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Type and Nature of German Publications in North Dakota

Fred William Gross
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TYPE AND NATURE OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS
IN NORTH DAKOTA

A Thesis 

Presented in Candidacy for the
Degree of Master of Arts

By

Fred William Gross


Isaac J. Corn
LIBRARY
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Grand Forks

The University of North Dakota

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The writer of this thesis gratefully acknowledges the assistance in every way to be had by the writer with assistance and helpful suggestions which were of invaluable aid in the preparation of this thesis.

This Thesis, presented by Fred William Gross as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of North Dakota, is hereby approved by the committee under which he carried on his work.

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F.W.G.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. THE NEED FOR GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

With the coming of large groups of German speaking people from Germany and Russia and smaller groups from Roumania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and a few other countries into North Dakota, there arose a need for a medium of crystalizing German thought, preserving German ideals, and keeping alive as much as possible, German customs, and the German language - hence, the German publications in North Dakota. It is true that the objectives mentioned have not always been fully realized nor have the established publications all lived up to their principles, nevertheless North Dakota still has a number of publications very much alive and with no little influence over the German speaking people both in the social and political affairs of the state.

Some of these publications in North Dakota have had a short existence. The writer believes, after having gone through the files of earlier North Dakota publications, that the supply of these publications was greater than the demand. The life of some of these publications was often dependent upon the type and nature of the paper. Some publications were established with the main purpose of doing business and were not much concerned

about serving the German speaking people; others, because of the mixed German speaking element in North Dakota as we shall see later, did not understand or try to understand the people whom they intended to serve.

With successive immigration of the German element into North Dakota these papers, without exception, had to be instrumental in enlightening the people of how to become American citizens, acquainting them with American laws and usages. It required patience, and certainly in many cases extra time and effort, a task for which some of these editors of the German publications were not fitted. Other publications ceased because of claiming to have fulfilled their need. For some of the earlier publications the outbreak of the world war and the strong sentiment against ^{everything} German served as a death blow.

And so, today, there are left three German publications in North Dakota, viz. The "Nord Dakota Herold" of Dickinson, "Dakota Freie Presse" and "Der Staats-Anzeiger" both of Bismarck.

2. PERCENTAGE OF GERMAN SPEAKING PEOPLE IN NORTH DAKOTA TO-DAY

The United States Census report of 1920, in its volume on Population, contains a map with the percentage of the foreign born population by counties.

1. Golden Valley and Sioux counties have from 5 to 10 per cent.
2. Forbes, Renville, Rolette and Slope counties from 10 to 15 per cent.

3. Divide, Burke, Bottineau, Towner, Cavalier, Williams, Mountrail, Ward, McHenry, Pierce, Benson, Ramsey, Walsh, McKenzie, McLean, Wells, Eddy, Nelson, Grand Forks, Dunn, Griggs, Steele, Trail, Billings, Oliver, Burleigh, Kidder, Stutsman, Barnes, Cass, Hettinger, Grant, Emmons, LaMoure, Ransom, Bowman, Adams, Dickey, Sargent and Richland counties 15 to 25 per cent.

4. Logan, McIntosh, Mercer, Morton, Pembina, Sheridan and Stark counties 25 to 35 per cent.

Of this large percentage of foreign population in North Dakota a tabulation follows of the German speaking people having come from Germany, Russia,* Roumania, Hungary, Austria and Switzerland. Although there are German speaking people in North Dakota from Jugoslavia, Tschechoslovakia and other countries they will not be included here because of their small percentage.

Of Foreign born white by country of birth according to the United States Census of 1930 there are in North Dakota:

TABLE I

Total	Germany	Russia	Roumania	Hungary	Austria	Switzerland
105,148	10,114	22,617	2,518	898	1,407	369

This makes a total of 105,148 foreign born, a grand total of 57,925 foreign born German speaking people.

Taking now the native white of foreign or mixed percentage according to the census of 1930 we have in North Dakota:

* For explanation of why Russia is counted, see below

TABLE II.

Total	Germany	Russia	Roumania	Hungary	Austria	Switzerland
309,473	44,451	64,455	5,937	2,102	3,349	1,508

This will make, out of a total of 309,473 native white of foreign or mixed parentage, a grand total of 121,782 German speaking people in North Dakota.

In order to arrive at a comparative percentage of the German speaking element in North Dakota another table follows which is also based upon the census report of 1930:

TABLE III.

Country of Origin	Total		Foreign Born White		Native white of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	
	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution
All Countries	414,621	100.0	105,148	100.0	309,473	100.0
Germany	54,545	13.2	10,114	9.6	44,451	14.4
Russia	87,072	21.0	22,617	21.5	64,455	20.8
Roumania	8,455	2.0	2,518	2.4	5,937	1.9
Hungary	3,000	0.7	898	0.9	2,102	0.7
Austria	4,756	1.1	1,407	1.3	3,349	1.1
Switzerland	1,877	0.5	369	0.4	1,508	0.5
Total	157,685	38.05	37,923	36.1	121,782	39.4

What then is the total of the German speaking people in North Dakota? It is impossible, of course, to arrive at an absolute percentage. The percentage of Reich-Germans is

determinable as indicated in the above table. The percentage from Switzerland and Hungary is small. Judging from the nature of the publications of North Dakota and the correspondence from various countries therein, the writer arrives at the conclusion that the Roumanian percentage is, conservatively speaking, 75 per cent German.

Possibly the most puzzling statement to the reader is the one dealing with the percentage from Russia. Why should Russians be classified with Germans or with the German speaking element? The United States Census makes no distinction between Russians and Germans from Russia. Classifying them both under "Russians" is, therefore, a misnomer. Basing judgment on the writer's knowledge of the Russian element in North Dakota, the pure Russian stock in North Dakota might be roughly estimated to be 5 per cent.

Not counting then the German speaking people from countries not included in the tables above and not counting the Russian Jews and subtracting the 5 per cent pure stock Russians, the German element in North can safely be stated to be 33 per cent of the total population.

3. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA

Since the larger percentage of the German element in North Dakota comes from Germany and Russia only the two classes of Germans are described under this heading.

1. The Reich Germans.

These Germans are scattered over the whole state of North Dakota. Two large groups, however, settled in the western part of the state, then Dakota Territory, one at New Salem as early as 1883 and the other at Hebron in 1885. In the fall of 1882 a number of ministers, members of the North-Illinois and Wisconsin District of the German Evangelical Synod of North America met to discuss possibilities of new mission fields.* Some-one suggested starting a colonization project. The idea was well received, especially because so many German artisans as well as laborers due to hard times could not find employment. And so in the fall of 1882 the "Deutsche Evangelische Kolonisationsgesellschaft von Chicago, Illinois (German Evangelical Colonization Society) was established. The society started correspondence with the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to find new land. A committee was appointed consisting of J. J. Lueck, Fr. Weger, J. Seethoff and Rev. Hattendorf. This committee explored the country between Mandan and where Hebron is today, mostly on foot. After a two months exploration the committee returned to report to the officials in Chicago. They reported that the land was rich in pasture, water and coal. Upon this report the place where New Salem is now was chosen for a colony. The following fall was designated as the time for departure of the first group. The

* Festschrift zum 30-jaehrigen Jubilaeum der Deutschen Evangelischen Friedensgemeinde zu New Salem, North Dakota, gefeiert am Sonntag den 22 Juni 1913. Ernst Mussgang, printer and publisher, Union Block, Saint Paul, Minnesota

first settlers arrived on April 6, 1883 and, since there was no side-track to New Salem the settlers were taken as far as the station Blue Grass, about a mile west of where New Salem is today. The railroads were very accomodating; they furnished box cars to serve as the homes of the settlers until they had built an emigration-house, which served not only as a meeting house, but also as a church. Their first minister was Rev. H. Gyr, serving temporarily for one year. Homes were built and also a church and parsonage. Today this old church building as well as many of the houses are still standing, many houses of course, with alterations and additions. Since the colony could not be properly served by the Chicago Society, it became independent and organized itself both politically and ecclesiastically on June 20, 1883 under the leadership of Rev. Dalies of Ripon, Wisconsin. The new church was called: "Deutsche Evangelische Friedens-Gemeinde" (German Evangelical Church of Peace). The second pastor was Rev. R. Krueger serving from April 1885 to October 1887.

These settlers went through many hardships. Rain was not plentiful causing many crop failures. Some members of the colony could not stand these hardships any longer and looked for "more civilized" countries. But the majority stayed, and today New Salem is one of the finest communities to be found in North Dakota.

In 1884 a number of gentlemen met to consider another

project of colonization.* This project was of a different nature, possibly a more speculative one. The movement began in the spring of 1885 through two ministers, F. Kling and K. Koch. There were already settlers of other faiths in the community. The Evangelical group, however, united on November 1, 1885 to establish an Evangelical Church. Rev. Kreuger of New Salem served them at times until 1886 when Rev. Debus, sent by the Colonization Society of Chicago, came to serve them. This Hebron group had a hard start. Crop failure was followed by crop failure and in addition in 1890 came the fear of the Indian uprising. But 1891 brought a change; a bumper crop came. Everything livened up. This also made a change necessary in their primitive looking church and since the membership was increasing rapidly the church was enlarged to twice its former size in 1895. In 1901 the parsonage burnt down and a new large parsonage was built that is still standing and serving as the parsonage today. In 1908 the present stately brick church building was erected, the cost of which was \$24,000. In 1909 a German-English church-school was established to keep alive the German language and German customs.

The Hebron community has changed considerably. With the passing of the years a different element described presently entered the community. Hebron is now the largest town between Mandan and Dickinson, a stretch of over a hundred miles; it is,

* Die Wacht am Missouri, Hebron, N. D. January 24, 1910. The occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the colony of Hebron.

like New Salem, one of the nicest and most prosperous communities in North Dakota.

2. The Russia Germans.

First of all the writer (being himself a Russia German) wants to correct the erroneous conception that the Russia Germans are "Rusmians". Not that they feel humiliated to be thus classified, but because they are not Russians. There is no Russian blood in the veins of these Russia Germans. There are only rare cases of intermarriage of Russia Germans and Russians. This fact also makes the classification of the Russia Germans as "Russians" in the United States Census Report a misnomer.

The forefathers of these Russia Germans who now constitute the largest German element in North Dakota originally came from Germany. The political conquests* of Catharine II and Alexander I assured Russia large territories to the south-east and to the south. With the peace of Utschuk Cainardschi it was possible for Catharine II to relieve Turkey of large strips of land and important sea ports on the Black Sea. The second Turkish war and the peace of Yassy 1792 enlarged Russian boundaries up to the river Dnyester. And with the peace of Bukarest 1812 Bessarabia also came into Russian ownership so that the Tsar's dominion extended over the whole north coast of the Black Sea and up to the Prut and the Donau.

* Die Auswanderung aus Schwaben nach Russland 1816-1823 von Georg Leibbrandt, Stuttgart 1928, page 98 ff.

The vast territories of the south and the south-east brought few benefits to Russia; they served more as a protection for the nomadic people that preyed upon the neighboring people. The only way to solve this territorial problem was to colonize it and if possible colonize it by western Europeans. Attempts to find such colonists were made through circulars in 1752 and again in 1758 but both proved unsuccessful, because of insufficient privileges.

Colonization of Russian territories was brought about by Catharine II through her manifesto issued on July 22, 1763. The manifesto in substance was this: "Since we are acquainted with the extent of our territories and their riches that might give comfort to many people, we extend an invitation to all foreigners to come into Russia to find themselves permanent homes. Where people are without means they can appeal to our representatives for financial help." Then follow the privileges offered to colonists which include: 1. Religious freedom. 2. Tax-exemption for 10 years. 3. Extension of manual labor for the building of homes. 4. Interest-free loans for building purposes. 5. Self-government for all colonies. 6. Tariff-free imports of goods. 7. Military exemption. 8. Upon coming to Russia the settlers receive financial support for provisions. 9. Tariff-free export of goods manufactured by the colonies. 10. Holding of market days free of taxation.

These privileges remained in force not only for the

immigrants but also for their children. This manifesto brought the desired emigrants. 25,000 settlers left Germany to colonize near the Volga*. The colonization of south Russia, under Alexander I took on a different aspect. He issued an Ukas on February 20, 1804 to the effect that, because colonization was not so necessary anymore, only competent and richer farmers as well as artisans and professional men were admitted as settlers. In the manifesto of Catharine II no restriction upon the number of settlers a year were placed while the Ukas of 1804 permitted not more than 200 families a year. By 1859 there were 209 colonies with a population of 125,652 in South Russia.** From the two types of manifestos as stated above, it seems quite evident that a better element of Germans settled in South Russia than what settled in the Volga region.

With these many privileges, the Germans were very successful in Russia. Considerable attention in South Russia was aroused by the pietistic movement. It had serious effects upon the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches to the extent that the Tsar Nicolai I, ordered restrictions of this movement. This naturally involved the privilege of religious freedom. And so many of these Germans began to yearn for another land where more freedom might be granted. So far very few Russia Germans had emigrated to America. In 1848*** twenty-three families landed in

* Die Auswanderung der Schwaben nach Russland, 1816-1823. Georg Leibbrandt, Stuttgart 1928 p. 105

**Die Russlanddeutsche in Amerika, J.J.Ballensky in Kirchenbote Kalender, 1933. The Pioneer Press, Yankton, South Dakota

***Ibid

Sandusky, Ohio. In 1871 when Russia broke her agreement with these Germans the movement proper to America began.

