



PERSONAL MENT

Mrs. J. H. Kerr spent a week in Edmonton last week. Mrs. De Sousa is the daughter of Mrs. A. M. Grogan. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Lyding congratulated on the son. Mrs. Collet, of Toronto, of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harper. Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Sill on Monday for Seattle, Rupert. Dr. and Mrs. Robertson leave on Monday to spend Gull Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gillette, Park, will spend the month at Gull Lake. Canon and Mrs. James Hellen left on Saturday to time in Banff. Dr. and Mrs. Ward have Toronto where they will formers' mother. Mrs. Alexander Niver bridge, is visiting Mrs. 17th avenue west. Miss Agnes Walters lead day for Edmonton, when spend the summer. Mrs. James A. Loughning to have a house party in Banff next week. Mr. and Mrs. Darker's mother, Mrs. Wilford the summer in Banff. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pincher Creek, will go Fallisler hotel during the. Miss Leonie Le Blanc, nursing staff, is spending at Banff and other mount.

Mrs. Charles Shepherd are the guests of the Mrs. G. H. Bailey, 12th E. Mrs. Bates and Miss Bates, of Ottawa, are former's daughter, Mrs. Elbow Park. Miss Jennie Clarke left day for the Okanagan Valley she will spend the summer and Mrs. Wagstaff. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford R. P. Burke are leaving the week for Gull Lake, when take a cottage. Dr. and Mrs. Heber were the guests of Mr. Rankin, motored to Edmonton last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Harold children left on Saturday where they will remain a few days in Banff. Miss Elodie Bourque, Moncton, N.B., to spend couple of months at her city. She will also visit Bathurst, N.B. Mr. and Mrs. Frank last Tuesday for Bloem where they will spend months with the latter's and Mrs. Lambert. Mrs. Agnes Horne, of returned to her home a two weeks at Millarville R. Winthrop, of Mill spending a few days with. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. two Misses Mapson returned at Banff for the The Misses Mapson returned yesterday night from Red college. Mr. John Martin, president A. Clarke Hunt, treasurer Martin Paper Co., Ltd., spent a few days in the They will visit Banff before returning home.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL Eighteen years ago, and it was on a Tuesday, July 4, 1915, in a bicycle trip country rode to the country parsonage in Calgary married by Rev. Dr. G. G. Grogan. The night train to Enay and the Pacific their return they took and have been city ever since. GOLF TOURNA During the past week and interesting ladies ment has been in the Golf and Country club, was the lucky winner Bay trophy, the finals off last Tuesday. M. won the second prize. M. Grogan was awarded tion. Next Wednesday play for the McCarthy.

Western Standard

Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada Published Every Saturday by THE WESTERN STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. 109 Sixth Avenue West. Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Telephone, all departments, 2430.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Two dollars per year throughout Canada. Fifty Cents extra by mail within the limits of the city of Calgary. Twenty-five Cents per month by carrier. The date on your wrapper indicates when your subscription will terminate. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service. Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or phone.

ADVERTISING All advertising copy must reach the Standard Office not later than Thursday afternoon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions. All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary, Alberta. Out of town readers will find the Western Standard on sale at the news stands of the principal hotels as well as the following places: Montreal News Co., St. James St., Montreal. British Columbia News Agency, Vancouver, B. C. Brennan's, New York, N. Y. Corando Beach Hotel, California. Veve Street Kiosk, Monte Carlo. Dennis Coochuri & Co., 173 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India. Zamp & De Pass, Camden, S. C. Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, London. L. Plais, 1 Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Saarbachs, 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz.

ABUSE OF LORD'S DAY ACT

A high official of the Lord's Day Alliance says that that body is acting solely to obtain a day of rest for the people each week, and that the idea that the Alliance is trying to force citizens by act of parliament to go to church was a wrong one. The members of the Methodist conference recently in session at Toronto, would also appear to have the same misconception as to the meaning of this act. For instance, a paragraph taken from a lengthy resolution passed by the conference says: "We believe that the growing desecration of the Lord's Day is seriously affecting church and Sunday school attendance, and it is detrimental to that Christian character which is the vital bulwark of our church and nation."

