



Lake Louise

The PEARL of the ROCKIES



Mount Temple

Path from the Chateau around the Lake

NAMED in honor of Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, and wife of a Governor-General of Canada, Lake Louise, the pearl of the Canadian Rockies, has for over twenty years been the despair of poets and artists who have vainly endeavored to transfer to paper or canvas an image which might convey to those

who have not seen it the charm of this lovely spot. The lake lies 5,445 feet above the sea and is held as it were in a chalice of shimmering glaciers and snow-clad peaks. The green and blue and rose madder of its surface gleam like melted jade and sapphire and amethyst. "This is Fairyland," say those who see it and with difficulty tear themselves away. To the more prosaic C.P.R. it means thirty thousand passengers a year, tourists who have come from all over the world to see for themselves an incomparable gift from Nature.

GREAT PROSE EPIC.

French's Despatch Recognized As a Masterpiece.

London, Dec. 2.—Sir John French's despatch, restrained and formal throughout its language, will be regarded in time to come as one of the greatest prose epics that has ever been written on deeds of the British army. The despatch requires no explanation. Every civilian will be able to appreciate the tremendous importance of these moments of vital urgency when Sir John French had to come to instant decisions, the carrying out of which imposed upon the army under his command tasks which called for putting forth superhuman efforts or an extraordinary display of fortitude and endurance. In each case it will be noticed that the field marshal took the course which promised the highest and best results. Relying upon the steadfastness and valor of his troops, he deliberately took great risks in order to accomplish great objects. His confidence was fully justified. The exaggerated lines, thinly held, were maintained against the masses of the enemy; divisions, brigades and regiments reduced to extremities by losses and by fatigue, responded again and again to demands for new and greater efforts and fresh and heavier sacrifices. Those words of General French should fill the heart of the whole British race with a pride that we can call such men our sons and brothers, but they should also open our eyes to the extreme urgency of the situation in which we still stand, and awake us to a fuller sense of responsibility that lies upon us here at home.

MUTINY OF REGIMENT.

Member of a German Corps Tells of Trouble.

London, Dec. 2.—The correspondent in France of the London Daily Chronicle says: A German prisoner told me that up to a short time ago he, along with the majority of the German soldiers, had believed the German reports of victories to be true, but the following capture of some recent English newspapers a tiny seed of doubt was sown among the Kaiser's helmeted hordes, a seed which has developed into a hardy plant, the roots of which are spreading like disease among the troops. In many parts of the front there are cases of men being shot by their officers for disobedience and this man told me that one day last week a whole regiment mutinied, threw down their arms and threatened to surrender to the allied forces unless they were at once taken to staff headquarters and their grievances attended to. It is a very significant fact that practically all their demands were at once allowed. The man who told me this belonged to the regiment in question. I have spoken to many German prisoners; some of them would say anything with the idea of securing good treatment, others would not say a word. This man impressed me very much, and his words had the ring of truth.

MUCH BELOW NORMAL.

Very Few Men Are Out of Work in England.

New York, Dec. 2.—Frederick Sargent, an engineer of Chicago, who is interested in the electric light and power business in the middle west, and who has just returned from a short business trip through England, said that he had noticed in that country that the number of unemployed was much below normal. "What troubles the business men of England just now is the lack of merchant ships for carrying purposes," said Mr. Sargent. "So many have been taken by the government for transports that it has been a big drain upon the commercial fleet. There is tremendous activity in building commercial ships. Trade is now developing so rapidly that new ships have to be built to keep up with it. In one of the London theatres there is a play called 'Business as Usual.' It is to be the pride of the Britisher that, notwithstanding the fact that his country is engaged in perhaps the biggest struggle of its existence, business for the most part is going on as if there was no war."

TO REPRESENT DERRY.

Captain Hugh O'Neill Selected For Mid-Antrim.

London, Dec. 2.—Captain Hugh O'Neill, Royal Irish Regiment was unanimously selected as unionist candidate for Mid-Antrim in succession to his brother Arthur, who was killed in action. Sir James B. Dougherty, liberal home ruler, and John Patrick Goode, one of the best known river captains from Montreal to Toronto, Mr. Goode's nomination however, was ruled out on informality in two of his papers, and Sir James Dougherty was declared returned unopposed.

