

Mentioned in Despatches

E. J. Kylie is going to prove to the Kaiser that the professorial chair does not unfit a man for the front trenches. Professor Kylie, of the Modern History department of the University of Toronto, has given up his chair and has joined the 147th Grey County Battalion as captain and adjutant. Prof. Kylie is a graduate of the University of Toronto 1901, winning the McCaul Medal in Classics. He later studied at Oxford, returning to accept a position on the staff of his Alma Mater. Kylie was born at Lindsay some thirty odd years ago, and furnishes a good example of the type of men who are going overseas.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, whose hat is in the ring as a candidate for president on the Republican card, has been grooming himself for this position for the past dozen years. Several times he started too late and was left at the post. This time he believes in the old adage of the early bird, and is the first man in the United States to definitely announce his intentions. La Follette was born in Wisconsin in 1855, and was educated as a lawyer. He was Governor of his native state for three terms, and then United States Senator from there for three or four terms. The Senator's name was up for president in 1908, but he did not make very much of a showing. He is generally regarded as a progressive, wide awake politician, but it is doubtful if he is big enough to carry the country.

W. M. Martin, M.P.—According to rumors W. M. Martin, M.P. of Regina, is to succeed the Hon. Walter Scott as premier of Saskatchewan. The probabilities are that the rumours are unfounded, but if there should be any truth in them "Billy" Martin would make a worthy successor to the present head of the Saskatchewan Government. Mr. Martin was born at Norwich, Ont., in 1876, and educated at the University and Osgoode Hall. He taught High School for a few years and then went West and practised law at Regina. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1908. Although only forty years of age Martin is regarded as one of the best informed and most progressive men west of the Great Lakes, and has long been recognized in Liberal circles west of Ottawa as a "coming" man.

Mr. E. P. Clement, K.C.—Much of the success which has attended the efforts of the Committee of One Hundred in Ontario is due to Mr. E. P. Clement, K.C., chairman of that organization. This temperance body has just presented a monster petition asking for provincial prohibition, at least during the war. Mr. Clement, head of the movement, is a well-known lawyer, politician and insurance president. He practises his profession at Berlin, is president of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, and a former candidate for the House of Commons for North Waterloo, running in the Liberal interests. He was born at Simcoe in 1853 and educated at Upper Canada College. Some ten years ago he was appointed junior judge of the County of Essex but resigned after a few months and resumed his law practice in Berlin. Mr. Clement takes a very keen interest in the temperance movement, in the work of the Methodist Church and in the activities of the Y. M. C. A.

Piper Findlater, "Gay go the Gordons to the fight." The heroic performance of the Gordons in the present and in past wars have made this famous Highland regiment one of the best known and most popular in the Empire. Piper Findlater, who won fame and the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Dargai Heights in 1897 rejoined his old regiment a few months ago and since then has been adding to his already enviable reputation. At that battle the enemy had entrenched themselves on a hill from which they had to be dislodged. Several attempts were made but the attackers melted away before the deadly fire which was poured upon them from the heights. Col. Mathias, who commanded the Gordons, said, "The Gordons will take it." They were led into the charge to the shrill of the pipes with Piper Findlater playing. In the first rush Findlater was shot through the ankle, but he propped himself up against a rock and continued to play the charge until his comrades captured the position. Although his ankle was shattered by a bullet and he suffered excruciating pain, the shrill notes of the "Cock o' the North" inspired his comrades to almost superhuman bravery.

Lord Carlisle.—Most of the British nobility prefer the Army to the Navy. An exception to the rule is found in young Lord Carlisle, the eleventh earl of his line who has just attained his majority. The young earl is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy and has been serving on a battleship since the outbreak of the war "somewhere in the North Sea." The Carlises have been naval men since the family was first founded, so that the young man is but upholding family traditions. He possesses probably the finest castle in Great Britain, is immensely rich, and has everything possible to make life attractive. He is sacrificing all for his country.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, is now directing his second session since he obtained Mr. Hearst succeeded the late Sir James Whitney as Premier of Ontario about two years ago, previous to which he was Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Whitney Cabinet. Mr. Hearst was born in Bruce County fifty-two years ago and was educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. He practised law at Sault Ste. Marie, and was first elected from that constituency in 1908. Like his opponent, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Premier Hearst is a prominent Methodist, and takes an active part in the deliberations of that body.

Premier Norris, of Manitoba, has just won a signal victory for the cause of temperance. This is the second advanced bit of legislation which he has put through since he assumed power a few months ago. He first gave women the vote and now has made Manitoba dry. The new head of the Manitoba Government was born at Brampton, Ontario, fifty-four years ago. As a young man he went West and engaged in farming, in which vocation he made a pronounced success. He first entered the local legislature in 1895, and during the long years of Opposition was a constructive critic. When he assumed power he at once set about crystallizing into legislation the measures he advocated when in Opposition.

