sake of the sapphires set in them; from the palace of Frederick William I, they took the valuable curtains and carpets. From the Crown Prince's palace in Potsdam (which within the last few days has been converted into a new town hall) they stole a diamond necklace. Other sailors with a literary turn appropriated various documents from the admiralty. One of these naive mariners is known to have offered for sale lately in Bremen Lord Haldane's report to the Kaiser concerning the growth of the German navy; he pointed out that the numerous notes in the margin in the Kaiser's handwriting, gave it an additional value.

There is every indication, says the Canadian Trade Commission, that cost of manufacturing in Canada for a long time will not be greater than in Europe. Canada in the meanwhile could get a footing in the foreign markets.

**MOTHERS!**  
Watch your children's skins. As soon as you see the slightest trace of a rash or sore, apply Zam-Buk. This antiseptic balm will protect the sore place from infection, prevent it from spreading and healing soon follows.

Careful mothers always keep Zam-Buk on hand for their children's injuries — it ends pain so quickly and prevents any possibility of festering. Best for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, ringworm, scap sores, eczema and teething sores. All dealers 50c box.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Hitchin*

**Zam-Buk**  
Always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Hitchin*