DEATH OF AGED CAPTAIN.

Corwall, Dec. 2.—Capt. Oliver Gillespie, one of the best known river captains from Montreal to Toronto, was ruled out on informality in two of his papers, and Sir James Dougherty was declared returned unopposed.

Health First

In buying food articles we must consider several things—economy, results, convenience, reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. If one gets cheated in buying dresses, shoes or bonnets it is provoking, but the harm is chiefly loss of money. In buying food articles, if imitations or poor stuffs are supplied, there is a loss of money and probably an injury to health also; and good health is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum

MA YREMOVE EMBARGO

United States Manufacturers Plea to England.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, had an informal conversation at the state department late this afternoon with acting Secretary of State Lansing, respecting the negotiations now in progress in London between Walter H. Page, the American ambassador, and the British government regarding British embargoes on wool, rubber, plumbago and a few other articles. United States manufacturers are anxious for the removal of the shipment of these articles from England and bars the shipment of several of them from some of the British colonies.

The discussions that Ambassador Page has had at London, it is understood, have reached the point where it is believed that this embargo may be conditionally removed by the British government. The condition is expected to take the form of an understanding that American importers obtaining these goods from England or from British colonies will pledge themselves in return not to export these articles to any of the countries with which the allies are at war, or to any of the neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria.

Norway, Holland and Switzerland have established embargoes against the exportation of wool, and Italy and Sweden have established embargoes against the exportation of rubber goods.

WAR HITS POST OFFICE.

Revenue From Postage Stamps Materially Reduced.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The Dominion government's revenue from the sale of postage stamps will show a material reduction as a result of the war. The interruption of postal communication with several European countries, particularly with Germany and Austria, and Hungary, affected the sale of stamps, particularly when all money order business with enemy countries was stopped. Every money order meant a stamp.

LODY'S LAST LETTER.

Spy Wrote Affecting Missive To His Sister.

Rotterdam, Dec. 2.—Karl Hans Lody's last letter, written in the tower of London before his execution as a spy, is published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. It is addressed to Lody's sister, and reads: "My Darling: 'I have trusted in my God and he has decided. Through many dangers of life he has guided me, and has always saved me. More than to millions of others he has shown me the beauties of the world, and I may not complain. My hour has struck. I must take my way through the dark valley, as have many of my good, brave comrades during the dreadful struggle of nations. 'Where I am going there is no worry, there are no alarms. May my life be judged worthy to be a humble sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland. 'The death of a hero on the battlefield is, perhaps, more beautiful, but that has not been my lot. I die here in a hostile land, silent, unknown. Yet the consciousness that I die in the service of my country makes death easier. My judges were gentlemen, and I shall die as an officer, not as a spy.'"

THEY WERE ALIENS.

The Soldiers Sent Home Are Not Canadians.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The statement that all persons of German descent in the first Canadian contingent at Salis-Plain have been discharged from the force was corrected by the government. Word received by Major-General Hughes is to the effect that thirty-eight persons have been discharged and that not one of these is a Canadian citizen born or naturalized. They were for the greater part enlisted in Western Canada, some from the United States, and are of German or Austrian origin. In any event, what has happened will not prevent the recruiting of German-Canadians for further contingents, though every precaution will be taken in enlistment.

GERMAN SAVANT'S DREAM.

Partition of Britain, France, Belgium and Russia.

London, Dec. 2.—The Morning Post says that the famous Professor Ernest Heckel, of Jena, the well-known disciple of Darwin, has expressed in an interview the opinion that the following fruits of victory are necessary to insure Germany's future: 1.—Freedom from the tyranny of England, secured by 2.—The invasion of the British tyrannical state by the German army and navy and the occupation of London. 3.—The partition of Belgium, the western portion as far as Ostend and Antwerp to become a German federal state; the northern portion to fall to Holland, and the northeastern portion to be added to Luxembourg, which also shall become a German federal state. 4.—Germany to obtain the greater part of the British colonies and of the Congo Free State. 5.—France to give up a portion of her northeastern provinces. 6.—Russia to be reduced to impotence by the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, which should be united with Austria-Hungary. 7.—The Baltic provinces of Russia to be restored to Germany. 8.—Finland to become an independent kingdom and be united with Sweden.

