

Mentioned in Despatches

Marquis Giuseppe Salvago-Raggi.—Italy's new ambassador to France is the Marquis Giuseppe Salvago-Raggi. The new Italian ambassador has had a lengthy diplomatic career, serving among other places in China, where he distinguished himself by his bravery and resourcefulness during the Boxer rebellion. He is regarded as one of the ablest of the Italian diplomats and readily deserves the blue ribbon among ambassadorial posts.

William Gray, Member of Parliament for London, Ont., has just died after a long illness. The late member was born at Newcastle in 1862, educated at Guelph and Galt, and then went into business as a financial agent. He was president of several corporations and an ex-president of the Commercial Travellers' Association in London. He was first elected to the House of Commons at a by-election in 1915 as a Conservative member in succession to the late Major Thomas Beattie.

Dr. A. B. Macallum, who has been appointed head of the Industrial and Scientific Research Bureau, is a professor at the University of Toronto. "Andy," as he was known to his students, is a scientist of world renown, and has brought not only himself but his Alma Mater into prominence as a result of his scientific investigations. He was born at Belmont, Ontario, in 1859, educated at the University of Toronto and Johns Hopkins. He has been on the staff of the University of Toronto for upwards of thirty years.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the mouthpiece of the pro-German element in the United States, dropped dead at Harvard while delivering a lecture a few days ago. Munsterberg has defended everything that Germany has ever done from the violation of Belgian neutrality to the sinking of the Lusitania and the deportation of Belgian workmen. He was born in Germany in 1863, and came to Harvard a quarter of a century ago. A few years ago he returned to Germany as the Harvard Exchange professor at the University of Berlin, but a few years later returned to Harvard and again took up his duties. He was a typical German professor, totally subservient to Prussian military oligarchy and consequently totally incapable of grasping any other viewpoint.

Brig.-Gen. Maude.—Canadians will be doubly interested in the news from Mesopotamia at the present time owing to the fact that the man in charge of military affairs there is Brig.-Gen. Maude, who was stationed at Rideau Hall from 1901-1904 as military secretary to the Governor-General. Maude is the son of a general, and thereby inherits a tendency to military matters, although in Canada he was best known for his strictness in regard to deportment and form. He was born in England in 1864, a son of Gen. Sir F. Maude, and was educated at Sandhurst. He saw service in a half score border wars, as well as the South African War, and is generally regarded as being one of the best and most experienced generals Britain has in her service. It is to be hoped that he will win out where the others failed to get through.

The Hon. Robert Mackay, Dominion Senator, director of a score of corporations and a prominent figure in the political and business life of Canada's commercial metropolis, has just died in his seventy-seventh year. The late Senator Mackay was of Scottish birth, but came to Canada as a boy of sixteen and went into the wholesale dry goods business with his two older brothers, in which he amassed a fortune. He retired from the wholesale dry goods business some years ago, but retained a close connection with the business world through numerous directorates. These included the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal, Dominion Textile Company, the Dominion Steel Corporation, City and District Savings Bank, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, Canada Paper Company, Paton Manufacturing Company, and the Shedden Forwarding Company. He was also a former head of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and an ex-president of the Montreal Reform Club. The dead Senator also took a keen interest in militia matters, being honorary colonel of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal. He was called to the Senate in 1901 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The late Senator maintained a summer home at St. Andrews.

Senator Tittoni, Italian Ambassador to France, has retired from the post as a result of ill-health. Tittoni is said to be very unpopular in Italy except with the King, and would have lost his post years ago had it not been for the friendship of Victor Emmanuel. Tittoni was educated at Oxford and at Liege. At the former place he took a brilliant course and made a big name for himself as a speaker, writer, and as an athlete. On his return to his native country, he gave great promise of achieving every possible success, but domestic and financial difficulties rather spoiled his chances and made a great many enemies for him.

Lt.-Col. (Doctor) Andrew R. Gordon, a Toronto physician and brother of "Ralph Connor," has just died at his home in the Queen City. The Doctor was himself on active service, but was invalided home some months ago. He has three brothers at the present time on active service and a nephew, while a brother-in-law was killed a few days ago. He was a doctor rather than a military man, and enjoyed a very extensive practice in Toronto when the call for physicians came from the front. He went over in charge of one of the military hospitals and performed almost superhuman feats in ministering to the wounded, which brought on an illness from which he died.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., and as his name suggests a brilliant economist, is the latest prominent British writer to take issue with the United States for her policy during the war. In a special article entitled "Trustees of Civilization—The United States as Judge of the Supreme Court" he gives many reasons why the United States should have entered the war on the side of the Entente Allies. Such co-operation would have made for a prolonged world peace. Money was born in Genoa in 1870, and for many years was managing editor of the Commercial Intelligence. He has written scores of books and articles on trade and tariff matters, and on social and economic questions, and ranks with Paish and Hirst as the ablest writers on economic matters in Great Britain.