The implication is clear. But we will not stand nowadays for any law that will force people either to go to church or stay away, as the case may be. It must be an entirely voluntary act. If the Lord's Day Act confines itself to preventing revenue labor on Sunday or, as some of them love to call it, "The Sabbath," well and good, but it is ever in danger of being misinterpreted by the over-zealous churchman. As an instance of how far some of these people can go. It was never intended by the act that children could not play on Sunday, or to keep people from sliding down hill or carrying on a hundred and one other innocent amusements, but so it has been interpreted many times by well meaning but otherwise foolish people.

If the church is to succeed it must stand on its own feet. The Lord's Day Alliance backed by such organizations as the Methodist conferences comes mighty near at times to persecuting people for having minds of their own. Notwithstanding the boast about "Liberty of Conscience."

If the resolution quoted in part above means anything it means for the Lord's Day Alliance to get busy and put on the screws so that the church and Sunday school may not suffer. If a church cannot succeed without the "big stick" it is in a fair way to be a mourner at its own funeral. Sunday recreation is one thing and work is quite another. There is a danger in mixing the two. They won't mix.

CANADA GETTING LOTS OF CONTRACTS

What Canada is doing in the furnishing of munitions of war for the British army was revealed in a speech made by Brigadier-General Alexander Bertram in Toronto last week. According to his statement there are 247 factories in 78 cities and towns carrying on the work necessary to the turning out of shells. Montreal has 35 factories, Toronto 28, and Hamilton 17, and every available part of the Dominion is contributing and participating. The capacity of all will soon reach from 40,000 to 50,000 shells per day. The industry now has a weekly wage bill of \$1,000,000, and from 60,000 to 70,000 workers are employed. For the contracts already let 170,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of lead, and several thousand tons of other material will be required.

Shortly after the war broke out the British government placed with the Canadian authorities an order for 200,000 shrapnel shells, unloaded. The expanding requirement has been met by orders aggregating 9,000,000 shells, consisting of 15 and 18-pounder shrapnel, 18-pounder, 4.5 and 60-pounder high explosive. Orders have also been placed for 100,000,000 cartridges, 5,000,000

ANNOUNCEMENT No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission or authority of this company. THE WESTERN STANDARD PUB. CO.

BE OF GOOD CHEER! VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG



fuses, 2,000,000 primers and 1,000,000 friction tubes.

Considering the fact that up to within a few months the manufacture of shells and other munitions was practically an unknown art in the Dominion the record achieved speaks well for the adaptability and elasticity of our industries, as well as for the ability displayed by the authorities at Ottawa in availing themselves of the resources of the country to meet the new requirements.

General Bertram further stated that Canada now has \$170,000,000 in war contracts, and has already shipped over three-quarters of a million rounds of shell ammunition for heavy guns.

Besides the above, millions of dollars are being expended in Canada for boots, clothing and food for the armies in the field. Harness and saddlery factories, blanket and shirt factories and other plants are running full blast, putting lots of money in circulation, and skilled workers in certain lines are getting better paid than ever before.

The latest estimates place the orders for war supplies of various kinds at \$350,000,000, and the end is not yet. Nor, judging from the status of the war, shall we be likely to see the end for some time.

The new business, which one cannot even approximately estimate, is that which has come to Canadian factories to replace that which was formerly imported. But many of them employed on war orders are running at a capacity even unequalled in the days of the boom.

To put it another way, war business has enabled us to hold the fort.—From Winnipeg Lumberman.

LIBERTY FOR THE POOR MAN

In an interview recently given by a prominent attorney, writer and sociologist, he takes a strong and unqualified stand against narrow prohibitory legislations, he says:

"If you are 21 years old you ought to be able to go to a hotel and pick out for yourself what you want to eat and what you want to drink. But if you are obliged to call a town meeting to tell you what you should eat and drink you will not get what you like but what the meeting likes. Of course, if you choose for yourself you might take something which is not good for you, but so you might if you are obliged to take something someone else picks for you.

