

Mentioned in Despatches

N. BRUCE MACKELVIE, whose death took place a few days ago was a well known broker and business man in New York. He was a partner in the firm of Hayden-Stone & Co., of Boston and New York; a director of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and prominently identified with mining and financial corporations in the United States. McKelvie was a native of Summerside, P.E.I., and was only 39 years of age. He left his native province some twenty years ago, and has always taken a keen interest in Canadian business undertakings.

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON EVANS, M.P., Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, who has recently been appointed Minister of Blockade in succession to Lord Robert Cecil, now Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a retired solicitor, and is an acknowledged authority on company law. In 1905 he sat as a member of the Board of Trade committee on the reform of the company law. He is a member of Parliament in the Unionist interest, for Colchester, and first came into prominence in the House of Commons during the debates on the National Insurance Bill. Since the outbreak of war, he has served as inspector of administrative services, with the temporary rank of major in the army. Prior to his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions he was, for some time, controller of the foreign trade department of the Foreign Office.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

GEORGE HAM, of the C. P. R., whose 71st birthday was celebrated a few days ago, possesses the secret of perpetual youth. It is not that he hasn't suffered. George has had most of the ills flesh is heir to, but they have never touched his spirit. He bubbles over with vivacity, kindness, good fellowship and a thousand and one other qualities that make for popularity. George was born at Whitby Ontario, but as a young man went West, became a newspaper editor and while in Winnipeg discovered, and was discovered by, the C.P.R. He "joined" that company in its infancy, has watched it grow and helped it over many thorny paths. Other officials of the company draw larger salaries and get more in their pay envelope than George gets, but no man connected with the company has as many friends as Col. G. Ham. It is no exaggeration to say that his services to the road are invaluable. Here's hoping the "Ambassador at Large" of the C.P.R. may reach the century mark!

THE HON. HENRY BURTON, Minister of Finance, Railways and Harbors, in the South African Government, is one of the strong men in the Botha cabinet. Burton is now in England with General Smuts as South Africa's representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet. No man in South Africa has a clearer perception than Mr. Burton of how intimately the interests of the Union are bound up with those of the British Empire, and he has fearlessly attacked the anti-Imperial propaganda of General Hertzog, and the Nationalist Party. Mr. Burton has been a tower of strength in the South African Cabinet during the absence of General Smuts, and he has taken an active part in recruiting for the South African contingent fighting overseas. Mr. Burton was born at Capetown, and was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown. Taking up the law as a profession, he was called to the Cape Bar, and is one of South Africa's leading advocates.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE PROUTY, of Vermont, who was killed while motoring near Sherbrooke a few days ago, was one of the best known politicians in the New England States. For the last few years he has been out of active politics and devoted most of his time to his business interests in Canada and New England States.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HORACE ARCHAMBAULT, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly, over the week-end, in his 62nd year. The late Sir Horace was not only a distinguished lawyer, but was prominent in the political cabinets and later was speaker of the Legislative Council. He retired from that post in 1908 to accept the Chief Justiceship of the Province.

THE RIGHT HON. T. J. MACNAMARA, Under-Secretary to the British Admiralty, is an ex-schoolmaster, in this respect resembling President Wilson. MacNamara taught for twenty years, then became editor of *The Schoolmaster*, and finally entered Parliament, where his rise was very rapid. He is a frequent contributor to the daily press and magazines, writing on subjects as wide apart as golf and social reform. He is the author of a number of books on educational subjects.

MR. W. B. LANIGAN, assistant freight traffic manager, C.P.R. Western Lines, since 1908, has been appointed freight traffic manager of the company, with office in Montreal, in charge of freight traffic on all the company's lines, succeeding Mr. W. R. MacInnes, now vice-president. He will take up his new office on September 1st.

A long record of service with the C.P.R. stands to the credit of Mr. Lanigan. He entered the service in September, 1884, as night telegraph operator at Sharbot Lake, Ontario, then followed experiences at Winnipeg, Toronto, and at various other places on the line. Mr. Lanigan was born at Three Rivers in 1861.

JOHN D. RYAN.—At 17, John D. Ryan was selling calico in one of the chain of general merchandise stores run by his uncle in the mining district of Michigan. At 25 he was selling lubricating oil through the Rocky Mountain section from Montana to Mexico, and at 35 he was in charge of the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Co.

This is the man selected to speed up Uncle Sam's airfleet. But he is a modest man, and does not care to talk about his own achievements. Says a writer in *Leslie's*:

Recently I asked Mr. Ryan to tell me something about his achievements for the inspiration of younger men.

"No!" replied Mr. Ryan, holding up both hands in protest. "You can not write a picturesque story about me, picturing me sweating in miner's togs at the bottom of a shaft, for I never did a day's mining in my life. I wasn't a prodigy at school, and I haven't worked harder than lots of other men."

"Then do you want me to assume that you have got where you are because of influence?"

