

MEN OF TO-DAY

OUR SECOND OLDEST REGIMENT

TWO regiments of Canadians have attained the half century mark, the 1st Prince of Wales and the 2nd Queen's Own. The age of a regiment of militia, in this country, is indicated by its numeral. Number 1 is the oldest; number 2 the next, and so on up to somewhere about 110, which is a baby regiment in the newer West.



Lt.-Col. Percy L. Mason,
Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

The Second Regiment, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, to give them their full title, will celebrate their semi-centenary next month, the date of organisation being early in 1860. It is expected that about 5,000 ex-members from outside Toronto, and as many in Toronto, will join with the present members in a series of parades, at-homes, smokers and historical pageants. The latter is the chief feature and will be second only to the famous pageants at Quebec two years ago. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, the colonel of the regiment, has generously guaranteed the cost of these, and has brought a pageant-master from London to ensure their success.

On another page in this issue will be found a special flash-light picture of the regiment taken last week, with an inserted portrait of its commanding officer. The strength of the regiment is over nine hundred.

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SIR HENRY M. PELLATT, KNT. A.D.C.

HENRY MILL PELLATT was born in Toronto and educated at Upper Canada College. He might easily have taken a university course, but he preferred to go into business at an early age. At fifteen he joined the staff of the firm of Pellatt & Osler, brokers, his father being the senior member of that firm, and the other partner being Mr. E. B. Osler, the well-known capitalist. When Mr. Henry Pellatt and Mr. E. B. Osler dissolved partnership, the firm became Pellatt &

Pellatt. Later, Mr. Henry Pellatt, Sr., retired, and the firm now consists of Sir Henry Pellatt, Mr. Norman Macrae and Mr. Reginald Pellatt, Sir Henry's son. Though still on the sunny side of fifty, Sir Henry is associated with some of the largest Canadian undertakings. He has been a director of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and is still one of its largest shareholders. He is president of the Toronto Electric Light Company; a director of the Toronto Railway Company; a director of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and the British American Assurance Company. He has been one of the leaders in the recent amalgamation of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Steel Company, and is a director of this huge new corporation. Sir Henry is also president of the Electrical Development Company and of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company—very large and important enterprises for the generation of electrical power at Niagara Falls, and its transmission to Toronto and throughout Ontario for commercial use. These undertakings alone involved an expenditure of \$10,000,000.

He is also vice-president of the Toronto Power Company, now in control of these two companies. Only this year he was highly complimented by United States capitalists who have elected him a director of the Twin City Railway Company of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Outside of business Sir Henry has been interested in public movements of many kinds. As an evidence of this he is one of the trustees of Trinity University and a large benefactor of that institution. He is also one of the most prominent supporters of Grace Hospital and several other charitable institutions. However, his work in connection with the militia is probably even better known than his other public services. Starting as a private in the ranks about 1876, he found himself

in 1901 in command of the second oldest regiment in Canada. Four years previously he had been one of the officers from Canada to attend the Queen's Jubilee in 1897. The year after receiving command of the Queen's Own Regiment, he was given command of the Canadian contingent which visited London on the occasion of the coronation of the late sovereign. On the King's birthday in 1905 he received the order of Knight Bachelor for his services to the militia in Canada, for his assistance towards all Imperial objects and for his successful promotion of commercial and industrial undertakings.

Under Colonel Pellatt the Q. O. R. has become the largest and strongest military organisation in Canada. He found it a battalion and he made it a regiment. He found it in command of a lieutenant-colonel and adorned with two majors; he made it into a regiment of two battalions in command of a colonel and two lieutenant-colonels and with four majors as ornaments.

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A HARD-WORKING OFFICER

THE second senior officer of the Queen's Own is Lieut.-Col.

Percy L. Mason, a prominent member of a well-known Toronto family. Lieut.-Col. Mason is not to be confused with Colonel James Mason, president of the Home Bank who was at one time Commandant of the 10th Royal Grenadiers. Lieut.-Col. P. L. Mason is by nature a soldier and by vocation a commission merchant. He joined the Queen's Own Rifles in September, 1882, became captain five years later, major in 1901, and lieutenant-colonel in 1906 when the regiment was divided into two battalions of six companies each. He has held prominent positions in the staff ride of 1899, two Niagara camps, and at the Royal Review of 1901. He was one of the officers of the Coronation Contingent in 1902, for which he wears a decoration. He also wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers decoration.



Premier Briand of France
Once a Socialist, now an Ultra-Conservative

FIRST CITIZENS OF FRANCE

WITH officially a bi-lingual Parliament, a French-Canadian Premier, a phalanx of seventy French-speaking members, with more than 30 per cent. of our population French, and a French treaty to boot—Canadians are supposed to be interested in French affairs. Some years ago Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster-General, learned French. Before breakfast every morning he took an hour in French conversation with a tutor. Sir William made good use of his French. When he visited France the year of the first Imperial Conference he was the guest of President Loubet, with whom he spent some days on the President's farm. They were both farmers. And the English-speaking Canadian minister talked to the French President in French.

President Fallieres, who has been head of the French Republic since 1906, is a lawyer. He was born in 1841. His first public office was the mayoralty of Nerac when he was still a young man. In 1876 he became a deputy. Four years later he was made Under Secretary of State at the Home Office. Thereafter he was successively Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education and Prime Minister. Eight times he was re-elected President of the Senate. Now as a genial, venerable, quick-witted old man he is nominal head of the great Republic.

The French Presidency is a great honour. But a French President may spend a good deal of his time merely figuring out the mathematical relations of the numerous factional parties. At the last election there were 2,678 candidates for 588 electorals; which is an average of five candidates to a constituency. The factions into which France is divided are Republicans, Radical-Socialists, Radicals, Independent Socialists, Progressivists, Royalists, Nationalists, and Conservatives—with symptoms of some others. How they manage to run a general election in France has never been included as a branch of higher mathematics. But the split vote problem must be extremely bewildering. One result of the party potpourri at the last election was that 231 of the candidates had to run all over again.

The French Premier Briand is example of a man who has run the gamut of political emotion. He was once so fiery a Socialist that a red tie on him would have looked pale green. He is now an ultra-Conservative. Having burned out his enthusiasm fires he is now an intellectual cynic. He is one of the most remarkable cases of political evolution on record.

It is generally taken for granted that a man holding a position of such high authority should be of unchangeable views. But M. Briand has proved that the impossible is occasionally possible.



President Fallieres
Of the French Republic