"A large number of people are obsessed with the idea of governing others. They insist that man is so weak and perverse that the state should control the smallest activities of his life. Many of them say the law should make it criminal to buy or sell intoxicating liquors. Alcohol has been terribly lied about. Very little of the real crime of the world is due to drink. Probably sex feeling and sex relations have been responsible for more murders than any other one cause.

"It is well-known that the poor do not drink all the whisky. The best of it, like the best of everything, is consumed by the rich. If the use of whisky causes crime the rich should go to jail as well as the poor. The most you could say is that whisky makes poor people commit crimes, not rich people.

"The main cause of poverty is monopoly, not the bar. Responsibility for poverty rests upon monied interests, trusts and other corporations, the people who have taken the earth, issued stocks and bonds upon the earth, and shut out the opportunities of the poor for employment. Cutting out tobacco or beer would not put money in the bank to the credit of the workingman, but to the credit of the monopolist who would get his labor cheaper because workingmen could work cheaper.

"What the common man needs most of all is liberty. As man evolves he will gradually become more temperate, he will learn to control himself better. The only thing that will permanently aid the individual is control from within, not from without."

IN THE LABOR WORLD

Despite the war, it is apparent, judging from a recent advertisement in the London Daily Telegraph, that the masters in the tight little isle are not forgetting to take such steps as may be necessary, when the selfish conflict comes to an end to keep the workers just where they are wanted. The news item in the Telegraph says: "The prospectus has just come to hand of the United Kingdom Employers' Defence Union, which, it is stated, is formed for the public welfare . . . so that the vital interests of all may be defended against unreasonable or oppressive attacks. It will protect the right to work of free workers against tyranny and coercion on the part of trade unions. . . . To enable the union to do this, it is proposed to raise a guarantee fund of \$100,000."

What labor men have been foretelling for some time has come to pass. Dr. Scott Nearing, one of the ablest statisticians and professors of sociology and economy in the United States, has been showing up some economic facts that the Kaiser class of the United States does not relish. Dr. Nearing is the author of several books dealing with the trend of events in the economic life of the nation. In one of these he gives the result of an investigation into the amount required by the average American family to live decently today, which he found to be about \$500 per year. When this is compared with the national average American family income, although the average wealth produced is over \$2,000, less than \$500, it will readily be seen why the American junkers came to the conclusion to bring about his discharge.

That this sort of autocracy is becoming more intolerable to the masses of the American people each year is indicated, perhaps, by the remarkable furore that Dr. Nearing's discharge has provoked in educational and literary circles throughout the United States. Measures are being taken now to secure that the yearly million-dollar grant of the state of Pennsylvania to the university be withheld, pending a reconsideration of the action.

Another fact which goes to show the same thing is a verdict just sent to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by a self-confessed enemy of the American workers, writers, novelists and poets, charging him with being "guilty of murder in the first degree," and "indicting him before the bar of humanity" for the Colorado mining strike.

Prominent among the signatures are those of Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle"; Leonard Abbott; Ryan Walker; A. S. Crapsey and many others equally well known.

What is needed in Canada today is a more radical and independent attitude on the part of the educational and literary groups, similar to that just recorded across the border. In Canada today, at least among the farmers and the wage workers are, apparently, the most advanced class. They exhibit some independence of thought and do not seem to be altogether afraid of something new.

In what Canadian periodicals are

found exposures of the rotten deals of the large employers and corporations except in the farmers' and workers' papers?

This does not seem to be as it should be. These groups which are, perhaps, the most potent factors in forming the ideals and conceptions of the younger generation should take a more advanced and independent attitude, if our freedom is to be preserved.

Many labor men throughout Alberta today are talking amongst themselves regarding prohibition. Some of those who speak, on the question as follows: Prohibitionists may arrogate to themselves the right to destroy the property of others, but—not by my vote.

The Prohibitionist may vote out the licensed regulated hotel and in its stead vote in the boot-legger, blind pig and other law violators, but—not by my vote.

