

Mentioned in Despatches

Admiral Sir George Warrender, who recently retired as Commander-in-chief of the Plymouth Naval Station, has just died in his sixty year. He was succeeded in Command to the Plymouth Station by Sir Alex Bethell. The new Commander has had charge of the Battleship Division of the Third Fleet, and is regarded as one of the ablest and most efficient Officers of the British Navy.

Hamilton Wright Mable, associate editor of the "Outlook" and known throughout the English speaking world as a writer, lecturer and literary critic, has just died at his home in New Jersey in his seventieth year. The late editor had travelled extensively, had written a score of books and innumerable essays, but was probably best known through his editorial work and literary criticisms. Some of his best known books are "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas", "Nature in New England", "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know", "Short Studies in Literature", and "The Life of Shakespeare". Dr. Henry Van Dyke once described Mable as "One of our most influential American educators working outside of the curriculum."

General Gouraud has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Morocco in succession to General Lyautey who has been made Minister of War in France. Gouraud is one of the "finds" of the war, although he had previously achieved a big name for himself in northern and central Africa, and in China. In the wooded wilds of the Argonne in the early days of the war he earned the title of "Lion of the Argonne." He was severely wounded there, but on his recovery went to Gallipoli where he was again severely wounded, losing an arm and several of his ribs. His recovery was somewhat of a miracle, but as soon as he was fit, he got back into the game, and has been in command of a division in the Verdun sector. He now goes back to Africa where he has spent many years as Lyautey's able Lieutenant.

Pat Ryan.—A writer—possibly an Irishman—has stated that there have been more Victoria Crosses presented to Irishmen during the war than to any other nationality. If they were all as courageous and as witty as Pat Ryan, of the Connaught Rangers, they deserve all kinds of honours. A short time ago Pat had a birthday and thought that he ought to celebrate. Without telling a soul, he went out alone in the late afternoon and came back after dusk with two gigantic Germans in tow, an officer and a private. How or where he got them nobody knows but Pat, and he won't tell. His captain asked him how he managed to catch the two, to which Pat replied: "Sure, and I surrounded them, Sorr!" Pat is probably not as well known as Michael O'Leary, but he possesses the same indomitable spirit.

Much is expected from Gen. Hubert Lyautey, who has just been appointed French Minister of War. Lyautey had made a big name for himself as the conqueror and first Governor-General of Morocco, and has added to his excellent reputation since the outbreak of hostilities. When the Germans attacked France, Lyautey was anxious to return and do his bit at the front, but the French Government persuaded him to stay in Morocco, where he had an almost uncanny influence over the natives. By remaining there he permitted practically all the French soldiers to be withdrawn. Later German influence tried to stir up a rebellion in Morocco, but Lyautey "put one over" on the Germans and incidentally put an end to all thought of rebellion. The Germans kept telling the Moroccans that France had been conquered and the German army would soon be in Morocco. A German army did come to Morocco, but as prisoners of war, and were set to work to build roads, irrigation canals, and do other manual work, a sight which so impressed the Moroccans that they became thoroughly convinced that the Germans had been defeated. Lyautey has been decorated with the Military Medal, the highest decoration in the gift of the French Government, and has also been honored by the King of Spain on account of the excellent work he performed at Morocco. Previous to his appointment, there had been strained relations between France and Spain in Morocco, but Lyautey smoothed all those away. He possesses all the driving force, experience and ability necessary to make an efficient War Minister.

Mr. E. N. Rhodes, M. P., who is to be made Speaker of the House of Commons, has been Deputy Speaker for the past year or two. He represents Cumberland in the House of Commons being first elected in 1908 and re-elected in 1911. In addition to his legal practice he is a director of several Nova Scotia industrial corporations. Mr. Rhodes is one of the youngest Members of Parliament, being only in his fortieth year, and is regarded as being one of the most efficient men on the Conservative side.

Senator J. B. R. Fiset of Rimouski, whose death occurred a few days ago, was one of the oldest members of the Senate on the Liberal side. He was born at St. Cuthbert, Que., in 1843 and educated at Laval where he graduated in medicine in 1868. The late Senator took a very keen interest in military matters, retiring some years ago as Lieutenant Colonel and with a medal for long service. For many years he was a member of the House of Commons, and was then called to the Senate in 1897. His son Lieutenant-General Fiset is Deputy Minister of Militia at Ottawa.

The Hon. Neil Primrose who has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, and chief whip under the Lloyd George Cabinet, is the second son of Lord Rosebery, and inherits much of his father's ability. He is only 34 years of age, and has already given evidence of an unusual grasp of parliamentary affairs, is a clever debater, possesses the gift of repartee, and is a great favorite with all classes. Neil Primrose married a daughter of Lord Derby, so that he will be closely associated with his father-in-law in parliamentary duties.

