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CANADIAN

# Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TWO EDITIONS WEEKLY

Official Farm and Livestock Edition

City Home and Magazine Edition

On the Editor's Page of this issue will be found a reprint of the lecture given by Mr. George Shaw Cook, C.S.B., at the Al Ashar Temple on Thursday Evening on Christian Science. This lecture was held under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

INDEPENDENT

OPTIMISTIC

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## Main Cause of the War Was Kaiser's Ambition

An Insatiable Desire For World Power Created by the Bug of Insanity, and Fostered Through the People's Indifference to Servitude.

### CAUSE OF THE GREAT WAR

During the past four years the kaiser has repeatedly tried to blame England for the war. He has been unremitting in his talk of this character to his people whenever the opportunity has arisen. The military manoeuvres prior to a declaration of war have utterly been ignored by him.

The fact that in 1913, before the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the fateful 28th of June, 1914, Austria notified Italy that she proposed then to attack Serbia is one bit of evidence. Also a secret military report of the German army which fell into the possession of the French government shows that Germany was making extraordinary preparations in 1913 for an immediate war.

In an interview with King Albert of Belgium, in November of the same year, the German kaiser gave the impression that war with France was certain, and sought to win Belgium to Germany's side. Various practical measures looking to war were also taken before the Sarajevo murders.

The military laws of 1911, 1912, and 1913 greatly increased the German army. The reconstruction of the Kiel Canal was hurried to completion early in 1914. Steps were taken to stir up revolt in South Africa and in British India.

Secret coaling orders dated June 14, 1914, two weeks before the assassinations, were issued to the German cruiser Eber at Cape Town which contemplated an immediate outbreak of war.

There is much evidence, too, relating to accumulation of war materials, the transfer of bank balances, etc., and a circular dated June 7, 1914, ordered all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession.

Finally, the evidence is presented showing that a secret conference of German and Austrian generals and officials was held at Potsdam, near Berlin, on July 5, 1914, and that it was at this council that the actual steps leading up to the war were agreed upon.

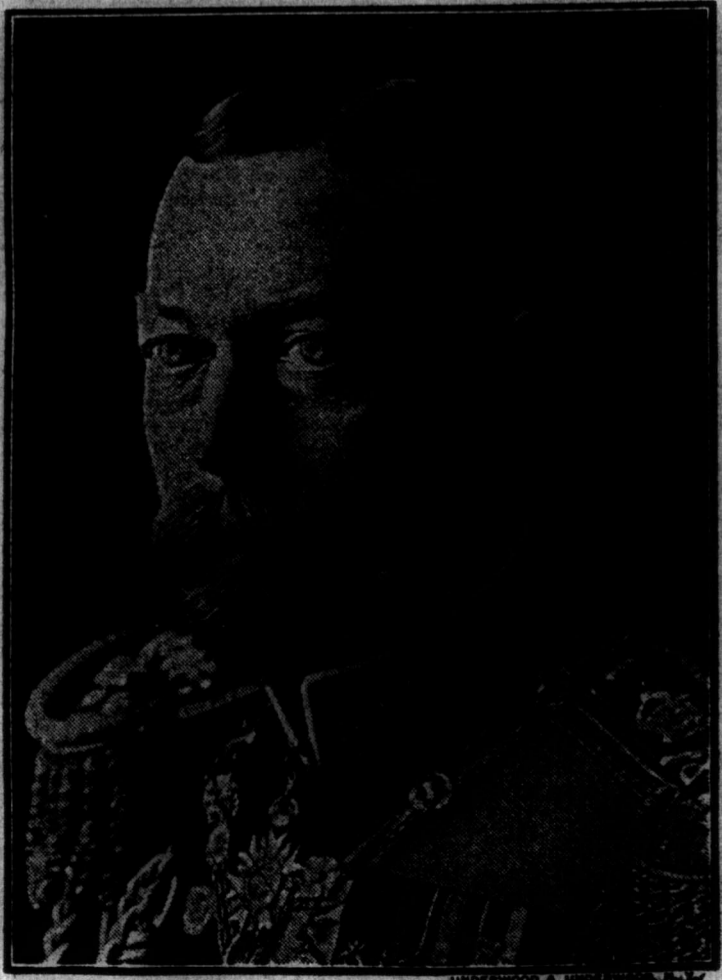
Notwithstanding all these facts having become known and are written in the archives of the war's history, the kaiser still persists in endeavoring to fasten the cause of the war upon his opponents.

