

the first SALADA first crop

A

forest and min-
which hydropower
increasing part
the demand for
y.
works a period of
economic strug-
n and on every
e of the progress
oration develop-

Grippe



your paper, the
y is no crime."
line may verses
they're poor!"
me a good ex-
Bright Boy:
er were married

HOTELS
Victoria
56 Yonge St.
ng District

land of
flowers,
ng is a joy
le year

and beauty!
mountains.
beaches—
d palms.
ery sport

21 days—all
and Canyon,
wn through
rado Springs
January 5-19,
for details."

by

fe

that it is
heart, so
t instant
But he
h proven

N

Canada Paid Tribute to 60,000 War Dead

Tenth Armistice Anniversary Stirs Memories of Her Offer to Send an Expedition to Defend the Empire, and of the Large Army That Went Overseas.

A nation hushed for two minutes! This is the tribute Canada paid to her 60,000 war dead on the tenth anniversary of Armistice Day.

The occasion has lost nothing with the passing of the years, and the silence will be observed by not only those who knew the great war in all its grim reality but by that younger generation which has grown up since and to whom war is only a faint echo rapidly becoming fainter.

The heroes are not forgotten. Who will forget that dramatic day in 1914 when Sir Robert Borden offered to provide an expeditionary force for the defense of the empire? This offer was accepted by the British Government. In response to calls for volunteers, some 40,000 men assembled in a few weeks at Valcartier, where land had been purchased, cleared, drained and otherwise prepared for the assembling and organization of the troops. The mobilization scheme prepared in 1914 and revised later was ignored, but gradually the troops were formed into units prior to sailing for England. This original contingent consisted of one division of infantry and one brigade of mounted troops, together with lines of communication units. The immortal Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was an independent unit, recruited throughout Canada.

Surplus troops were organized into an additional—Fourth—brigade and also accompanied the force. The con-

years on a voluntary basis, but the voluntary spirit gradually worked itself out and compulsory service was introduced in August, 1917, on the passing of the Military Service Act. By this time the reinforcement situation had become very serious.

Under the voluntary system 258 infantry battalions and thirteen regiments of mounted rifles, together with numerous other formations, had been raised; on the introduction of compulsory service the policy was adopted of passing recruits to depots, the process of forming new units to send to England and be broken up there being abandoned. Altogether, under both systems, 619,636 men were recruited to the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The official figures on casualties is one of which Canada is proud. The list follows:

Killed (including missing, now presumed dead)	39,493
Died of wounds	12,260
Died, other causes	7,796
Wounded and injured	175,841
Prisoners of war	3,870
Enemy prisoners captured	43,426
Guns captured	664
Trench mortars captured	471
Machine guns captured	3,154
Enlisted in Canadian Expeditionary Force	619,636
Number overseas from Canada	421,589
Served in France and other theatres of the war	344,596

The principal battles in which Canadian troops took part were as follows: In 1915, Ypres, Festubert, Mount Sorrel; in 1916, Somme, including Thiepval, Ancre Heights and Ancre; in 1917, Arras, including Vimy Ridge, Arleux and the Scarpe, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Cambrai (cavalry only), Saint-Quentin (cavalry only), Amiens; in 1918, the Scarpe, Drocourt-Queant line, the battles of the Hindenburg line (including Canal du Nord and Cambrai, 1918), Valenciennes, Sambre and the pursuit to Mons.

In September, 1918, a brigade of

How To Keep Many Pots Boiling



TYPICAL CAMP KITCHEN OF THE DEER HUNTER

Stove consists of a few rocks piled on the ground to form a fireplace and cooking utensils consist of tin pails and a frying pan. What you eat in the woods must be cooked in one of the pails.

tingent, with a total strength of 33,000, began to embark at Quebec on Sept. 22. The thirty-one transports gathered at Gaspe Bay, whence they sailed on Oct. 3 with a naval escort provided by the Admiralty.

