

THE Provincial Standard

An Illustrated Weekly Paper of Comment

The Standard Printing & Publishing Company
Publishers

Harley E. Whitebread, Gen. Mgr.
H. A. Harding, Editor
Telephone 1076

Subscription Rates:
Delivered in Calgary by carrier, 1 year, \$2.00

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Calgary, Alta., June 17th, 1911

The Imperial Conference shows signs that after the manner of its predecessors it will prove a fiasco. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could have prevented this. As first LAURIER minister of the Premier AND THE Colony of Great Britain, he EMPIRE was a man of consequence in the conference. His word carried weight. When therefore he opposed every measure suggested for the welding of the various units of the Empire into one homogeneous whole, he succeeded only too well in his purpose. By the introduction of his motion to give the various colonies certain treaty making powers of right belonging only to sovereign states, which the colonies certainly are not, he took the most effectual way of rendering the conference of none effect. This, however, is but what might have been foretold by any one conversant with the story of his career. He has always been a secessionist—we had almost written annexationist. He has consistently opposed every movement towards closer imperial unity. His apparent fit of Imperialism have always been traceable to pressure of irresistible force brought to bear upon him. Laurier is an unsafe man to be at the head of a colony of the Empire.

The Liberal press throughout the west is pleased to be facetious concerning the Conservative opposition to the Reciprocity pact. They maintain that the REASONS FOR OPPOSING RECIPROCITY are simply a party measure; that nothing but the fact that the treaty was negotiated by a Liberal administration is back of the opposition. Let us enumerate, without comment, a few of the reasons which have compelled the Conservative party to oppose this measure.

(i.) Because close commercial relations have always in the long run meant close political affiliation. In this case they would undoubtedly mean annexation.

(ii.) Because American business methods are not our business methods, and the raising of the tariff walls would mean the opening of Canada's resources to the "get-rich-quick artist."

(iii.) Because we object to the methods that have been adopted in the so-called development of Western States.

(iv.) Because Canadian resources are here for the benefit of Canadians.

(v.) Because it will destroy the market for the prairie provinces in British Columbia.

(vi.) Because it is a menace to British Preference and British connection. Hence to the Empire.

(vii.) Because the Canadian electorate has not been consulted upon the subject.

(viii.) Because it is an endeavor to hide the real issue, i.e. the maladministration inseparable from a party too long in power.

(ix.) Because it is an attempt to throw into the background our demands for the provincial control of Crown lands and natural resources within the provinces.

(x.) Because the Governments elected by the people of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia are determinedly opposed to it, and the people of Quebec and the prairie provinces are divided in their opinion.

We wonder what has come over the police that they allow so many men to stand on the sidewalks and pavements about the corners of Eighth Avenue, both in the daytime and at night. We remember when the word was "move on;" when the crowds had to keep moving. We think we are right when we ask the Chief of Police to continue to make the crowds keep walking. It is not advisable to allow pedestrians to hang about corners: we know it is an axiom with police in large cities that there must be no lounging or congregating on street corners. The chances for disturbances of any kind are tremendously increased when people are allowed to stand on streets or corners. The danger of accidents is also very much increased. There is no question about it; but one thing should be done in case of loungers, or those stopping on the streets: they should be compelled to move on. They block pedestrians and they prevent proper control of the streets by the authorities.

"Where a man's treasure is there will his heart be also," is a trite saying, but one most remarkably true. Whereof it behooves all men to be careful in what place they keep their treasure. Now in this western country a man's treasure is in a very large measure dependent upon the state of the wheat crop, and this brings us to the point. Reciprocity will undoubtedly mean that the wheat of the prairie provinces will find its market in the United States. Hence, in some measure, the treasury of the provinces will be to the south of the line. This does not mean that the prices will thereby be enhanced. It merely means that the shortest rail haul being to the United States mills, the grain will be shipped there. But the United States, becoming the treasury of the Canadian West, naturally the heart of the Canadian West will be there. From this it logically follows that American customs will become rampant in Canada, and with these customs will certainly come that weakening of the marriage tie, that prevalence of divorce, which is the greatest blot on American civilization to-day. This weakening of the marriage tie is a thing inherent in the American style of living, which is not living. The rush of business, the persistent chase of the almighty dollar, is carried to the point where no man has time to become acquainted with his own family. This true he either makes or beaks himself financially, but in the doing of it he too frequently wrecks his home, the one harbour of refuge to which the wearied man may turn. From this condition spring many evils. We do not want this loosening of the marriage tie. And this is certain to be one of the results of the reciprocity pact. The establishment of close trade relations between nations has always resulted in the adoption of each of many of the worst features of the other's civilization.

Canada, from the Great Lakes westward to the mountains, is strictly a cavalry country. In the two militia districts in the prairies there are in all nine battalions of infantry, of which three are in Winnipeg, one in Port Arthur, one in Kenora, and the remainder in the prairie sections proper. In this section also are eleven regiments of cavalry, all of them on the prairie. So far so good, but this force is in no sense a "division," much less an army. It is but an agglomeration of armed corps. There is a lack that the Militia Department has taken no pains to make good, and that is the lack of a proper supply of artillery. This branch as represented in the two prairie provinces, is sufficient neither in numbers nor kind. There are three batteries, the 13th in Winnipeg, the 26th in Regina, and the 25th in Lethbridge. These are all field batteries, intended to operate with infantry. Under no conceivable circumstances could this, one of the most important branches of the service, act effectively with cavalry. Certain details of the service into which it is in this place unnecessary to enter make that impossible. But further, there are in the two districts two brigades of infantry with just sufficient artillery to supply one of them, and this artillery supplied with an old pattern 12-pounder gun instead of the newer 18-pounder field piece which is their proper weapon. We have no quarrel with the Field Artillery. We merely contend that there is not enough of it, and that it is badly placed. What these two districts should have is six batteries of Field Artillery, principally in Manitoba, and at least six batteries of Horse Artillery between Winnipeg and the Mountains. Why not promote the 25th Battery C. F. A.? Why not make it "C" Battery C. H. A.? Two minutes' work with a monkey wrench and screw driver would convert the guns. The additional expenditure required would be for the supply of horses and saddlery for the gunners.

