

The Standard Publishes Three Editions

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INDEPENDENT

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 7, 1917

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High Cost of Living Is Making Calgary Citizens Take Notice

But Calgary is Not Alone in This Respect--The Whole Country is Suffering from Inflated Prices

The high cost of living has struck Calgary with a vengeance. Today the average housewife is paying from twenty to fifty per cent. more for the ordinary necessities of life and for luxuries in many cases the rise is over three hundred per cent.

The increases are more marked in some directions than in others. Many lines of merchandise are as yet only slightly above the usual level at this season of the year, but others are soaring to dizzy heights with the top notch still unbreached.

There is no need to get panicky however over it. It now seems that Calgary is in better condition to go through a season of heightened cost than it ever was. And there is the comforting thought that Calgary is not the only sufferer. But all Canada as well as the United States and foreign countries are afflicted with the same source.

The following is the approximate increase of household necessities today:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Per cent. Coal and wood 20, Meat and poultry 15, Groceries 35, Dry goods 35, Hardware 50, Drugs 30, Books and shoes 25.

Household Costs Higher. Groceries having been slowly rising for months, an average last year of over fifteen per cent. is the general prevailing condition.

More for Clothing. Much the same story comes from the dry goods stores. Ready-made clothing is from 25 to 50 per cent. higher; women's suits and coats are 25 per cent. higher.

AT SOUTH ST. PAUL. St. Paul, Jan. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,590 head; 5c to 10c up; range, \$9.50 to \$10.00; bulk, \$9.20 to \$9.85. Cattle—Receipts, 2,100 head; steady; steers, \$4.25 to \$10.25; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.50; calves, 25c advance, \$4.50 to \$12.00; stockers and feeders, steady, \$5.00 to \$7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; steady; lambs, \$7.00 to \$12.75; wethers, \$6.00 to \$9.50; ewes \$5.50 to \$9.00.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ON WEST FRONT



Photo shows the German Crown Prince, in the center, in conversation with some of his officers on the western front.

Scientists Contend That Calgary is Growing Warmer

Of late there has been considerable discussion in the Calgary press, and elsewhere, concerning the climate in Western Canada during the last half century. Settlers are not unanimous regarding this interesting question. Some claim that it is warmer in summer than it used to be and milder in winter. Other veteran pioneers declare that the weather is much the same as it was in the seventies, about the same amount of it and about the same doses of the various temperatures.

One Toronto savant recently brought his heavy artillery to bear on the theory that the climate was getting milder by producing alleged records showing that there had been scarcely a noticeable variation in the last 3,000 years, while up at Olds, Alberta, Herb Sams, brother of Calgary commissioner-elect, has records that do not agree with those of the Ontario scientist.

Now comes along Mr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mrs. Walcott, who have been indulging in meteorological researches in Western Canada for some years, with the statement that their studies of the larger glaciers reveal that the climate is certainly moderating and that they have measurements and other data that will prove their claims.

Albertans, while admitting that there is the finest climate in the world, will hope that the Walcotts are going for there is only one objection to the weather here, and that is the length of the winters. The winters are healthy enough, but are being so long that they become monotonous.

ALBERTA POTATOES IN DEMAND BY UNITED STATES

Alberta's potatoes are growing famous. From the California and Idaho S.O.S. call for them, grown in this fair province. It seems something like carrying coals to Newcastle, but it has been a potato crop failure in almost every part of the world. Even California, with its much advertised climate, has not been immune, and it is in dire need of potatoes of quality.

A few years ago Alberta was importing seventy-five per cent. and more of its potatoes. A few years hence and the province will be exporting seventy-five per cent. of its yield. The reasons are not far to seek. The Alberta potato is being graded up and is now of an excellent standard. The farmers are using better seed and are making as keen a scientific study of their potato crop as of their wheat and other crops. Therefore not only California but other states and other provinces will flood Alberta with orders for tubers. Here we can grow potatoes cheaply and, given reasonable freight rates, this product should be shipped thousands of miles at a profit. This is a brand new industry that is so easy and so profitable in development that the province's agriculturists would be foolish to ignore it.