North Dakota has but very few Russia Germans from Volga, according to the writer's estimate about .1 per cent in Ransom County, near Elliot and Englevale, the rest being south Russia Germans. The first Black Sea Germans of Russia came to North Dakota (then Dakota Territory) in 1884* to Jewell. A settlement south of Zealand dates to 1885 and one at Wishek of the same year. In 1886 we find these people settling in Lehr. In 1886 a group came from South Dakota to what today is Kulm, North Dakota. Linton's first Russia Germans date to 1889. The Russia Germans originally from Bessarabia came to Fredonia in 1890. In 1890 they also moved eastward settling near Ellendale. Another group came by way of Canada coming originally from Roumania and settling finally in 1884 near Carrington, and then near Cathay in Wells County, homesteading there.

In the spring of 1885 seven families crossed the Missouri and settled near Hebron. In 1886 the first six families settled near Krem and another small group in the same year south of Glen Ullin in what today is Leipzig, North Dakota. In 1887 a number of families settled near New Salem.

According to the United States Census of 1890 there were in McIntosh County 63.2 per cent Russia Germans, in Logan County

* Russlanddeutsche Siedlungen in den Vereinigten Staaten, Richard Sallet, 1931 German-American Historical Review, Chicago, Illinois

55.6 per cent and in Mercer County 51.4 per cent of the total inhabitants.

In 1890 a number of families settled south of Streeter, in 1898 near Medina, in 1896 near Winsor, and at Underwood, Coleharbor and Washburn; in 1899 at Goodrich.

With the coming of the railroad through Mott and to New England; the south west was also settled by these Black Sea Germans in the towns which today are: Leith, Elgin, Odessa, New Leipzig and Mott.

All the above settlements are Protestant Russia Germans. There are also many Catholic settlements of these Russia Germans. In 1885 they came to what today is Hague and the following year to Elsass. In 1889 the settlement of Strassburg was established. In 1890 settlers settled north of Linton. In 1906 they came west of the Missouri. In fact a few Catholic families came with the Protestants to what is now Hebron as early as 1885 and finally settled in Glen Ullin. This was the beginning of the Catholic settlement in that part of the state. In 1887 others landed south of Antelope. In 1888-89 a number of families settled 12 miles north of Mott which today is a large settlement. In 1893 many settled at Mandan. In 1891 the first settlers came to Richardton and Dickinson. The following two years many more came to Richardton and Dickinson. In 1931 there were 300 families in Richardton and 400 in Dickinson all from south Russia. To Bismarck the Russia German Catholics came in 1890, in 1893 to St. Joseph,

12 miles south of Glen Ullin. In Glen Ullin there were in 1931 600 families of Catholic Russia Germans. The Holiday country was settled in 1896. The St. Anthony country, in the south eastern part of Morton County had in 1931, 150 families; Fallon 100 families and Odessa 80 families. There are also Catholic Russia Germans in the northwestern part of North Dakota near Crosby who are said to have come from Saskatchewan, Canada. We find that the country west of the Missouri is most thickly settled by the Russia Germans as well as the Reich Germans. It possibly was a case of taking what was left after the Scandinavians had settled the Red River Valley country.

4. THE INFLUENCE OF THE GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

As stated at the beginning the German papers fulfilled definite need. It is of interest to know that the first German publication "Der Pioneer" printed in Jamestown,* was established in 1863 only ten years after the first American paper "The Bismarck Tribune" was established in Bismarck in 1873. In earlier years the German publications confined themselves mostly to Americanization and cultural influences. Much emphasis was placed upon religion and education. With the establishment of a settlement a church and a school were also built. In many cases an extra meeting house for such purposes as society-meetings and

* Early History of North Dakota by Col. Clement A. Lounsberry, founder of the Bismarck Tribune. State Historical Society, Bismarck

"Turnerei" (gymnastic exercises) was constructed. The Germans are lovers of music, art and literature to which these publications contributed no small amount.

In later years these papers participated in politics. It is very natural that they should do so. According to the editors of the North Dakota publications 52 per cent of the voters in the state are Germans. Having established their homes and having gained a measure of success, they aligned themselves with a political party, most of them belonging to the Republican Party. Not infrequently they have sought government positions using these German publications as the medium of gaining election. The first obstacle was always the English language. This obstacle however, was soon surmounted. Mr. Sallet* speaks of a 20 year old man who came to the United States without means and seven years later was elected Treasurer of Wolworth County, South Dakota. In the June primaries of 1912 many Germans were elected to offices such as Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Clerk of Court, and County Commissioner. With the entry of Germany into the world war the Germans in the state became very influential. Senator Gronna, Republican of North Dakota, was one of the six senators in Washington who voted against declaring war on Germany.

The German Protestant element in North Dakota is strongly Republican while the Catholic element is decidedly Democratic.

* Russlanddeutsche Siedlungen in den Vereinigten Staaten. 1931
German-American Historical Review, Chicago, Illinois

The Germans not infrequently also supported the progressive and more liberal politician who as a rule worked in the interests of the farmers and the foreigners. "Der Staats-Anzeiger," at present a very influential publication, claims to be progressive. In 1919 the German element was invariably aligned with the Nonpartisan League.* This alignment, however, did not last very long. With the corruption of many of the League officials there came a split of opinion that exists to this day. Senator Nye and Senator Frazier are two figures esteemed very highly by a great majority of German speaking people.

In the last state gubernatorial election all present German publications claimed to have played a decisive part. With respect to the 1934 gubernatorial crisis, the reader is directed to the quoted editorials in Chapter III.

The following two chapters deal with the early and with the present German publications of North Dakota.

* Russländische Siedlungen in den Vereinigten Staaten, R. Sallet. 1931

German-American Historical Review, Chicago, Illinois

CHAPTER 2

Mr. Frank L. Brandt, Editor of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" says the following about the earlier German publications in North Dakota: "There were, at one time sixteen German or English German newspapers published in North Dakota of which were printed in English and German, i.e. about one page German, the rest English: Anamoose Progress, Anamoose; The Searchlight, Martin; Harvey Herald, Harvey; Ashley Tribune, Ashley; Wishek News, Wishek; McClusky Gazette, McClusky; Hazen Star, Hazen; Medina Citizen, Medina and Pioneer Press, Mott. Of these all but the Ashley Tribune and just lately again Wishek News, are printed on the average one page in German - sometimes less, sometimes more. All others have dispensed with printing part of their paper in German, and some may have quit entirely. Of purely German language papers there were formerly seven, viz: Das Nordlicht, Bismarck; Der Staats-Anzeiger, Bismarck; Deutscher Pioneer, New Salem; Die Wacht am Missouri, Hebron; Nord-Dakota Herald, Mandan, Goodrich, Bismarck and again Mandan, now Dickinson; Volksfreund, Richardton and Volkszeitung, Dickinson, Mandan and again Bismarck. There are only two purely German language newspapers left in North Dakota, viz: Der Staats-Anzeiger, Bismarck; Nord-Dakota Herald, Dickinson. Der Staats-Anzeiger is the oldest-established of all the German language newspapers in

North Dakota, and is interdenominational, the Nord-Dakota Herold being strictly Catholic in tendency. Das Nordlicht, Bismarck; Deutscher Pioneer, New Salem; Die Wacht am Missouri, Hebron; Volksfreund, Richardton and Volkszeitung at Dickinson, Mandan and Bismarck have all died many years ago. Of the five passing out of the picture, Deutscher Pioneer, Die Wacht am Missouri and Volksfreund were older-established, the others died in infancy.

Of the earlier North Dakota German publications the writer of this thesis found access to files of ten publications that will be described in order of their establishment.

The first of these is "Der Deutsche Republikaner" (The German Republican) established in 1889 at Ashley, North Dakota, McIntosh County. There are no early issues of this paper on file. In an issue printed fifteen years after its establishment this paper claims to be the oldest German paper in North Dakota. Mr. Leopold Grueninger was the first editor with Enge and Jensen as subsequent editors. It was printed in English and German as early as 1904 and still in the large size edition 17x24, 8-page and 7-column. It was a weekly paper coming out every Thursday priced \$1.50 and foreign \$2.00. This is a very well printed paper with comparatively good advertisements, serving mainly a German Russian Protestant constituency.

The second publication is "Der Volksfreund" (The Friend of the Public), established at Dickinson, North Dakota, in 1890 by the Rev. Father T. L. Rabsteineck, who died a few years ago in

Austria. A few years later it was bought by the Benedictine Fathers of Richardton, North Dakota. In 1924 it was sold and combined with the present "Nord Dakota Herold" of Dickinson. This was an 14x22, 8-page, 6-column paper issued every Friday at a subscription price of \$1.50 and \$2.00 to foreign countries. It contained many correspondences from foreign countries and served mainly the Catholic constituency in and around Dickinson and Richardton. This paper carried well placed advertisements.

The third publication is "DIE DEUTSCHE ZUKUNFT," (The German Future), established at Dickinson in 1898 by August Vetterlein, later taken over by Valentin Koch, and in 1912 sold and taken over by the present "Nord Dakota Herold" of Dickinson. This was a 14x22, 4-page, 6-column paper and was issued Tuesdays and Fridays with a subscription price of \$1.50 and to foreign countries \$2.00. It contained mostly local news and paragraphs with special news reports from foreign countries. The advertisements were quite representative of the business houses. This paper like "Der Volkfreund" served a Catholic constituency.

In 1899 one year later an interesting paper, "DIE WACHT AM MISSOURI" (The Watch on the Missouri) was established and as the name indicates was printed first at Mandan, but later it changed to "Die Wacht Am Missouri und Hebron Anzeiger" and was then printed at Hebron. The paper came out every Friday, in the following size: 17x24, 2-page, later 4-page, 7 column. In

October 1909 it changed its size to 15x22, 8 pages and 6 columns. The paper controlled by a Board of Directors with Wm. Klimmek as editor. Subsequent editors were Mack Boehmer and later Carl Semroth. The subscription price was \$1.00 and to Germany \$1.50. In later years it was printed in both English and German. It carried full page advertisements with most business houses in Hebron represented. This was a strictly German paper serving a German group from Germany that came as a colony and founded Hebron. The paper displayed no little measure of enthusiasm. But the war clouds in Europe and later taking in the United States somehow effected the "Die Wacht am Missouri." Gradually the 8 page paper was reduced to 6 pages. The oversupply of news from Germany diminished. On March 31, 1916 when this country was about to enter the European conflict a notice appeared in this paper to the effect that henceforth "Die Wacht am Missouri" would bear the name "Hebron Herald." This, by the way is the name of the present English paper at Hebron. The war years finished a good German publications in North Dakota, yes most of them, but not all as we shall see in Chapter III.

From the western part of the state we now come to the eastern part, to Fargo, where "Die Staats Presse" (The State Press) was published by the Gross Brothers. It was issued every Thursday, subscription price being \$1.00 and to Germany \$1.50. Size 15x22, 8-pages and 6-columns. It was impossible to determine just how long this paper existed. The files indicated

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November 1903 to September 1906 but this cannot be the exact life of the paper; it must have been established considerably earlier. Its news was both local and foreign. Since the above mentioned years comprised the years of the Russo-Japanese war it is easy to understand that much of the news was war-news which was also the case of many of the other German publications printed during this time. Comparing, however, the war-news of this paper to that of the others "Die Staats-Presse" seemed the most defiant in condemning many of the activities of Russia. It refers especially to the Jewish massacres in Russia in strong denunciatory terms. One is led to conclude that the paper was controlled largely by Jews.

The paper was well edited and well printed, more so than possibly any other former German publication. Its advertisements were well solicited and well placed. Many of these former publications had large advertisements on the front page giving the paper a poor appearance. This Fargo paper was different and outstanding in many respects. It must have been a profitable medium for the business concerns; many ran full page advertisements in its issues.

When most of the German paper were flourishing another paper came into existence, the "Dakota Staats-Zeitung" (The Dakota State-News), established in 1905 at Denhoff, North Dakota, with F. J. Kehrer Editor and Publisher. Its subscription price

was \$1.50 and to foreign countries \$2.00, appearing in size 15x22, 8-pages and 6-columns on every Thursday. It claimed to be a Republican organ.

With the March 12, 1909 issue this paper had moved to McClusky, Sheridan County Seat. In the first column of the first page appears a rather interesting poem that I am quoting herewith:

HIE McCLUSKY "General" Hut"

Es sagen im kleinen Denhoff

Die guten Denhoff-Leute:

Sie haetten das beste Wasser

Im Lande auf weit und breit.

Und dass das Wasser nicht taue

Im Sheridan County-Sitz:

Ich denke, Ihr guten Leute,

Das ist nur ein fauler Witz.

Ich bin nach McClusky gezogen

Mit heiterem, frohem Mut;

Ich finde McClusky's Wasser

Fuertrefflich und mundlich und gut.

Ich finde, dass ausgezeichnet
 Das Essen mir schmecken will;
 Der Gastwirth, der ist kein Krauser,
 Er fuettert mich gut und viel.