### PROVING THE CAUSE ON THE KAISER

The following quotations and excerpts from the utterances and addresses of the kaiser and members of the monarchy of the Hohenzollern will prove conclusively that they planned world-dominion and that they placed their entire hope upon brute force.

Kaiser William said: "God has called us to civilize the world; we are the missionaries of human progress."

Ludwig Woltmann said: "The German race is called to bind the earth under its control."



King George desiring to express his appreciation of the good work of the U. S. soldiers sends them greetings and says he wishes he could shake hands with every one of them individually.

### U. S. TRYING TO ENTICE THEM



Uncle Sam (U.S.) as the ball boy has ever a strong campaign for the farmer, but Western Canada's golden opportunities have proven too alluring for the farmer and he is here to stay.

General Bernhardt said: "Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and of mankind. World power or downfall will be our rallying call."

German Crown Prince said: "It is only by relying on our good German sword that we can hope to conquer that place in the sun which rightly belongs to us."

Theodore Springman said: "With the help of Turkey, India and China may be conquered. Having conquered these, Germany would Germanize the world, and the German language should become the world language."

Kaiser William said: "We desire to live in friendship and peace, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized."

Kaiser William said: "The prize of victory must not fail us. No soft peace, but one corresponding with Germany's interests."

Kaiser William said: "If the enemy does not want peace then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fists and shining swords the doors of those who will not have peace."

### GERMANY ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

The consensus of opinion of those well versed in the conditions of Germany today is, that that country is on the verge of a reform or revolution. They say that not since the revolution of 1848 has there been so much discontent among the people who live under the flag of the German nation.

The working classes, and all others excepting the upper military, are loud in their demands for a reform. And even among the upper classes of the military there are many who have grown tired of the war and long for a change where democracy will reign.

Three times within the past four years have the Hohenzollern monarchy been split upon questions that have left their mark upon the opponents in a breach that has never been healed. Once in the early days of the navy, once in the army during the conflict of 1896 and once between the government and the people and the people at the outbreak of the United States.

Each of these dissensions have left its mark in no unmistakable manner. It has left a revolutionary sentiment that the military spirit of the country can not overcome. The food shortage and other self-denials that the people have had to undergo have not had a tendency to seal up the wounds that these discussions have left.

The working classes, the independent business man, and the small tradesman are for a democratic peace. These principals are becoming so pronounced that a revolution would not be a surprise at any time.

### WHAT GERMANY HAS LOST

- She has lost her high sea commerce.
- She has, therefore, lost her foreign trade.
- She has lost her last colony, with the successful conclusion of the East African campaign.
- She has lost the respect and confidence of most of the nations.
- She has lost her former leadership in many realms.
- She has lost her monopoly of the dye trade.
- She has lost many of her patent rights, that were once a source of great wealth.
- She has lost her supply sources of many raw material that are essential to her industrial life.

## Comment of the World And Things in General

Wheat Prices Fair and Equitable—Any Advance Would Mean Starvation—Farmers Praising in Using Modern Methods.

### WHEAT PRICE FAIR AND EQUITABLE

In both the United States and Canada there have been some unpatriotic citizens who have been unremitting in their denunciations of the governments for fixing the price of wheat. These denunciations mostly come from wheat brokers or speculators, with a smattering of farmers, who have been curbed in their gambling instinct by the action of the government.

The criticizer who has taken this attitude has been looking at the matter purely from a selfish point of view. He is ignorant of the fundamental principles that lie under the governments fixing of the price of wheat nor does he consider the harm that would accrue to the majority of the world in case the price was allowed to soar to the high mark.

