

Mentioned in Despatches :: :: ::

Professor S. Lambros, of the University of Athens, is the latest individual to assume the premiership of Greece. According to the Allies he is a colourless individual and has surrounded himself with an ultra-neutral group. It is extremely doubtful if such a man and such a cabinet will hold office any longer than its predecessor. Lambros is a professor of history in the University of Athens and while familiar with the economic and political history of his country has had little or no political experience.

Sir William Robertson Nicholl, editor of the British Weekly, has come out very strongly in favor of doing everything possible to retain the friendship of the United States. Robertson Nicholl is one of the most powerful journalists and one of the most influential men in Great Britain, not only wielding a trenchant pen through his influential and widely circulated non-conformist paper, but is an effective speaker and a close student of political and social conditions. Nicholl was born in Scotland in 1851, and educated at the University of Aberdeen. For a while he was in the ministry, but later gave up the church for literary work. He is the author of a score or more books, but is best known through his connection with the British Weekly.

Prince Alexis Orloff, who has just died in Paris, was Military Attache of the Russian Embassy to France. He belongs to what is probably the oldest, richest and most influential family in Russia, the Orloffs being the favourites of the famous Empress Catharine. They did much to add to her power, while she in turn endowed them with lands and other forms of wealth. The Prince who died in Paris was a son of Prince Nicholas, who was Russian Ambassador to Paris for twenty years. The founder of the Orloff family is said to have been a soldier in the mutinous Strelitz guard, which Peter the Great found it necessary to wipe out of existence. Ivan Orloff was marching to his doom—something with boiling oil in it—with such an air of contemptuous defiance that he caught the attention and struck the fancy of Peter the Great, who spared his life and enlisted him in his own guard, promoting him by degrees until he rose to the rank of general.

Mr. C. E. Neill.—The planned absorption of the Quebec Bank by the Royal Bank of Canada is due to the constructive work of Mr. C. E. Neill, the general manager of that institution and one of Canada's most progressive bankers. Like so many of our men in financial, educational and industrial spheres, Neill comes from "way down East." He was born in Fredericton in 1873, educated in that city, and then as a lad entered a bank. He made rapid progress and eventually became manager of the Royal Bank of Vancouver, then superintendent of branches, then chief inspector, assistant general manager, and then general manager at the first of the year. He is one of the youngest men in Canada to occupy such a prominent position, but won the post through sheer ability and hard work. Despite his marked success he is unspoiled, being totally devoid of "side." Much of the marked success of the Royal Bank during recent years is traceable to his efforts.

Col. Isaac Newton Lewis. — Away back twenty years ago an American military officer offered the United States Government an invention of a dial telegraph, which he had patiently worked out. His project was turned down, but not discouraged he came back four years later with a design for a new field gun. A second rebuff failed to discourage him and he came back a few years later with a range finder. Then a half dozen years ago he offered them a machine gun, but again the powers that be at Washington turned it down, declaring that the Lewis Machine Gun was no good. As even a worm will turn this fourth rebuff soured Col. Isaac Newton Lewis and he resigned from the United States Army, went to England, and quickly sold his machine gun to the British Government. To-day more than thirty thousand Lewis machine guns are in the service of the British Army, and a few days ago Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking in the House of Commons, said, "It is a weapon that is the envy of all Europe." Lewis to-day is a millionaire, but the ironic part of it all, in so far as the United States Government is concerned, is that they have begged the British Government to sell them two hundred Lewis Guns in order that they might be prepared to meet the Mexicans.

Brig-Gen. Philip Howell, who has just been killed at the front in his thirty-ninth year, was one of the youngest generals in the British Army, but by no means the least prominent. Although but a young man he had seen a great deal of active service especially in India, had won the D.S.O. and had played a big part in the fighting which has taken place during the present war. His death is a further confirmation of the fact that the British officers "lead" their men.

Capt. H. C. Kinned, who was recently awarded the Military Cross, doesn't deserve to be alive, but thousands of people throughout the Empire will pray that his life may be spared. Kinned was walking along a trench when a huge bomb came over and fell near seven soldiers who were fast asleep. He knew that he would not have time, even if he were able, to throw it over the parapet, so without a moments hesitation he threw himself full length upon it in an effort to smother the explosion. No sooner had he lain on it than it exploded and blew him clean out of the trench, severely wounding him. He would probably have been killed but for the fact that he was wearing a steel waistcoat. His self-sacrificing act well entitles him to the Military Cross and any other honors which his country can confer upon him. The seven soldiers were uninjured.

Marquis Paty de Clam.—The Dreyfus case will again be recalled to public attention through the death of Marquis Paty de Clam. At the outbreak of hostilities the Marquis, who was sixty-three years of age, joined a regiment as a private, although he previously held the rank of colonel. During the fighting he showed such heroism that he was promoted and given the Legion of Honor. He was twice seriously wounded, the last time before Verdun. Four of his sons are fighting at the front, two of them having been seriously wounded. The Marquis was head of the intelligence division of the War Department when the Dreyfus trial took place and was one of the bitterest opponents of Dreyfus, being thoroughly convinced of his guilt, but time has healed the differences between the two parties and to-day both are fighting at the front on behalf of the Mother Country.