Carranza and Obregon.—There now seems some possibility that the affairs of unhappy Mexico may be finally straightened out. Carranza, who was recognized as president some months ago by the United States, seems to be the best of a bad lot. He at least has tried to unite the war factions and to give his unhappy country some semblance of constitutional government. It has just been announced that Alvero Obregon has been appointed Minister of War. Obregon a year ago was an aspirant for presidential honors and was running a full-fledged revolution of his own. Later he became reconciled to Carranza and now forms part of his Cabinet. Obregon is a farmer, but unlike Villa, Zapata and other leading citizens of Mexico, is able to read and write. It is expected that Carranza and Obregon assisted by the United States will be able to catch and give Villa his just deserts.

W. F. Maclean, M.P. for East York, who has a scheme on foot to make the Windsor Station a Union Station for Montreal, is known from end to end of the country as the champion railroad baiter. He specializes on railroad legislation and in season and out of season preaches the doctrine of two cent fares, the nationalization of our transportation companies, increased taxation, and a half dozen other panacea. "Billy" Maclean is editor and publisher of the Toronto World. He was born in Wentworth County in 1854 and educated at the University of Toronto. After a considerable newspaper experience he founded the "World" in 1880, and still remains its head. He was first elected to Parliament in 1892, and has been "on the job" ever since. The following story perhaps illustrates better than anything else Maclean's attitude towards the railroad companies. Some time ago two men were quenching their thirst at a bar in Toronto, when a badly battered up individual of the tramp species approached them. One arm was gone, he walked with the aid of a crutch, while other evidences of severe treatment were apparent from his appearance. The two drinkers took compassion on him and invited him to have some, at the same time asking him how he became so battered up. "Oh," said the fellow, "I lost my arm the same way as Billy Maclean got his seat in Parliament." "How was that?" inquired the others. "By jumping on the Grand Trunk," was the reply. Maclean is in many respects one of the most progressive legislators in the country, while he is everywhere recognized as an able newspaper man.

Lieut.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis has won well merited promotion and is now a brigadier-general. Loomis deserved this as he has been in the thick of the fighting from the very outset. He went overseas as commander of the 5th Royal Highlanders from Montreal and with them took part in all the big battles shared in by the Canadians. In private life he was a well known contractor in Montreal, but left his big business, a wife and six children to do his bit.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, of Montreal has just been made brigadier in command of the 12th Infantry Brigade. The new brigadier rose from the ranks, joining the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Montreal as a private thirty years ago. He worked his way up step by step until he became colonel in command of the regiment, and then several years ago going on the reserve of officers. When the war broke out Lieut.-Col. Starke was given command of the McGill C. O. T. C., and for the past eighteen months has been active in training and recruiting men in connection with the various companies sent over by McGill.

The Late Commodore Vanderbilt.—"From shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations," has become almost an axiom in the neighboring republic. Instances of wealthy families losing their grip on Big Business are common. For example, the Goulds have lost the splendid system of railroads which the late Jay Gould bequeathed to them. The Vanderbilts on the other hand believe in the doctrine of "What we have we'll hold," and form a striking contrast to the Goulds. The late Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the family and the creator of the Vanderbilt Railway System, was an uncompromising old sinner whose creed was summed up in the words, "The public be damned." His chief railroad property was the New York Central, and to-day four Vanderbilts, William K., William K., Jr., Frederick W., and Harold S. are on the directorate of that road. The president, Albert H. Smith has been with them since boyhood, while the chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew has also been in the services of this firm for upwards of a generation.

Mrs. N. P. O'Gorman.—This column devoted to the "doings" of men proposes to deviate from its established custom and include a woman in the list. This is done largely because the woman in question has been doing as efficient work as any man ever did and wears a medal for bravery conferred upon her by King Albert of Belgium. Mrs. N. P. O'Gorman, wife of General O'Gorman serving at the front, has just come to the United States to raise money for hospital work in France. Madame O'Gorman, who claims lineal descent from Warren Hastings, upholds the best traditions of that famous statesman. She has been driving an auto ambulance in France and Flanders ever since the war started, until she and her ambulance were both blown up and badly battered by a German shell. Her husband who is a general in the English Army in command of a brigade of Irish regiments, saw service in India and Hong Kong. The O'Gormans are one of the few Irish chieftains who are entitled to the prefix of "The." The family trace their history back over 1,100 years.

Mr. Ernest Godfrey is coming to be known as one of the best writers on agricultural subjects on this continent. For the last few years he has been editor of the "Census of Statistics Monthly," and for the last three years editor of the "Canada Year Book." Mr. Godfrey was born in England, where for twenty years he was actively associated with agricultural societies, and was engaged in statistical work. While in that country he was editor of the Royal Agricultural Society's publications, and secretary of the National Agricultural Examination Board. He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the membership of which is limited to two hundred men who have distinguished themselves in statistical investigation. Mr. Godfrey's contributions to economic literature have been numerous, and include besides official reports: Agriculture at the Milan Exhibition of 1906; Settlement and Agricultural Development of the Northwest Provinces of Canada; Article on the Agriculture of Canada in the 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; Methods of Crop Reporting in the Different Countries, presented at the Winnipeg Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1910; and State Aid to Agriculture in Canada.