An braven, freundlichen Menschen
 Fehlt's in McClusky nicht;
 Sie fragen: "Herz, was begehrt Du?"
 Drum preiset sie mein Gedicht.

Kein Wunder, dass in McClusky
 Es mir gar praechtig gefaellt
 (Auch denk ich dass ohne Grage
 Den County-Sitz es behaelt).

Mir geht's wie dem roemischen Dichter
 Im schoenen Italia,
 Der sagte sich: ubi bene
 Ibi mea patria!

Das meint: Thue ich finden
 Ein Staedlein im weiten Land
 Wo herrlich es sich laesst leben
 Dann ist dort mein Vaterland!

Es zog in Sheridan's Hauptstadt
 Der alte Dichterling ein
 Nun soll, weil es gut ihm gefallen,
 McClusky sein Vaterland sein.

Herman Saenger,

Hof-Poet der Nord Dakota Staatszeitung.

The moving of this paper from Denhoff to McClusky must have had its opposition, at least the very same issue on the self-same page brings this poem so hilariously also quotes a correspondence of what other people thought of this move to McClusky. The editor encloses the quotation and I shall quote the editorial with the quotation.

"In seiner letzten Nummer bringt uns der 'Goodrich Citizen' den folgender, koestlichen Nachruf, welcher uns derart gefallen hat, dass wir ihn wort-und schriftgetreu abdrucken:

'Es wurde uns mitgeteilt das Denhoff Staats-Zeitung den Ersten theil diese Woche nach McClusky uebergesiedelt ist und wird von jetzt an in McClusky erscheinen. Es sind wenige in diesem Theil des Countys die es leid thut das dieses Blatt von Ihre mitte fort ist. Es ist wohl bekannt das Kehrer es gleicht in dreckiche politik sich einzumischen und jetzt wo er in eine dreckiche Bande mit drein ist Glaubt Er reich zu werden in den nexten Zwei Jahren. Da die Staats Zeitung in dem Zeitweilige County Sitz ist, haben die Dumme Leute von der Stadt gerade gewuensched. Weil die Staats Zeitung jetzt in McClusky ist, ist es noch einen Grund mit den 400 andere das der County Sitz in eine andere stadt muss sein wie McClusky. Jetzt ist die dreckiche Bande von McClusky zusammen und vereinigt.'

To the above quoted criticism the editor made a comment that coincidentally fulfills his prophecy by this thesis. I am

quoting him.

"Bekanntlich muss jede Zeitung des Staates von jeder Auflage zwei Nummern an die 'Historische Gesellschaft des Staates' senden, welche diese Nummern fuer die Nachwelt aufbewahret. Sie moegen sich kommende Geschlechter ergoetzen, wann ihnen beim Durchblaettern solcher Zeitungen das classisch-schoene Deutsch des 'Citizen' unter die Finger kommt. Den Americanern (darunter sind viele, welche Deutsch verstehen) kann man es wahrlich nicht verargen, wenn sie eine geringschaetzige Meinung kriegen von uns Deutsch-Americanern, wenn wir solche Verhunnun unserer stolzen Muttersprache nicht mit ruhig hinnehmen, sondern solch' erbaermlichen Zeitungs-isch noch obendrein durch Abonnement unterstuetzen."

Judging from the quotation the editor takes from the Goodrich Citizen, the people in that community must speak the Low-German. That this is the case the writer can also sustain through his personal acquaintance of that part of the country. Most of the people of Denhoff, McClusky and Goodrich are Russia German people.

On September 8, 1911 the paper again changed its name, this time "The State Press" and printed its news both in English and German. In 1913 it became the country's official paper.

"DER DEUTSCHE PIONEER" (The German Pioneer) is a publication printed in the western part of the state, at New Salem, Morton County. It claims to be "A newspaper in the interest of settlers west of the Missouri slope of North Dakota." Bernard Oppenheim was the Editor and Publisher. The size of the paper is 15x22, 8-page, 6-columns, once a week. While this paper was very weak in its advertisements it was exceptionally strong and

aggressive in its editorial comments. The editorials comprised as many as 4 columns. This paper carried considerable correspondence from Germany and Russia. The New Salem community consisted of people from Germany while north and northwest of New Salem there were many German Russian settlers who came to that country as early as 1887. The paper apparently must not have had a long existence. The State Historical Society has on file copies of this paper from November 1905 to September 1906.

In 1907 the "NORTH-DAKOTA HEROLD" (North Dakota Herald) was established at Bismarck with H. P. Berndt, Proprietor and Francis Martin Editor and Manager. Below the title appears the purpose of the paper. "An independent republican organ for freedom, truth and justice." The size is 15x22, 4-pages, 6-columns. Later it increased its pages to 8 appearing every Friday. In February 1909 Theo. H. Jensen became the editor. On June 25, 1909 this same paper came out with F. Westermann as Editor and Manager and printed in Mandan. The last editor was E. R. Steinbrueck.

In the first year of this publication's existence considerable enthusiasm was manifested. With the last mentioned editor this paper made a desperate appeal to its subscribers to pay their subscriptions. But, by all indications not even this appeal brought any results. The last two issues appeared without the editor's name and any editorials. In the next to the last issue appears this little verse that seemed to show the state and

condition of the paper. "Der Redaktuertisch ist leer. Als Steinbrueck am vorigen Samstag Abend heim gehen wollte und die Thuer Oeffnete blies ein Windstoss alle Blaetter vom Tische fort, und heute ist die Redakteurstube oed und leer,

'Kalte Winde weh'n vom Norden, und der Steinbrueck schreibt nicht mehr.

This paper carried extensive local news and considerable correspondence from Germany and Russia. Mr. Steinbrueck was to have been according to Mr. E. J. Conrad, editor of the Bismarck Capitol, a well educated man and also an author.

The present published "North-Dakota Herald" printed at Dickinson is a lineal descendant of this paper.

The North Dakota Historical Society has on file another publication, the "WOECHENTLICHER VOLKSFREUND" (Weekly Friend of the Public), established in 1915 at Medina with W. H. Nye as Publisher and Editor. The size of the paper is 15x22, 4-pages, 6-columns, appearing every Tuesday. It is a publication small in scope, giving mostly local news, correspondence from neighboring towns, and devoting one column to foreign news. Its important advertisement appeared on the front page.

The last former North Dakota German publication is of recent date, "DAS NORDLICHT" (The Northern Light) established in 1920 at Bismarck with G. Gaskill Manager and later K. F. Gutsche Editor. It was a 15x22, 8-page, 6-column paper, very active in politics, especially North Dakota politics with "I.V.A."

leanings. It, like the present publications, printed many correspondences from Russia and served a large German Russian constituency. Many important business concerns advertised in this paper. In the year 1926 it was printed at Winona, Minnesota. Later this paper was taken over by the present "Dakota Freie Presse."

The above described former German publications had a varied existence. They moved about considerably looking for better locations and more business. They seemed to have flourished in the first decade of this century. They served a definite need of their time helping people to find land, informing them how to become citizens, and preserved the unity of the German speaking people of the state both Catholic and Protestant. With the change of conditions in the state many of these papers changed, some going out of existence altogether and others being bought by present publishers. Some of these papers were too local to persist any length of time. Politics played a big role too, especially in the twenties of this century.

The publications described in the next chapter have no easy existence. They too are carrying on a losing fight. With restricted immigration it seems but logical that the German publications of this state like those of any other state will travel the road to extinction.

CHAPTER 3

PRESENT GERMAN PUBLICATIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA

1. "DIE WISHEK NEWS" (The Wishek News).

As the name of the paper already indicates this is not a German publication. The name is merely put into German letters. The paper consists of 8-pages, 6-columns of which two pages beginning with the fifth page is in the German language.

"The Wishek News" is the "Official Newspaper of McIntosh County and the City of Wishek, North Dakota." It is published every Thursday at Wishek, North Dakota. Subscription price is \$1.00 per year. Mr. Robert Greiser is Publisher and Editor of both the English and the German section of the paper. The advertising rates are made known upon application. The paper is in its 32nd year of existence. It is a small paper and serves only the people of the country and Wishek locality. The writer of this thesis is familiar with the Wishek community and knows of his own acquaintances that the community is largely German Russian. Many of these people read, outside of this their local paper either the "Staats-Anzeiger" or the "Dakota Freie Press" both of Bismarck. "The Wishek News" reports also the Proceedings of the County Commissioners in German as well as other local and county news. Addresses of North Dakota officials and politicians in full

with short comments by the editor are found in the German section, but no editorials as there are in the English section. The first page reports state and national news. An occasional article about conditions in Russia finds its place in the front page.

This publication is otherwise a typical local paper and is well written. This 8 page paper costs only \$1.00 a year.

2. "THE ASHLEY TRIBUNE."

McIntosh County has another paper that prints its news in both the English and German languages. The "Ashley Tribune" as the name indicates is printed in Ashley. It is a 4-page, 6-column weekly newspaper appearing every Thursday. Mr. C. W. Burgess is Managing Editor and Mr. Gustav Destner is German Editor. This newspaper was established in 1900. The reader will remember that Ashley has another publication at one time established in 1889 "Der Deutsche Republikaner" described in Chapter II. The present publication is a new news-organ. Of the four pages one page only is devoted to the German and serves like the Wishek paper a German Russian constituency. The Wishek and Ashley publications are very much alike both in their aim, type and nature. Both papers vie to become the official paper of the county. The Ashley paper claims 1200 subscribers all in and nearby Ashley; a small number goes to Canada, California, Montana and South Dakota. It serves a strictly Protestant community.

During the war this paper did not encounter any

opposition as was the case with some other papers as we shall see later. This is due possibly to the strictly German community. Also possibly because it covered only local news and took no sides with reference to national and international problems.

Judging from the fact that the Ashley community is still strictly German this paper might continue its German section for a number of years. The editors tell me that about 50% of the younger generation are still reading the German. The paper carries many and large advertisements, all local however. About 55% of its advertisements are quack medicine. This paper derives 85% of its income from advertisements and 15% from the subscribers. The rate per column inch is \$.25.

Unlike the Wishek paper this paper prints its "Locals" in the German language. It varies from the Wishek paper in the size of type used, the type of the paper being very small. A surprising amount of enthusiasm is manifested by the "Ashley Tribune."

3. "NORTH DAKOTA HEROLD" (North Dakota Herold).

This paper and the two described later are the present most important German publications in North Dakota. Their printing is all in the German language.

Before describing the paper the writer will say a word about the present Editor, Mr. John A. Nadolski. Mr. Nadolski was born November 15, 1875 in Danzig, Germany (now Free City Danzig).

He came to America, New York on April 15, 1888. A year later he went to Chicago where he stayed two years. From Chicago he went to Minnesota and stayed in that state making his home at various places. Then he went to Munster, Saskatchewan, Canada where he lived for two years and from there he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and made his home there for one year. In April 1911 he came to Dickinson, North Dakota where he is now Editor of the "Nord Dakota Herald." Mr. Nadolski is married and has five children. He is Catholic.

It was the writer's pleasure to meet Mr. Nadolski during last year's Christmas vacation. He is an unassuming elderly man. The half hour spent with him was a most pleasant period. There is nothing 'put on' about this man. He impresses one as a sincere man going about his own business. The principle he applies as editor is: "Live, and let live." A very good principle indeed.

The "Nord-Dakota Herald" was established in 1907 and is a paper 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24, 8-column, 8-pages, published every Friday at Dickinson, North Dakota. The subscription price is \$2.50, to Canada and foreign countries \$3.50. Any subscriber may become an honorary member by paying the subscription 5 years in advance: \$10.00 in the United States and \$15.00 in Canada. The number of subscribers is said to be 8,100 and is strictly Catholic of which about 70% are Russia Germans, 15% Hungarians, 15% Reich Germans, and 10% are priests and 30% business men. The paper goes into the following states and countries: North Dakota, South Dakota,

Minnesota, Illinois, Texas, New York, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Canada, Phillipine Islands, Argentina, Germany, Switzerland, Roumania, Yugo Slavia.

The paper is owned by a corporation of four (the majority being priests) with Mr. Nadolski as the editor. As mentioned in the second chapter of this thesis the "Nord-Dakota Herald" is the continuation of the paper by that name originally printed in Bismarck and then at Mandan but under completely different management and ownership. The "die Deutsche Zukunft" and "Der Volksfreund" were bought and taken over by the present "Nord-Dakota Herald."

During the war-period all German publications had more or less trouble. Some of these publications had law suits. The "Nord-Dakota Herald", fared somewhat better in this respect. It is true, if the editor did not always print news from Washington favorable to President Wilson he received threatening letters. For a short time the "Nord-Dakota Herald" was printed in the American language during the war.*

The readers of this thesis will possibly be interested in the attitude these German editors take toward the German and Russian governments. With respect to Adolph Hitler of Germany Mr. Nadolski considers him a good man, but takes issue with him in the Religious question, a question Herr Hitler should not touch.

* Mr. Frank L. Brandt, Editor of "Der Staats-Anzeiger," Bismarck, North Dakota

In an interview with Mr. Nadolski during the Christmas vacation of 1933 he was not definitely convinced of all of Hitler's policies. The writer found one other German editor whose paper will be described next who has changed his ideas about Hitler considerably within the last few months. Most of these German editors comment favorably on Hitler's effort to unite the German nation.

