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Men of To-Day

Ramsay Macdonald, Labourite.

ENGLAND is laughing at a subtle, humorous jibe at Mr. Bonar Law made by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labourites in the British House of Commons. Mr. Macdonald in referring to the Unionist Chief's rather violent speech at Blenheim Castle, which evoked the famous epistolary retort of Winston Churchill, remarked that Mr. Law should have delivered his speech on Tower Hill, the recent scene of the labour hysteria of Ben Tillett.



J. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.,
who wants a Socialist
elected President of
the United States.

For another reason just now interest centres on J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. It is persistently rumoured that Mr. Macdonald, upon concluding his two year term as head of the Labour party, will not seek the honour next year.

Labour has been making itself very conspicuous recently. There are critics who claim that the Labour men have grown apathetic towards the Asquith Government, being opposed to the increased naval expenditure. The retirement of Mr. Macdonald may have a significance on the present situation which cannot be foretold as yet.

Ramsay Macdonald is considered the sanest and most broadminded of the tribunes of labour in Great Britain. A grave defect of the Socialist cause has been the rabidness, and

often ignorance of its chief exponents. A prominent Canadian who heard Macdonald speak at Westminster a few weeks ago wrote his impressions for the CANADIAN COURIER and described him as one of the "best debaters" and the "biggest minded man in the House." Macdonald has not the theatricality of Ben Tillett, nor the tendency to indiscreet speech characteristic of Mr. Keir Hardie. He is a studious, thoughtful man—a scholar who tries to look at social troubles scientifically.

In his latest book published this year, "The Socialist Movement," Mr. Macdonald sums up his creed in a sentence:

"Like the fisherman in the Eastern tale, who liberated the genii individualism has been unable to control its own discoveries. The community, the state, the whole of the people—under whatever name it may be the pleasure of different men to designate it—must now take over this power, bridle it, and harness it and make it do social work. This is the genesis of the Socialist movement; this is Socialism."

Military Changes.

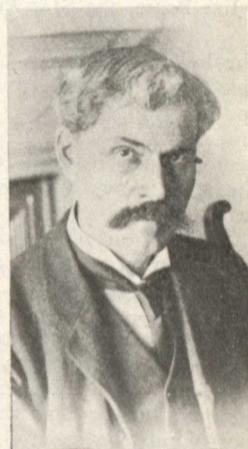
A GOOD deal of interest was created a few days ago when extensive changes in the militia were announced from Ottawa. Momentous alterations have been made among the chief officers of Canada's fighting forces. For instance, Major General Otter, probably to the public the best known soldier in the Dominion, will retire on December first from the post of Inspector-General. Major General Cotton, of Toronto, is to succeed him. Brigadier-General F. L. Lessard is to move from Ottawa to Toronto, stepping into the command of No. 2 Division, vacated by General Cotton. General Lessard's place at the Capital, as Adjutant-General, will be filled by Lieut.-Colonel V. A. S. Williams, R.C.D., A.D.C., commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and Inspector-General of Cavalry, Toronto. The officer in charge of District No. 11, British Columbia and the Yukon, Colonel R. T. Wadmore, is leaving the service after thirty years of it. Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., 4th Division; Montreal, will take Colonel Wadmore's place. This move necessitates the departure to Montreal of Colonel Septimus J. A. Denison, C.M.G., now head of the School of Infantry in Halifax. A Montreal man, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fages, will exchange cities with Colonel Denison.

From Halifax to the Yukon—as is evident—the shake-up means a geographical distribution of commands pretty well covering the Dominion.

The Retirement of General Otter.

THE withdrawal of General Otter from the office of Inspector-General is a most important event. For fifty-one years this energetic

soldier has given his talents to building up a system of defence in Canada. He was the first Inspector-General—the first Canadian to command the Canadian army. He holds the record of having been at the front on every occasion that Canadian arms have been required to do battle for the honour of Canada. He was at Ridgeway against the Fenians in 1866; in the Riel Rebellion, it was Otter who headed the Turtle Lake column pursuing the Indian Chief "Big Bear," and was presented by the city of Toronto with a purse of gold for his exploits, and Canadians have not forgotten his services in South Africa. The long experience of Canadian military conditions and accurate knowledge of the methods of warfare gave General Otter peculiarly fitting qualities for the position of Inspector-General. His chief characteristics are precision, thoroughness, and ability to compass many duties.



J. R. MACDONALD, M.P.,
who may retire from the
leadership of the British
Labour Party.

The New Inspector General.

HIS successor, General Cotton, has been in the militia nearly as long as General Otter—to be exact, forty-six years. The two men do not look alike. General Otter is lean and grizzled; General Cotton is a big, rotund, pleasant man who would look well in a Cardinal's robes.

General Cotton won a medal in the Fenian Raid. This is the only active service he has seen. But he has passed all the grades in the Canadian army, and knows the intricacies of the big system which has to be kept going in peace as in war.



MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. OTTER,
Fifty-one years in the Army; first native-born to command
the Canadian Army; he is retiring from the post
of Inspector-General.



MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. COTTON,
A Soldier since he was Eighteen; at the age of Sixty-four he succeeds General Otter in
command of the Canadian Forces.