

TWO EDITIONS OF THE CALGARY WESTERN STANDARD ARE PUBLISHED EACH WEEK.

FIRST EDITION—FOR THE FARMER, RANCHER AND COUNTRY HOME, AND RURAL CIRCULATION. CITY EDITION—FOR CITY DISTRIBUTION, CONTAINING LATEST NEWS OF SOCIETY, THEATERS, ETC.



INDEPENDENT

OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—the Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. 1. No. 44

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 12, 1918

Five Cents the Copy

Excerpts of the War Here and Everywhere

Among all the statements of the nations at war, President Wilson shows in supreme degree that combination of clearness and loftiness of aim with resolution in the prosecution of means by which that aim is to be attained.

President Wilson asked the question: "When shall we consider the war won?" and his speech was mainly an answer to that question. We should all be asking it of ourselves in all seriousness. And the president's answer, "We shall consider this war as won only when the German people say to us that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and a reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done," is an answer that may well commend itself to all.

It is one of the good effects of Lord Lansdowne's letter that it has led men of all shades of thought, even those vigorously antagonistic to the publication of that letter, to ask themselves for what the Allies are fighting, or, in other words, the same question as posed by the president of the United States: "When shall we consider the war won?"

The recent elections in Canada prove abundantly that there is not the slightest reason to believe that the people of this country are weakening in their determination to wage this war to victory. Not even our allies, and certainly not our enemies, have yet taken the measure of the resolution of the British people.

The nation understands the basic principles for which it is fighting. It knows there are certain fundamental things, such as the restoration of Belgium, and the ravaged districts of France, and the freedom of small nations to live their lives free from the suspended sword, which it will not abandon while it has the strength to fight for them. It knows that war is being waged that the future may be secured against war. These things our statesmen have said over and over again. But there are other things on which they have been by no means so explicit. The thing the German people fears most is the relation of Germany to the rest of the world when this bloody strife is over and the nations once more walk in the paths of peace.

ALL GOES WELL WITH THE ARMIES

General January has become commander-in-chief for Mars in all the European fields of battle and makes the twice-told tale of "nothing doing" virtually the quadrupled account of the progress of the war in Italy, France and Belgium since the end of November.

The Italians have continued to give a good account of themselves all along the line, shoving the Austro-Germans from their last hold on the western bank of the Piave and making useless every effort and achievement of the enemy on the left flank or western end of Italy's front. Deep snows and severe cold in northern Italy and the Alps are playing the mischief with Austro-German communications and supplies. It appears as though the invasion of Italy has failed politically and as military strategy and that the Italian army can hold its present ground until spring. Germany in Italy has met with another Verdun.

Nothing has developed in France or

CALGARY'S BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR 1917

In Calgary the past year has been the best in regard to building that has been experienced for practically four years and total more than \$2,800,000. Among the important buildings under way are the \$1,500,000 mill of the Alberta Flour Mills, Limited, which will have a capacity of 8,000 barrels a day; the armory, on which \$283,000 is being expended; the Mackle or Lancaster block, costing \$100,000; the machinery repair and tractor construction shop of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., which will cost approximately \$100,000, and, the Rumely warehouse, a \$20,000 undertaking.

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

Publicity and still more publicity is needed. The people must be told, not what they might like to be told in order that they might remain in a comfortable state of mind as to the certainty of ultimate victory, but what they must be told if every ounce of force the nation possesses is to be exerted in the struggle.

The war is not yet won. Germany is massing in the western theater the mightiest armies it ever has assembled in Belgium. It will not overthrow the combined Anglo-Franco-American forces in the west, but it probably will delay the day of triumph for these forces for two or three years and may compel them to assume the defensive, in some sectors, throughout 1918.

This year and next year and even thereafter until the war is over, we must provide the armies with food stuff of all kinds. Should we fail, the armies of the Huns are likely to not only lengthen the encounter but gain certain advantages which will take us a long time to overcome.

These are facts. They must be faced today. There is but one way for our people at home to hasten the end and that is to provide the means in men and food, and plenty of both. Food is the great necessity today. The only way is to deny ourselves and supply the armies. Are you doing your part?

ings would be difficult to imagine. The officers were in even worse condition than the men.

The officers were unkempt and had not been shaved for a week. Their hands looked like pieces of raw beefsteak. None had overcoats, as all were wearing light trench uniforms when the French swept around them. Yet despite this misery, they put on a surprisingly bold front, and anyone thinking they are crushed is closing his eyes to facts.