The contingent remained encamped at Salisbury Plain during the winter of 1914-15, which proved to be an exceptionally wet one. The First Canadian Division proceeded to France in February, 1915, followed in May and June by the Cavalry Brigade (dismounted) and the Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

Meantime other units were being recruited in Canada and passed on to England. The Second Canadian Division was organized and proceeded to France in September, 1915, and together with the First Division formed the Canadian Corps. The Third Canadian Division was organized in France in December. In August, 1916, the Fourth Division, which had been organized in England, joined the Canadian Corps, and for the rest of the war the corps was maintained on a four-division basis.

Other Canadian Forces
The Fifth Canadian Division, which was formed in England in the early part of 1917, did not proceed to France and eventually, in February, 1918, was broken up and its personnel used as reinforcements, with the exception of the divisional artillery, which went to France intact.

Many units which were used in excess of divisional establishments were depleted and their personnel transferred to reserve formations for use as reinforcements. Other new organizations came into being during the course of the war, such as the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, the Canadian Forestry Corps, the Corps of Canadian Railway Troops, etc., and much expansion and reorganization took place in the Canadian artillery engineers.

ing in Canada was for three

artillery and some details were provided from England for the North Russian front, divided between Archangel and Murmansk. In January, 1919, a force organized in Canada was sent to Siberia, consisting of two battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery and details; in all, 4,186 men.

Four hospital units served in the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles (Lemnos) and Salonika, and a bridging company served in Palestine. Forty-one picked Canadian volunteers took part in the Bagdad Mission, known as the Dunsterforce, and practically each man was detailed for an isolated mission in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea.

Defence Against Failure

There is no end to the sufficiency of character. It can afford to wait; it can do without what is called success; it cannot but succeed. To a well-principled man, existence is victory. He defends himself against failure in his main design by making every inch of the road to it right. There is no trifle and no obscurity to him; he feels the immensity of the chain whose lost link he holds in his hand, and is led by it. Having nothing, this spirit hath all. It makes no stipulations for earthly felicity—does not ask, in the absoluteness of its trust, even for the assurance of continued life.—R. W. Emerson.

