

## Mentioned in Despatches

**BRIG.-GEN. ARCHIBALD C. MACDONELL** will, it is said, be chosen to succeed Gen. Sir Arthur Currie as Commander of the First Division of the Canadian Corps in France. Gen. Macdonell is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and served with the Canadian Mounted Rifles through the South African War, where he was awarded the D.S.O., and the Queen's Medal with four clasps. In the present fight he has been in command of a brigade on the West front, being in the thick of the fighting for many months. He is a cousin of A. C. Macdonell, M.P., for South Toronto.

**MEN OF LETTERS.**—A surprisingly large number of men of letters are included in the British Cabinet. Among the writers of distinction Arthur Balfour easily comes first. However, the Hon. Mr. Frothingham is also a well known writer, while both Lord Curzon and Lord Milner hold prominent places in the world of letters. In addition, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, and Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, are well known to their special clientele, the former appealing to the student, while Dr. Addison's writings are mostly of a technical nature.

**LIEUT. HUGH ALLAN.**—The war has come home with terrible effect on Sir Montagu Allan, the well known Montreal shipping and business man. Last week his only son, Lieut. Hugh Allan, was killed in France while engaged in flying. When the Lusitania was torpedoed over a year ago, two of Sir Montagu Allan's daughters were drowned, while Lady Allan was seriously injured. Sir Montagu is well known to Montrealers as president of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and for years as head of the Allan Line of steamships. He is also connected with many other financial and industrial institutions, and confined his chief activities to those two.

**SIR DOUGLAS GAMBLE,** just promoted to the rank of admiral in the British Navy, is one of those restless Britons who must see service. Gamble was for several years naval adviser to the Sultan of Turkey, a position he held until war broke out between Italy and Turkey some few years ago. As a result of the efficient work he did for the Turkish Navy it was able to render effective aid in the two Balkan Wars. Later Sir Douglas took up aerial work, and still later became naval attaché of the British Embassy in Paris. He is regarded as one of the best men in the intelligence department of the Admiralty, and his promotion to full admiral is a fitting reward of the effective work he has done since the war commenced.

**PREMIER BOTHA.**—When the history of the war comes to be written, one of the most interesting chapters will be that one relating to South Africa and the part played by Premier Botha, Gen. Smuts, and others, who fought the British fifteen years ago. Premier Botha not only personally conducted the campaign against the Germans in Southwest Africa, and conquered that territory for Great Britain, but also put down a rebellion among the Boers. The task of conquering East Africa was assigned to Gen. Smuts, as Botha was required at home to direct the government of the country. However, the Premier's eldest son is not leaving his father to do all the fighting. Louis Botha, D.S.O., eldest son of the Premier, has just gone to England to serve with a British regiment on the western front.

**JOSE NESTOR GUTIERREZ.**—The Argentine Republic is about to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. This will make the third South American republic, the other two being Brazil and Bolivia. Bolivia was the first Latin republic to follow the lead of the United States, and her action was due very largely to her president, Jose Nestor Gutierrez. Gutierrez is of English ancestry and was educated in London and Manchester, later returning to his native country and going into business. He is probably the best known political economist and banker in South America, and his works on "Banking Questions," and "Banking Reform" are standards. The new president of Bolivia only entered political life after the outbreak of war, but since then his rise has been rapid. Undoubtedly his pro-English tendencies have had much to do with the entry of his country into the Allied ranks.

**GEN. KORNILOFF,** who has personal charge of the latest Russian drive towards Lemberg, is on familiar ground. Two years ago, while in command of a Russian division he was captured by the Austro-Germans, but managed to escape from his prison camp and make his way into Roumania. His previous fighting and his stay as a prisoner were largely in the neighborhood where he is now fighting. After he returned to Russia he was made commander of the garrison at Petrograd, but resigned that during the political crisis of a few months ago. At that time he frequently warned the Russian Government of the danger that would come to the country from fraternizing with the Germans. A short time ago Korniloff was appointed to the command of the Army in Galicia and, acting under Brusiloff's direction, he is making things hum.

**R. J. FLEMING.**—Toronto has a street car strike on its hands, and attention is therefore naturally centered upon R. J. Fleming, general manager of the company. Fleming is probably the best known man in the Queen City. Once he was known to fame as the "People's Bob," but that was when he was mayor of the city. Now he is known as the "Genial Despot." Fleming was born in the City of Toronto, and as a young lad sold coal and wood to the residents of the Don Flats, where he used to play as a barefoot boy. He then entered the council, was three times mayor of the city, head of the assessment department and then general manager of the Toronto Railway Company. Fleming is a master hand at the art of jolly, and for years maintained a hold on the people of Toronto by his glad hand tactics. His hobby in life is farming and the raising of thoroughbred cattle, but the annual ploughing match on his farm is an event of almost national importance.

