

Mentioned in Despatches

HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, K.C. — Blood Counts! Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C., the sixth son of the famous novelist, has just been appointed Commission Sergeant of the City of London. For many years he has been a prominent figure in legal circles in London, but since the war he has devoted all his talents, which include public readings, on behalf of war relief funds. Dickens was educated at Cambridge.

LT.-COL. J. R. MOODIE, who has been elected to the Board of the Southern Canada Power Company, is president of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company of Hamilton, and one of the leading capitalists of that Ambitious City. Col. Moodie is also president of the Eagle Knitting Company and a director of the Imperial Cotton Company. In connection with his textile activities it is worth noting that Col. Moodie was the first man in Canada to use electricity in connection with a spinning mill. This policy was ridiculed at the time, but to-day it is generally admitted that Moodie has one of the best equipped mills in Canada. Outside of his interest in textile matters, he was a former head of the Cameron Highlanders in Hamilton.

SIR BRIEN COKAYNE, who was recently elected Governor of the Bank of England, has for the past three years of war stress and complicated finance, been Deputy Governor of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." Sir Brien is a business man, a member of the mercantile firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons. It seems particularly fitting that this partner in the firm of Gibbs and Sons should be the Governor of the Bank of England, as five generations of Gibbs' have been associated with the control of the Bank of England, either as directors or governors. The firm have business connections in practically every part of the world, and are regarded as among the highest principal among England's many splendid business houses. It is now stated that Sir Brien Cokayne is to reorganize the Bank of England along more modern lines. This has probably been made necessary by the exceptional conditions brought about by the world war.

W. B. MIEKLE, who has just been elected to the presidency of the British-American Assurance Company and the Western Assurance Company in succession to the late W. R. Brock, is a Britisher who has been well trained in the insurance schools of the Old Country. He began his insurance career in the head office of the Scottish Commercial and was afterwards for some years with the Manchester Fire Insurance Company. After some experience in the home office of that company he was sent to Calcutta to take charge of their business in the far east. Some ten years ago he was sent to Canada as general manager in Canada of the Western and British-America Assurance Companies. Three years ago he was made vice-president and now becomes president. He is also a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company and of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company. Mr. Mickle is regarded as one of the best authorities on insurance matters in the Dominion.

JOHN BARRETT, director of the Pan-American Union, is now engaged in the task of uniting all the American Republics in an anti-German league. Some months ago Barrett was engaged in the formation of an economic alliance of all the American Republics for the purpose of supplying the world with food. His present undertaking is on a much larger scale, as it practically means the formation of a league that will have for its object the boycotting on this continent of everything German. Barrett is one of the greatest living authorities on South and Central America. He started out in life as a journalist and after making a success of that turned to diplomacy, being made United States Minister of Siam. From there he travelled throughout Asia, studying social and economic conditions. Some sixteen years ago he was sent as a delegate from the United States to an inter-American conference in Mexico, and since that time has been going up and down the various Southern and Central American Republics studying their particular problems and bringing about a better understanding between them and the United States. As head of the Pan-American Union he wields a tremendous influence, a power which he is now exerting against Germany.

SIR ALEXANDER NAPIER. — Canadians will be interested in the condition of Sir Alexander Napier, who was recently dangerously wounded while serving with the Grenadier Guards in France. His step-mother was the only daughter of H. W. Austen, of Montreal, formerly Chief Justice of the Bahamas. The young man is head of the junior branch of the great Scottish house of Napier, a name intimately associated with the history of Scotland. As a matter of fact, the family name goes back to the time of King David the Second of Scotland.

MR. W. C. HAWKINS, who has just been elected president of the Southern Canada Power Company, is an American who made a big name for himself as a public utility expert south of the line. Some fourteen years ago he came to Canada to take over the management of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company of Hamilton, and its phenomenal success in the intervening years is a tribute to his ability. The Southern Canada Power is a growing concern, and under Mr. Hawkins' management will undoubtedly achieve marked success.

DAVID STEWART, for nearly half a century confidential advisor and personal friend of the late Sir William Macdonald, died last week. Mr. Stewart became associated with the late Tobacco King shortly after the American Civil War, at the time being the only man in the office. As the business grew his responsibilities increased, until he became Sir William's right hand man. On the latter's death a year or so ago, the business was transferred to the Stewart family. David Stewart, however, did not long survive his old employer and friend. The late Mr. Stewart was a recluse, in this respect being very much like Sir William. He was a shrewd observer of men and movements, but found his greatest pleasure in books and in antiques.

BRIG.-GEN. NORTHEY, who has just completed the conquest of German East Africa, came into prominence since the outbreak of the present war. Before that he occupied minor posts and low rank, but won promotion as a result of the excellent work he did at the fighting front. At various times the command of the British forces in East Africa was in the hands of Gen. Smuts, Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, and then Gen. Northey. As a result of their splendid work in that inhospitable region, a country of some 384,000 square miles, passed from the control of Germany. This was her last remaining colony and was defended by 50,000 native troops, and 3,000 German soldiers. Gen. Northey's forces constituted of English troops, South Africans, Indian soldiers and native blacks. Northey has done exceedingly good work in spite of the climatic and transportation difficulties which he found confronting him.