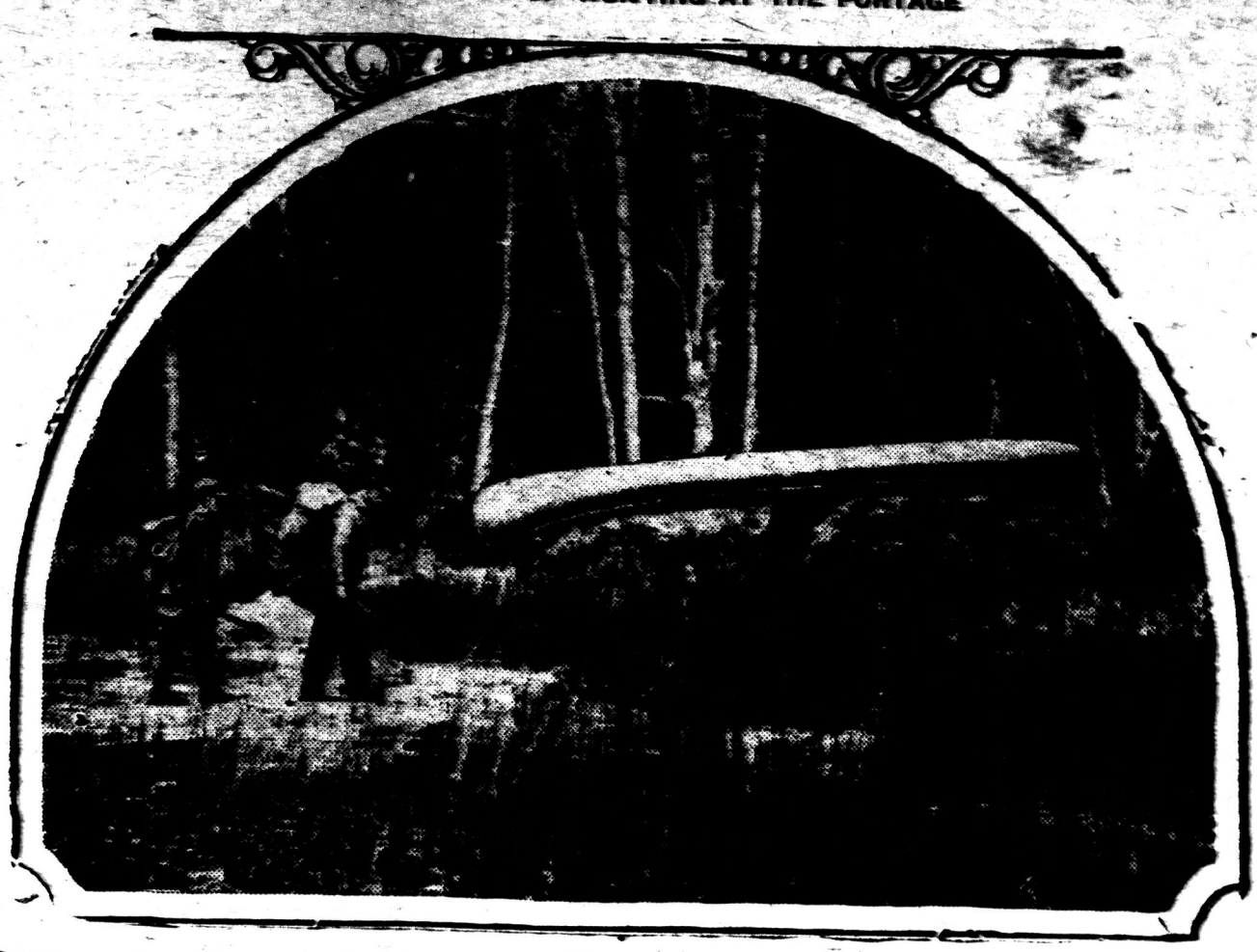
Worry

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rest upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A Thankful Heart

A thankful heart is not only the greatest virtue, but the parent of all the other virtues.—Cicero.

HEAVY WORK OF HUNTING AT THE PORTAGE



On the way over Cranberry Carry, with the guide carrying the canoe and leading the way, near New Grafton, N.S., where the heart of the moose-hunting country is located.

Sea Disaster Laid to Delay in Asking Aid

Captain Remained With Ship in Accordance With Law of Sea

New York.—The steamer Vestris sank when only about 80 of its 323 passengers and crew had been launched, after two boatloads of women and children had been hurled into the sea, and while the rest were leaping from the ship's sides and swimming fast lest they be dragged down with the foundering hulk.

Survivors brought here declared that the traditions of the sea had been scrupulously observed as to giving first thought to women and children, and they told an appealing story of inadequate preparation for disaster.

The first two boats were filled with women and children—there were 37 women and 13 children on board—and the crew started to lower away. Then the sinking ship lurched, the boats crashed against its side and women and children were tumbled into the waves. Reports indicate that all the children perished and but 10 of the women were rescued.

Began to List Saturday
On the whole, the 125 survivors arriving here on the Ameican Shipper and the 23 on the Berlin agreed that in intention the officers and crew of the Vestris had been beyond criticism, but many of them blamed the captain, who went down with his ship, for indecision which they saw as one principal reason for the large number of fatalities believed to total 108.

The ship began to list on Saturday night, they said, and its condition grew more serious steadily throughout Sunday, and yet no distress call was sent until the middle of Monday morning, and as a result no rescue ships were on the scene until many hours after the ship sank at 1.30 that afternoon.

Many persons declared that when the captain did decide to abandon ship, shortly after the first SOS call, the tackle of the lifeboats was found to be faulty. It took hours to lower them, the ones with the women and children were crashed, and another was stove in and put away with a gaping hole in its side.

Vessel Sank Suddenly
Only two boats were successfully launched, although others broke loose as the ship sank and were caught by swimming survivors. The greater

number of passengers and crew had to fling themselves into the water. One man told of seeing the ship sink two minutes after he jumped from the deck and there was a general feeling that others may not have jumped in time and were carried down with the captain.