The Prohibitionist may vote Alberta dry and thereby cause the employment five thousand wage earners, but—not by my vote.

The Prohibitionist may vote to cause my taxes and my neighbor's to be increased one-third, but—not by my vote.

The Prohibitionist may vote to destroy two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) worth of property of others in Alberta, but—not by my vote.

The Province of Alberta will not go dry—by my vote.

While we hear so much in Canada about munitions being lacking on account of the patriotic laziness of the British workers, in the present criticism, we hear very little of the workers' side of the case. The daily papers here, through no fault of their own, but merely because the workers stand as "not news" and hence not cabled over here, do not carry much on this and hence we are left to study the British labor papers when they arrive here. A very good illustration of the British workers' point of view in this connection is given in the South Wales Pioneer, which says: "That the workers who carry on monotonous toil so cheerfully should also have to tolerate the identifying sneers of the drones and butterflies who are merely social parasites, is galling, indeed. . . . Ever since the war began, the jingo press and the Tory bigots have made first one and another false charge against the working classes. It began with the white feather insults of women who never knew what hard work meant, and the same stupid cliques started the vilification of the soldiers' wives, which was promptly scotched by the report of the N.S.P.C.C. that as a result of careful investigations made by our inspectors, it was possible to kill the silly slander that the wives were, as a class, drunkards, women or neglectful mothers. Then we have had, all through the past eight months the 'sacking' of men in order to force them into the army and constant sneers about 'slackers' but it will be noticed that many business men and officials of military age are quite loath to leave their comfortable billets, although they have most to fight for. The insults to the sobriety of men working the mines are still proceeding, heedless of the awful strain of 70 to 100 hours a week. . . ."

On a somewhat smaller scale, of course, much of the above might, it is believed, be taken to heart by some of Calgary's drones and butterflies.

Brickbats and Bouquets

Now, you croakers; how do you feel about the gas company?

Show us the man who originated the expression Sunn' Alberta.

Temperance by legislation is all right theoretically but from a practical standpoint it will be as effective as trying to kill the fleas on a dog with a feather. It may tickle the dog but will never disturb the equality of the flea.

The man who tried to post the letter in the fire alarm box on Eighth avenue west last Saturday and was going to beat up a citizen who advised him to try a letter box, is still at large. It is understood that he is going to the Hot Springs at Banff.

The Standard congratulates Commissioner Garden on his narrow escape from death while doing his duty on the Centre street bridge a few days ago. While the Standard cannot always see eye to eye with the Commissioner on matters municipal this paper still feels that he is a good citizen whom the community could ill afford to lose, however well he might be prepared to go.

Oh, you poor workman what crimes are committed in thy name. We condemn you to six days of toll and privation. It is true you have the nights to yourself, but how many of you feel inclined to gallop around to the wee hours of the morn' after a strenuous day of hard work. On Sunday's when you are in condition to enjoy a day of pleasure we close every place of amusement or recreation and tell you you must go to church. If you should take an afternoon stroll and should prefer a glass of soda or ice cream to a "wee nip" at home this is denied you because the Lord's Day Alliance is looking after your soul to the detriment of your health and pleasure. And last at night if you feel an hour or two at the movies would interest and amuse you the law says no—to church or go home and imbibe what you have planned there for a rainy day. Verily, the poor working man is well cared for (?), whether he wants it or no. Is it any wonder that the workman hates everything that savors of Christ-

ianity as advocated by the present exponents.

Say, how about that oil company of which you are a director? Are you not afraid that Judge Carpenter is going to make you dig up some real dirt for the use of your name. You know it helped to fool the public. They thought a big business man like you would be sure to do everything that was in the best interests of the interests of the company. The creditors of the company gave them credit on the strength of your connection. The people bought the shares because your name gave the company stability. Now that they have been "doped" why should you not have to stand for some of the expense. We think you will have to before many moons roll by. Mr. Get-Rich-Quick.

