

Mentioned in Despatches

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, who has been removed from the command of the 5th Army because of his failure to hold the Huns, was formerly regarded as one of Britain's ablest leaders. He is an Irishman born at Waterford, educated at Sandhurst, and saw service in the Tirah Expedition, and in South Africa. In the present war he has not shown up very well, losing ground at Cambrai last fall, and now allowing the Germans to break the line before Peronne and Bapaume.

MR. JOHN McMARTIN, M.P., whose death has just occurred in Montreal, was one of Cobalt's millionaire miners. In turn the McMARTIN brothers and the Timmins brothers "struck it rich" in La Rose, and then in Hollinger, being pioneers first in the silver camp and then in the gold camp further north. John McMARTIN was born in Glengarry county, and as a young man crossed the line to Uncle Sam's domain. There he was a contractor and achieved marked success, later returning to Canada, where he got in on the "ground floor" at Cobalt. At the last election he was elected by acclamation as a Unionist from his native county.

CAPT. E. W. WAUD, whose death from wounds has just been reported, was the only son of Mr. E. W. Waud, Inspector of the Molsons Bank. Captain Waud, who was in newspaper work prior to the outbreak of the war, enlisted as a private in the 13th Battalion, serving in the machine gun section. He went through the big fight at St. Julien, and for his splendid work there was given a commission, while his particular friend, Lance-Corporal Fisher, was awarded the V.C. Later Waud was made a Captain and was severely wounded in the fighting in 1916. He returned to the front some time ago, and now comes the report of his death in France from wounds.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PIRRIE, who has been placed at the head of British shipbuilding, is a Canadian by birth. He is best known as head of the great Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff. Lord Pirrie was born in Quebec, but as a mere child was taken back to Belfast by his mother, and as a lad was put in the shipbuilding yards of Harland & Wolff. As a result of the marked ability he showed he soon won promotion, and while a young man of twenty-seven was made a junior partner in the firm. He is a former Lord Mayor of Belfast, and altogether one of the ablest and most influential men in Ireland.

CAPT. STEPHEN L. GWYNN, M.P. for Galway, will undoubtedly have a lot to do with the settlement of the Irish question. Captain Gwynn has been most optimistic regarding the outcome of the Irish Convention, and while an ardent Nationalist, is more tolerant and sympathetic than many of his colleagues. The Captain has been serving at the front for upwards of three years, joining the Irish Battalion as a private, and winning his promotion on the fields. He is probably one of the best known journalists and authors in Ireland. His books, mostly dealing with Irish topics, number in excess of half-a-dozen.

WILLIAM WILLETT.—There died in England about three years ago a man who, if alive to-day, would have rejoiced at the success of his daylight saving scheme. Years ago William Willett, a prominent architect and builder in London, made a practice of coming down to his work an hour or two earlier than the average London business man. He was so impressed with the time he gained, that he began to advocate daylight saving. At first he was ridiculed by the press and public, but stuck to his guns until at last he had the satisfaction of seeing his measure forced through Parliament. Since the outbreak of the war, daylight saving has been adopted by practically every country in Europe, and now the United States and Canada have put the scheme into practice. In London Willett left over 1,000 buildings as a monument of his work, but he will always be known as the Father of Daylight Saving.

MR. W. F. NICKLE, M.P. for Kingston, who introduced the measure to abolish titles in Canada, is one of the most radical and progressive members in the House of Commons. Mr. Nickle was first elected to Parliament in 1911 in the Conservative interests, but was not long in the House until he was marked as a coming man. He has had probably more legislation, or at least suggestions of a progressive nature, to his credit than any other man in the House, always showing a tendency to think for himself and not follow the beaten line. Mr. Nickle is an honor graduate of Queen's University, and of Osgoode Hall, and practises law in his native city. Before being elected to the House of Commons in 1911 he represented Kingston in the Ontario Legislature.

GENERAL SIR HENRY HORNE, who is commanding the First Army defending the northern part of the line against the Germans, is one of Britain's ablest generals. General Horne was commander of the army a year ago when the Canadians took Vimy Ridge. He is a Scotchman by birth, educated at Woolwich, and had specialized in artillery. The General believes in big guns, and plenty of them, and showed his confidence in the artillery arm of the service when he blasted the face off Vimy Ridge before sending the Canadians to the attack. He served in South Africa with a great deal of distinction.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BIDDLE.—Now that the United States soldiers are being brigaded with the British in France and Flanders, the probabilities are that more of the untrained Americans will be sent to England. As a matter of fact, Major-General John Biddle has been placed in command of the United States troops in Great Britain. He is a graduate of Westpoint, and has specialized in the engineering branch of the army. He saw service in the Spanish-American war, and then spent some years in the Philippines. Since that time he has been engaged in military engineering work in the United States, among other duties having charge of the harbor improvements of San Francisco. Before the United States entered the war he was military observer of the operations in Austria and Poland. He is regarded as a particularly efficient officer.