The correspondent met the prisoners on a road leading to the town where they are being rounded up preparatory to being set to work or sent to a prison camp. One detachment carried spades and picks.

All ages were seen among the prisoners. A coating of trench mud made these look worse than they really were, for they had iron boots, leggings and overcoats. Some had shawls and blankets. Their headgear consisted of battered helmets and caps with heavy hoods. Each man got a small tin of meat and a large chunk of bread when food was distributed. The prisoners said it was the best food they had had in weeks.

The correspondent was told by the prisoners that the method of French attack was an entirely new experience for them as they seldom had undergone such murderous artillery fire. Most of the men were Moravians, Dalmatians and Galicians. The sudden French charge, after the artillery fire, bowled them over before they had any chance to offer resistance. Concerning the war they all expressed themselves as heartily sick of it and said that the Germans were keeping the others in the fight.

As the officers came from their quarters it was seen they were chiefly Hungarians, with some Moravians and Dalmatians and one Galician. They were very cold and their first request was for warm food.

Asked about the war the officers gave America's entry into it as an instance that all the world was against the central powers. One officer said the food supply was running low, but it was better in Hungary than in Austria. They thought, however, that Austria-Hungary could hang on.

A German artillery officer who was captured by the Austrians was given quarters by himself, but the commandant said that another German would soon arrive to keep him company. The German, while deferential and civil, maintained complete silence on the war. His uniform and equipment looked in better condition than that of the Austro-Hungarian officers, but they were badly run down.

25,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS REVOLT

A dispatch from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 German soldiers in the region east of Kovno have revolted. German deserters stated that in consequence of the government drafting all soldiers below the age of 35 for dispatch to the western front the aforementioned number of men rebelled and marched out of the battle line.

They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolt, and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was that the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement. A more miserable lot of human be-

Official Program of the U.F.A.

The following announcement has been made by the committee for the entertainment of the visitors and delegates to the convention of the United Farmers:

Tuesday, January 22 10 a.m.—Official opening of the convention. Invocation. Addresses of welcome, his honor, Lieut. Governor Brett; Hon. Charles Stewart, premier of Alberta; his worship the mayor of Calgary. Appointment of the committee on credentials. Annual address of the president.

2 p.m.—Report on the work of the U. F. W. A., by Mrs. Walter Farby, president. Report of the board of directors of the U. F. A. Report of the secretary. Auditor's report. Report of the legislative committee. Report of the livestock and transportation committee.

8 p.m.—Social entertainment under auspices of the city of Calgary and the board of trade.

Wednesday, January 23 9:30 a.m.—Report of the hall insurance committee and discussion. Constitutional amendments.

12 noon.—Nominations for president for 1918. Fraternal greetings.

12:30 p.m.—The annual full group photo of all delegates will be taken outside the church.

2 p.m.—Ballot for president for 1918 will be taken. Consideration of resolutions.

5:15 p.m.—Nominations for vice-presidents for 1918 will be taken. Address on consolidated schools, Hon. J. R. Boyle.

8 p.m.—The evening will be given over to short addresses by outside speakers interspersed with vocal or instrumental entertainment.

Thursday, January 24 9:30 a.m.—Nominations for vice-president will address the convention and the ballot will follow immediately.

10:15 a.m.—Consideration of resolutions. Fraternal greetings.

2 p.m.—Consideration of resolutions. Resolution by Alberta Medical association; discussion.

5 p.m.—Election of directors for 1918 in separate committee rooms. The evening will be given over to short addresses by outside speakers, interspersed with vocal and instrumental entertainment.

Friday, January 25 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.—Consideration of resolutions and other convention business.

New Spirit in London Is Result of the War

London, (By Mail).—When I arrived in London I found that I had been asked to do some special work at headquarters, which was rather disappointing, seeing that my colonel already had a request in to have me sent to France. I'm missing some splendid fighting, and it's difficult to reconcile one's self to a mere pedestrian task even for a month or two.

At the same time I'm interesting myself by watching England in wartime. It seems an absurd thing to say when so many of our chaps are dying but England is a much more genuinely happy country than in days of peace. There's a spirit of alertness in the streets, a good-humored intensity, a devil-may-care poise of the head and flash of the eyes. I can remember England when she told herself every morning in her breakfast newspapers that she was decadent, that her public schools were no good, that her merchants were pot-bellied, that her soul was atrophied. Any stranger could say what he liked against England, the Englishman would wag his head, "That's true; that's true!"

