

Mentioned in Despatches

THE HON. GEORGE J. CLARKE, former Premier of New Brunswick, did not enjoy his honors very long. The late Mr. Clarke only succeeded to the premiership of the Province some two or three years ago following the resignation of the Hon. J. K. Flemming. A few months ago, ill-health compelled the retirement of Mr. Clarke from office. The Hon. G. J. Clarke was born at St. Andrews in 1857, and was educated in his native town and at Fredericton. He practised law at St. Stephen. Mr. Clarke was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1907, was made Speaker six years later, and, as stated above, succeeded to the premiership on the retirement of the Hon. J. K. Flemming.

MR. FREDERIC C. PENFIELD, United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is likely to be recalled within the next few days. In many respects he has had a more strenuous time than Ambassador Gerard, the United States representative at Berlin, owing to the frequent and illegal activities of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to Washington? Dumba was finally sent home, which added to the strained relations between the two countries, a relationship still further stretched through the activity of Austrian submarines. Penfield is unusually well fitted for his task for he received part of his education in Germany and spent many years there and in Austria. He was born in Connecticut in 1855 and after he had completed his education went into journalism, later entering the diplomatic service. He worked in London and Egypt, before going to Vienna in 1913. He has performed his duties in the Austrian capital with a great deal of tact.

MR. GUY TOMBS, who has been made assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, is one of the coming railroad men of the Dominion, and if he were in the electrical business could aptly be described as a live wire. Although still on the sunny side of forty, he has had some 25 years railroad experience, sixteen of which were spent with the Canadian Northern at Quebec and Montreal, his preliminary training being received with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk. Guy is an ardent imperialist, is keenly interested in all progressive movements, both in a civic and national sense, and is one of the most likeable chaps in Canadian railway circles.

FLOYD D. GIBBONS.—Just as some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, etc., so some newspaper men seek opportunities for securing stories and others have stories and opportunities thrust upon them. Floyd D. Gibbons, who was on the torpedoed Laconia, was given a fine opportunity to get a scoop for his paper, the Chicago Tribune. Gibbons is one of the best known journalists in the United States, and was being sent to the front by the Chicago Tribune to cover the coming spring offensive. His interesting story of the torpedoing of the giant Cunarder will do much to arouse the American public against the German people. Gibbons has spent most of the last two years covering Mexico for his paper, where he secured an immense amount of good copy in recounting the escapades of Villa and Carranza.

HOLLAND'S RULER.—The latest German atrocities connected with the seven Dutch boats have aroused the ire of the Dutch and it would not be at all surprising if the Hollanders declared war on the Germans. Holland is situated in a very advantageous position from a strategic standpoint, as almost on her border is located the great industrial centre of Westphalia and Essen, where the Krupp works are located. A British Army thrown through Holland could cut the German line and cause the retirement from Belgium and the whole of Northern France. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is a typical Hollander, stolid and slow moving, but she has shown on many occasions that she has a mind of her own and will only stand a certain amount. Her husband, Prince Henry, is a German, and the higher Court officials are said to be pro-German in their sentiments, but the great mass of the people are pro-ally. The Hollanders are maritime people and have become very angry at the continual sinking of their boats and the cutting off of trade with their colonies and other countries. It would not be at all surprising to see Wilhelmina lead her people into the conflict with the German people.

ADMIRAL MAYO.—If the United States gets into the "scrap" Admiral Henry T. Mayo, in charge of the Atlantic Fleet, will be the country's busiest man. Mayo only recently succeeded to the command of the Atlantic squadron, taking the place of Rear-Admiral Fletcher some six months ago. Mayo's flagship is the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania. The United States Navy is strong in super-dreadnaughts, but lacks a sufficient number of fast destroyers and scouting vessels.

THE RT.-HON. JAMES W. LOWTHER, Speaker of the British House of Commons, stated a few days ago that Great Britain would refuse to negotiate peace with the Kaiser and the present German Government. As Speaker Lowther is, in a sense, the mouthpiece of the House of Commons his utterance may be regarded as an authoritative view of Britain's attitude towards the Kaiser. The Speaker has been a Member of Parliament for nearly a third of a century, and has been Speaker since 1905, receiving a salary, as such, of \$25,000 a year, a free house, and a great many privileges and perquisites. Lowther is a very wealthy man, having inherited a fortune from his father, who had extensive estates and interests in Cumberland.

"JACKIE" FISHER is again back on the job, this time as head of the Inventions Board of the Admiralty. Admiral Lord Fisher has been in many respects the stormy petrel of English politics as they relate to the Navy. When war broke out this doughty old tar was First Lord of the Admiralty, but found it impossible to work harmoniously with Winston Churchill, and resigned his post. Fisher has been connected with the Navy for over sixty years, and worked his way up from a very minor post to the head of the Nation's sea fighting forces. Fisher is a stern old disciplinarian and believes in waging war according to the three R's — Ruthless, Relentless, and Remorseless. He became First Sea Lord in 1904 and practically revolutionized the Navy, scrapping old vessels and making that arm what it is today. Despite the fact that he is hard to get along with and has been a sort of perpetual storm centre, he has many friends who have been calling on the Government to use Fisher's many abilities in some capacity in connection with the Navy.