This paper as well as the other two described presently sanction the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations. They also favor rearmament of Germany since the rest of the nations are arming likewise. Germany needs to be given a chance to find herself and therefore other nations should be lenient in their criticism.

A large part of this publication is devoted to conditions in Russia and to questions regarding Russia and the question of Jews in Russia. Mr. Nadolski replied that neither the American government nor the American public know the actual condition in Russia. Because of the large percentage of German Russian readers the editor, no doubt, as other editors of papers with a German Russian constituency, receives direct and indirect (through the subscribers) correspondences describing actual conditions in Russia. More will be said about this phase of conditions later.

"The Nord-Dakota Herald" prints its news in eight divisions: "Von Nah und Fern" (From near and far). "Letzte Nachrichten" (Late News), "Deutsche Schicksale in Russland der

"Anarchie" (German Rates in anarchic Russia), "Unsere Mitarbeiter" (Our coworkers), "Betrachtet mit mir eine Weile" (Consider for a while with me), "Kirchliches und Anderes" (Ecclesiastical and otherwise), "Aus deutschen Kolonien" (From German Colonies), and "Lokal Neuigkeiten" (Local News). At the left upper corner of the first page appears the proverb, "Der Wahrheit zum Schutz, der Lüge zum Prutz."

The first page news of this paper is well written and representative of national news. The paragraphs are not very lengthy and carry a personal touch which must be appealing to the reading constituency. The second section is usually a book in installments; in the last few months it has been a book depicting atrocities suffered at the hands of Soviet Russia based on actual experience. The third page is devoted to news and correspondence from neighboring towns.

The editorials bear a religious touch and oft-times take as many as three columns. In order to do justice to the nature and type of editorials some are quoted herewith. That this paper is sympathetic to the present state administration these editorials state unmistakably. Some of these editorials are as recent as March 16, 1934.

"Was immer unser Herr Gouverneur Langer tut oder nicht tut, er wird allemal von den Tageszeitungen kritisiert, dass er es getan, oder dass er es nicht getan hat. Diese Herren sind nicht zufrieden zu stellen, eben weil William Langer, ein Katholik und ein Deutscher, am Ruder ist.

* February 10, 1934
 ** December 21, 1934

waere er ein Freimaurer oder ein Ole, dann verhielte sich die Sache ganz anders."*

"Whatever our Governor Langer does or does not do, he is always criticised by the daily papers for having done or for not having done a thing. It is impossible for him to satisfy these gentlemen just because William Langer, a Catholic and a German is at the head of affairs. If he were a mason or an "Ole" then things would be entirely different."

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"Gott segne euch alle in seinem und unserm neuen Jahr 1934, ihr lieben Freunde allzumal, ihr trauen Mitarbeiter und Freunde, ihr Leser und Leserinnen, ihr Goenner und Hilfsbereite vergangener und zufenitiger Tage! Freut euch in frohen Stunden im Herrn, und komat Leid ueber euch, so tragt es mutvoll mit dem Gekeuzigten. Er wird euch Trost geben, wenn ihr an seiner Hand durchs Leben pilgert. Und so: Im Namen Gottes des Vaters und des Sohnes und des Heiligen Geistes hinein ins Jahr des Heiles 1934."**

"God bless you all in His and in our new year of 1934, you dear friends one and all, you faithful co-workers and friends, you readers all, you patrons, willing helpers of past and future days. Rejoice in the Lord in happy hours and should sorrow be your lot, bear it cheerfully with the Crucified One. He will comfort you if you journey through life being led by his hand. And so: In the name of God the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost enter into the year of welfare 1934."

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"Die Katholiken in Spanien sind aufgewacht. Nachdem sie geneerig Preugel gekriegt haben. In der vorigen Regierung, welche die Katholiken verpruegelte, hatten die Sozialisten 110 Sitze, die Katholiken nur kaum 20. Nach der Neuwahl, in welcher die Katholiken, Maenner wie Frauen, treu zusammenhielten, haben die Katholiken mehr als 200 Deputierte und die Sozialisten weniger als 50. Es geht immer so. Erst durch Liebe muessen die Katholiken zu Verstand un zur Einigkeit gebracht werden. Viel Dank fuer den Umschwung der Dinge in Spanien gebuehrt den katholischen Tageszeitung "El

* February 16, 1934

** December 29, 1934

Debate," welche unentwegt fort und fort die Trommel rührte und durch Leitartikel die Leute zur Einigkeit aufmunterte."*

"The Catholics of Spain have awakened. After they have had a sound thrashing. In their former government, which thrashed the Catholics, the Socialists had 110 seats and the Catholics barely 20. After the recent election in which the Catholics, both men and women, stood unitedly the Catholics have more than 200 deputies and the Socialists less than 50. That is always the case. Only through thrashings can the Catholic people be brought to senses and to unity. We are greatly indebted for this sudden change of things in Spain to the Catholic daily paper "El Debate," which beat the drums unflinchingly and unceasingly encouraging the people, through its editorials, to make a united stand."

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"Betrachte mit mir eine kleine Weile.

Ich muss um Entschuldigung bitten. Ich habe letzte Woche an dieser Stelle geschrieben, dass unser Herr Gouverneur William Langer die Oberaufsicht ueber das Geld vom "Federal Relief Fond" hatte. Das war aber nicht der Fall. Der Gouverneur hatte rein gar nichts mit diesem Gelde zu tun schon seit ueber einem Jahr, naemlich seit Maerz 1933.--Etwas Schlimmeres, etwas Abscheulicheres konnte von den Tageszeitungen gen North Dakotas nicht begangen worden sein, als das war, was sie behauptet haben gegen das Oberhaupt unseres Staates! Sie haben so grosse Luegen verbreitet, dass dieselben, wie ein Volksausdruck sagt, bis an den Himmel stinken. Was ich bereits einmal sagte, wiederhole ich wiederum: Wenn das Volk von North Dakota sich nicht von solchen Hetz- und Luegenzeitungen befreit, dann wird unserm armen Volk nimmer zu helfen sein. Weitere Rommentat ist ueberfluessig."**

Consider with Me for a while.

"I have to beg for pardon. Last week I wrote in these columns that our Governor Langer was in charge of the money of the "Federal Relief Fund." That was not the case. The governor has nothing whatever to do with the money ever

* December 22, 1931

** March 16, 1934

since March 1, 1933. The daily papers of North Dakota could have done nothing worse than they have done; than make the assertions they have made against the head of our state. They have spread such big lies that, as the expression goes, the stench of them reaches the sky. If the people of North Dakota do not rid themselves of such bounding and lying newspapers there is no help in sight for our poor public. Further comment is unnecessary."

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"Ein Mann nach dem Herzen Gottes in Bismarck, North Dakota, ist Father Feehan. Ein Seeltpriester. Er hat Grosses getan und wird noch Grosseres tun. Durch sein Wirken, durch das Gebet treuer Pfarrkinder finden viele Abgeirrte den Weg zur Mutterkirche. Personenlich ist mir Father Feehan ganz unbekannt, aber lieb habe ich ihn sehr."

"Father Feehan of Bismarck, North Dakota is a man according to the heart of God. A world priest. He has done great things and will do greater things yet. Through his activity, through the grace of God and through the prayers of faithful parishioners many that had gone astray are finding the way back to the mother church. Personally I do not know Father Feehan but I love him dearly."

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"Die Schulden unseres ganzen Landes betragen so viel, dass auf jeden Kopf der Bevoelkerung nahezu \$250 kommen, also auf jeden Mann, jede Frau und jedes Kind. Das soll uns aber wenig Sorgen machen. Die meisten aus uns koennen nicht einmal zahlen, und wenn es auch nur 100 per Kopf waere. Warum sich also sorgen? Kommt Zeit, kommt Rat, und vielleicht auch Geld. Uebrigens sind die Landesschulden in Kanada und anderwaerts noch viel noecher per Kopf der Bevoelkerung."*

"The debts of our country are so great that they have reached \$250 per capita. That is \$250 for every man, woman and child. That should not worry us much, however. Most of us could not pay even if it were only \$100 per capita. So why worry. With time comes counsel, and maybe money.

* February 2, 1934

Furthermore, the debts of Canada and other countries are much higher per capita of population."

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"Präsident Roosevelts Finanzpläne werden vielfach deshalb verurteilt, weil es leichter ist, sie zu verurteilen als zu verstehen."

"President Roosevelt's financial plans are largely criticised because it is easier to criticise them than to understand them."

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"Wenn man die Tageszeitungen im Staate liest (und auch gar manche Wochenzeitungen), so draengt sich einem der Gedanke an, dass all diese Zeitungsmleute die besten Gouverneure und sonstigen Staatsbeamte abgeben wuerden, denn jeder aus ihnen versteht es besser Land und Volk zu regieren, als die Beamten, welche grad in Amt sind. Eine ewige Hetzerei!"

"In reading the daily papers of the state (and even some weeklies) one gets the impression that each of these newspaper men would make the best governors and state officials, for each one know better how to rule the land and govern the people than those men that are in office now. An everlasting hounding!"

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"Am 22. Januar ist dem kuenftigen deutschen Kaiser Wilhelm dem zweiten sein Geburtstag. Der Mann hat auch die Herrlichkeit und auch die Torheit der Welt kennen gelernt. Er steht nun nicht nur mit einem, sondern fast schon mit beiden Fuesen am oder im Grabe. Seinerzeit wurde er viel geliebt und viel geschmeichelt und geschmeimt. All das ist vorbei. Beinahe ganz vorbei. Sie und da flackert noch ein Flaemmchen des Lasses etwas schwaechlich auf, um dann alsbald zur Asche unter dem Flaemmchen zu sinken und nicht wieder zu erstehen. Dann kommt noch der Augenblick, der grosse und sehr entscheidende, wo Wilhelm, der zweite Rede stehen wird muessen fuer seine Verwaltung auf Erden vor dem

Hausvater aller Verwalter auf Erden, wie schon für ihn Woodrow Wilson, Nikolaus der Zweite, Foen und viele andere Rechenschaft abgestellt haben. Bis dahin aber wuenschen wir dem alten Herrn Wilhelm von Hohenzollern alles Liebe und Guete. Denn auch er hat schrecklich viel Leid und wahrscheinlich auch Verkennung, Untank und Raekespiel ertragen muessen."*

"January 29, is the birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm II. That man has learned to know the glory as well as the folly of the world. He stands not only with one but almost with both feet in the grave. In his day he was highly honored, glorified and loved and also greatly abused and cursed. That is all over. Almost entirely over. Here and there a little flame of hate flares up weakly only to recede into ashes never to rise again. There is yet to come for Wilhelm II the great and very decisive moment when he will have to give account of his stewardship on earth to the Father of all stewards of the earth, as before him Woodrow Wilson, Nicolaus II, Foen and many others had to give accounts of their lives. Until that time we wish the old gentlemen Wilhelm von Hohenzollern everything lovely and good. Then too, he has had to bear deep sorrow and probably misunderstandings, ingratitude and intrigues."

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"Die Tageszeitungen von North Dakota haben dafuer gesorgt, ohne das sie es wollten und beabsichtigten, dass unser jetziger Gouverneur William Langer wiederum zum Gouverneur erwählt werden wird. Sie haben das getan, durch ihre ungerechte Verfolgung."

"The daily papers of North Dakota have seen to it without desiring or intending to, that our present Governor William Langer will be reelected as governor. They have done this through their unjust persecution."

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"Zu den wichtigsten und hervorstenhendsten Maennern, die wir im Erdenleben haben, gehoeren die Aerzte. Wenn die

* January 23, 1934

bei ihren Geschaerten sind, dann muessen sie ihre Gedanken beisammen halten. Sie duerfen sich nicht aufregen, sich durch nichts aus dem Gleis bringen lassen. Denn wenn sie einen oder eine unter der Operation oder in schwerer Behandlung haben und machen etwas verkehrt - bums! geht eine arme Seele ins Fegeueer oder sonst an einen anderen Ort und der Fehler oder das Versehen, was sie gemacht haben, wird unter die Erde vergraben, dass er niemand mehr sieht. Das wissen gute und gewissennaft und brave Aertze ganz wohl, da ru richten sie sich schon darnach und sorgen vor, dass sie ihre Fehler und Versehen nicht begraben lassen brauchen. Gar manche gute Aertze beten auch vor jedem schwierigen Unternehmen, und nicht nur das, sie machen auch morgens die gute Meinung und erheben waehrend des Tages ihren Geist zum Herra Ueber Leben und Tod, zum Geber allen Gelingens und jeder guten Gabe. Es gibt aber nicht viele solcher guten Aertze."

"To the most important and most prominent men that we have in the world belong the physicians. When they are about their work they have to concentrate their thoughts. They must allow nothing to excite them or bring them off their track. For if they operate on someone or have a patient under serious treatment and make a mistake--boom! A poor soul goes to purgatory or to another place and the oversight or mistake that the physician made is buried in the earth, that no one will see it again. Good, conscientious and brave physicians know this very well and that is why they arrange accordingly and take precaution that they do not have to bury their mistakes and neglects. Many good physicians pray before every serious undertaking, and not only that, they prepare spiritually in the morning and during the day they look up to the Lord of life and death, the giver of all success and all good things. But there are not many such good physicians."

