

Mentioned in Despatches

MR. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, who has been elected president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was vice-president and a director of the Bank for a great many years. He is president of the Camaquey Electric Traction Company, and actively associated with many corporations, having head offices in the Maritime Provinces, such as the Demarara Electric Tramway Company and the Trinidad Electric Company. He was born at North Sydney in 1845.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.—Probably no family in the Empire has contributed more efficiently to the services of the Empire than has the Geddes family, the "Push-and-Go-Geddes" as they have been termed. Sir Eric is First Lord of the British Admiralty, where he has revolutionized old time methods of getting things done. Sir Auckland Geddes, formerly a professor at McGill, is head of the National Service Department which includes the getting of men for the army. A sister of the brilliant brothers, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, is commander-in-chief of the new Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, whose numbers run into six figures.

MR. E. B. SWEETZ.—From office boy to vice-president of the largest bank in the United States is some leap. Mr. E. B. Sweetz, who has just been made vice-president of the First National Bank of New York City, commenced his business career as an office boy in a small savings bank on Long Island. Of course, that was some years ago, but the office boy was made of the right stuff and acquired a lot of valuable knowledge as he went along. Mr. Sweetz stuck to the banking business pretty steadily, although he deviated for a time and launched out as a bond salesman, being a member of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co. Later he returned to his first love.

SIR F. E. SMITH, who spoke at the Montreal Canadian Club on Friday, has been knighted, made Attorney-General, and become one of the recognized leaders in the British Parliament within the past two or three years. In the pre-war days Smith was actively associated with Carson in the latter's anti-Home Rule movement, but with the outbreak of war he threw himself wholeheartedly into the fight with the Huns, became Solicitor-General in the new Coalition Cabinet, and was later made Attorney-General. He is one of the youngest men in the British Cabinet, being but forty-six years of age. He represents a Liverpool constituency. During the past few weeks Sir Frederick has been touring the United States and Canada as head of a war mission.

SIR EDWARD CARSON, who has resigned from the British War Cabinet, is one of the stormy petrels of English politics. He first came into prominence through his violent opposition to Home Rule, his opposition going so far as to organize and train a volunteer army of Ulsterites. At the outbreak of war he dropped his anti-Home Rule activities and became an advocate of active participation in the war. For a time he was First Lord of the Admiralty, later becoming a member of the War Cabinet. When made First Sea Lord one of the leading English journalists spoke of him as "a case of the poacher turning game keeper." Apparently Carson's pre-war anti-Home Rule sentiments prevented him working harmoniously with the Government.

MR. H. H. VAUGHAN, who has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, is an Englishman by birth, but went to the United States as a young man and from there found his way to Canada through the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Vaughan came to Canada as superintendent of motive power of the C. P. R., later becoming assistant to the vice-president in which work he had charge of the car and locomotive works at the Angus Shops. A year or so ago he left the C. P. R. to become president of the Montreal Ammunition Company and later organized the Dominion Copper Products Company, of which he became president and general manager. As these companies were later absorbed by the Dominion Bridge Company, Mr. Vaughan went with them and to-day is vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Bridge Company. He is generally recognized as one of the foremost engineers in the country.

W. H. MALKIM, who was recently appointed a director of the Union Bank, is a prominent merchant of Vancouver. He is president of the W. H. Malkim Wholesale Grocery House, a former president of the Vancouver Board of Trade and one of the biggest business men in that city.

MR. J. Y. PAYZANT, who has resigned as president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been head of that institution for the past nineteen years. Mr. Payzant is one of the best known financiers in the Maritime Provinces, and was also active in legal circles and in politics. He was born at Falmouth, N.S., in 1837. During the last few years he has been relinquishing many of his duties owing to ill-health.

MR. HENRY JOSEPH, who was elected to the board of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at the annual meeting held a few days ago in Toronto, is a well known Montreal business man. He is president of the Windsor Hotel Company, and head of the real estate firm of H. Joseph & Co., but has also many other interests on the local Street.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE, better known as "Mr. Dooley," is doing his bit in the United States. He has accepted the post of chairman of the Publicity Committee of the War Savings Committee in New York City. Dunne is a well known newspaper man, his humorous sketches giving him an international reputation. He is also a great civic reformer and a clever propagandist. He is a native of Chicago, and commenced his newspaper career with no better equipment than a common school education and an innate knowledge of, and sympathy with, the aims and viewpoints of the common people. From a reportorial post he worked his way up to becoming an editorial writer on the Evening Post and later was made editor-in-chief of the Chicago Journal. For the last few years he has been engaged in free lance work.