RICKARD'S BIRTHDAY. Tex Rickard, the sports manager, celebrated his forty-third birthday a few days ago. "Tex" as he is familiarly called, is one of the best known sporting men in the world, and one of the most popular.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calgary's Condition Good—Despite the many rumors that have gone the rounds of Calgary for many weeks, the city treasurer expressed himself as highly pleased over the result, which is more or less attributed to the confidence the people have in the present Mayor Costello.

Dr. Fulton Resigns—Rev. J. M. Fulton, of Knox church, who has been having a "Polly and parrot" time through his being censured for utterances during a recent sermon, has resigned. Many of the congregation have refused to accept the resignation. The matter has been left for another meeting before being finally acted upon.

Stockyards to Be Improved—The C.P.R. will spend \$75,000 on improvements in the stockyards. A committee has been appointed by Supt. J. M. Cameron, consisting of Dr. Rutherford, F. P. Welsh, F. Alexander, to make such changes as may be necessary.

New School Secretary—J. H. Hanna has been elected secretary of the Calgary school board to fill the temporary position made vacant by the absence of Mr. Jewett, who is doing special work for the Dominion government.

Increase in Building—Records show that the amount of building in Calgary for 1916 was almost four times that of 1915. During last year the building department issued permits to the amount of \$623,500, while the total for 1915 was only \$152,850.

Lathwell in Trouble—The city threatened to bring suit against Lathwell for not paying the costs that have been assessed against him for an announced change in the market interest.

Conservative's Annual Meeting—Announcement has been made by Secretary Wood that the Conservative association will hold their annual meeting in Calgary on January 9, at Hood and Irvine's hall at 8 o'clock for the election of officers and to transact any other business that may come before the board.

Bishop McNally a True Canadian—There is nothing more patriotic to the country in the present as laid down by his lordship, Bishop McNally. In a recent interview the Bishop tells all Catholics that they should do their duty to the state. If the government wants help and assistance, they should get the co-operation of the people. He urges all Catholics to sign the national service cards.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BIRTHDAY. The American league had a birthday last week, the thirty-eighth in its existence. From the Northwestern league, which had its birth in Rockford, Illinois, 38 years ago, has arisen the present mighty American league, with assets that run into thousands upon thousands of dollars, and with a payroll that would make Uncle Sam huddle if he had to meet it.

Calgary's Wealth Not Limited to Agriculture

During the past few weeks The Standard has taken pleasure in publishing statistics dealing with the present and potential wealth of Alberta. The purpose in this is not to boast our province crudely but rather to offer a stabilizing influence to our own people and to show outsiders what they are missing by not getting in on the ground floor of the "Country of the Twentieth Century," as Alberta may be fittingly described.

A few years ago, this province was given over almost exclusively to cattle. It was not believed that grain could be grown here successfully. But the pioneers, who never die, pushed their way into this northern clime and seeded in their wheat and oats and they bazoned to the world the glad news that Alberta could produce both in quantity and quality grain that would surpass the best grown elsewhere. The start once made, the province's grain production has grown marvellously and where 100,000 bushels were raised a year or since back, 1,000,000 bushels are grown today.

As the agricultural wealth grows so does the manufacturing, and hence it is now recorded that the total agricultural production is only about \$50,000,000 more than the manufactured wealth.

Both sources of income will be enormously enlarged and although Alberta boasts of a per capita wealth production of \$172 for 1915, a decade later will see this amount doubled.

