

Mentioned in Despatches

Lord Strathcona.—Some of the pluck, determination and courage which sent the late Lord Strathcona from a shepherd's cottage in the Highlands of Scotland to the bleak shores of Labrador, where he remained for twenty years and started the career which ended at Westminster Abbey two years ago, must have been transmitted to his grandchildren. One of them was killed at Ypres last year, while the next grandson, Capt. the Hon. Howard of the Scots Guards, has just been wounded at the front.

Sam Hughes, red-headed, a bantam and an all-round scrapper, has enlisted with a Vancouver Battalion. Sam is no relation of Canada's Minister of Militia, but like his name's sake he has a somewhat pugnacious disposition and there is no telling but that he will fulfill Napoleon's statement that every soldier in his army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. In the same battalion there is a Kitchener and a Roberts, so that young Sam Hughes is in good company.

Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff.—A few days ago it was stated in the British Parliament that seven separate attacks had been made on India since the outbreak of hostilities. Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, has just made public the details of the attack made by the Turks on the Island of Perim in the Red Sea. This attack was defeated by Capt. A. G. Hutchinson and his Sikh Pioneers, who constituted the garrison. The Island of Perim is important because it commands the southern entrance to the Red Sea, and consequently all traffic through the Suez Canal. Gen. Duff repelled attacks on the northern frontier of India. The Commander-in-Chief of India has occupied that post for the past three years. He is a Scotchman by birth and has spent his entire life in the army, nearly all of which was spent in India itself. He is regarded as a particularly efficient officer and administrator. Gen. Duff succeeded Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

Victor W. Odlum.—From private in the South African War to general in the present titanic struggle is the unique record made by Victor W. Odlum, formerly managing editor of the Vancouver Daily World, it having just been announced that Odlum has been made brigadier-general. As a boy of seventeen he took part as a private in the South African War, and did most effective work especially at the Battle of Paardeburg. On his return from South Africa he graduated from Victoria College, Toronto, and then went West, where he entered journalism. At the outbreak of the war he was managing editor of the Vancouver Daily World, but dropped the pen for the sword and went overseas as second in command of the Seventh Battalion. On the death of Col. Harg McIlarg, the famous rifleshooter, Odlum was given command of the battalion. He has been wounded four times, has won the D. S. O. for gallantry in action, and has frequently been mentioned in despatches. Odlum is one of the cleanest-cut, most likeable men imaginable and evidently bears a charmed life. One of his brothers was killed in the South African War, and another at the second Battle of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig.—The intercession of an influential friend was responsible for giving Sir Douglas Haig to the British Army. After graduating from Oxford he attempted to join the Army, but was turned down on account of colour blindness. Haig was not to be daunted and consulted the best oculists in Britain, France and Germany without success, while his appeals to the military authorities for a reconsideration of his case were equally in vain. Finally the old Duke of Cambridge, head of the Army, impressed with young Haig's persistence and determination, granted him a permit to enter Sandhurst where he took a brilliant course. Sixteen years ago Haig was again almost lost to the Army. At the Battle of Paardeburg he was thrown from his horse while fording the Modder River and half stunned by a blow from the horse's hoof. He was saved by Sir John French, who at the risk of his own life swam out and, after a desperate effort, succeeded in rescuing his friend. Those who believe in a "destiny which shapes our ends" believe that Haig was spared to command the largest army ever raised by the British people and by means of it to win victory over the Huns.

Flight-Lieut. McCubbins, the man who brought down Lieut. Immelmann, the famous German aviator, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. McCubbins is only a youngster, eighteen and a half years of age, and came all the way from Johannesburg, South Africa, to do his bit for King and Country. He joined the Royal Flying Corps as a mechanic, but owing to his marked ability was promoted to Flight Commander. Since his fight with Immelmann he has been wounded, but is now making satisfactory progress.

Brig-Gen. MacDonnell.—Much sympathy is being extended to Brig-Gen. MacDonnell, whose only son, Lieut. Ian Cameron of the Royal Flying Corps, has been killed at the front. The father has just returned to duty in France after recovering from very severe wounds. This, however, is not the first time that he has been wounded. He received very serious injuries in the Boer War, but was mentioned in despatches, won the D. S. O. and the medal with four clasps. The family is of United Empire Loyalist descent, and father and son have both shown their fidelity to the Crown by rallying to the colours at the outbreak of hostilities.

Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in London will pass through Canada on his way home inside the next few days. The Ambassador is not only one of Japan's famous statesmen, but is the son of the greatest statesman the Flowery Kingdom ever produced. His father was the man primarily responsible for the opening up of Japan to the foreigner. In addition he was the man who induced his fellow-countrymen to adopt Western civilization, Occidental methods of training soldiers and sailors, and in brief is the creator of Modern Japan. His son, the Ambassador, was minister at Berlin and Brussels before going to London, and previous to that was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Government. He is responsible for much of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Japan.

Henry A. Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned his post in order that he may be free to tell the people of the United States the facts regarding the sufferings of the Armenians. "In my childhood I cried over 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and wept at the way the negroes were sold into slavery. Later on I read 'Evangeline' and my heart went out to the poor emigrant lad and her lover. All these things are nothing compared to what went on in Turkey under my own eyes. If I dared to repeat the tales I have heard sworn to and signed, they would make men and women weep, and everyone would see the need of sympathy and help. The American Missionary Hospital fed from its back door a thousand starving persons a day at an average of three cents a person, with the \$30.00 a day we gave it." Morgenthau is a Jew who came to America as a poor emigrant lad and educated himself as a lawyer. After twenty years practice he went into business, where he amassed a fortune. He was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1914.