We all believed that the American was much smarter than we were, the Frenchman much more artistic, the German much more inventive—in fact, there was scarcely a nation we didn't acknowledge as having out-trumped us in the art of nationhood. We regarded ourselves as a kind of Jim Jeffries, who stood waiting for almost any Jack Johnson to come along and give him a knockout blow. His incredible to remember the humility of our attitude. It was because of this that I came to America as soon as I had finished at Oxford university.

And now I've come back to this—this wonderful England, where the screaming sisterhood and Red Cross nurses and men and women are working side by side as pals. Everybody is in the uniform of the service. The flying corps girls swing jauntily along the streets with a neat display of khaki ankles. The W.A.C.s salute you as they pass, looking like soldiers every inch of them. The funny old dought majors and colonels, who were told they were no use to man or beast, go scooting along the asphalt propelled by the precious petrol which none of us can get—their errand is so important. I think that's it—that's what makes us all so indecently cheerful—we each one feel that we're needed and doing something definitely worth while.

The American army and navy men strike an entirely new note. They're different from us—they haven't caught our carelessness. They look terrifically in earnest—they've no time for trifling. And we like them for it. They seem always to be saying to themselves, "We're not out for a lark. We mustn't play. We came so late." They'll learn to play when they've done a tour in the trenches—they'll have earned the right. I'd like to see them again in a year's time. They'll have a "devil-may-care" look in their eyes—a kind of "we-won-our-spurs." They're creating an extraordinary good impression. We Canadians and Australians went mad on our first landing. England began to wonder whether she'd been wise in bringing us out of our nurseries—we broke too many windows and made too much noise. She expected a similar display from your chaps, and she's a little surprised. The immaculate deportment of American officers makes us look very rowdy.

England's doing her best to make American officers feel welcome. Lord

Leconfield has presented his house in Chesterfield Gardens as a club for them. Other people have presented money and furniture. The Pilgrims have taken care of its management, and it's the most comfortable and popular club in London nowadays. I'm very jolly to see our Canadiana, guards, navy men and other officers of both branches of the service all hobnobbing together in the big dining room. There's a genuine atmosphere of comradeship and friendliness.

I think if I were to choose one word to characterize the American officers I should say that their most noticeable quality is their modesty. That, also, is a surprise for folk this side of the water. By no possible stretch of the imagination did they ever conceive that America could have been a modest nation. It's the surest proof of her earnestness in the life and death struggle she has undertaken. People shrug their shoulders now at any rebuff that may happen in Russia or Italy. They say it's of no consequence. We and Uncle Sam can lick the Hun together. "And so we can! On the first march of the American troops through London I heard the crowd shouting: "Are we downhearted? No!"

Allied War Aims As Expressed by British Premier

Premier Lloyd George Has Delivered Three Speeches in the Past 30 Days on the Allied War Aims—The Basic Points of the Three Speeches Are as Follows:

1916.—(Speech delivered in the House of Commons).—"Full restitution; full reparation; effectual guarantees against repetition. "We have to have exact damages. "Effective guarantee against the Prussian military caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe."

1917.—(Speech delivered in the House of Commons).—"No peace without victory over Prussianism. "Complete restoration of territory occupied by the central powers. "Full compensation for all losses incurred through German occupation. "Disposition of German colonies to be made by the peace conference on the principle of respecting the desires of the people of those colonies. "A league of nations of the world insuring equal opportunity, freedom and justice for every state."

Yesterday.—(Speech delivered before labor conference).—"Restoration of Belgium. "Reparation so far as possible for devastated towns. "Neutralization and internationalization of the Dardanelles. "Reconsideration of the wrong done to France in 1871 by Germany's annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. "An independent Poland. "A separate national existence for Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine. "African colonies to determine their own future administration. "Absolute safeguard that treaties hereafter will not be regarded as 'scrap of paper.' "All territorial settlements based on consent of governed. "An international organization to limit armaments and decrease probabilities of war."

1918.—(Speech delivered in the House of Commons).—"Full restitution; full reparation; effectual guarantees against repetition. "We have to have exact damages. "Effective guarantee against the Prussian military caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe."

A Treat in Store for Our Readers

Beginning next week we shall publish a series of short stories by that inimitable author, Richard Harding Davis. Every reader knows Mr. Davis and has read some of his stories. He was one of the best story tellers that America has produced. Before his death it was reported that his income from his literary pursuits was one of the largest in the history of America. Anyway he was a great writer and you will enjoy a treat when you read this series of short stories. They begin in the next issue.