MR. CHARLES F. SISE, head of the Bell Telephone Company, died a few days ago, aged 83 years. The late Mr. Sise was a pioneer in the telephone business, and his name will always be associated with the early history and growth of this great public utility. He was an American by birth, and had sufficient exciting experiences in his native land to satisfy a dozen ordinary men. His father was a New England ship owner, and as a lad young Sise went to sea, becoming a captain before he was 21. Later he went to New Orleans, and when the Civil War broke out acted as private secretary to President Jefferson Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. Still later he was an officer on the Alabama, the Southern boat that played such havoc with Northern shipping. After the war he went to England, then back to Boston, and from there to Canada, where he founded the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, remaining its head until old age compelled him to give up the presidency some three years ago. He then became chairman of the Board. The late Mr. Sise was also a director of a large number of other corporations, such as the Northern Electric Co., the Wire & Cable Co., the Canadian Westinghouse Co., and many other concerns.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., who addressed the Canadian Club on Friday, is not only one of the world's richest young men, but in many respects one of the most unique among the world's multi-millionaires. An only son, and with every opportunity for self-indulgence, young Rockefeller has devoted his life very largely to religious, sociological and educational work. He is one of the few very rich young men on this continent who teaches a Bible class and finds one of his chief enjoyments in life in speaking at the Y. M. C. A. gatherings and doing social work among the poor. Rockefeller was born in Cleveland, in 1874, and educated at Brown University. He then went into business with his father, but while a director of the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, etc., his chief interests are found in connection with religious and educational movements. In the famous dispute in Colorado some few years ago, Rockefeller was able to bring about a settlement after the civil and military authorities both failed. In his address before the Canadian Club he created a most favorable impression, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from a record-breaking crowd.

WEEK'S RECORD OF ACTIVE MONTREAL STOCKS:

Sales.	Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Net. change.	High.	Low.
266	Brazilian	36½	36½	35½	35½	— ½	40	32
278	Brompton	45½	47½	45½	47½	+2½	48½	41½
1,660	Can. Car	27½	31	27	30	+3½	31	18½
965	Do., pref.	65	71	65	70½	+5½	71	49½
270	Can. Cement	*59½	*60	*59½	*59½	+ ¼	61	*57
109	Do., pref.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¾	91	90
1,191	Can. Steamship	40	42½	40	41	+1½	43½	39½
1,081	Do., pref.	*76	*76½	*76	*76½	+ ½	78½	76
124	Can. Smelting	25	25	25	25	unch.	26	25
2,106	Dom. Steel	60½	61½	59½	60	— ¾	62	*53
622	Dom. Textile	84½	86	84½	85	+ ½	86	80½
175	Laurentide	155	155	154½	154½	unch.	156½	152
2,322	Montreal Power	74½	78	74	77½	+3½	78	68½
260	Lyall	*72	75	72	74	+2	75	*62
733	Ontario Steel	25	27½	25	26½	+1½	29	22½
1,331	Quebec Ry.	19	19	17½	19	unch.	19½	15
180	Riordon	117½	118	117½	117½	+ ½	122	117½
275	Shawinigan	*109½	*110½	*109½	*110½	unch.	116½	*107
2,768	St. Lawrence Flour	63	70	63	66	+4	70	50
2,094	Steel of Can.	60½	61	*58	*58½	— ¾	61	*49½
—BANKS—								
270	Merchants	167	167	167	167	unch.	*167	167
50	Molsons	179½	179½	179½	179½	unch.	179½	179½
51	Union	145½	145½	145½	145½	—1½	147	143
—BONDS—								
\$18,300	Can. Loan (1931)	92½	92½	92½	92½	unch.	93½	92½
9,000	Do. (1937)	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¾	93½	91½
19,000	Ames-Holden	88	88	88	88	88	88
—UNLISTED SHARES—								
235	Dom. Glass	35	36	35	35½	+1½	36	26
1,339	Laur. Power	50½	54½	50½	52	+2	54½	50
687	Tram. Power	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼	33	23½

*Ex-dividend.