

## FORCED TO WORK

"Thank God every morning that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and to do your best will breed you a hundred virtues which the idle will never know."—Charles Kingsley.

## Western Standard

## CONSIDER THE ANT

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard;  
Consider her ways and be wise;  
Which, having no chief,  
Overseer or ruler,  
Provideth her bread in the summer  
And gathereth her food in the harvest."  
—Proverbs 6, 6-8.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 2, 1916

SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 16

MEN AND EVENTS  
OF IMPORTANCE IN  
WORLD'S HISTORY

**CROWN PRINCE DANILO** OF MONTENEGRO, the heir to the throne of the little Balkan state which is now in the possession of the enemy, was born forty-five years ago, June 30, 1871. The Prince is the brother-in-law of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, former commander in chief of the Russian army, as well as of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He is the uncle of Crown Prince Alexander, the regent of Serbia.

The Montenegrin Crown Prince has inherited none of the qualities which have won such wide fame for his aged father, King Nicholas I. He has been fond of dissipation since his early manhood and has figured in a number of amorous affairs not greatly to his credit. It is alleged that Prince Danilo's actions inspired the composer of "The Merry Widow," a fact which scandalized the Montenegrin court and led the ruler to drop his old patriarchal customs and assume all the airs of a strict royal regime.

While Montenegro was making its desperate stand against the Austrian invaders, the Crown Prince was living in idleness and ease on the Riviera, spending most of his time at the gaming tables of Monte Carlo. At the very last call to go to the assistance of his struggling country, he contrived to repress the impulse.

The Crown Prince married, in 1899, a Teuton woman, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a sister of the reigning grand duke of that German state. She has given him no children. Owing to his wild ways, Prince Danilo has never been popular with the Montenegrin people. His younger brother, Prince Mirko, is a stronger character than Danilo, but even more unpopular with the Montenegrins. Mirko is said to have gone over to the Austrians, and it is predicted that he will be

elevated to the throne in the event of victory for the Central Empires.

It is probable that the Petrovitch dynasty in Montenegro is at an end. King Nicholas has been blamed by his people and by the Allies for not offering a firmer resistance to the enemy. The Crown Prince is so unpopular that he would scarcely be permitted to assume the crown, and Mirko is denounced as a traitor, and in the event of a victory for the Allies would not be permitted to ever set foot again on his native soil. Mirko, like his brother, has been mixed up in many affairs of an inglorious character. He is separated from his wife, a Serbian woman of the Obrenovitch dynasty. Mirko has three sons, Michael, Paul and Emmanuel, the eldest being eight years old.

Whether it is to become an Austrian province or a part of Serbia, Montenegro's fate is seemingly sealed. It is understood that the Allies propose to award the country to Serbia—a project which would doubtless be quite acceptable to the people, since the great majority are Serbs.

## MARQUIS DE POLIGNY CHAUFFEUR

**WILLIAM JOHN** TRUMBULL HILL, sixth Marquis of Downshire, Baron Hill, Viscount Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, Lord Harwich, Viscount Fairford, Hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort, owner of Hillsborough Castle, East Hampstead Park and Murlough House and 120,000 acres, is probably the wealthiest chauffeur in the world. Lord Downshire, who will be forty-five years old on Sunday, July 2, was unable to enter the army, so he offered his services as a police chauffeur, taking the place of a man physically able to go to the front. The Marquis had driven police officials

## 1867 DOMINION DAY 1916



## Our Creed

**WE** believe in Canada. We love her as our home. We honor her institutions. We rejoice in the abundance of her resources. We have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprize of her people and we cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the nations of the world.

17,000 miles before his identity was disclosed. His only daughter, Lady Kathleen Hill, is serving as a nurse, having taken the nursing course at Newark.

The oldest of the titles of the Marquis were created about two centuries ago, when one of his ancestors was created Baron Hill and Viscount Hillsborough. The title of Marquis of Downshire was created in 1789, the first of the line having been colonial secretary during the American revolution. The family traces its descent back to Sir Moyses Hill, who served with the Earl of Essex in O'Neill's rebellion in 1573. The present Marquis succeeded to the title when he was three years old. He has been twice married, the present Lady Downshire being a daughter of E. Benson Lister, of Clower Manor, Windsor.