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"Wenn Friede und Wohlstand unter die Voelker einkehren sollen, dann muss erst Ordnung herrschen. Herrscht keine Ordnung, so gibt es auch kein Glueck, keinen Frieden, kein Wohlergehen. Das zeigt sich doch schon in Familien. Und die Voelker sind grosse Familien. Wenn in einer Familie keine Ordnung herrscht; wenn jedes Mitglied der Familie tut, wie es ihm grad passt, wenn dem Oberhaupt der Familie im

Gehorsam nicht gefolgt wird, dann ist in so einer Familie weder Friede, noch Ruhe, noch Gluck, noch Wohlgerhen."*

"Before peace and prosperity can enter among the people of the earth order will have to reign. If there is no order there will be no happiness, no peace and no prosperity. That is evident even in families. And the people of the earth are large families. If there is no order in a family, if every member of the family does exactly as he pleases, if the head of the family is not obeyed; in such a family there is neither peace, rest, happiness nor prosperity."

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In the section of "Church News" different things of religious nature appear starting out usually with the church calendar, followed by a sermonette for the coming Sunday. Two or four columns are then devoted to "Instruction of catholic public in Catholic Religion" By Rev. P. A. Kolbeck of St. Anthony, North Dakota. An occasional book review is also published.

The paper prints many letters coming from foreign countries notably Russia, describing conditions there and begging for help. Some of these letters are heart-renting and only he who has immediate relatives living in Russia under such conditions can understand the significance of these letters. The editor often expresses his sympathy and tries to console the senders of these letters. What a dark chapter in the history of humanity these letters depict! No wonder the editor is prompted to say that neither the American public nor the American government

* March 23, 1934

know conditions in Russia.

The last page is devoted to local news, society notices and market prices.

The "Nord-Dakota Herald" is a strong advertising medium. It carries more and better advertisements than any other German paper in the state. Nationally known companies with branch stores in Dickinson advertise in large spaces in this publication. The advertising rate per column inch is \$.50 if run weekly, \$.40 for occasional, and \$.50 for political advertisements. 60% of the paper's income is derived from the subscriptions and 40% from job work and advertisements. Since 1929 the paper has discontinued quack medicine.

Politically the Nord-Dakota Herald claims to be independent. Its strongest competition is the "Staats-Anzeiger" at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Under the editorship of Mr. Nadolski, pursuing the present policies, this publication will continue to exist as long as the subscribers use the German language. The nature of this paper is such that it will not become offensive to the subscribers. Mr. Nadolski claims his subscription list has remained constant for many years.

4. "DAKOTA FREIE PRESSE" (Dakota Free Press)

This publication is a consolidation of the "Dakota Rundschau," Bismarck, North Dakota, "Das Nordlicht," Bismarck,

North Dakota, and "Eureka Rundschau," Eureka, South Dakota. It was established in 1872 at Yankton, South Dakota, with Chas. F. Rossteuscher, owner. In 1906 it moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota where during the war it encountered considerable difficulty which forced it to look for a different location. In 1920 it moved to New Ulm, Minnesota. Since the greater part of this paper's history is outside of the state of North Dakota and we are here interested only in the North Dakota German publications I am starting with the description of it when it started in this state. On November 11, 1932 the "Dakota Freie Presse" started with Bismarck as its address. It is the property of the Leicht Publishing Company and published by "National Weeklies, Inc.," at Winona, Minnesota which prints about 30 other publications in other states. In reality the "Dakota Freie Presse" is not a North Dakota publication, but since the editor or at least the main editor and the address of the paper are given as Bismarck, North Dakota and the subscribers constitute such a large number in North Dakota, it will be described here like the rest of the North Dakota publications.

The "Dakota Freie Presse" is a paper 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22, 16 pages, 7 columns, issued every Friday by National Weeklies of Winona, Minnesota. The subscription price is \$2.50 in the U.S.A. and includes the "National Farmer, Haus und Bauernfreund" a syndicated 12 page, 4 column paper appearing every Thursday. To Canada, Mexico and South America the subscription price is

\$5.50; to Roumania, Bessarabia and other foreign countries \$4.00 a year. On the upper left hand corner of the front page this paper makes the statement that it is oldest and most extensively distributed newspaper among German Russian people in the whole world. On the right hand corner of the same page is the statement that this paper reaches 1500 German Russian settlements in 32 states in the Union, Canada and South America.

The two editors are: Mr. John Brendel and Dr. H. E. Fritsch, the former living in Bismarck, the latter in Wadena, Minnesota. Since Mr. Brendel is the main editor and lives at the head office, at Bismarck, I shall give a short sketch of his life. Johannes Brendel was born in 1874 in the village of Selz, Russia. His parents were peasants. His studies were pursued at various places in Russia. For a few years he taught in a number of villages. Then he moved to Saratow where he acted in the capacity of a publisher. He is also author of a number of German textbooks: Fibel and Deutsches Lehrbuch. With the coming of the Bolshiviki his publishing business ceased. In 1918 he moved to Odessa where he became a suspect as a counter revolutionary and was imprisoned for seven months. Freed again he took up gardening. In 1927 he emigrates to the United States where he became editor of this paper. Mr. Brendel is also Catholic.

Of the three main German newspapers this one claims to have the largest number of subscribers, 14,000. The purpose of

this paper is to be of cultural influence and to give information on various phases on state and national life. Politically it claims to be independent. This publication as well as the "Staats-Anzeiger" claim to have elected the present state administration. The Staats-Anzeiger is still an ardent supporter of the present state administration while the "Dakota Freie Press" is changing its opinion about the sincerity of Governor Langer. During the first week in April of this year the writer had a personal talk with Mr. Brendel. His conversation revealed that he has completely lost faith in the governor. He thinks he is deceiving the people.

With respect to Germany and Mr. Hitler he feels somewhat like Mr. Nadolski of Dickinson, possibly more aggressively for the "New Reich." Like Mr. Nadolski he thinks the church is the church's business. The Jewish problem in Germany is a result of the Jews themselves, he sincerely believes. And if other nations re-arm Germany is entitled to re-arm also. The League of Nations is based on untruths and injustice to Germany and will therefore never be an organ for peace.

Since Mr. Brendel has lived the greater part of life in Russia and since he also experienced the Bolshiviki revolution the writer solicited his opinion about the Bolshiviki government and also the part the Jews were playing in the bringing about of affairs in Russia. He said that the Bolshiviki

government was favorable toward the Jews in that it colonized with Jews the best Crimean land that belonged to the Germans. He further said that Jews, Austrians, and some Germans from Germany did much to stir up communism in Russia.

The "Dakota Freie Presse" is a paper for the German Russian people of both Protestant and Catholic religion. Correspondences from every part of the union pour in to the editor's desk. The paper makes a specialty in printing letters from Russia. Many of these letters are solicited and appear anonymously so as not to endanger the senders. There is possibly no other German publication so aggressively against Bolshevism. Thousands of dollars are sent to the needy in Russia every year through this paper. It claims to be the main paper to keep the German Russian people informed of what happens to their relatives in the mother country.

Local, national and international news is very well presented. Many special solicited articles on different subjects are being printed to enlighten the reading public. The paper prints such a variety of things that there is something of interest for every member of the family no matter what the tastes might be. The last page of every issue usually brings pictures from every part of the world. It has even a whole page of comics.

The editorial viewpoint can best be described by quoting some of them herewith. The editorials of the second editor, Dr. Fritsch are more stimulating, some of which are also being

quoted here.

Editorials of Dr. Fritsch

"Wieviel Regierungsstuerze haetten wir in Amerika in den Jahren seit 1929 haben muessen, wenn hier jeder aufgedeckte Riesenschwindel und Millionen-"graft" eine Regierungskrise verursachen koennte? Wir haetten sicherlich den kubanischen Rekord von 6 Praesidenten in einem Halbjahr schon allein im ersten Halbjahr 1930 ueberboten gehabt; gar nicht zu reden von den spaeteren Finanzskandalen, des Insull-Krachs, der Morgan-Untersuchung, etc. --Auch die derzeitige Untersuchung der Luftpostkontrakte wuerde ausreichenden Staub aufwirbeln, um in Frankreich die Oeffentlichkeit aufzurueteln. Das sind eben die leicht erregbaren Franzosen. Wir sind hier gewohnt, solche Dingerchen Kuehl und phlegmatisch hinzunehmen entsprechend der Anerkennung des Grundsatzes, das politische Stellen doch dazu da seien, um die Inhaber, womeglich fuer Lebenszeit, finanziell "gesund" zu machen."*

"How many governments would we have had to overthrow in America since 1929 if every revealed gigantic swindle and graft of millions had caused a government crisis? We would have beaten the Cuban record of six presidents in half a year in the first half of 1930 alone; not to speak of later financial scandals of the Insull collapse and Morgan investigations. - also the investigation of the air mail contracts would raise sufficient dust to arouse public indignation in France. - But those are easily excitable Frenchmen. We are accustomed to accept such things coolly knowing that political principles are here to render the officials a "healthy" financial livelihood.

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"Aus London und aus Paris vernimmt man Berichte aehnlicher Vorgaenge wie die in Washington, desgleichen aus Tokio, Moskau und Rom. Wer noch nicht bis zum Hoechstmass geraestet ist, will ploetzlich durch ernaente Ruestungstaetigkeit den Vorsprung der andern aufholen, und ueberall tischt man die wohlbekannten, neu aufpolitisierten Phrasen auf, von der Unerlaesslichkeit der Ruestungen im Interesse der

* January 26, 1934

Aufrechterhaltung eines Weltfriedens, aber immer noch im Einklang mit dem Minimum der Ansprüche auf Selbstschutz.-- Jedes Land ist diese Art eifrigst beschaeftigt, mit Aufwand gigantischer Mittel, die dem Volkswohl entzogen werden, so, usagen das Brennaolz herbeizuschleppen, dass das immer groesser aufflackernde Feuer nationaler Eigenziele naehrt, an dem schliesslich die Kriegssuppe fertig gekocht wird."*

"Reports are coming from London and Paris that are similar to those of Washington, Tokio, Moscow and Rome. The nation not armed to the limit wants to arm suddenly to catch up with the other nations while at the same time the well known phrases being newly polished are sounded that all re-armament is for world peace and self defense. Every nation is busy gathering fuel to nourish national interests upon which war-soups are cooked.

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"Auch die erst sehr sensationell behandelte Dr. Wirt Affaere wird viel zaemer verlaufen, wie jetzt bezueglich sofortiger Untersuchung der Anklagen durch ein Kongress-Komitee, verkundet wurde. Politischer Druck machte sich bemerkbar, um Dr. Wirt nur zu bestimmen, vor dem Untersuchungs-Komitee nur die Namen jener "brain-trusters" zu nennen, die er das kommunistischen Komplotts gegen die Konstitution wie gegen den Praesidenten beschuldigte. Erst erlaehrte man die Anklagen als Ausgeburt der Phant sie Wirts, machte sie so viel als moeglich laecherlich, und nun scheint man plextalich Vorsicht als den verlaeslicheren Teil von Weisheit zu halten, und versucht es mit dem "Mundtotmachen" durch Vorschriften, die verhindern sollen, dass Dr. Wirt frei von der Leber weg spricht. Das ist kein gutes Zeichen fuer die Behauptung, dass Dr. Wirts Angaben in Reich der Fabel zu ver eisen waeren; man scheint vor diesem fabulierten reichlich Grosse Angst zu haben, die einem guten Gewissen kaum zugegeschrieben werden koennte."**

"The late sensationally treated affair of Dr. Wirt will turn out considerably tamer than was indicated by the investigation of the congressional committee. Political pressure is used to force Dr. Wirt to designate before the investigating committee the names of those "brain trusters"

* March 9, 1934

** April 15, 1934

that have communistic aims against the constitution as well as against the president. The accusations of Dr. Wirt were first productions of his phantasy, and made fun of them, but now considerable care and wisdom is employed to keep Dr. Wirt quiet and to prevent him from telling what he knows. This is not a good sign to brand Dr. Wirt's previous presentations as fables. These fables cause considerable fear which in reality are not attributable to a clear conscience.

Editorials of Mr. John Brendel

"Des Schwindels in CWA beschuldigt.

Vom Bundesamt wurde eine strenge Untersuchung ueber Verwendung der CWA-Hilfsgelder veranstaltet. Elmer Egge als Foreman und P. F. Breckenridge, Timekeeper, in Grant County, North Dakota, wurden arretiert und unter Bonds von \$2,500 bis zum Gericht wieder freigelassen. Beide sollen beigetragen haben, dass man \$8.40 fuer ein Gespenn ausgesahlt hat, das nicht auf der Arbeit war. Noch andere wiedergesetzliche Handlungen sollen in North Dakota untersucht und vors Gericht gezogen werden. Auf Stellen wurden 3 bis 4 Familienmitglieder in CWA-Arbeit aufgenommen und bezahlt, wo andere Familien, die nicht weniger solchen Verdienstes beduerftig sind, rein keine Gelegenheit zur Arbeit bekamen. Auch gibt es solche, die nie nur CWA-Arbeit waren, aber auf der Liste als Arbeiter stehen und Hilfe bekommen, ja sogar mit einem Major soll dies der Fall sein. Die CWA-Arbeiten sind fuer Arbeitslose bestimmt, damit sie auf erliche Weise das noetige Brot fuer ihre Familien verdienen koennen und wenn besser Gestellte wegnehmen, die es nicht noetig haetten und noch mit Schwindel, so ist fuer sie eine strenge Strafe gerecht angebracht."*

"Accusations of graft in CWA.