OUR SENTIMENTS EXACTLY (Edmonton Capital.)

Calgary papers are wont to make monthly statements showing the great surplus earned by the street railway, but the other day when a woman was killed by the street cars, a coroner's jury recommended that the cars be equipped with automatic brakes. There is no moral to this except that a municipality which would operate street cars without air brakes while the department was piling up huge surpluses, would be a fine field of operation for the lunacy commission.

In the hour of adversity be not without hope, for crystal rain falls from black clouds.—Nizami.



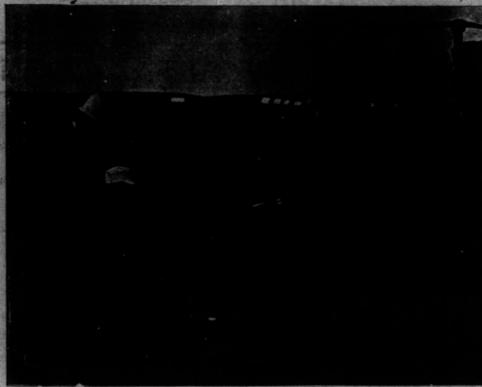
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier assures the King of the warm and ever growing attachment of the Dominion to the British Crown and institutions."—Toronto News.

With the Exchanges

Don't Want It

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Sir Alan Aylesworth tells the electors of North York that he wants the closure. That ought to be fair warning to them not



Army Service Corps men erecting the "Aldershot Ovens"



Troop Drill at the Militia Camp

to give him their votes if they want full and free representation in the House.

Them's Our Sentiments

(The Enterprise, Blairmore)

"W. C. T. U." stand for the largest and one of the noblest organizations formed by women since the world began. Ever since the year 1873, when the Women's Christian Temperance Union received its origin, that grand organization has done immense good to humanity. It has been the harbour of safety for many a debauched wreck, and has been the guiding star of hundreds and thousands of reformed inebriates who greatly revere the name of Frances Willard, from whom the conquering W. C. T. U. received its first impulse.

Sure Thing

(The News, Granum)

Clareholm got the experimental farm. There is no kick coming from the farmers of this district, as they have long ago passed the experimental stage and are now growing No. 1 grains.

We Sure Do

(The Weekly Province, Regina)

People don't care where Mr. Oliver's \$69,000 went, but they do wish to know where it came from.

Why?

(The Weekly Province, Regina)

If reciprocity is popular, why do the Liberals fear an appeal to the country?

Right!

(Camrose Canadian)

There are three certainties in life—death, taxes and the coming of the census enumerator.

Man gives from principle; woman from sympathy.—John Pulsford.

There is no greater philanthropist in the country than the working man who shares his loaf of bread with his neighbour.—Mr. Will Crooks.



On the Anxious Seat.—Toronto World.

MONOTONY

If all that people cherish
Were easily obtained;
If all the pests would perish,
And not an ill remained;
If those we love would love us,
And those we hate would die;
If clouds ne'er spread above us
To darken the blue sky;
If all the flies made honey

If life were only pleasure,
With neither toil nor care;
If every hidden treasure
Were suddenly laid bare;
If every girl could marry
A marquis, or an earl,
And every boy could carry
Away some other girl
Life still would be unpleasant,
And sadly, day by day,
We'd sigh for what at present
We lightly throw away.
Joy soon would be a canker,
And none would think it strange,
If each and all should hanker
For trouble, for a change.
—Chicago Record-Herald.



Not "Becoming" in Britain—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's new suit, to be worn at the Coronation of King George.—Saskatoon Capital.

Politics.—The public side of duty.—Dr. Dale.

Health is the greatest gift, contentedness the best riches.—Dhmmapha.

Leisure for men of business, and business for men of leisure would cure many complaints.—Mrs. Thrale.

It is far better to pin a rose in a man's coat than to send twenty wreaths to his funeral.—E. H. Manley.

Keep thy heart afar from sorrow, and be not anxious about the trouble which is not yet come.—Firdausi.

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good wife, or anything that is worse than a bad one.—Simonids.

As concerns the quantity of what is to be read, there is a single rule: read much, but not many works.—Sir W. Hamilton.

Depend not on another, rather lean upon thyself; trust to thine own exertions, subjection to another's will gives pain.—Mann.

It has always appeared to me that good manners are almost as valuable an asset in commercial as in diplomatic affairs.—Lord Cromer.

Diamonds

It will be better for you—for your pocket-book, we mean—to get diamonds this year rather than next. This advice takes into consideration the great vital facts about the diamond situation. Each year the demand grows greater, each year the mining of gems becomes more expensive and more disappointing. Each year there is a gradual advance in the price of stones.

These are facts which the average person does not have time to realize and to appreciate; but closely in touch with the situation as we are, these facts are forced insistently upon us. Here at Black's now, by reason of our national importations, our long experience, our capable experts who devote their whole time to the selection of gems, you may purchase the best Diamonds at the lowest cost.

Remember, and this is important—We import all our Diamonds direct from the cutters; we pay cash, thus buying cheaper, and import all gems loose, thus saving all duty.

D. E. BLACK

"The House of Quality"
Manufacturing Jeweller Diamond Merchant
116a Eighth Avenue East, Calgary