

Mentioned in Despatches

J. M. MacINTYRE, who has been elected a director of the St. Lawrence Bridge Co. is one of the best known business men in the city. He is a director of the Dominion Bridge Co., The Montreal Tramways Co., The Windsor Hotel, and various other concerns. Before the Quebec Bank was taken over by the Royal Bank he was a director of that institution.

ROLAD AMUNDSEN, the Norwegian explorer, has just left Christiania for a trip to the North Pole, which is expected to take five years. The project is to be financed by the Norwegian Government, and by a number of wealthy Norwegians. Amundsen became world famous through his discovery of the South Pole in 1912. He is the son of a Norwegian ship-builder, and has been connected with maritime ventures and exploring expeditions for his entire life.

U.S. SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, whose death has just occurred, was chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. The dead senator was formerly governor of South Carolina and a leader of the Democratic party in the south. For upwards of a generation he was an outstanding figure in politics, especially in the Southern States, and as head of the Naval Affairs in the Senate did good work in bringing about a large appropriation for the navy.

HON. L. O. DAVID, who recently retired from the City Treasurership of Montreal, on a pension, has had a long and honorable career in civic and national affairs. Senator David was born in this Province in 1840, was educated as a lawyer, then entered journalism. Later he entered Parliament and in 1903 was called to the Senate. The Senator is the author of a large number of books and, in brief, occupies a very large place in the life of the city and nation. He is one of the oldest and closest friends of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

REV. DR. ALLAN POLLOK, who died a few days ago in his 80th year was an outstanding figure in the Presbyterian church. The late Dr. Pollok was born and educated in Scotland, but came to Canada as a young man, and became pastor of a church in New Glasgow. Later he filled a chair in the Presbyterian College at Halifax, and for ten years was principal of the college. At the time of his death he was honorary principal. In addition to his fame as a preacher and educator, the late divine was a well-known writer, and altogether one of the foremost men in the Presbyterian church in Canada.

EX-MAYOR JOHN P. MITCHELL of New York City, who was killed a few days ago while flying, was not only the youngest mayor New York ever had, but was one of the best in its history. Mitchell was a major in the aviation corps, taking up aviation after his defeat for re-election last fall. Mitchell was only 34 when he became mayor of the largest city on the continent, and despite hurtful adverse influences, gave the city very efficient management. The ex-mayor was a grandson of the famous Irish patriot, John Mitchell. It is interesting to know that his grandfather predicted in 1870 that Germany would become a world menace within half of a century.

JOHN N. WILLYS.—Friends of John N. Willys—and they multiply like the Biblical loaves and fishes wherever his friendly, magnetic personality moves—never know for a certainty where to find him from one day to the next. He may be in Buffalo or Hammondsport spurring the Curtiss organization with his enthusiasm—he may be in Washington conferring with the aircraft authorities or impressing upon the pedagogical unbelievers the economic function of the automobile—he may be in the handsome Administration Building of the Willys-Overland Co. at Toledo, marshalling the vast manufacturing forces which to uninitiated seem so unwieldy. Or again, the New York or Chicago financial district may receive a visit for a graphic demonstration of the banking strength of the Willys companies.

But wherever he goes for a vacation, for the rebuilding of the body that he drives so hard from season to season with constant railroad travel,—whether his stay is at White Sulphur Springs or the North Shore,—he is never out of intimate touch with his affairs. A private telegraph wire keeps him in instant communication with all of his business nerve centres, viz.: Toledo, Buffalo, Washington and New York. As it did for E. H. Harriman, the telegraph has made him master of distances.—Adams, in Boston News Bureau.

MOHAMMED THE FIFTH, Sultan of Turkey, who died a few days ago, was the 35th sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the House of Osman, the founder of the Empire. He was placed on the Turkish throne in 1909 by the young Turks, after being kept a prisoner for 23 years by his brother, Sultan Abdul II. The dead sultan was a weak character, the tool of the Young Turks and later of the German Emperor.