GEN. SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.—Mesopotamia is becoming known as the graveyard of military reputations. Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, who has just died in London, was one of the generals whose reputation suffered as a result of the capture of Gen. Townshend's forces at Kut-el-Amara. Gen. Duff was Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating in India and Mesopotamia and was criticized a short time ago in Parliament for failing to relieve Townshend. Duff had held many responsible posts and was generally regarded as one of the best informed and ablest men connected with the Indian administration. He succeeded Earl Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India and as he had spent practically his entire life in that country he was regarded as being particularly well qualified for the post. As a matter of fact he repelled seven separate attacks on India and the Red Sea district since the outbreak of the war, attacks carried on for the most part by the Turks. Duff is a Scotchman by birth, but through his long association with Indian affairs was almost regarded as a Hindu.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE.—The destruction of the German battleships Goeben and Breslau calls attention to the tricky manner in which they escaped the British Mediterranean squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Troubridge. In the days just preceding the outbreak of hostilities Admiral Troubridge had the two German cruisers bottled up in the Bay of Messina. Immediately before war broke out he received peremptory wireless orders in the secret code of the British Admiralty ordering him to let the two German cruisers out of the bay without let or hindrance. Later he discovered the message a forgery but too late to catch the cruisers, although he pursued them into the Dardanelles. Troubridge was summoned home and relieved of his command, but was able to prove that he had received explicit instructions. He was exonerated from blame and given a commission as head of a group of British naval officers to assist the Serbian Government in organizing their river defences. Troubridge comes of a fighting race, his great grandfather having been a captain under Nelson, while his grandfather, father and brothers were all prominent naval men.

LT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT A. LAWRENCE, who has been appointed Chief-of-Staff in France, is part of the general shake-up which Gen. Haig is making in anticipation of the coming year's work. Lawrence is a veteran both in experience and in years, and had retired from active service before the outbreak of hostilities. However, he got back into harness again and is now Chief-of-Staff for Gen. Haig. Lawrence was born in 1861 and among other wars served through the South African War. He has lost two sons in the present war.

COL. REPINGTON, the famous military critic of the London Times, has resigned his post. His reviews of the military situation and his forecasts of what was likely to take place stamped him as one of the best if not the ablest military critic on the Allied side. The Colonel is no armchair critic, as he spent nearly sixty years in active service. He joined the colors as a young man of twenty and saw service in Burmah, in the Soudan, in Afghanistan and in South Africa, winning promotion and decorations in every campaign. Later he was British Military Attaché at Brussels.

LORD KINNAIRD is another British peer who has been sadly bereaved as a result of the war. He lost his eldest son in the first battle of Ypres; his third son, Capt. Arthur of the Scots Guards has just been killed at the front. This young man resigned his position in Barclay & Co.'s Bank, of which his father is the chief proprietor, to go to war. Young Kinnaird enlisted as a private, but won his commission on the field and later was promoted to a captaincy. The father, Lord Kinnaird has been a frequent visitor to Canada and the United States in connection with his evangelistic work, athletics, and banking, these being his three hobbies. Kinnaird is probably the greatest football enthusiast in Great Britain, playing in several finals, and when he got too old to play, became active in the organization and direction of football and cricket teams. He is an ex-president of the International Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and as such has rendered splendid service.

THIS WAR has proved to be an unhealthy one in so far as kings are concerned. Since the outbreak of hostilities several monarchs have lost their thrones, either being driven out by either one of the warring parties or deposed by their own people. At the present time four of the deposed sovereigns are seriously ill. King Peter of Serbia is sick in bed in Southern Greece; King Nicholas of Montenegro is ill at an Italian resort; ex-King Constantine of Greece, who has just undergone another operation, is in a hospital in Switzerland. Nicholas Romanoff, formerly Czar of all the Russias, is reported as having a nervous breakdown in Tobolsk, Siberia. The King of Roumania is said to be on the verge of abdicating his throne, and may possibly be forced to quit as a result of Russia's demands. King Albert of Belgium, the most heroic of all the little monarchs, is holding on to a portion of his kingdom and putting up a brave fight against the Huns.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, in his book, "Succeeding With What You Have," tells the following story:—"On a very rainy day a wet and dishevelled woman entered a New York department store. The clerks were discussing the baseball scores, and all except one were too interested to stop and wait on the lone customer. He stepped aside promptly and filled her order with greatest care and courtesy. When the woman left she asked for his card. Later his firm received an order for complete furnishing for a great estate in Scotland. With the order came the condition that a certain clerk be sent to Scotland to supervise the furnishing. The name mentioned was that of the man who had waited on the dishevelled woman that rainy day. 'But he is our youngest and most inexperienced clerk,' the manager protested in a note. 'Hadm't we better assign Mr. —?' 'No, I'll have this man or none!' the woman answered. She was Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the customer who had been ignored by the baseball critics. The estate was Skibo Castle. The quiet clerk supervised its furnishings. He has since become the head of a large business."

- HUGE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

United States railroads during the last fiscal year earned an operating income of \$4,490 a mile, an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the fiscal year of 1915, of 55 per cent as compared with the fiscal year of 1914, and of 30 per cent as compared with the fiscal year of 1913.