A thorough investigation concerning the expenditure of CWA relief money has been carried on by the federal office. Elmer Egge, foreman and P. F. Breckenridge, timekeeper, in Grant County, North Dakota, were arrested and were released under \$2,500 bonds until the next session of

* January 24, 1934

court. Both are being accused of using their influence toward making a payment of \$8.40 for a team of horses that was not used for CWA work.

Other illegal actions in North Dakota are to be investigated and brought before court. In some cases three to four members of the same family were given CWA work and received their pay while other families that were just as deserving were given no work whatever. There are also some who never did any CWA work but whose names were on the paying list which is the case of even a city mayor.

CWA work is designated for the unemployed in order that they may earn an honest living for their families and when those that are not deserving rob them of this opportunity severe punishment is in order.

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"Demokraten wollen siegen.

Eine grosse Versammlung von Demokraten fand den 25. und 26. Januar in Bismarck Statt, dazu sich ueber 500 Delegierte aus allen Teilen von Nord Dakota einfanden. Voile Harmonie und Begeisterung herrschte und man will der Ueberzeugung sein, dass in naechster Wahl die Republikaner, die schon eine Reihe von Jahren eine Misswirtschaft treiben, von den Demokraten aus dem Felde geschlagen werden.

Das Volk, gaben Redner an, steht hinter unserm demokratischen Praesidenten Roosevelt, der schon ein Grossteil verbessert hat, was die Republikaner nicht fertig bringen konnten, und wir wollen in unserm staat Nord Dakota in deselben richtung eine gute Arbeit tun.

Die naechste Konvention wird in Minot, North Dakota, stattfinden, auf der man die Kandidaten zu Beamten fuer maechste Wahl bestimmen wird; den Tag der Einberufung wird die Executive der Partei ansagen.

Die Frage wer als Gouverneurskandidat aufgestellt wird, wurde nicht verhandelt, stark spricht man jedoch von Henry Holt, Grand Forks und auch von Howard Wood, Fargo, und R. B. Murphy, Bismarck, als Gouverneurskandidaten.

Als Kandidaten fuer Bundessenator nannte man John Sullivan, Rechtsanwalt in Mandan, und F. W. McLean, Grand Forks, Vorsitzter der demokratischen Staatspartei."*

* February 2, 1934

Democrats Want to Win.

A large convention was held by the Democrats in Bismarck on January 25 and 26 at which over 500 delegates from all over the state were present. Complete harmony and enthusiasm was evident and one is of the conviction, that in the next election the republicans, who for a number of years have mismanaged things will be routed from the field by the Democrats.

The public, the speakers pointed out, stands behind our democratic President Roosevelt who has greatly improved conditions which the republicans could not accomplish and we want to do good work along the same line in our state of North Dakota.

The next convention will be held in Minot and at that time the candidates for the various offices will be appointed; the date for this meeting will be announced by the executive committee of the democratic party.

The question of a candidate for the governorship was not discussed but there is considerable talk of Henry Holt, Grand Forks, Howard Wood, Fargo and R. B. Murphy, Bismarck, as candidates for that office.

As candidates for United States Senator the names of John Sullivan, attorney of Mandan and F. W. McLean, Grand Forks, chairman of the democratic party of the state were mentioned.

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The advertisements of this paper are not to be compared to those of the "North-Dakota Herald." Nationally known corporations advertise very rarely in this paper. A number of local institutions, however, do so as the reader will see in the appendix. On the other hand there is not another German publication in North Dakota that lives as much on quack medicine advertisements; the paper is full of them.

The above described paper with its large subscription number is becoming to be a force also in political North Dakota. It is a publication that has to be reckoned with.

This paper also claims to have a stable subscription public. With the April 13th issue it observed its 50 anniversary jubilee. This paper's greatest rival is also the "Staats-Anzeiger."

5. "DER STAATS-ANZEIGER"

The last, but certainly not the least North Dakota German publication is the "Staats-Anzeiger" published Tuesdays and Fridays at Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Frank L. Brandt is Editor and Business Manager. Assistant editors are: Mr. C. K. Haag and Mr. Gustav Mauser. Before giving a short sketch of the life of the chief editor a brief history of this paper is given.

The "Staats-Anzeiger" was established in 1906 by "Anderson and Stager," at Rugby, North Dakota with Frank L. Brandt Editor and Manager. This Company also published the American language newspaper, "Pierce County Tribune." Stager sold out to Anderson with Frank L. Brandt acquiring an interest in both papers and the job printing plant of the old firm. Publishers of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" were then "Anderson and Brandt." Shortly thereafter, however, Frank L. Brandt took over "Der Staats-Anzeiger," becoming the sole owner. In the spring of 1912 the "Staats-Anzeiger," plant moved to Bismarck, North Dakota. Later Albert R. Brandt acquired an interest in the paper and somewhat later again Walter J. Brandt, both sons of

Frank L. Brandt, joined the enterprise which was "growing by leaps and bounds." This publication started as a 6-column, 8-page weekly paper. On October 3, 1915 it changed to a 7-column, 8-page semi-weekly, published Tuesdays and Fridays. The plant was correspondingly enlarged, fast running presses being installed, including a web newspaper press of great speed.

Outgrowing its quarters on Main Avenue, "Der Staats-Anzeiger," in the spring of 1916 acquired its present new home, No. 112 Sixth Street which is a modern two-story and full basement brick building. The plant occupies the basement and main floor. The second story is fixed up for apartments which are rented out. The printing plant of this paper occupies 5,000 square feet of floor space. The plant is also known as "Bismarck Printing Company."

"Der Staats-Anzeiger" started with 350 subscribers and in five years grew to a circulation of over 2,000. Today this paper boasts of 13,512 net paid subscribers on December 31, 1933 of a total distribution of 13,796. Mr. Brandt, says: "These figures are on a sworn statement on file with the Standard Rate and Data Service, 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, a recognized authority for circulation, serving efficiently all national advertisers and Advertising agencies, as well as the public in general and who will, upon inquiry, substantiate the statement."

Subscribers to this publication are German-reading people of many countries, viz: Empire Germans, Russia-Germans, Roumania-Germans, Bohemia-Germans, Hungary-Germans, the larger percentage being Russia-Germans. Of these subscribers 60% are in North Dakota where also the largest percentage of Russia-German subscribers to "Der Staats-Anzeiger" are. The paper goes into practically every state in the Union, and into the following foreign countries: Canada, Germany, Soviet Russia, Roumania, Tschenechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Argentine Republic, and Brazil, South America. Mr. Brandt says that even 50% of the younger generation is reading the paper. The writer's own experience with the Russian-Germans of North Dakota would not substantiate this percentage. They read mostly English papers. The percentage of subscribers both in North Dakota and in other states is on the increase, Mr. F. L. Brandt says. Of the subscribers about 20% are Catholic.

Now follows an outline of the life of the chief editor. Frank L. Brandt was born 1865 at Leipzig, Germany. He attended the common school and received an academic education. After completing studies and examination he came as a young man to the United States where he took up journalism and became a practical printer. Prior to coming to Bismarck Mr. Brandt was editor of both American and German papers, both dailies and weeklies, semi-weeklies and monthlies in the United States, being active as editor in Chicago, Illinois; Omaha, Nebraska; Grand Island,

Nebraska; Columbus, Nebraska, Norfolk, Nebraska; also Portland, Oregon and South Dakota. His first editorial position was in New York City.

Before coming to the United States, Mr. Brandt traveled extensively in Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, England and Italy. He has also visited practically every state in the Union, especially during his first two years in this country. Six years ago, together with Mrs. Brandt, he took a trip to Europe visiting in his home country, Germany, as also Poland, Soviet Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Yugo-Slavia, Tschecho-Slovakia and Austria returning again to Germany and then back to the United States of America, the "country of his choice."

The above clearly indicates that Mr. Brandt is a man of unusual experience. Having lived in North Dakota for the last eight years and not far from Bismarck, North Dakota, it was the writer's privilege to talk with Mr. Brandt a number of times. Mr. Frank L. Brandt is a man of an iron will and unlimited daring. He has not only traveled extensively and is well read but he also uses the English language competently. It is possibly due to his training, travels and knowledge of language and laws that makes him so courageous. Traveling in Soviet Russia six years ago was daring in itself. Possibly his unlimited daring was shown during the world war, when hatred of whatever German was highest. As mentioned above some of the

German publications in North Dakota discontinued the German during the war and printed their papers in ^{English} American. Mr. Brandt, however, printed his paper in German. It happened one day that some members of a "patriotic" society came into his plant looking over things and then stepped over to Mr. Brandt asking: "Mr. Brandt, when will you discontinue printing your paper in German?" Mr. Brandt looked at them and said: "When I am six feet below the ground." And that settled that. At another time during the war the rumor came to Mr. Brandt that a mob erected a pole near the State penitentiary to have him hanged. The whole family was excited, but Frank L. Brandt said to one of his sons: "Son, come lets see that post." And on a Sunday morning both drove out to see it. The post was there, but Frank L. Brandt is still printing the "Staats-Anzeiger" in German to this day.

In a questionnaire sent to Mr. Brandt the writer asked him among other questions whether he had any law-suits during the war, and of what nature they were, also if he had any property damages, to which he replied as follows: "Frank L. Brandt, managing editor of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" had about a dozen law suits, or hearings, if you please, serving practically all through the war as Receiver of the United States Land Office at Bismarck, North Dakota. The results of hearings were all along the lines of doubting Mr. Brandt's loyalty to the United States, but all charges of alleged disloyalty quickly fell by the wayside after due researches, and Mr. Brandt served two years over his appointed

term a Receiver of the United States Land Office at Bismarck, resigning the position after the war. There was no property damage to the plant to speak of, although threats were numerous made to 'blow it up,' but the only damage ever done was painting yellow ~~twice~~ the front of the plant by some misguided persons who seemed to have taken a special dislike to the name 'Bismarck,' the plant, as stated, being known also as ^{the} Bismarck Printing Company. These same persons, however, did not confine themselves to 'Der Staats-Anzeiger' or Bismarck Printing Company, but painted yellow all business houses in Bismarck when the name Bismarck was involved, in the name of the firm - going as far as to paint yellow also the name Bismarck at the railway stations, and being motivated by hysteria pure and simple.

If one were to write down all that happened to Mr. Brandt during the war and how he met these obstacles it would make interesting reading to say the least. But the above statement is enough to show the caliber of the man. He is an old man now but has still enough energy to challenge any shyster. Later on we shall come to speak upon his editorials and as we did with the editors of the other papers also quote some editorials of his. ~~was published last year in Russia. The editorial~~
The editorial attitudes of the other papers toward Hitler and Russia have been described above. The editorial attitude of the "Staats-Anzeiger" is also friendly to Hitler. But respecting Hitler's attitude toward the German church this

paper is not yet determined in consequence of the highly conflicting reports and until reports of the special correspondents of this paper in Germany present more logical conclusions and sound judgment, watchful waiting is exercised. "Der Staats-Anzeiger" is in sympathy with Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations. It is also in sympathy with Germany's attacks upon the "patently inequitable Treaty of Versailles." But it is not "wholly" in sympathy with Hitler's anti-Semitic attitude. This paper is also in sympathy with Germany's re-armament to such an extent only as to not render that country helpless to attacks by enemy nations surrounding it. It stands for fair play always, and "that is the American spirit, and laudable."

These three main publications are in agreement with respect to re-armament and the League of Nations, but differ when it comes to the attitude toward Russia. While the "Dord-Dakota Herald" and the "Dakota Freie Press" take a militant attitude against Bolshevik Russia "Der Staats-Anzeiger" prints little or nothing that reflects upon Bolshevik Russia. It is therefore interesting to know that "Der Staats-Anzeiger" is the only German publication that goes to Russia. The Bolshevik government permits its entry while it refuses the others. Having subscribed to these three main publications the writer can easily judge why two should be rejected and one accepted. If Mr. Brandt expects to gain something by being favorable to Bolshevik

Russia while 90% of his subscribers who have immediate relatives suffering under Bolsheviki Russia he is,, the writer thinks, sadly mistaken and will soon suffer serious consequences. The writer is in knowledge of dozens of cases where subscriptions to "Der Staats-Anzeiger" have been discontinued because of its leanings toward Bolsheviki Russia.

"Der Staats-Anzeiger" claims to have no rivals to his publication. The writer believes, however, if the question were pressed, the editor would have to admit that "Die Dakota Freie Presse" has a larger subscription list and is affording considerable competition. The writer also notices in reading these publications that "Die Dakota Freie Presse" is drawing a considerable, ^{number of} subscribers from the Russia Volk Germans of Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and California while 60% of "Staats-Anzeiger" subscribers are from North Dakota alone. Also many ministers, serving the Russia Germans, are not favorable to "Der Staats-Anzeiger" because of its attitude toward Russia and sympathize more with the "Dakota Freie Presse."