Of those who did get into the water and survive the actual sinking of the ship, the majority of those eventually rescued were members of the crew, the greatest loss being among the passengers. This was thought to have some explanation in the theory that the crew were men accustomed to hard labor, more able to withstand the hardship of the long hours in the waves, and not to any general effort on the part of the crew to take positions of comparative safety in the boats rightfully belonging by the law of the sea to the passengers.

Knowledge is Power

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Does this not suggest the reason why some are unhappy and why all are not equally happy? Many have been delinquent in developing their minds and hearts to entertain happiness. They have had no time and no enthusiasm for getting wisdom, for discovering truth. Vessels may be equally full, but the large holds more than the small. Yes, knowledge is power, but knowledge alone is not happiness. The man who spends all his time in acquiring knowledge finds himself at last exhausted and standing still, with the heights of happiness yet far away. There is pleasure, often acute pleasure, in acquiring wisdom. There is no happiness in knowledge without action. Knowledge without action is like steam generated, but carried off on the bosom of the wind, unharassed and uncontrolled. It is like the blossom in the springtime, for the moment beautiful, but disappointing when no fruit appears.—Daniel Poling.

Hazards

All desperate hazards courage do create.
As he plays frankly who has least estate;
Presence of mind, and courage in distress,
Are more than armies to procure success.—Dryden.

Blessings

The private blessings—the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity—which we enjoy, deserve the thankfulness of a whole life.—J. Collier.

Education

What is the true purpose of education? To make plain to the young the laws of the life they will have to enter. For example, that lying won't do, thieving still less; that idleness will get punished; that if they are cowards the whole world will be against them; that if they will have their own way they must fight for it.—Arthur Hugh Clough.

League "Shop Talk"

Committees are Active at League Headquarters—Many Problems Being Investigated by Experts at Geneva

Although the Assembly of the League of Nations, which brings so many statesmen, journalists and observers from the four corners of the earth to Geneva, concluded its sittings some time ago, the Swiss city still hums with activity, writes a correspondent of "Interdependence," monthly review of the League of Nations Society of Canada, published at Ottawa. Commissions, committees, sub-committees and various bodies are constantly in session delving into various abstruse international problems whose very character are generally so complex and technical that they baffle the common lay observer. But not a little that is romantic and interesting is buried beneath the mass of "shop-talk" that goes on.

The difficulty of collecting taxes from the natives in Western Samoa and the work of the secret "Citizen Committee" busy broadcasting false and fantastic news, were described, for instance, to the Mandates Commission, to whom report the various nations under whose control various remote and uncivilized areas have been placed. A report upon his stewardship was also given to this body by Mr. Werth, Administrator of the territory of Southwest Africa. Railways were functioning, the port of Walvis Bay has grown and prospered, and conditions have greatly improved, he said.

Hopeful that the customs authorities of the countries of the world may be encouraged to call a spade a spade metaphorically—in all languages, a special sub-committee of experts



SOCCER IN ENGLAND, A HEAD GOAL

Hutton, West Ham's goalie, couldn't stop Dean scoring for Everton at Upton Park.

Books

Books are friends, and what friends they are! Their love is deep and unchanging; their patience inexhaustible; their gentleness perennial, their forbearance unbounded; and their sympathy without selfishness.—Langford.

Anger

To be in anger is impiety. But who is the man who is not angry?—Shakespeare.

Recalling Happy Days in the Wilds



IN THE NORTH WOODS "PLAYING HOUSEWIFE"

Moose hunters must have running water for washing the dishes, and there is plenty of it in the hunting districts. This picture disproves the popular supposition that hunters don't bother with washing dishes.

Daily Life

The daily life into which people are born, and into which they are absorbed before they are aware, forms chains which only one in a hundred has moral strength enough to despise and to break when the right time comes—when an inward necessity for independent action arises, which is superior to all outward conventionalities.—Mrs. Gaskell. (Ruth.)

Thankfulness

There is this difference between a thankful and an unthankful man: the one is always pleased in the good he has done, and the other only in what he has received; but there are some men who are never thankful.—A. Monod.

Nobility

Anything in any wise beautiful or noble, owes the beauty to itself, and with itself its beauty ends; praise forms no part of it. . . . true beauty needs no addition, any more than law, or truth, or kindness, or self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.