Sir Alfred Mond.—The Westminster Gazette is coming in for some severe criticism because of its suggestion that the British consider Germany's peace proposals. The Westminster Gazette is owned by and is the mouthpiece of Sir Alfred Mond and in pre-war days was generally regarded as the advocate of closer relations between Germany and Britain. Mond, who was born in England, is a son of a naturalized German. He is known as the "Nickel King," through his ownership of nickel mines in the Sudbury district and his smelter at Swansea, Wales. He is intensely radical, very democratic and a man of unusual force and ability. It is somewhat surprising that a man of German descent should be given a place in the Lloyd George Cabinet, especially when several members of the Asquith Cabinet were thrown out because of their alleged pro-German sympathies.

Father Lacombe, the Black missionary, whose death has just occurred at Calgary, was probably the last of the famous French priests who made the Canadian Northwest famous. In the early days of Canada's history the priests were the pioneers, and divided with the fur trapper the honor of exploring the unknown. Father Lacombe was born in the Province of Quebec in 1827, and was educated at L'Assomption College. For nearly three-quarters of a century he wandered up and down through the Northwest Territories establishing schools and colleges, and preaching to the Indians, the half-breeds and the pioneer settlers who had ventured into the unknown. Throughout the entire West his name became a household word, the aged priest being held in the highest reverence. Father Lacombe used to tell a story about going up to the Windsor Station when Lord Shaughnessy was named president of the C. P. R. "I went up to see my dear friend Shaughnessy, telling him that I was glad that one of our own good Catholics was at last at the head of the Canadian Pacific. Then I asked a favor, but he looked at me very gravely and said: 'Father Lacombe, I dare not; they are watching me.'" "Why," added the venerable missionary, "I can get more out of my Orange friend, Mackenzie-Bowell."

Capt. Albert Ball is the champion British air fighter, as he has just brought down his twenty-ninth German machine. He joined the army as a private when only seventeen years of age, but later was given a commission and then transferred to the Flying Corps. He has taken part in no fewer than eighty-four air fights and has won the D. S. O., the Military Cross, and pretty nearly every other decoration that can be conferred upon him by a grateful country. Despite his marked success he modestly ascribes most of it to luck, saying that his German opponents did not have the luck he has had.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, who has resigned, was the strong man of the Ontario Cabinet. As a matter of fact, Hanna was the ablest man in public life in Ontario, as has been shown by the excellent administrative work carried on in his department, which included the supervision of prisons and reformatories. He was born in Western Ontario in 1862, educated as a lawyer, and practised his profession at Sarnia. While taking a keen interest in political affairs he has maintained at the same time a large connection with financial and industrial corporations, being director of the Sterling Bank, vice-president of the Empire Oil Company. He was first elected to the Ontario House in 1902 for West Lambton, and made Provincial Secretary in 1905.

Field Marshal Prince Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army in Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, has just died in his seventy-fifth year. Oyama was a remarkable type of Oriental and was one of the first of the Japanese to investigate Western military affairs. He was attached to the Prussian staff during the Franco-Prussian War, and then returned to Japan, where he put into practice many of the methods he learned in Europe. He was successful in putting down a rebellion in Japan, defeated China in the war of 1894, and then in the great war with Russia was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces and won a series of brilliant victories. In many respects he was the grand old man of Japan.

Sir Edward Carson was provided by Lloyd George in the selection of his cabinet was the choosing of Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty. A. G. Gardiner, writing the Government before the war to co-operate with the support of the Government after war broke out, as a case of the poacher turning game-keeper. Carson was the mouthpiece, leader and fire brand of the Ulsterites in their opposition to Home Rule, and openly defied the Government on many occasions, declaring that he would break any and every law rather than submit. In the early days of the Coalition Cabinet he accepted a Portfolio, but was unable to agree with his colleagues over the Irish question and quit. Now he is back again in harness, but to the ordinary outsider or layman he looks somewhat out of place. However, Lloyd George has upset many traditions, and the inclusion of Carson is but another in the long list.

John Hodge.—One of the most significant features of the Lloyd George Cabinet is the large place given to labor. Nobody knows the importance of securing the co-operation of the labor element better than Lloyd George himself. In his uphill fight as Minister of Munitions he at time upbraided the labor men and at other times praised them, but finally won their support and co-operation. He recognizes that the war is to be won by big guns and plenty of shells and hopes by giving the labor a big voice in the direction of affairs to secure ample munitions of war. John Hodge, who enters the cabinet as Minister of Labor, is Member of Parliament for one of the Lancashire divisions and secretary of the British Smelters Association. He was born in Scotland and after a good education became an iron worker, but later organized the association of which he is now secretary. He is a man of great force and, with such a man as the Hon. Arthur Henderson, will be able to keep the labor party in control. Another labor member is George N. Barnes, who is Minister of Pensions. He represents a Glasgow division in Parliament, and in the cabinet he will have charge of the important work of seeing that adequate provision is made for the soldiers and sailors who are fighting the battles of the Empire. This will still further solidify the labor element.