Since the greater percentage of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" subscribers are in North Dakota, it has a decisive influence in ^{the} election of the state administration. "Der Staats-Anzeiger's" political alignment is independent but progressive in national, state and local issues.

It will possibly be interesting to know that "Der Staats Anzeiger" or rather the "Bismarck Printing Company" (which is one

and the same) is also printing "The Leader," but is not ^{the} publisher of it.

As stated ⁱⁿ above "Der Staats-Anzeiger" is an 8-page, 7-column paper. The first page brings the main news of the world and is well printed. In bringing this news "Der Staats-Anzeiger" avails itself of the "Associated Press," "United Press," "Foreign Language Information Service," "Welt-Press-Dienst" or World Press Service news agencies and in addition has correspondents in foreign countries and in practically every state in the Union. It prints therefore very little from American language papers. Reading the first page of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" one becomes well informed of the news. About three pages of the paper constitute correspondence from various states and from foreign countries. Correspondence from Soviet Russia constituted 10% of the news. Correspondence from Germany is about 6%, from Roumania about 1%. From one to two pages are devoted to cultural material and fiction in installments. Every issue also brings the market prices. All foreign correspondence is copyrighted.

By far the most interesting part of the paper is the editorial page of which as many as 4 to 5 columns are taken up. If "Die Dakota Freie Press" is superior in its news reports and "Der Nord-Dakota Herold" is superior in classification of the paper and more and better advertisements, "Der Staats-Anzeiger" is superior in its editorial treatment and ability to handle editorial subject matter. The variety of subjects treated in

the editorial column are a clear indication of the caliber of the editor and infallibly proves the man to be well read and at home in the publishing business. Having travelled as extensively as Frank L. Brandt has, is certainly of inestimable value in his task as editor.

As a veteran in the publishing business, and at home in North Dakota politics, Mr. Brandt lacks no dynamite in his editorials. The following quotations are some of his typical editorials and are taken out of his paper since January 1934. The last quoted editorial is Mr. Brandt's reaction to the present administration turmoil.

Keine Ablenkung von der Hauptaufgabe!

"Von einem Manne, der alle Haende voll zu tun hat, sein eigenes Haus in Ordnung zu bringen, kann man billigerweise nicht verlangen, er moege sich um die ungelegten Eier einer Bruthenne im Nachbarhause kuemmern. Er hat Wichtigeres zu erledigen. Was in diesem Fall fuer den Einzelnen gilt, trifft auch fuer ganze Voelker zu, insbesondere gegenwaertig fuer das deutsche Volk. Dieses steht in einem erbitterten Kampf gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit, gegen Hunger, Kaelte und Armut. Das Winterhilfswerk wird in diesem Jahre zum ersten Male als nationale Aufgabe der Gesamtheit aller Deutschen vorwaertsgetrieben. Hitler hat es wiederholt vor aller Welt ausgesprochen, dass gegenwaertig das deutsche Volk keinen anderen Wunsch kennt als angetoert und unbehindert seiner friedlichen Aufbaearbeit nachgehen zu koennen. Es will sich darum vom Auslande nicht mit Ideen und Anregungen bombardieren lassen, die nur geeignet sind, das deutsche Volk im Augenblick von der Erfuellung seiner lebenswichtigsten Aufgabe, jedem Volksgenossen Arbeit und Brot zu verschaffen, abzulenken.

Den Vorwurf einer solchen Ablenkung kann man einer nationalen Organisation nicht ersparen, die scheinbar die gegenwaertige Zeit fuer besonders geeignet haelt, in Deutschland eine eifrige Werbetaetigkeit fuer die Paneuropa-Union zu entfalten. Von Wien aus versendet der Paneuropa-

Verlag des Grafen Coudenhove-Kalergi eine Broschüre nach Deutschland, die den vielversprechenden Titel "Deutschlands Europäische Sendung" trage und geeignet erscheint, Verwirrung in deutschen Köpfen hervorzurufen. Für das deutsche Volk steht zurzeit die Paneuropa-Frage nicht zur Debatte.

Die Paneuropäer fordern von jedem Deutschen die Auseinandersetzung mit der europäischen Frage und erblicken in ihr die Schicksalsfrage Deutschlands. Die Deutschen hingegen sind der Ansicht, dass sie das Schicksal vor eine Reihe von Problemen gestellt hat, deren Lösung ungleich dringender und national-politisch wichtiger erscheint als ausgerechnet die paneuropäische Frage. Wenn jetzt Paneuropa-Union und Paneuropa-Partei den Versuch unternehmen, in Deutschland Propaganda für ihre Bestrebungen zu treiben, so haben sie den Zeitpunkt für eine solche Aktion schlecht gewählt. "Alle nationalen oder weltanschaulichen Sonderforderungen müssen vor dem grossen Ziel, Paneuropa, zurücktreten," heisst es in der Broschüre Coudenhove-Kalergis. Aber wem sagt man dies? Einer Nation, der man jahrelang die natürliche Gleichberechtigung im Rate der Grossmächte vor enthalten hat und die noch immer auf die Einlösung ihr feierlich gegebener internationaler Versprechungen wartet.

Von jener hat der Deutsche dazu geeignet, sich von Friedensschmeien des Auslandes einlullen zu lassen. Nicht umsonst nannte man das deutsche Volk der Dichter und Denker, sondern suchte ein der Träumer und Phantasten. Wer an die Friedersliebe des Deutschen appelliert, findet immer Geroer bei ihm. Aber das erwachte deutsche Volk des Jahres 1933 hat es satt, sich für Vorspanndienste missbrauchen zu lassen, die - zurzeit noch! - auf Humanitätsduseleien hinauslaufen und, wie gesagt, geeignet sind, den Blick des Deutschen von den dringlichsten Gegenwartsaufgaben abzulenken. Gewiss hat Deutschland eine europäische Sendung zu erfüllen, aber bedeutsamer ist vorerst sein Wiederaufbau aus eigener Kraft.

No Detraction from the Major Problem.

From a man who has his hands full keeping his own house in order one can hardly expect that he should worry over the unaided eggs of the neighbors setting hen. He has more important things to do. What in this case applies to the individual also applies to nations and especially at the present time to Germany. That country is carrying on an exasperating battle against unemployment, hunger, cold and poverty. Winter relief work has for the first time

become a national problem for all the Germans. Hitler has repeatedly announced before the world that at the present time the German people have no other wish than to be allowed to carry on their peaceful reconstruction unhindered and undisturbed. It does not want to be bombarded by suggestions and ideas from other countries that are only interested in diverting Germany from solving her problem of providing work and bread for each member of society.

The reason for such a detraction cannot be withheld from a national organization that considers the present time appropriate to develop an ardent competition for the Pan European Union. The Pan European Bureau of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is sending a pamphlet out from Vienna to Germany bearing the highly promising title "Germany's European Mission" which seems suited to cause confusion in the heads of Germans. The Pan European question is at this time not a question for the German people to debate.

The Pan Europeans require of each German analyses of the European question and see in the analyses the destiny of Germany. The Germans on the other hand are of the opinion that fate has confronted them with several problems, the solution of which is more pressing and nationally more important than the Pan European question.

If the Pan European Union and the Pan European Party are going to make an effort to spread propaganda in Germany for their purpose they have chosen a poor time for such actions. "All national and international demands recede into the background before this great goal" the Pan Europe, the pamphlet of Coudenhove-Kalergi states. But whom is this being told? A nation to whom for years equal counsel with the major nations has been denied and that is still awaiting the fulfillment of international promises given them in good faith. The German has always been inclined to let the other nations lull him to sleep with their peace music. No wonder the German people were called a people of poets and thinkers but also of dreamers and phantasists. Whoever appeals to the love for peace of the Germans will find response. But the awakened Germans of 1933 are tired of being abused as assistants by those which even today are carrying on humanitarian talk and as stated are suited to divert the view of the Germans from their most pressing problems of the day. Certainly, Germany has a European mission to fulfill but it is vastly more important for her to reconstruct of her own power.

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Unnoetige Sorgen

Die Opposition schreit am Himmels willen dem Praesidenten

nicht zu viel Machtbefugnis einzuraemen, da das undemokratisch sei und zur Diktatur fuhren werde. Das Volk im allgemeinen, das dem Praesidenten volles Vertrauen entgegenbringt, laesst das offenbar seine geringste Sorge sein.

Aber auch alle diejenigen, die durch die Massnahmen des Praesidenten aus ihrem gewohnten Gedankenkreise gerissen worden sind, sehen Gespenster, meint die "Chicago Abendpost." Auch sie muessen entruestet tun, dass man sie gleichsam unter Kuratel stellt, bis sie eingesehen haben werden, dass es auch anders geht als sie glaubten.

Aber nun: ganz abgesehen von parteipolitischem Gebahren und angeblich verletzten Eigengeheimen: Was soll der Mann im Weissen Hause eigentlich tun, als was er tut? Ueberall soll er helfen. Hier verlangt eine Stadtkasse Hilfe; dort ist die Kriegsmarine nicht stark genug, hier brauchen die Lenker Geld, dort ist die Zahl der Luftstreitkraefte ungenuegend. Hier will eine Gemeinde ein Wasserwerk bauen, dort soll ein Flusslauf reguliert werden; hier sollen neue Handelsvertraege zur Hebung des Exports abgeschlossen werden, dort soll der Praesident sogar einen politischen Gegner zur Verunft bringen. In der Mitte weiter in langer und immer laenger werdender Litte.

Es braechte eigentlich garnicht gesagt werden, dass es ganz ausserordentlicher Vollmachten bedarf, um auch nur einem Teil aller Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. Und es will noch immer nicht in die Hoepfe hinein, dass die notwendig gewordene Umwaelzung nicht mit denjenigen Mitteln bewirkt werden kann, die sich als untauglich erwiesen haben. Und wo es hineingegangen ist, da blaebt man in weiter spielen zu muessen, um vermeintliche Gefahren abzuwenden.

Wenn alle die Energie, die fuer dieses Theater spielen aufgebracht wird, darauf verwendet werden wuerde, das Programm des Praesidenten nicht nur dem Buch taben, sondern auch dem Geiste nach zu erfuehlen, so wuerde es bald keiner Zwangsmittel mehr beduerfen. Wir alle sind Mitspieler eines grossen Dramas geworden, in dem fuer Satorspiel und Ruelkomedie kein Platz ist.

Unnecessary Worries.

The opposition cries to for heaven's sake not give the president so much power because that is undemocratic and will lead to dictatorship. The public in general, which has complete confidence in the president, lets that be the least of their worries.

But all those also, which through the measures of the president have been torn out of their habitual range of thoughts are seeing ghosts, according to the "Chicago Evening Post." They too have to act indignant that they may

be considered under trusteeship until they have realized that things can go differently from what they believed.

But now: disregarding all party political behavior and apparent injured pride: what shall the man in the White House do differently from what he is doing? Everywhere he should help. Here a city treasury asks for help, there the navy is not strong enough, here the teachers need money and there the air war defense is insufficient. Here a community wants to build waterworks and there a river is to be regulated; here new trade agreements should be made to increase exports and there the president should bring a political opponent to senses and so on and on an ever increasing list.

It should really not be necessary to say that excessive authority is imperative to comply with only part of these demands. And yet it does not want to soak into the heads that the necessary revolution can not be met by those means that have proved incompetent. And where it has soaked in it is believed that it is necessary to apply theatrical measures to evade a parent dangers.

If all the energy spent in theatrical play were used to fulfill the president's program not only in letter but also in spirit compulsory measures would soon become unnecessary. We have all become actors in this great drama in which there is no room for clownish comedy.

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Sie treibens toll

Wie viele andere Staaten und deren Gouverneure und Beamte in diesen bewegten Zeiten, so macht auch unser Staat Nord-Dakota und unser Gouverneur Langer samt vielen seiner Beamten seit geraumer Zeit schon Erfahrungen, besonders auf politischem Gebiete, die in ihrer Tragweite weit ueber die Grenzen des Althergebrachten oder Alltaeglichen hinausgehen und mitunter tatsaechlich aufsenenerregend sind.

Wie bereits berichtet, traten am 10. April in Fargo, wohl auf Anordnung des Bundesbezirksanwalts F. W. Lanier, Grossgeschworene des Bundesgerichts dort zusammen um eine Menge Zeugen zu verhoeren mit dem Ergebnis, dass die Herren R. A. Kinzer in Valley City, fruener Sekretaeer an der Bundesnothilfe, sein Sohn I. A. Kinzer, fruener Angestellter derselben, und Harold McDonald, junger Bismarcker, bis Samstag seitens der Geschworenen angeklagt wurden. Alle drei waren oder sind Agenten fuer die in Bismarck seit gagen etwa acht Monaten erscheinende Zeitung "The Leader," welche scheint's das Karmickel der Beschuldigungen und Anklagen ist.