Complaints come to us regarding the system adopted by the Great North Western Telegraph Co. (C.N.R.) in accepting telegrams for delivery when they are cognizant of the fact, or should be, that they have no station at the points of delivery.

A few days ago an urgent telegram was sent to a rancher at Beynon. This station is reached via the C.N.R. It has no telegraph station. The sender was not cognizant of the fact. The telegram was accepted in good faith by the company and later it was found that the telegram was forwarded by the Telegraph Co. to a point further up on the road where it was mailed to Beynon.

This telegram came back to Calgary where it was transferred through the post office, reaching the destination three days after being sent.

In the case of the telegram was a very urgent one. If it had been a question of life or death it would have been all the same. Such actions of this kind are incomprehensible, and deserve severe censure. It is hard to conceive of a company as great as The Great North Western Telegraph Co. being a party to such actions.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE WESTERN STANDARD has no desire to bore its readers with tiresome stories of its present growth and progress, but we know that friends and others alike will pardon us for our seeming egotism in saying a few words regarding our phenomenal growth the past few months.

The publishers of the Standard hesitated a long time before venturing to enter the Sunday field, not knowing how many of our large family of readers would be prejudiced against this up-to-date movement.

That this was a step in the right direction is evidenced by the fact that the street sales of the Western Standard for the past month have averaged over 2,500 copies of each issue, more than were sold previously.

One little news boy named Louis Rosen, 131 Sixth A Street, who is under 17 years of age, secured in one day 48 orders for the Standard.

During the past week this same boy took subscription orders for over 300 copies of the Standard for home delivery, in Calgary.

Within the same period over 100 signed subscription orders came in by mail.

It is hardly credible, but is nevertheless true, that the Standard has orders for over 4,000 papers, taken the past month. Likewise the advertising patronage has increased in the same proportion.

A comparison by anyone will verify the fact that the Standard advertising has increased over three times what it was two months ago, notwithstanding the fact that the advertising rates have increased materially.

If the advertising would justify the expense, the Standard could double and treble its subscription list in the next two or three months.

Such an increase, however, would materially increase the cost of production without bringing adequate returns in advertising.

Wholesalers throughout Alberta are sending special requests almost daily for the rights for their town.

During the whole month only five readers refused to accept the Great Sunday newspaper, and two of these are well known reformists.

This, of itself, is sufficient evidence of the great desire the people have for Sunday reading.

The Standard is a real benefactor. It has killed that old Sunday Bugabear, King Gloom, and given entertainment to the hundreds and thousands of people who dreaded the day.

Every reader will be glad to learn of the progress of the Western Standard, because it means that they will be assured of a continuation of the present plan.

Every advertiser will be interested to learn of this remarkable growth because it means real service rendered to each advertiser in the Standard.

Every friend and well-wisher will rejoice with us without question. If you are not a reader of The Standard you are missing a real treat.

lars on the tourists about Calgary and its great opportunities. Hardly a day passes that some visitor who gets off the train for a half-hour sightseeing view does not express his admiration at the size of Calgary and her up-to-dateness. In this connection the people of Calgary should be deeply grateful to the C. P. R., the Hudson's Bay Co., and the Herald for the magnificent buildings that they have erected here. After viewing these buildings the average tourist goes on his way much impressed with the progressiveness of this thriving community. If he had a circular to take home it would be a lasting reminder and a great advertisement for Calgary.

WHY WE OPPOSE PROHIBITION We are opposed to prohibition because everywhere it has been tried it has been an utter failure, because it strikes down property without giving the owner thereof any compensation in return; because it engenders hypocrisy and hatred; because it throws the field of labor; because it limits the market of the farmer in the curtailment of the demand for barley. Because it cannot and never will eradicate the sale of those articles of most of all because it strikes at the root of British fair play and the personal liberty of its citizens.