Why? Because our farming methods are improving, which is to say, we are farming more intensively, and our manufactured products are increasing in volume and in value as they cannot fail to do since Alberta contains so wide a variety of rich and inexhaustible resources.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST LEFT \$201,559 ESTATE. The whole of my estate must be used for God only, concludes the will of the late Mrs. Mary F. Orr, of Beaverton, a Christian Scientist, who died at Toronto on June 24, leaving an estate valued at \$201,559.20. To the mother church she bequeathed \$10,000 to be used in spreading the truth, \$10,000 toward encouraging those building Christian Scientist churches, \$10,000 to be placed to the interest of Bobcaygeon, to be used only for such purposes as will elevate the community spiritually; \$10,000 for the benefit of those who are endeavoring to uplift the needy in Chicago; \$50,000 to be held as a fund to help to provide such institutions as may be in the near future to be demonstrated to show that God's people are willing to help others to see the Light that is so real and institutions to take the place of hospitals, poor-houses, jails, etc.; \$15,000 to establish a fund to be lent at 6 per cent. to deserving people to buy small homes or farms.

Probate of the will was granted last week on condition that during the war no portion should be distributed amongst alien enemies.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK. Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Union stockyards receipts today were 2,000 cattle, 1,200 hogs and 120 sheep. The cattle market was steady. Hogs sold firm at \$11.75 for select. Sows and heavies advanced to \$9.00 for heavy and \$8.00 for sows.

Alberta Has Largest Coal Deposits of Any Country of Equal Size

The Province Has Over One Hundred Billion Tons of Coal Waiting For Future Development

Not only is Alberta one of the richest agricultural countries in the world, but it also has about the richest coal deposits of any country of equal size. Figures prepared by F. W. Crandell give a faint idea of the vast deposits of coal that underlie this province. These figures may seem to be exaggerated but they are inside the mark if anything. The great beds of coal on which Alberta rests are of an extent that the layman can hardly appreciate their importance. Suffice it to say that there is coal enough in Alberta to supply the whole world for many centuries without more than scratching the surface of the seams. All over the prairies are to be found coal signs and in many places mining is actively prosecuted, at Three Hills and Drumheller, for instance. In many instances the farmer is his own coal miner. Either he has coal on his own holdings or the fuel is to be found on a neighbor's property and is to be had at a very low price.

On the eastern slope of the Rockies there is coal in amazing abundance and of qualities ranging from bituminous and lignite to anthracite. Much of this will be easy to reach with a few miles of railway and inside ten years, Calgary will see passing through its railway channels a tremendous stream of fuel destined for prairie and western points. Another tremendous stream will flow southward and will supply the cities, the industries and the railways of the north western states.

Incalculably Rich Deposits. If the human mind can comprehend the amount, let it set to work to realize what 100,000,000,000 tons of coal means. This is billions and not millions. Yet this is estimated tonnage of Alberta's deposits. Of this the bulk is lignite, 60,000,000,000 tons, and while this is not so valuable a coal as anthracite, it is still useful for domestic and steam purposes. Add to this 44,530,000,000 tons of bituminous and 400,000,000 tons of anthracite, and the total of 105,000,000,000 tons is reached.

Rich in Other Minerals. Now on top of this inexhaustible coal wealth must be placed the riches of other minerals yet to be exploited. It is known that Alberta has inestimable riches in minerals, but as only about ten per cent of the mineral bearing area has been examined, the extent of these resources can only be guessed, but The Standard will not be surprised to hear of silver, lead and copper strikes not a thousand miles from Calgary during the coming year. In fact there is a prospector in town now from the Morley district who has sold out a part of his interest in a

claim for more money than he had ever seen before. And last is the agricultural wealth. While Alberta has produced hundreds of millions, this industry is only in the infancy of its development. What will be Alberta's status when, instead of ten per cent. of its arable land being used, as at present, the entire 100 per cent. is tilled? Is there another country in the world that faces so pleasing a destiny? If so The Standard has not heard of it. All that is required in faith, courage and co-operation and Calgary and Alberta will take a leading place in the affairs of the world.

THE AVERAGE MAN'S HONESTY

A Banker Has Learned the Masses Want Only Half a Chance

A banker who, for the first time in his life, has come into intimate contact with poverty stricken folk, says: "The average man wants only half a chance to be honest." This is a thing worth learning. But it did not require visits to the slums to find it out. A little thought would have served as well. The mass of people is constituted of average men. The mass has the power to do whatever it wills to do. It could, if it wished, rise in the night and strip the rich bare and since it is the mass that represents the majority will, it could, so far as law is concerned, go unpunished. But the average man is honest. The mass wants nothing of bloodshed and robbery. Those who possess are safe from those who have nothing. Our banker friend who visited Poverty Row used his eyes. His remark shows that for most of his years, he hadn't, on this particular subject, used his brains.