"Influence!" broke in Mr. Ryan. "Influence is the worst handicap any young man can have. When any young engineer or college graduate or anybody else comes to me asking for a letter to enable him to get a job at our works I say to him just what I have told you."

THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Montreal Stock Exchange made new records during the past week, both in volume of business transacted and in the prices secured for most of the stocks. As a matter of fact some 13 securities made high records for the year during the week, while the whole list was active and strong.

Steel Co. of Canada was the leader in activity with transactions of over 10,000 shares and a net gain of over 5 points.

Smelters was another active issue of 5,000 shares traded in.

Dominion Steel with 4,400 shares showed a net gain of 2½ points.

The other active issues were the paper group, Lauriatide with 1,600 shares showed a gain of 5½ points,

while Brompton with 1,900 shares traded in, gained a point.

Total business for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	Week ended		
	Aug. 24, 1918.	Aug. 17, 1918.	Aug. 25, 1917.
Shares	39,960	28,456	33,502
Do. unlisted	4,157	3,668	1,039
Bonds	\$61,000	\$115,200	\$265,700

The richest man in the United States is John D. Rockefeller, who is said to have a fortune of \$1,200,000,000 and an annual income of \$60,000,000. The second richest man is H. C. Frick, with a fortune of \$225,000,000, and an annual income of \$11,000,000.

THE FIGHTING MAN'S FACE.

(Literary Digest.)

The legendary staring eyes and jutting chin of the would-be captain of industry may still be a fond delusion of some, but the expression and features of the men at the front, especially of the English, have nothing of brute force or terror in them. To be sure, officers of the Central Powers have had a face of frightfulness grown on them through the peculiar character of their training and ideals, while pictures of the more recent German prisoners, it has been noted, show combined bewilderment and relief. Perhaps the face neither of Caesar nor Napoleon nor Wellington would suggest the conqueror to us if we were not already informed about them, remarks the *Boston Transcript*, which thinks, however, that the face of the first boss of a gang of street laborers we may meet would certainly suggest command. All this "air of command" is a mystery, and we are reminded that Emerson once said the only people he knew who really had the military eye were William Ellery Channing, and William Shepherd, a farmer in Concord. The *Transcript* is moved to consider the warrior countenance as a result of the abundance of portraits in English illustrated journals of officers who have lost their lives in the service, and it observes:

"The first impression in looking at a page of these vivid little pictures of English officers is one of surprise at their simplicity and gentleness. A composite reproduction of them all would show a young man with naive and unconscious eyes, mild, open, sincere, half-sad, with the Saxon melancholy; it would show soft lips, sometimes breaking into a smile in spite of the pensiveness of the eyes; a short nose, frequently retroused and boyish in its turn, and a general aspect of observant passivity. Very seldom, indeed, in these collections, does one find the aggressive, the dominating, or the 'forceful' type of face. It is the look of a race which is accustomed to nothing but goodwill and to no sort of struggle. This English boyface hates nobody, nor is there much about it that suggests the power of command."

If we turn to a page of pictures of German officers we find frowns where in the English group we find smiles or a mildly beaming melancholy. The typical German officer undoubtedly looks forceful, yet oftenest is the look of mere threat and bluster rather than of native force, and *The Transcript* proceeds:

"But beneath the mildness and naivete of the Englishman's face, and that air of curious insular content with merely insular things, one feels a high degree of force. We read that this particular boy, for example, with eyes like a fawn, held a company of men to the guns when all the army besides were gone, his example and inspiration reaching to and expressing itself through the sergeant who took command after he was killed, and then to the second sergeant, when he was gone, and so on, until the heroic remnant was led by a private soldier—in whom the spirit of the noble boy still lived on, and still commanded. But in the case of the German—one can understand the ease and sang-froid with which he runs his best soldier through the body for an infraction of discipline. It must be confessed that our first impression from these pages full of the pictures of mild-eyed young Englishmen is one of disappointment and even one of apprehension lest the days of the Marlboroughs and Wellingtons are over. But the event is proving that, after all, just as the bravest are the tenderest, the mildest-eyed may be the most forcible."

"What about the abounding portraits of the young American officers? What impression as to personal force or the raw material of conquerors do these faces give? It must be confessed that the young American officer, as well as the American common soldier, has often a certain 'tough' aspect in his khaki—a little affectation of the wild and woolly, or flavor of the football scrimmage, which is not altogether real. But he has also the keenly penetrating look and the aspect of elan and elasticity that the French observers and students of our arriving crusaders all assign to him. The American soldier has any quantity of 'push' in his face. His eyes are not so mild as his English brother's, but his smile is much broader. The American warrior's countenance suggests fight plainly enough."

Sailor: What sort of place is Mesopotamia?

Soldier: When it's 'ot it's 'ot as 'ell; when it's cold it's cold as 'ell; and when there's wind it blows like 'ell.—*Sydney Bulletin*