He has no knowledge of the bread famines of the world today; of the suffering of half of the starved people of Europe who can hardly buy a few loaves weekly because of the scarcity of wheat and where it is purchasable it is not possible to buy because of the prohibitory price.

If bread is prohibitory today to half of Europe because of the prohibitory price how many people across the water would have to go hungry if the present price was increased to \$3 or \$4 per bushel.

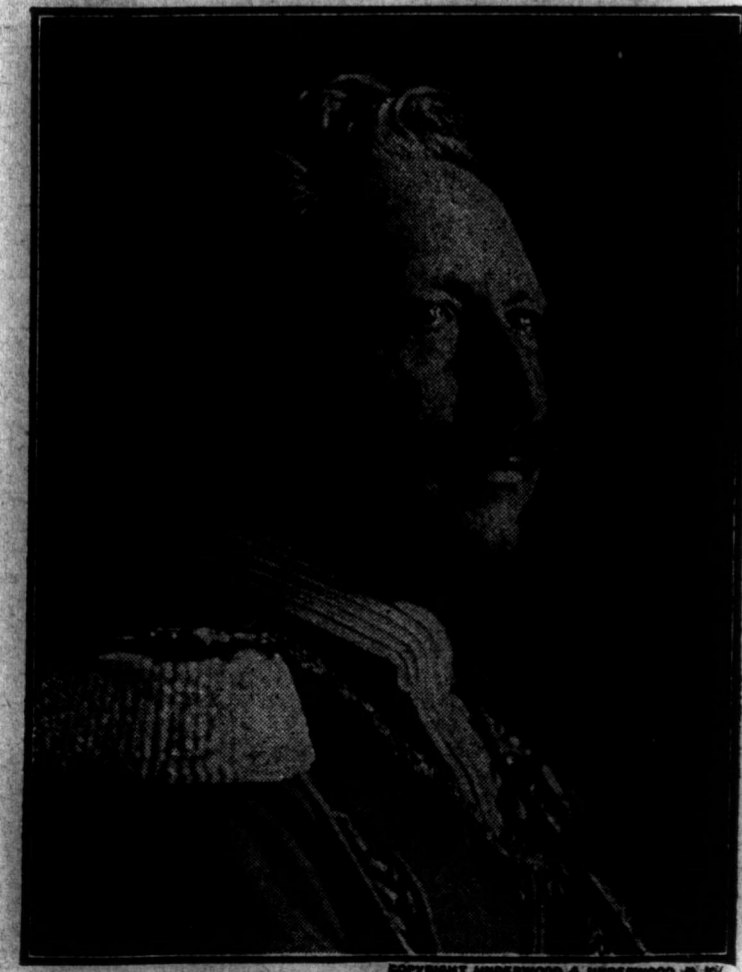
To keep a people in fighting spirit they must be fed with their natural food. That means beef for the British, bread for the French and macaroni for the Italians. In time of peace, bread constitutes fifty-two per cent of the food ration of France.

The wheat crops of France and Italy have been reduced by one-half, and if their armies are to continue to fight our battle they must be fed. Certainly, if they are willing to furnish the bullets and the blood we ought to be willing to furnish the bread. If we are not, then we are not worth dying for and our democracy is not worth saving.

Wheat never went to three dollars under fair and normal conditions. It touched that figure only because English buyers a year ago injudiciously attempted to draw the last kernel out of storage, even after the markets were exhausted. Three-dollar wheat represented not the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, for much of that crop in the west left the farmers' hands at seventy cents or less. It did not represent a true value, for that figure makes bread the most costly of all the standard foods, whereas normally and properly it is among the cheapest.

Three-dollar wheat means about three times the usual pre-war price, and that is far and away above any increase in any other staple article of life. Three-dollar wheat means bread riots in the big cities, for bread is the biggest issue in life to a hungry and desperate people. Three-dollar wheat might mean defeat for the allies.

(Continued on page fifteen)



Portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II Hohenzollern taken two years ago and distributed by him during one of his active campaigns. He approves of this photo.