BANK CLEARINGS

Table with 4 columns: City, Week-ending, Jan. 4, 1917, last year. Montreal \$80,175,880 \$83,886,321, Toronto \$6,015,822 \$5,554,882, Winnipeg \$8,824,043 \$4,084,131, Vancouver \$6,986,810 \$5,753,540, Calgary \$5,009,927 \$4,330,626, Regina \$3,466,759 \$2,726,871, Edmonton \$2,543,414 \$2,517,976, Saskatoon \$1,629,396 \$1,850,940, Moose Jaw \$1,351,097 \$1,262,033, Fort William \$598,129 \$490,494, Brandon \$681,276 \$89,858, New Westminster \$249,901 \$29,951.

SIR HERBERT HOLT ADVOCATES FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL BANK

The fundamental need of Canada, says Sir Herbert Holt in the Financial Times, in view of the problems of the day, both in relation to the problems of the war itself and the industrial machinery that keeps the war machine going, is a more efficient organization. And this applies not only to the men and munitions used at present for the war of arms, but to the trade war after the war as well. For much as we may hate the Germans now, after a few years of peace the inexorable laws of trade will inevitably drive our trade to them if they can undersell our own manufacturers. In view of past achievements and of what little is known of future plans this last contingency appears to be a certainty.

A Business Organization. It is to offset this almost certain development that we must have in Canada a better organization than we have ever known. This organization should be in the hands of business men who are proficient in their various branches and free from the enervating influence of political parties.

Public Bodies Must be Energized. The boards of trade should take the matter up and push it to a successful conclusion. It is action and not discussion that will bring about the general control that should be secured, but the present should ask competent business

men who are proficient in their various branches to organize after the war commences.

Proposes Agricultural Bank. A most important step in this direction would be the formation of what I might call an Agricultural Bank, which would be primarily for the benefit of the farming community, and which could be formed on the lines of the Federal Reserve banks of the United States, to the extent that the shareholders of the Agricultural Bank would at first consist of the other banks of the country.

The whole trend of national movement in all countries is toward the lines of a closer centralization of control. It is as true of Germany with her Man Power Bill as of Britain and her centralization of shell factories.

Next we are told it will be shipping. Government action would no doubt be required to accomplish same. This plan would ensure the bank receiving the necessary knowledge of men having the necessary knowledge of local conditions throughout the country. A strong representation of agricultural interests would also be necessary in order that men of practical experience as agriculturists would share with bankers the responsibility of administration. It might be arranged that at a later date a more general control could be assured, but the presence of bankers would seem to be necessary at first to insure the necessary experience of such affairs in the management.

Banks as Stockholders. The present banks would be invaluable as stockholders for this very reason. Past experience proves that ordinary shareholders are not qualified to administer a bank's affairs. It requires specialists. The bank must, from its inception, possess a powerful organization and resources that can only be assured by using all available facilities in this respect. In view of the present trend of banking, a small bank would be of no practical value. Such a bank as the one outlined would be of incalculable benefit to the farmers.

Centralization Necessary. It could in addition be used to the advantage of the country as a whole if properly centralized in its control, for the development of our export trade. Some such powerful instrument of our power is needed in Canadian hands to offset the tremendous efforts that are being made by American interests to establish themselves throughout the world. The Germans will undoubtedly be found to be very strong again too. Their long working hours and improved methods present a formidable obstacle for us to overcome. Each nation must carve out its own destiny, and the hour of ours approaches.

NEW LEADER OF FRENCH ARMY



General Robert G. Nivelle, appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in north and east in place of Joffre, at the beginning of the war he was in command of a regiment of artillery.

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