SIR CHARLES HANSON, the Lord Mayor of London, received his knighthood a few days ago on the occasion of the King's silver wedding. The Lord Mayor of London is a Canadian, who founded a third of a century ago the firm of Hanson Bros., Montreal. He was formerly a member of the British Parliament, and has long been prominent in financial affairs in Great Britain.

JOHN W. STERLING, a prominent New York corporation lawyer, who died at Grand Metis, on the River St. Lawrence, a few days ago, was probably the foremost corporation lawyer in the United States. He was councillor for such large corporations as The Bank of Montreal, The National City Bank, executor for the late James J. Hill, Lord Strathcona and many other prominent men.

DR. R. E. RUMELY, arrested in connection with the Evening Mail disclosures in New York City, was formerly a well known manufacturer and promoter. Although born in the United States, he was educated in Germany and apparently has remained a pro-German throughout his life. He is probably best known as the manufacturer of the Rumely tractor and other farm implements. He is also the author of a book called, "Power and the Plough." Dr. Rumely is one of the most obnoxious of the many pro-Germans operating in the United States.

"FOR VALOR."—Lieut. Geo. B. McKean, of Edmonton, who has just been awarded the Victoria Cross, enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the war, leaving the pulpit of Robertson Presbyterian Church, Edmonton, to fight in the ranks as a combatant. Shortly after he got to the front he won the Military Medal, then was given his commission on the field, last year won the Military Cross, and now the Victoria Cross. Rev. Geo. B. McKean, M.M., M.C., V.C., is made of the right stuff, the official announcement regarding his achievements state that the Victoria Cross was granted him for his "gallant action, splendid dash and bravery, capturing the enemy position single-handed and undoubtedly saving many lives."

MR. J. F. MacKAY, who has resigned as Business Manager of the "Toronto Globe" to become Secretary-Treasurer of the Russel Motor Car Company, Toronto, is undoubtedly the best known and most representative newspaper man in the Dominion. He was born in Toronto 50 years ago, but spent his boyhood days and was educated at Woodstock, Ontario. Mr. MacKay first learnt the printing business, then took up the reportorial side of newspaper work. In turn he served on the "Toronto Mail," was manager of the "Chatham Banner," later manager of the "Montreal Herald," proprietor of the "Woodstock Sentinel-Review," and fifteen years ago went to the Globe as its business manager. He is an ex-president of the Canadian Press Association, of the Canadian Press Ltd., and of the Canadian Club of Toronto, is a member of the Executive of the American News Publishers' Association, a member of the Canadian Conservation Commission and many other organizations. As a matter of fact Mr. MacKay is probably the best known and the most representative newspaper man in the Dominion. He is a keen business man and in addition has a most pleasing personality which has made him hosts of friends both in the newspaper world and outside. Much of the Globe's phenomenal success in the past fifteen years is due to the work performed by J. F. MacKay.

No Strikes or Lockouts

(Concluded from page 3.)

the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

7—That in establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance. This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right or discourage the practice of forming labor unions, or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a board of conciliation or other body or adjuster from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labor, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

8—That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

WAGE NECESSARY.

9—That all workers, including common laborers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.

10—That in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established.

11—That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work, and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

12—That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the questions of hours of labor should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

13—That a maximum production from all war industries should be sought, and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production, or which tend to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be discouraged.

14—That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, as well as constant employment, the managers and operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep provincial or municipal employment agencies and the Can-

ada Registration Board fully informed as to labor required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor.

15—That in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor, regard should be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.

16—That no better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employees should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions, agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.

17—That when employers and employees are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any existing dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavor to reach an adjustment.

Should the recommendation of the board of conciliation not be accepted, either party may appeal to the board of appeal, who shall review the findings of the board of conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the board of appeal to be final.

Any settlement of a dispute referred to the board of conciliation, or carried in appeal to the board of appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a board of conciliation was filed.

The board of appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labor, nominated by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a chairman, nominated by the said members of the board, or, in case of failure to agree upon a chairman, then the Minister of Labor shall appoint such chairman.

The Minister further recommends that the Minister of Labor be authorized to make regulations governing procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations.

The committee has concurred in the foregoing recommendations, and has submitted them for approval of the Governor-General.