Saet am Montag aber, ehe die Grossgeschworenen ihre Sitzungen bis zum 8 Mai vertagten, klagten sie, nach unserer Ansicht als Knalleffekt, auch unseren Gouverneur Langer, den Hochwegkommissar Frank A. Vogel und den Staatesenator Oscar E. Chaput, Geschaeftsfuhrer des "The Leader," sowie Paul J. Yeater und G. A. Hamble, beide Beamte der Hochwegkommission. Dem Drahtberichte der Associated Press aus Fargo zufolge erlaerte Bundesbezirksanwalt Lanier, dass alle Beklagten beschuldigt sind, das Gesetz uebertreten zu haben, welches verbietet, dass ein Bundesangestellter vom anderen versucht, Betruere fuer politische zwecke zu erlangen und dass sie sich gegen die Durchfuhrung eines vom Kongress gemachten Gesetzes verschworen haetten. Haft-befehle wurden ausgestellt, und die Beklagten werden vor einem Bundesrichter, in diesem Falle wohl Andrew Miller, zu erscheinen haben.

Berichten zufolge waren Bundesagenten mit langen Untersuchungen schon seit geraumer Zeit im Staate beschaeftigt, um angebliche Gesetzes-uebertretungen zu entdecken.

Aus der Vogelschau betrachtet und, nach unserer Ansicht, hat die Sache einen stark parteipolitischen Anstrich und zeigt, wie weit es unter solchen Einstellungen kommen kann.-- "Jedoch, der schrecklichste der Schrecken, das ist der Mensch in seinem Wahn"-- so singt der unsterbliche deutsche Volksdichter Schiller in seinem Liede von der Glocke. -- Indessen wird sich ja schliesslich vor Gericht herausstellen, was an der ganzen Sache ist und ob die beklagten Herren sich dieser oder jener Gesetzuebertretung schuldig machten oder nicht. Bundesbezirksanwalt Lanier kundigte, dem Bericht zufolge, an, dass die Prozesse nicht spaeter als Ende Mai zur Verhandlung kommen sollen.

Damit nun die Leser ein klareres Bild erhalten, sei bemerkt, dass nach unserer Ansicht der ganze Anstoss des Steines die in Bismarck erscheinende Zeitung "The Leader" ist. Bekannt duerfte sein, dass unser Gouverneur Langer und seine Mitbeamten und Anhaenger gleich nach seiner Wahl zum Amte von politischen Gaernern der Kompartisans und in dem gemerischen Teile der Presse des Staates, besonders von den in der grosseren Staedten erscheinenden taeglichen Zeitungen, giftig angegriffen und oft unberruenderweise verleumdet wurde. Aber die Treibereien dieser Zeitungen, bezogen sich nicht alle in auf den Gouverneur und Staatsbeamte und Staatsangestellte, sondern auch auf die Senatoren und Hausmitglieder der Legislatur-sitzung und auf die von diesen geschaffenen Gesetze.

Vermutlich um ein Organ von staatsweiter Verbreitung zu schaffen und, wenn moeglich, zu vernueten, dass das Volk des Staates eine nur einseitige Meinung der Lage der Dinge bekommt, beschlossen, soweit wir wissen, die Anhaenger der Langer Regierung - Staatsbeamte und Staatsangestellte - die

Bruendung der Wochenzeitung "The Leader," welche wohl nunmehr gegen acht Monate in Bismarck erscheint. Die Freunde der jetzigen Staatsregierung, so vermuten wir, beschlossen fünf Prozent ihres Gehalts dem Unternehmen zu widmen. Staatsbeamte, Staatsangestellte und so weiter erhielten, je nach beigesteuertem Betrag, Abonnementsformulare und sie selbst oder Agenten fuer sie warben nun Leser fuer die Zeitung, welche einen Dollar auf's Jahr kostet. Die Staatsbeamten, Staatsangestellten und so weiter, oder alle welche beisteuerten und solche Formulare hatten, erhielten, sobald sie die betreffende Anzahl Leser gesammelt hatten, einfach das eingezahlte Geld zurueck - und die Leser erhielten fuer wenig Geld die Zeitung "The Leader."

Kaum war ruchbar geworden, auf welche Weise eine Zeitung gegrundet werden sollte, welche auch einmal die andere Seite, naemlich vom Standpunkte der Nonpartisans oder Progressiven aus, beleuchten sollte, erhob die gaengerische Presse des Staates ein gewaltiges Geheul, dass man Leute "swinge," soundsoviel von ihrem Gehalt dem Unternehmen beizusteuern, trotzdem Gouverneur Langer, Staatsbeamte und Staatsangestellte oeffentlich erklaerten, dass es sich um freiwillige Beitraege handelt. Und Gouverneur Langer ging sogar soweit, die Schreier oeffentlich herauszufordern, auch nur einem einzigen Fall anzugeben, wo Zwang geuebt oder der Angestellte entlassen worden sei, weil er nicht mit machen wollte. Es meldete sich keiner! Also ist wohl anzunehmen, dass es sich tatsaechlich um freiwillige Beitraege handelt und handelt.

Spaeter, als "The Leader" richtig das Licht der Welt erblickt hatte, machten die gaengerischen Zeitungen, und die mit ihnen in ein Horn stossenden Berufspolitiker sich weidlich ueber das neugeborene Kindlein lustig, bespottelten es und seinen vernuethlichen Einfluss beim Volke, dieweil es keine Vorbereitung habe und so weiter. Aber bald merkten die Spoetter, dass sie auf den Holzwege waren und sind dass "der Knabe Karl auf'm, innen fuerchterlich zu werden." denn zu Tausenden schlossen sich Leute als Leser an, und die Zahl derselben ist auf inzwischen 40,000 bis 50,000 gestiegen und scheint feste weiterzuwachsen zu wollen. Diese Thatsachen, den Gegnern unseres Gouverneurs Lange und seiner Regierung sehr unlieb, fuerchte, so glauben wir aufrichtig, zu diesen "Untersuchungen" und "Anklagen."

Und dass Staatsbeamte und Staatsangestellte und deren Freunde seit unendlichen Zeiten auf diese oder jene Weise Gelder fuer politische Zwecke brachten und bringen, weiss jeder solche. Da weiss das sogar jeder County oder Stadtbeamte und Angestellte. Alle steuern, so oder so und auf diese oder jene Weise in Kassen fuer Wahl-oder politische Zwecke sammeln und verausgaben. Und wir meinen halt, es ist nichts neues und, wie eingangs bemerkt, dass diese ganze Geschichte sehr stark nach politischen, ja parteipolitischen

Anstrich "reicht" und dass eine Seite nicht wuenscht, dass die andere es ihr gleichtut. Und wenn es Staats- oder Bundesgesetze gibt die das verbieten, so meinen wir halt sie wuerden seither als toter Buchstabe betrachtet.

Unsere Leser haben nunein getreues Bild der Zustaeude, wie wir sie ansehen und einschuetzen und wir sind geneigt zu glauben, dass das alte Sprichwort: Viel Geschrei und wenig Wille, oder auch: Viel Larm um nichts" hier wieder einmal volle Anwendung finden - koennte."

They are Carrying on Madly.

As many other states and their governors and officials in these distracted times, so our state of North Dakota and our governor as well as many of his officials have had experiences in a brief time, especially in the field of politics, that in their significance reach far over the boundaries of the traditional and every day affairs and attract considerable attention.

As formerly reported, in compliance with the orders of United States district attorney P. W. Lanier, the United States grand jury met in Fargo on April 10 for a hearing of many witnesses with the result that the gentlemen R. A. Kinzer of Valley City, former executive secretary of the Federal Emergency Relief, his son J. A. Kinzer, employy in the relief department and Harold McDonald, young man from Bismarck were indicted by the grand jury. All three have been or are agents for the "Leader" a paper published in Bismarck for the last eight months, which seems to be the cause of all the accusations and complaints.

Late on Monday before the grand jury adjourned their session until May 5, they brought, according to our opinion for stage effect, against our Governor Langer, the highway commissioner Frank A. Vogel and state senator Oscar B. Ericson and then also Oscar J. Chaput, business manager of "The Leader" as well as Paul J. Yeater and G. A. Hamble, both officers of the highway commission. Following the wire reports of the Associated Press of Fargo United States district attorney Lanier explained that all are indicted on the charge that it is unlawful for any officer of the federal government to solicit funds for political purposes from another federal employee and that they have conspired to obstruct the orderly operation of an act of congress. Arrests were ordered and the accused will have to appear before a federal judge, in this case probably judge Andrew Miller.

According to reports federal agents have been active in the state for some time to discover so-called violations of

law.

From a birds eye view and according to our opinion the whole affair has a strong political color and shows how far things can go under such conditions. "However, the most horrible of horrors is man in his madness" - so sings the undying German poet Schiller in his Song of the Bell. The courts will ultimately reveal what is behind all this and if the accused gentlemen have made themselves guilty of violation of the law or not. United States district attorney Lanier announced, according to reports, that the case will be up for trial not later than the latter part of May.

In order that the readers might receive a clear picture we wish to state that according to our opinion the whole stumbling block is "the Leader" a newspaper appearing in Bismarck. It should be known that our Governor and fellow officials and his followers were bitterly attacked immediately after their election to office by the political opponents of the Nonpartisans; the opposing newspapers of the state, especially those in the larger cities of the state brought unbounded slander. But the intrigue of these newspapers applied not only to the governor, state officials or state employed but also to the senators and representatives and to the laws passed by them during the legislative session.

Apparently to create an organ of state wide distribution, and if possible to prevent that the public should get a one sided view of affairs, as far as we know, the followers of the Langer government, state officers and state employees decided to establish the weekly paper "The Leader" which has been appearing in Bismarck for the last eight months. The friends of the present administration, we presume, decided to devote 3 per cent of their salary toward this undertaking. State officers and state employees received according to the amount they contributed, subscription blanks, and they personally or agents for them solicit subscriptions for this paper which costs a dollar a year. The state officers and state employees etc., and all who contributed and received subscription blanks, as soon as they had sold a certain number of subscriptions, received their money back and the readers received the paper "The Leader" for little money.

It was barely made known how this paper was to be established, which was to portray the other side of things, the view of the Nonpartisan or Progressive side when the opposing newspapers put up a terrible howl that people were "forced" to subscribe so much of their salary toward the undertaking in spite of the fact that Governor Langer, state officers and state employees announced publicly that these subscriptions were voluntary. Governor Langer went so

far as to challenge the howlers to tell publicly of one single instance where force was applied, or where an official was dismissed because he refused to comply. There was not one instance. Therefore, it is concluded that it was a matter of purely voluntary subscription.

Later when "The Leader" really appeared the opposing newspapers and the professional politicians blowing into the same horn with them scoffed at the new born babe and ridiculed it because of its apparent lack of influence with the people, its lack of distribution, etc. But soon the scoffers noticed that they are and were on the wrong road, and "that the boy had, began to be horrible" for the readers of the paper mounted by the thousands and the number rose to between 40,000 and 50,000 and seems to continue going up. This fact, very disagreeable to the opponents of Governor Langer and his administration, led we believe to the "investigations" and "indictments."

And that state officers and state employees and their friends, since time immemorial have brought contributions of money in various ways for political purposes, everyone knows. Every county or city officer and employee knows that. All contribute in some way or another into a cash-account for election or political purposes. Each party has its county, state and national committees that collect and expend money for political purposes. And we believe, it is nothing new, and as mentioned before, that the whole story smells strongly of political, yes, party-political paint and that one group does not wish that the other should treat her in the same way. And if there are state or federal laws that prohibit it, it is our belief that they have been considered as a dead letter up to the present time.

Our readers have now a true picture of conditions as we see them and judge them and we are inclined to believe that the old proverb "Much ado about nothing" or: "Much noise over nothing" could find practical application here.

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It would make interesting reading to quote some of his editorials on subject such as Prohibition, Birth Control and others. He reached the height of his zeal in writing against Prohibition.

The advertising rates of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" are

\$.70 per column inch first insertion, \$.42 for every subsequent unaltered insertion. Classified advertising 2 cents a word per insertion. Leaders 3 cents a word per insertion.

About 80% of the income in this paper is derived from subscriptions, 10% from advertising, 10% from commercial printing. "Facilities for advertising display are practically unlimited and are strictly modern." According to Mr. Brandt the following business concerns and corporations are advertising off and on in his paper: Farm Implement Manufacturers, Department Stores, J. I. Case Company, Buick Company, Ford Company, International Harvester Company, Montgomery Ward Company, J. C. Penney Company and others. "Quack medicine advertisements are not accepted."

Looking through the issues of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" of December 1933 to April 20, 1934 the writer find that very few of the above mentioned business concerns carried advertisements in the paper.

The German publications in North Dakota, especially the last three described herein, play a large role in political North Dakota. The subscribers of these publications are to a large extent influenced by the editorials. Although the influence may not be stated in percentage it is nevertheless large, and in case of the "Nord-Dakota Herald" it can safely be stated at 100% influence.

Since these German publications have as their subscribers

more Russia Germans than Germans of other countries, the future of these publications, the writer predicts, will have to depend largely upon the good-will of the pastors who are themselves coming to be more and more Russia Germans. And even then will these publications fight a losing fight for the younger generation takes little interest in them.

These publications have, however, served, and to some degree still serve, a definite need. This need is growing to be less and less.

CONCLUSION

The writer tried to describe briefly the coming of the Germans into the state of North Dakota, the growing need of a medium that would serve as a unifying force, preserving German culture, language, and customs, and the publications arising to meet this need.

The type and nature of these publications as well as their influence in the political and social life of the state as treated here are a deciding factor in the life of the state of North Dakota.