The first Marquis of Downshire, known in American history as the Earl of Hillsborough, has been charged with a share of the responsibility for the American revolution. Soon after assuming the office of secretary of state for the colonies he manifested a disposition to bring about the revocation of the charters of the colonies, because of his belief that under these charters the people of the colonies enjoyed too much independence. Later he came into prominence in connection with the "Massachusetts circular letter," a document offensive to the British ministry. The Colonial Secretary demanded that the

Massachusetts Assembly rescind the circular, and called upon the assemblies of the other colonies to pay no attention to it. The result of this was to bring the matter prominently before the attention of the colonists. Massachusetts defiantly refused to rescind, and the assemblies of all the other colonies not only upheld Massachusetts in this stand, but some of them issued circulars of their own.

**Haggard, Novelist and Farmer**  
**SIR HENRY RIDER HAGGARD**, the English novelist, who left early this year on a tour of the world with a mission from the Royal Colonial Institute to investigate the opportunities for agricultural development and empire-building after the war, is unusually competent to tackle such a task, for he is an expert agriculturist as well as a famous writer of fiction. Sir Rider is a native of Norfolk, and is sixty years old. He began his career as an author in 1882, achieving his greatest fame with "King Solomon's Mines," published in 1886 and "She," published the following year, although his list of popular novels runs into the dozens.

Sir Rider is a practical farmer of long experience, and he knows crops not only in England, but has made a close study of agricultural conditions in South Africa, Australia, Canada and other parts of the empire. His present duty is to report on the possibilities of

employing veterans of this war on the land after the conflict is over. It is expected that as a result of his investigations and reports from other sources the British government will be able to intelligently direct steady streams of these ex-service men and their families to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the empire where the chances of success are best.

It was more than forty years ago that Sir Rider first visited Africa as secretary to the governor of Natal, and he resided in various parts of the dark continent for many years thereafter. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, but he soon abandoned law for literature. His first important book, "Dawn," was refused by six publishers. His three earliest stories realized less than \$50 for the author, but "King Solomon's Mines" and "She" brought him a small fortune. In the opinion of literary critics, however, Sir Rider will be remembered not by his popular romances, but as the author of "Rural England," a work which seems destined to take rank among the agricultural classics. Capt. Haggard, a favorite nephew of the author, was one of the early victims of the war, having received a fatal wound while leading a bayonet charge. It is expected that Sir Rider will not only make a report to the Colonial Institute, but will write a book on the agricultural resources of the empire.

THE STORY OF OUR  
DOMINION DAY—WHY  
IT IS CELEBRATED

**DOMINION DAY.** It is the greatest day in the history of all Canada. It is the anniversary—the forty-ninth anniversary of the confederation of the British North American provinces, and is most unique among national patriotic festivals. It marks the birthday of a nation, and not that of a monarch, as do the great celebrations of most European countries; and it commemorates the launching of a constructive policy instead of the beginning of a revolution such as is commemorated by France, the United States and most of the American republics. Between the methods of the observance of the First of July by the Canadians and the Fourth of July by their neighbors there was formerly a wide difference, but the "safe and sane Fourth" movement in the United States has resulted in a nearer approach to the Canadian style of celebration.

No such dramatic incident as the Declaration of Independence or the fall of the Bastille is connected with Dominion Day, when Canadians honor the memory of those "fathers of confederation" who brought to a successful issue the long considered plan for a union of the provinces. When the Dominion was instituted on July 1, 1867, it consisted of only four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1870 Manitoba entered the Dominion, and in the following year British Columbia followed its example. Little Prince Edward Island held aloof until 1873, when it joined the sisterhood. It was not until 1905 that further additions were made to the number of provinces by the admission of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

While the war has interfered with the plans for the celebration of the semi-centenary of the Dominion next year, Canadians hope that the war may be brought to a