Blood Counts!—The other day Lord Airlie and his younger brother, Lieut. The Hon. Patrick Ogilvy, were both awarded Military Crosses for services at the front. The one is a lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars, and the other is a lieutenant in the Irish Guards and were invested with the Cross the same day by King George. The boys' father, the Eighth Earl, was killed in the Boer war at the battle of Diamond Hill, falling at the head of the 12th Lancers. The Ogilvy family, of which Lord Airlie is the head, is one of the oldest and best known in Scotland, and trace back their ancestors to one of the seven great hereditary chiefs of Scotland. In the eleventh century these chiefs exchanged their title of chief for that of earl.

Sir Edmund Walker, who presided at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce this week, possesses an international reputation as a banker. As a matter of fact, his pronouncements on finance, commerce and industry are taken as authoritative statements by those who wish to keep posted in regard to Canadian affairs. Sir Edmund was born in Ontario in 1848, and after a public school education, entered the private banking institution of an uncle. In 1868 he joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce and worked his way up to the General Managership and then to Presidency of that institution. Sir Edmund is more than a banker however. He has interests as broad and wide as the range of human sympathies, and takes an unusually keen interest in educational work, in art, science, hospitals and kindred interests.

G. H. Balfour, who has just resigned the general managership of the Union Bank of Canada, has held that post for thirteen years, but altogether has been connected with the Bank for the past forty-seven years. Mr. Balfour was born at Frost Village, Quebec, in 1848, and after a short experience in a stock brokerage office joined the Union Bank in 1870. He served in all the important centres covered by the Bank and gradually worked his way up to the general managership. His chief pastime apart from business was military matters. He saw service in the Fenian Raid and then kept up his rifle shooting, being a frequent member of the Canadian Rifle Team which competed at Wimbledon, England. Mr. Balfour met with a somewhat serious accident a year or two ago and since then his health has not been of the best. Although he has retired from the general managership of the Bank he remains a director.

Thomas W. Lawson, who is occupying the centre of the stage through the part he played in connection with the leak in Wilson's peace note, is one of the best known financial men and writers in the United States. As a matter of fact Lawson attained an international reputation a few years ago through his article on frenzied finance, in which he pretended to expose the manipulations of the big market operators. He has written scores of stories and special articles all relating to financial matters. His writings are ultra sensational. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., and lives in Boston.

Lord Islington, better known as Sir Dickson Poynder, the new Under Secretary of State for India, has a very thorough knowledge of that country and its people. Islington is one of Britain's famous pro-consuls. He was formerly a Governor of New Zealand, but resigned that post at the request of Premier Asquith in order to re-organize the British Civil Service System. He has frequently visited Canada and the United States in order to study city traffic, this being done in order that he might make himself more competent as chairman of the Royal Commission on the regulation of street traffic in London. Lord Islington served as A. D. C. to Lord Methuen during the Boer War, and won the D. S. O. for gallantry under fire.

E. H. Sothern, the distinguished actor, is seriously ill and has probably appeared for the last time before the footlights. Sothern is probably the most famous actor the United States has produced, and compares most favourably in ability with the better English actors. As a matter of fact, Sothern has very often been taken for an English actor. He was born in New Orleans in 1859, and as a young lad appeared on the stage with his father, who was also an actor. Since that time he has toured all parts of the English speaking world, spending some years in England, where he was extremely popular. During recent years Sothern has been playing Shakespearean parts. He is married to Julia Marlowe, who plays with him in Shakespearean plays.

Serg. Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion pugilist of Europe, is to get leave of absence and come over for an exhibition bout with Jess Willard, the American champion, the proceeds to be devoted to the French Red Cross Work. Carpentier enlisted as soon as war broke out, acting as a signaller and then as a despatch rider, where he drove a racing automobile and rode motor cycles. He later took up aviation, where he did such effective work that he won promotion and the Military Cross. Some few weeks before the war broke out he won the heavyweight championship by defeating "Gunboat" Smith, the pugilist.

Lord Cowdray.—The large part played by aeroplanes in the fighting at the front has induced the British Government to place the entire aerial service under the direction of one of the most efficient organizers in Great Britain—Lord Cowdray. Cowdray, who is better known as Sir Weetman Pearson, President of the S. Pearson & Sons, Limited, contractors is one of the best organizers and most efficient business men in Great Britain. He has carried on big contracting enterprises, such as harbours, tunnels, bridges and water works construction in nearly every country in the world. He also has extensive oil interests in Mexico. Lord Cowdray has paid his price in the war, two of his sons having been killed at the front, while the third and only remaining son is now on active service.

Baron Sydney Sonnino.—The meeting of the Entente premiers and the war leaders in Rome calls fresh attention to the part being played by Italy in the struggle, and especially the work performed by Baron Sydney Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister. He is the man who was really responsible for the Italian entry into the struggle on the side of the Allies. He is half English and holds decidedly pro-British sentiments, and is also regarded as one of the shrewdest and best informed foreign ministers in Europe. He is particularly familiar with the Balkan situation and will doubtless be able to secure more vigorous action in connection with that vexed sphere. Sonnino possesses an undying hatred for Austria, and can be depended upon to use every bit of influence he possesses in having Italy continue the struggle until her aspirations regarding the Adriatic are realized. Sonnino only became Foreign Minister a few months before Italy's entry into the war.