Lieut. John Jacka, an Australian, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only man in the British Empire to win the Victoria Cross on two occasions. Jacka's exploits read like a fairy tale. He joined the Australian infantry as a private and went with his battalion to Gallipoli, where he took part in the fierce fighting which characterized that campaign. On one occasion he attacked ten Turks single-handed and killed or took prisoner every one of them. For this he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the first Victoria Cross to go to an Australian in the present war. Later, on the Somme front Jacka, while in charge of a forward trench charged 600 Germans with seven men. The Australian hero has been described by his commanding officer as a model of what a soldier should be so the exceptional honour which he has brought to Australia was well deserved. Our cousins from the Australian Commonwealth have, been doing exceptionally well at the front.

Capt. Dumas.—For the most part war makes its levy on the young men of a country, but occasionally a man far past the military age succeeds in eluding the vigilance of the recruiting sergeants and gets onto the firing line. A surprising case has just come to light in connection with Capt. Dumas, who has just been killed on the Somme, aged sixty-eight years. As a young man of nineteen he commenced fighting as a Zouave, when he was wounded. He later fought through the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in Algeria, Tunis, on the Ivory Coast, in the Sudan, Morocco, and the Transvaal. When the present war broke out, then sixty-six years of age he tried to enlist, but was turned down by the French authorities. He managed, however, to enlist in the Belgian Army, was made prisoner, but escaped in time to take part in the Battle of the Marne, where he received six wounds. On his recovery he went to the Dardanelles, then to the Vardar Valley, where he was again wounded. He next appeared on the Verdun front and again figured in the casualty list. As soon as he was able he rejoined his regiment and took part in the Somme offensive, where he died from the effects of the tenth wound he received in his career.

Harold Bell Wright, whose book, "When a Man's a Man" is regarded by many as one of the best published on this continent during the year, is in his prime. He was born in New York State in 1872. He worked his way through college and then entered the ministry, but literature soon claimed him and a string of books has flowed from his pen during the past few years. "When a Man's a Man" is a story dealing with the West, undoubtedly one of the most virile, healthful books which has appeared in a long time.

Col. the Hon. Guy Baring, an officer in the Goldstream Guards and a Member of Parliament, has just been killed at the front. Col. Baring is one of the famous banking house of Baring Brothers, a firm intimately associated with the financial and political history of Great Britain. This man's grandfather, the first Lord Ashburton, the real founder of the Baring family, started the house on its international banking career by lending \$8,000,000 to the French Government after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Since that time the family has been most prominent in the banking world.

Capt. the Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P.—Up to the present time Canada has not participated in the naval defences of the Empire, due largely to the fact that the Laurier Naval Policy was defeated by the Borden Government and nothing done to take its place. Now a belated effort is being made to recruit 2,000 Canadians for the Imperial Navy, and Capt. the Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P., is touring the Dominion in an effort to secure men. Guinness was born in London in 1874, and has all his life been associated with nautical matters. At Eton and Cambridge he was famed as an oarsman and added to his reputation when he won the diamond sculls at Henley. He served through the South African War with a hospital unit. Undoubtedly Great Britain is finding that the immense number of ships required to patrol her coasts brings about a shortage of men, and she is anxious to have Canada contribute to the naval defences of the Empire. An interesting point is that Canadian pay instead of British pay will be given the men.

Mr. W. R. Hearst.—Canadians will be pleased to learn that William Randolph Hearst has received a well merited rebuke from the British Government, who have forbidden the International News Service the use of the British cables or mails. This service, of which Hearst is the head, has been sending out false stories regarding the war. Hearst is the father of yellow journalism and as editor of a half dozen violently partisan papers in the United States wields an immense influence in the neighbouring republic. Hearst is generally credited with having stampeded the American people into war with Spain, and during the present war is one of the few English speaking publishers in the United States who has shown a pro-German tendency. Hearst was born in San Francisco in 1873 and educated at Harvard. On two occasions he ran for mayor of New York, but was defeated and met with a similar fate when he tried to become Governor of New York state. He wields a pernicious influence through his papers.

Mr. N. S. Dunlop.—If it be true that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, then N. S. Dunlop, head of the floral department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is a benefactor a hundred fold. He has made the C. P. R. System from Halifax to Vancouver blossom as a rose. Dunlop, who is now forced to take a prolonged rest, is known as the Father of the Safety First movement on Canadian railways, head of the Company's insurance, tax and claims department, but best known as the creator of the Company's floral department. Years ago Mr. Dunlop was a country school-teacher, and becoming impressed with the barrenness and dreary look of the average country school, planted flowers and shrubs in the school grounds where he taught and encouraged his pupils to carry on a like work at home. Later when he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway he carried the same scheme into effect and from his own garden sent out seeds and bulbs to station agents along the line. The movement grew until every station yard and every brakeman's shack from Atlantic to Pacific has been beautified as a result of the seeds and bulbs sent out by Mr. Dunlop. He is an ardent lover of nature. The tens of thousands of people who have travelled along the C. P. R. and have been gladdened by the basis will sincerely wish that the creator of these beauty spots may soon be restored to health. Mr. Dunlop has been with the C. P. R. for the past twenty-nine years.

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