LORD REAY.—Members of the Mackay clan will regret the passing of Lady Reay, wife of Lord Reay, head of the Mackay clan. Lord Reay himself is seriously ill, and as he is in his seventy-eighth year his recovery is doubtful. Lord Reay, although head of the Mackay clan, is not a Scotchman but a Dutchman by birth, and attained the headship of the clan through his marriage to Lady Reay. Lord Reay had been prominent in the diplomatic service of Holland when his marriage brought him to England, where he became a particular friend of the late William Ewart Gladstone. Gladstone conferred an English baronetcy upon him, made him Governor of Bombay, later Secretary of State for India, and gave him a seat in the Privy Council. In addition to these activities Lord Reay was for a number of years Chairman of the London School Board, President of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the British Academy, and connected with many other scientific and philanthropic institutions.

LLOYD GEORGE'S UNCLE and foster father and the man who gave the "Little Welshman" his start in life has joined the Great Majority at the age of eighty-two. Lloyd George's parents died when he was a child, and an uncle, Richard Lloyd, took David Lloyd George and his brother and sister to Wales, and divided his little with the orphan children. The uncle was a shoemaker by trade and eked out a mere pittance. On Sundays he was the local preacher in a Baptist Church, while at all times he was an ardent politician and a keen student of the social and economic handicaps under which the working people of that time were forced to exist. It was from his old shoemaker uncle that Lloyd George had burned into his soul the convictions regarding Welsh Disestablishment, old age pensions, compulsory insurance, better labor laws, and the curtailing of the power of the aristocracy, which he afterwards crystallized into legislation. Lloyd George himself admits that every impulse for good which he received came from his foster father. He used to speak of him as his "foster parent, guide, philosopher, and friend."

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the famous Indian poet and author, has added immensely to his reputation since the outbreak of hostilities, some of his poems proving to be masterpieces. Tagore was born in India and educated at native colleges and later in England. He has translated a number of his Bengali poems and in 1913 won the Nobel Prize for literature. Altogether, he is the author (in Bengali) of about thirty poetical works, and an equal number of prose works, including novels, short stories, essays, and dramas. He visited this continent a short time ago.

SIR ARTHUR LEE, M.P.—Great Britain has now a director of food production, in the person of Sir Arthur Lee, M.P. The new office has been created as a result of German submarine activity, the food production director working in harmony with the food dictator and the blockade minister in an effort to increase production and conserve supplies. Sir Arthur Lee has been Member of Parliament since 1900. He was born in England in 1868 and educated at Woolwich and then entered the Army. He is well known in Canada as he was a professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, for several years, later going as British Military Attache with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War. He has travelled extensively and is a particularly well informed individual.

DR. BELAND.—Efforts are being made to secure the release of the Hon. Dr. Beland, former Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, who is now a prisoner in Germany. At the outbreak of war Dr. Beland was in Belgium and remained in Antwerp in connection with Red Cross work. He was wounded and taken prisoner when the Germans captured that city. For over two years he has been confined in German prisons, the authorities even refusing to let him go to his wife when she was dying. Dr. Beland was one of the best known, most progressive, and best liked of the Members of Parliament. He was born in Quebec Province in 1869 and educated at Laval. He was in the local Legislature for several years, but for the past sixteen years has been a Member of the House of Commons, and was made Postmaster-General a short time before the defeat of the Laurier Government. The Ex-Postmaster-General is an effective speaker in both French and English, and it is no exaggeration to say that he was the best liked man in the House of Commons.

SIR EDWARD MORRIS, Premier of Newfoundland, who is attending the Imperial Conference in London, is a native of the Ancient Colony, having been born in St. John's in 1850. It is stated that one of the questions to come up at the Imperial Conference has to do with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, a movement which would be warmly welcomed in Canada and, it is believed, would meet with more favor in Newfoundland than at any time in recent years. Premier Morris is an outstanding figure of the Ancient Colony, and wields a great influence among the people. Under his regime the country has prospered greatly and from being a purely fishing country has become an important mining, lumbering, and paper making centre. Sir Edward Morris was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1885, becoming Cabinet Minister four years later, and has been premier of the country for the last eight years. He studied law in Ottawa, and consequently knows Canada and is most sympathetic towards a closer relationship to this country.

H. V. CANN.—Maritime Province men, and especially the Bluenosers, seem to possess an almost uncanny power to get to the head of our financial institutions. H. V. Cann, who has resigned his position with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to become assistant general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, is a Canadian who got his first banking experience with the Bank of Nova Scotia. He joined the Bank of Nova Scotia as a lad of fifteen in North Sydney some twenty-five years ago. After that he served in many parts of the country, including Montreal, and at the head office in Toronto for a period as inspector. Some years ago he went to New York, where he was in turn treasurer of the Central Leather Company, head of the Foreign Exchange business of the National City Bank, and later connected with the Federal Reserve Bank. While connected with the National City Bank he was sent to South America to report upon banking facilities and trade openings among the Latin American countries. He is a frequent contributor to the financial press, his articles being characterized by a keen insight into economic conditions. For the past little while he has been writing monthly articles in the Century on finance and banking. Mr. Cann is a brother-in-law of Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., of this city.