

Mentioned in Despatches

J. S. MITCHELL, who has been elected director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is head of the well known firm, J. S. Mitchell & Co., Sherbrooke. He succeeds the late Wm. Farwell, who was former president of the Eastern Townships Bank. Mr. Mitchell is also chairman of the Local Committee of the Bank of Commerce, Sherbrooke.

PERCY COWANS, chairman of the Special Names Committee of the Victory Loan Campaign, is a member of the well known stock brokerage house of MacDougal & Cowans, and is known as one of the greatest hustlers on the street. Mr. Cowans is extremely popular, and uses his personal magnetism to extract funds from his friends.

CAPTAIN TRIVETT, who has been appointed head of the Red Triangle Hut in Montreal, went overseas as a private. He served for a time as Y. M. C. A. Secretary at the front and then joined the combatant units, winning his commission. He was also wounded at the front. Captain Trivett is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and of Wycliffe College. He is an ordained Anglican minister.

GRANT HALL, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected a director of the company, and also a member of the executive committee. Mr. Hall, who succeeds the late Sir George Bury, came east a few weeks ago from Winnipeg, where he was General Manager of Western lines. Mr. Hall is one of the best known and most efficient men in the railway service.

"AL" SMITH the new governor of New York came up from the ranks with a vengeance. Some few years ago "Al" Smith, then a salesman in the Fulton Fish Market, where he was discovered by some of the Tammany leaders. They decided that he was a good man for their work and gave him a job, putting him on the city's pay-roll. Smith showed a great aptitude for politics, and at 30, was elected to the New York legislature. In a little while he was Speaker of the Legislature, later he became president of the Board of Aldermen of New York city, and at the elections held a few days ago defeated Governor Whitman. Smith is still a very young man, and with Tammany behind him there is no telling how far he will go.

MAYOR JOHN MCKERGOW, who celebrated his golden wedding a few days ago, is Mayor of Westmount, and one of the best known business men of this city. Mr. McKergow is a member of the firm A. A. Ayer & Co. He was born in Scotland 71 years ago; was brought to this city when a child of three, and has been connected with his present firm since he was a young man of 19. In addition to his business and civic duties he takes a keen interest in educational and philanthropic movements.

CAPTAIN R. L. CALDER, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is a well known Montreal lawyer, who got into the game early in the war. Before going overseas he was one of the best known of the younger generation of lawyers in this city, taking an active part in political questions (especially as they related to the Liberal party. Captain Calder was an enthusiastic military man, and even before war broke out was prominent in the local militia.

C. F. SISE, who was elected Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Co. a few days ago, has been General Manager of the company for the past half dozen years. He is a son of the late C. F. Sise, who was head of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada ever since its formation. The new Vice-President was educated at McGill, and went immediately into the services of the Bell Telephone Co., working his way up to his present position. He is well known in business and social circles, and at the present time is president of the Canadian Club.

GRANT MORDEN, who has been chosen as the Unionist candidate for Chiswick, is one of the rapidly growing colony of Canadians who have invaded Great Britain during the last few years. He was born in Ontario in 1880, and educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He commenced the study of law, but later went into the manufacturing business, and from that to financial affairs, where he blossomed out as one of the master mergers. He is Vice-President of the Canada Securities Corporation, a director of the Murray-Kay Co., Prudential Trust Co., and of a number of other corporations. In the last few months his name has been prominently connected with the cellulose scandal in Great Britain.

The Great Armistice

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motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops left entire in situ, and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"(8.) The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

"(9.) The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine), shall be charged to the German Government.

"(10.) An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"(11.) Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German

personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

II—DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

"(12.) All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

"(13.) Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914), to be recalled.

"(14.) German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

"(15.) Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"(16.) The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

III—CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

"(17.) Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

IV—GENERAL CLAUSES.

"(18.) Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the

Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"(19.) The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

V—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

"(20.) Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated Powers, all question of neutrality being waived.

"(21.) All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"(22.) Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment, in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied Powers and the United States of America.

"(23.) The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle-cruisers, ten battle-ships, eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.), are to be disarmed.

"(24.) The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germans outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"(25.) Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated Powers. To secure this, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"(26.) The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"(27.) All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

"(28.) In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"(29.) All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America. All neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in clause twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

"(30.) All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies

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