A CURIOUS SITUATION.

Applications For Suspending Enemy Patent's Almost Nil.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Despite the fact that some thousands of patents are held in Canada by Germans and Austrians, not a dozen applications for their suspension or revocation have been made by Canadians, it was learned to-day. This, it appears, is also the case in Great Britain, where the number of such patents held is, of course, very large, and the number of applications for suspension surprisingly small.

Although the greater number of enemy patents in Canada will not be challenged, this does not mean that their German or Austrian owners will be allowed to derive royalties from them. Such would be contrary to the proclamations forbidding trading with the enemy. The same course, it is understood, will be followed as with bonds and stocks held by persons of enemy nationality—that is, the royalties will be allowed to accumulate until after the war. This will mean the diversion of many hundreds of thousands of dollars from Germany and her ally, Austria.

BRITISH HYMN FOR WAR.

(The English King and Queen recently accepted the dedication of a hymn written by Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster, and formerly Bishop of Ripon, for use during the war.)

O God, the strength of those who war,
The hope of those who wait,
Be with our sons gone forth to fight,
And those who keep the gate.

We draw the sword to keep our troth
Free from dishonor's stain,
Make strong our hands to shield the weak
And their just cause maintain.

Give to our hosts in battle's hour
Firm hearts and courage high,
Thy comfort give to those who fall,
Thy peace to those who die.

Breathe on our land the spirit calm
Which faith in right bestows,
And in the hours of dark suspense
A faith which stronger grows.

In Thee alone we place our hope,
Thou Keeper of the Just,
And Thou, through fight and fire and fear,
Will justify our trust.

Thy ways are wonderful, O God,
Who makest wars to cease,
O, let this be the final war
That ushers in Thy peace. Amen.

An alarm clock always acts up when a man doesn't want to be bothered.

VIENNA IS FEEDING MANY THOUSANDS ON POTATO SOUP.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Unusually bitter cold, accompanied by a heavy snowfall, is said to be causing intense misery to the population of Vienna. The situation is made worse by the exorbitant prices of food and the municipality is feeding many thousands of persons. Owing to the high price of flour, the authorities are experimenting with a soup made from potatoes, barley and black meal.

EXTRAORDINARILY COLD WEATHER IS REPORTED FROM THE SOUTHERN BATTLEFIELD, ESPECIALLY IN BOSNIA.

Extraordinarily cold weather is reported from the southern battlefield, especially in Bosnia.

WAR IN THE SCHOOLS.

New Subject To Be Introduced Into Ontario.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Ontario. The minister of education has decided that the schools of the province shall devote attention during the present year to the causes of hostilities among the nations, and the reasons why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject form part of the history course in all grades of the school where it can be intelligently studied, and by questions, not only in the departmental examinations, but also in the school promotion examinations.

SHORT SESSION PROBABLE.

Parliament Expected to Meet in January.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Estimates are in preparations for presentation to parliament at the approaching session. The house is expected to meet some time in January, but no date has been selected. The prospect is for a small programme of legislation, outside of war measures, and for a short session.

PARLIAMENT WILL MAKE ANOTHER GRANT UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL AID ACT.

Parliament will make another grant under the Agricultural Aid act, the appropriation increasing from seven to eight hundred thousand dollars, in accordance with the bill passed at the last regular session. The minister of agriculture expects to have reports of the first half year's work in the provinces and will give the house an outline of what is being accomplished. The grants to the provinces are paid in half yearly instalments.

A clear conscience is more to be desired than a pull with the police. Having a lot of friends is usually more pleasant than profitable.

Jeff Knows a Scrap Book When He Sees One

By "Bud Fisher"