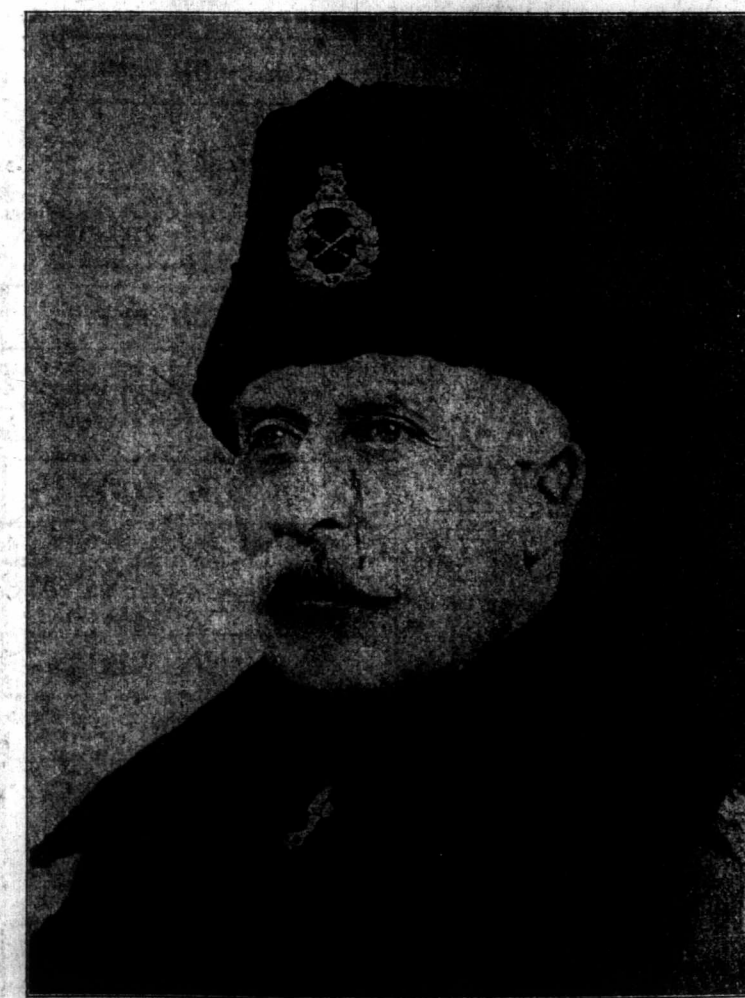
successful issue in time for a great peace celebration in connection with the nation's fiftieth birthday. In the great struggle now being waged in Europe Canada has demonstrated as never before its unflinching loyalty to the empire.

That the confederation of the provinces has been of inestimable value there is no room to doubt. "In union there is strength" is as true of Canada as of the United States. From the day that the confederation act went into effect Canada received a great impetus toward progress and prosperity. Under the new form of government the great West was quickly wrested from the Indian and the trapper and transformed into a vastly productive agricultural country.

The principle of union, for which Canada supplied the precedent, has been adopted with equal success in other parts of the empire. The Commonwealth of Australia, instituted in 1901 and comprising the six original Australian colonies, worked immediate and continuous benefit to the Australians. Even more important to the empire, in view of the present war, was the federation of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the Union of South Africa six years ago. The far-sighted statesmanship which brought about this union insured the loyalty of the Boers in the present war, so that now the strange spectacle is presented of Britain's recent foes now leading Britain's armies in the war against the Germans in Africa.

Canada's present population of more than eight millions is more than double that of 1867. In 1871, four years after confederation, the four original provinces had a population of only 3,485,761, and the addition of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia scarcely brought the number to a half of the present mark.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA



**H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT**  
Accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia His Royal Highness will pay a far-well visit to Calgary and the western country the early part of the week. The Royal party will spend a fortnight at Banff and Victoria, when they will return to Ottawa preparatory to their return to England.

## PREMIER OF CANADA

## SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, LL.D., K.C.

The Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, celebrated his sixty-second birthday on Monday last, being born on June 26, 1854, in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia. Sir Robert, irrespective of party affiliations, is one of the most popular men in Ottawa. His administration will rank among the most memorable ones in Dominion history.



ands



Men!

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## TURES

**March of the Allies**, in which soldiers representing the allied nations will pass in review accompanied by the Massed Bands.

**War Trenches**—Exact reproductions of entrenchments in which thousands of Alberta's men are fighting.

**Military Camp** from 137 O. S. Battalion will be pitched on the grounds and men will man the trenches.

**Racing Program** each afternoon in which the best horses from all parts of the West will compete.

**The Mangonans** in their great acts; three entirely different acrobatic specialties.

**The Campbells** in a bar act, in which they combine skill and the brightest comedy "Poker" the man who does marvelous acrobatic feats on a pole 65 feet high.

Programmes Daily