Gen. Von Falkenhayn. It is now said that Gen. Von Falkenhayn, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, is to be made the scapegoat for the German failure to take Verdun. According to Dutch newspapers, which heretofore have been remarkably accurate in their interpretation of German movements, Von Falkenhayn was the man who insisted on attacking the French at Verdun. In this, however, he was supported by Baron Von Lyncker, chief of the Military Cabinet, and also by the Crown Prince, while opposed to him were Von Hindenburg, General Mackensen and the Kaiser. Hindenburg wanted to secure all the German reserves possible and use them in another drive against Russia, promising that if he got the needed army divisions he would capture Riga and smash up the whole Russian line. Falkenhayn, however, insisted on smashing the French at Verdun. Now that he has failed he is to be made the scapegoat, while the Crown Prince will be let off. Von Falkenhayn has generally been credited with being the real head of the German military system, and is the man who planned and carried out the various moves executed by Germany during almost two years of war. Now that the German Armies are beginning to give way somebody has to be blamed, and apparently Von Falkenhayn is to be made the scapegoat.

Henry Edward Duke.—A new Secretary of Ireland has been chosen in the person of Henry Edward Duke, Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter. Duke is a lawyer by profession and while occupying an honoured position in legal circles is practically a newcomer in Parliament, having been first elected in 1900. His position as successor to Augustine Birrell, especially in view of the recent rebellion in Ireland and the difficulty of negotiating a Home Rule settlement, will be by no means an easy post to fill. The new Minister was born in 1855.

Frank W. Baillie, manager of the Canadian Cartridge Company, Hamilton, Ont., has shown a fine example of patriotism. The Company engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and a few days ago returned to the Imperial Munitions Board the sum of \$750,000, being the manufacturing profits which they had made in turning out the shells. The money was returned with the request that it be devoted to patriotic purposes. Baillie is a Toronto man, and was formerly a broker, head of the firm of Baillie, Wood & Croft. Previous to that he was in the banking business, being a branch manager in the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Baillie is a quiet, unassuming man, and cannot be convinced that he has done anything more than he should have done. Incidentally it might be mentioned that he is a different kind of a patriot to Hon.-Col. J. Wesley Allison.

Philip Gibbs.—In a very large sense the day of the war correspondent is over, and men like Russell, who immortalized himself at the time of the Crimean War, are no longer allowed at the front. The Allies have been particularly careful in regard to letting news of their activities leak out, and it is only lately that newspaper correspondents are allowed anywhere near the lines. Philip Gibbs, who has been doing considerable writing during the past few weeks, is one of the best known English journalists. He made a big name for himself as literary editor of the London Chronicle, and later as that paper's special correspondent and descriptive writer. He has also written a number of novels and plays. His descriptions of the fighting and scenes at the front are characterized by brevity and clearness, and, considering the restrictions under which he is placed, are extremely well done.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the world's tea king and greatest yachtsman, has just paid \$1,250,000 out of his own pocket to make good losses incurred by dishonest managers of Lipton's Limited. During recent years Sir Thomas has been paying most of his attention to yachting and philanthropic work, and left the management of his huge business to hirelings, with the result that they misappropriated funds. This has been made good by Sir Thomas Lipton, the principal owner. Lipton was born in Glasgow in 1850, and began life as a grocer's clerk. As a young man he went to the United States, where he got onto some get-rich-quick Yankee methods, returned to Glasgow and startled the natives by his progressive methods. He has built up the largest tea and provision business in the world, holds large tea and rubber plantations in India, and has a chain of stores throughout Great Britain. He is best known, however, through his interest in yachting, having tried on various occasions to lift the America Cup with his yachts, Shamrock I, II, III and IV. He was knighted in 1898 and created a baronet in 1902. Since the outbreak of war he has turned over his yachts as hospital ships.

The Irish question is a hardy annual, and although it has been almost settled a score of times in the past half century it still remains a thorn in the side of the British statesmen. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists and one of the staunchest supporters of Premier Asquith, is now at daggers drawn with his chief and the whole Irish question seems as far from settlement as ever. Redmond has long been recognized as the leader of the Home Rule Party in Ireland, but at the outbreak of war he dropped all agitation for Home Rule and threw himself whole-heartedly into the prosecution of the war. Then came the Irish Rebellion, which forced the whole Irish question again to the fore, and now they find it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Redmond, who was born in 1856, entered Parliament as a young man of twenty-five and quickly made a name for himself. He is one of the outstanding figures in British politics, being gifted with wonderful oratorical powers, a large measure of executive ability, and a whole-hearted devotion to the Irish cause. It will be most unfortunate, however, if he and Asquith fail to agree in regard to the settlement of the Irish question.

B

R. B. A.
Hon. RO.
A. BAUBan
Bras
York, C
Sav
est allowCanada's b
ing the past
000. This inc
cial governm
following sun
by the Journa
Canadian GovNotes, 5%,
Notes, 5%,
Province of C
Notes, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pe
Loan, 3% p
Province of C
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pe
Province of B
Bonds, 4½
Bonds, 4½
Treasury bi
Province of N
Bonds, 5 pe
Province of A
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 4½
Province of M
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pe
Province of S
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pe
Bonds, 5 pePaid
\$

TH