**TISZA,** the Premier of Hungary, who was in many respects directly responsible for the outbreak of the present war. Away back some three months before hostilities commenced in July, 1914, Tisza issued a warning to Russia that she must keep out of the Balkans or she would meet with trouble from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Later on the very drastic note sent to Serbia was generally regarded as the work of Tisza. He is a Magyar, and as the Magyars are not overly friendly with the Germans there has been considerable friction all along between Austrian and Hungarian sections of the dual empire, and also between Hungary and Germany. He has long been regarded as the strong man of Austria-Hungary, and many believe that his retirement from the premiership of Hungary may lead to a movement on the part of his country for a separate peace, as he and his Hungarian compatriots have complained all along that they were bearing the brunt of the fighting, while Germany received all the credit.

**SIR WILLIAM MEYER.**—The changes brought about by the war are far reaching and embrace not only the military but the economic and political aspects of the empire. A short time ago India was permitted to put a duty on cotton imports in an effort to enable her to pay for the outlays made necessary by the war. Recently Sir William Meyer, the Indian Finance Minister, made an important announcement regarding Indian trade and industry. India is just beginning to get on her feet in the matter of world trade and in manufacturing, and it is doubly interesting, therefore, to watch her gropings after economic freedom. Sir William Meyer has long been in the Indian Civil Service, and for the last four years has been a member of the council of the Governor-General of India. As a matter of fact his connection with Indian affairs has been continuous from 1886, so that by education, training and experience he is eminently qualified to speak on behalf of that great country. Sir William Meyer has written many books on Indian affairs, was the editor of the Imperial (Indian) Gazetteer, and has been a member of the committee of the Indian Army, and in a half score other ways has been associated with the financial, economic, military, and civil government of the country. He was born in England in 1860 and educated at University College.

**CAPT. PERCIVAL MOLSON, M.C.,** who was killed in action a few days ago, was one of the most prominent of the younger group of financiers in the city. Molson belonged to a family well known in shipping, finance, and industry, but he did not depend on family traditions for his own progress in the world. After a brilliant course at McGill he entered the offices of the National Trust Company as a junior clerk, working his way up to the managership of the Montreal branch. He was also connected with a number of other corporations being everywhere regarded as an exemplary, fair and wide awake business man. At McGill he was prominent in athletics, and brought many honors to his Alma Mater. A brother, Capt. Herbert, is now at the front.

**GEN. THE HON. JOHN SEELY.**—Much sympathy goes out to Gen. the Hon. John Seely, who has just lost his eldest son, a twenty year old boy. The pathetic part of it was that the son, who was an officer in the carbiners, was killed while executing orders issued by his father and met his death under his father's eyes. It will be remembered that Gen. Seely was Minister of War previous to the outbreak of hostilities, but was forced to resign his position in the spring of 1914, owing to the acute crisis which had arisen in Ireland over the Home Rule question. Seely had issued orders to the commanding officer of the troops in Ireland without the knowledge of the Cabinet as a whole, and as a result almost caused civil war and brought the British Army to the verge of mutiny. In this respect Seely was not a success as a minister of war, but as a soldier he has an enviable record. In the Boer War he won the Distinguished Service Order for conspicuous bravery, and another time was court-martialled for disobeying orders, but was let off because of what the Court-Martial deemed his "indiscreet bravery." Several years ago the French Government conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and its Gold Life Saving Medal for swimming out with a life line through a terrible storm to a French ship which had struck on the rocks. As a result of Seely's brave act all the lives on board the ship were saved. When the war commenced Seely did not ask for a staff post or a position of high rank, but joined the Army as a junior officer and has done such excellent work that he has been steadily promoted until to-day he is a general in command of a division.

**MR. R. S. WHITE,** was presented with \$21,000 on Wednesday last. Importers, manufacturers, merchants and representatives of railway and steamship companies in Montreal assembled in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade for the presentation to Mr. R. S. White of \$21,000, and a beautifully engrossed, decorated and framed address, in appreciation of his services as the Collector of Customs of the Port of Montreal for twenty-one years. The idea of those who made this handsome acknowledgment of their appreciation of Mr. White's administration had been to collect from Montrealers \$1,000 for each year of service which Mr. White had given in that position. This was accomplished and more was added by firms who for one reason or another had not had a previous opportunity to subscribe. While expressing his thanks for this generous and almost unprecedented manner of recognizing his services, Mr. White took occasion to point out three reforms in the Customs which it would be well to have inaugurated just now for the benefit of Canadian trade. The first of these was to alter or dispense with the oath which is now only a method of enforcing perjury on importers and is otherwise useless. The second was the making of the Board of Customs separate and distinct from, and absolutely independent of department officials. The third practical suggestion was to assess the value for duty on the fair market value of goods at the time of purchase. Mr. White also gave a resume of Customs development during his 21 years of service.

Two of the principal offices in connection with the organization of the American Foreign Banking Corporation in New York, have been secured by men who received their training in financial institutions of the Dominion. The new enterprise was launched for the purpose of promoting international banking. Mr. Archibald Kains, a former manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in San Francisco and later a Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco, has been made president of the Corporation. A vice-presidency was tendered to Mr. T. Fred Aspdon of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who has