JOHN R. MOTT, who addressed the Canadian Club last week on Russia, has probably appeared before more audiences in more countries in the world than any other living man. For the past thirty years John R. Mott has been touring the world lecturing before college students, Y. M. C. A. organizations, churches, and social welfare bodies. In the course of that time he has visited forty-six countries, such as Russia and the Asiatic countries from four to half a dozen times, and those nearer by as many as a score of times. In the past twenty years he visited Russia four times and speaks with the utmost confidence of that country's ability to "come back." Mott was born in the United States in 1865, and educated at Cornell. For the past thirty years he has been student secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. He has written a half score books dealing with student and religious problems, but it is as a speaker that he wields his tremendous influence over the world's student body. Mott has often been described as the most powerful orator in the world, his great influence over his audiences coming from a thorough mastery of his subject and a deep-rooted conviction in the cause he upholds. His address on Russia was one of the most enlightening and interesting ever given in this city.

THE MARQUIS D'ALHUCMAS, the new premier of Spain, is pro-Ally in his sentiments. As a matter of fact he is regarded as a particularly close friend of France, as it was through him that France and Spain negotiated the Moroccan Treaty in 1910, a treaty which removed many long standing differences between the two countries. The new Spanish premier is an authority on Morocco. He is a lawyer by profession, specializing in his younger days in military jurisprudence, and is the principal author of the military code of Spain. He has served in several cabinets, at one time being Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then acting as the Spanish Ambassador to France. It is thought that the Marquis will bring his country into active participation in the war on the side of the Allies.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, who died at his home in Belleville, was Canada's Grand Old Man. Sir Mackenzie would have been 94 on the 24th of this month. His career in Canada is an incentive to the poor boy who believes that he has no chance. As a lad he entered a newspaper office as the printer's devil, becoming in turn its editor and eventually its proprietor. While still retaining his interest in journalism and editing his paper, the Belleville Intelligencer, he found time to take a very keen interest in political affairs, becoming in turn a Member of Parliament, a Cabinet Minister in a half dozen different governments, and later Premier of the Dominion. In the troublesome days preceding 1896 he resigned office and became leader of the Conservative forces in the Senate. For the past few years failing health has compelled him to relinquish some of his more active Parliamentary duties, but he still retained his journalistic connection and appeared daily in his editorial rooms. Apart from journalism and his parliamentary duties Sir Mackenzie Bowell was very keenly interested in the Orange Order.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, Jr. — The name of Joseph Ramsey, Jr., was mentioned among a number of brokers at the Waldorf a few evenings ago, when one of them casually remarked that Ramsey "made the last blunder" and thereby sank into oblivion. Some of the younger generation, who did not understand the allusion, made further inquiries and the following recital resulted: The most-talked-of railroad president in the United States ten or twelve years ago, was Joseph Ramsey, Jr., popularly known as the "man who made the Wabash." In the early seventies he began to build railroads in the Allegheny mountains. Later he conceived the idea of building a railroad line eastward into Pittsburgh. He spent much of his spare time in study of the strategic problems arising from this idea. Older railroad men said it couldn't be done, but when the proper time came Ramsey accomplished his boyhood dream and carried the Wabash into the Steel City, spending about \$35,000,000 in doing it. His road — up to that time — was the most costly one in the United States. The narrator, a colleague of Ramsey, paused in contemplation; and immediately the question was flung at him: "Why did Wall Street refuse to recognize Ramsey in his later years?" and the man who had been buried in thoughts of former days answered: "Because in the eyes of Wall Street, Ramsay had committed the 'last blunder.' He got into loggerheads with his board of directors, and tried to wrest control from George J. Gould. Ramsey made the same mistake as Stuyvesant Fish, who fought E. H. Harriman for control of the Illinois Central, and met the same fate,—the fate of all railroad presidents who oppose powerful directorates."—Adams in Boston News Bureau.

WAR STATISTICS.

Of the world's total population of 1,691,000,000, about 1,342,000,000 live under the flags of the Central Powers' open enemies in the war. About 40,000,000 inhabit the countries which have broken relations, and 132,000,000 are neutral, while the population of Germany and her allies is about 177,000,000. Of the world's total area of 57,000,000 square miles, 27,000,000 are under anti-German domination, while the Germanic Allies control only 5,000,000.

FIRST MENTION OF JERUSALEM.

The earliest historical notice of the existence of Jerusalem, the capital city of Palestine, appears in the Amarna Letters, of the date B. C. 1400. At this time the city was garrisoned by Egyptian troops.