BUKOWINA AND ITS GOVERNOR Almost since the beginning of the war contending armies have been tramping back and forth over Bukowina, now the Russians advancing and now the Austrians recovering lost ground. The effect upon the little duchy is upon a gigantic scale comparable to the effect upon a flower bed over which two men reel in a death struggle. Not even Belgium has suffered as has Bukowina, for in Belgium there has been only the steady German advance, which, though now definitely checked, has not yet been turned into a retreat. In Bukowina there were a dozen advances and retreats, but at no time was the whole of the duchy in complete control of one belligerent or the other, though at the present time the Russians are in command of the most important part of the territory, including the salt mines at Kaczaka, which are the largest and richest in the world.

Suffering in the Dark The sufferings of the people of Bukowina, too, have been greater than those of the Belgians, if this be possible, for while the United States and other countries have sent millions of dollars' worth of supplies to relieve the sufferings of the Belgians, and while the Germans themselves acknowledge some responsibility for seeing that the Belgians are not permitted to starve to death, it has been impossible to ship supplies into Bukowina because of the location of that country. It lies sandwiched in between the Austrian province of Galicia and the north-western frontier of Roumania, among the southern spurs of the Carpathians. Under present conditions the duchy is almost inaccessible to those who might have done something to relieve the distress of the population. Its sufferings have been borne in a dark corner of the world, and even if Bukowina had been able to appeal to the sympathies of neutrals in the way that Belgium has, the fact that it is effect a battle ground upon which the conflict still rages would make it extremely difficult to give effective aid. Only when the Russians are definitely masters of

the whole duchy will it be possible to relieve the people of Bukowina.

Of Roumanian Stock The duchy itself is densely wooded with red-wooded beech trees, from which it derives its name, and the population springs from the same stock as the Roumanians. The Roumanian language is spoken, and the sympathies of the people are with their southern neighbor rather than with those of the empire to which they belong. The Bukowinians are descended from the Italian settlers of the Emperor Trajan time. In older times they formed part of Moldavia, and the city of Suczawa was the capital. Later on Bukowina became a dependency of Turkey, and in 1769, when Russia went to war with Turkey, Bukowina was seized. It was restored to the Porte, however, by the treaty that ended the war. A few years later Turkey was induced to cede Bukowina to Austria. It is considered certain that it will be one of the prizes that Russia will insist upon retaining after the war is over, and may then be handed over to Roumania. Its connection with the Austro-Hungarian empire is a thing of the past.

A Noble Governor Desperate as has been the plight of the people of Bukowina for the past six months, it would have been more terrible still had it not been for the great spirit displayed by its governor, Count Rudolph von Meran. He had every excuse for abating his office in favor of the supreme military authority when the Russian invasion began, and was expected to return to Vienna, and above all, he did nothing of the kind, and his office was on his post ever since, regardless of whether at the moment his military superior was a Russian or an Austrian. His whole career has been to relieve the distress of the people. The Russians have not only refrained from interfering with his work, but have given him whatever assistance they could, supplying him with such food for distribution among the starving poor as was not required for the Russian troops. The Austrian Emperor, too has shown his approval of Count von Meran's work by making him a member of the Privy Council and bestowing a distinguished order upon him.

A Hapsburg Romance One of the many ramifications of the Hapsburg pedigree is recalled by "Veteran Diplomat," who writes in the New York Times of the work of the Duke of Bukowina. He is a kinsman of the Austrian Emperor for he is a grandson of the Archduke Jo. Sebastian, through the latter's marriage to a peasant girl in 1827. The story goes that the Archduke was on his way to Frankfurt to preside, in the name of his cousin, Emperor Francis, over the Diet of the German Emperor. When he reached a little roadside inn he found that through some blunder there were no relays of horses waiting for him, and that no grooms or hostlers were about the premises. The landlady's daughter, Anna Pochel, realized that it would be a serious matter for her father if the Archduke were delayed. So she hitched up a team, and, dressing in boy's trousers, drove the Archduke to his next stage. The romance thus begun resulted in a marriage a couple of years later after the girl had been educated for the position she was about to enter upon. The union proved a happy one, and, as noted, the present governor of Bukowina is a grandson of the romantic Archduke and his pretty peasant bride.