Vol. XIII.

February 1, 1913

No. 9

Men of The

The Mayor of Ottawa.

TH so much national politics housed on Parliament Hill, one might be inclined to think that the Capital City would not have much time or interest for municipal have much time or interest for municipal politics. But Ottawans do not overlook domestic politics, believing, perhaps, that good government, like good other things, begins at home. The mayoralty contest at the Capital was unusually interesting this year. Mr. John Albert Ellis, who was Mayor for three years, from 1904 to 1907 inclusive, again was elected to the office. He succeeds Mr. Charles Hopewell, who has been chief magistrate during the past four years.

magistrate during the past four years.

Mr. Ellis has spent most of his life in the service of the people of Ottawa. He was born in England and came out to Canada a mere boy in 1886. As

and came out to Canada a mere boy in 1886. As soon as he was old enough, he ran for alderman and was elected. After three successive years in the mayoralty he was city treasurer; then member of the Legislature. Few men know Ottawa like its mayor-elect. He has one great passion besides public life. That is for flowers. He has been vice-president of the Ottawa Horticultural Society. During Lady Minto's reign at Rideau Hall, he was most active in assisting Her Excellency in her efforts to promote floral culture in Canada. ture in Canada.

继 继 继

A New Chairman.

RECENTLY Mr. James Leitch, K.C., was appointed to the Bench, for which his experience as Chairman of the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board was excellent training. His removal left an awkward vacancy. The Queen's Park authorities excited not a little interest when they announced that terest when they announced that Donald Malcolm McIntyre, of King-

Donald Malcolm McIntyre, of Kingston, was the man whom they intended as chief arbiter in the province of the rights of railways, municipalities and individuals.

Mr. McIntyre takes the chair with the potential qualifications of a good administrator. He is one of the leading citizens of Kingston, where he and his brother have practised law for years. He is public spirited in a city whose larger enthusiasm has given statesmen to Canada. Mr. McIntyre has been alderman and mayor of Kingston; active in its charities and National University, of which he is a graduate. His profession has taught him to talk little and clearly, to know a fact and its place in the problem.

Law for Law's Sake.

Law for Law's Sake.

'I N my opinion—law is a profession and not a side-line to a business. A lawyer has no business in real estate or company management, at the expense of his legal work. If this kind of thing keeps up, where are we going to get our real leaders of the bar?"

The opinions with the question

The opinions with the question

tagged on were given by Mr. H. M. Ludwig, who has been made President of the Ontario Bar Association. He takes the place of Mr. Nickel, K.C., of Belleville, last year's president. Mr. Ludwig

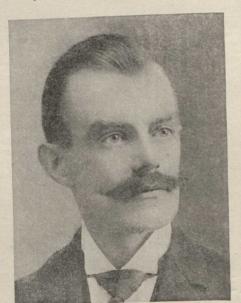
has been made President of the Ontario Bar Association. He takes the place of Mr. Nickel, K.C., of Belleville, last year's president. Mr. Ludwig is as well known as any lawyer in Ontario to members of the honourable profession. He has held all the positions which a barrister may fill who gives attention to the broader aspects of law.

He observes degenerating tendencies in the mixture of law and business, which, if unchecked, may do away with really impressive arguments in the courts. His view of the law is that of an artistlaw for the law's sake. Great pictures or books are not written by men engaged in side lines; nor should legal interpretations of weight be the work of lawyers distracted by remote interests.

President Ludwig is one of the most distinguished graduates of Osgoode Hall Law School. He won the medals in every year of his course, and gradu-



MR. DONALD M. McINTYRE, K.C. Chairman Ontario Railway Board.



MR. JOHN ALBERT ELLIS Once More Mayor of Ottawa.



MR. H. M. LUDWIG, K.C.

President Ontario Bar Association, Whom Thinks Law as a Profession Should Not be Obstructed by Business.



Former Australian Premier, Who Has R signed the Leadership of the Opposition Under Doctor's Orders.

ated with the gold medal. In 1892 he was president of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society, in days when an election at the school was the event of the year. During 1892-3-4 he was examiner of the Law Society. In 1910 he was made K. C. Mr. Ludwig, for twenty-six years, has been of the firm of Ritchie, Ludwig and Ballantyne.

An Australian Statesman.

T is more than ever easy for Canadians to say that Canada leads all the overseas dominions in the matter of Imperial relationships and defence. In Australia there may be a different opinion. The present Australian High Commissioner, Sir George Reid, in Canada a few months ago, may think differently. So may Premier Andrew Fisher, who rode with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Coronation procession. And Mr. Alfred Deakin, Premier before Sir Andrew Fisher, may have his own ideas about the significance of a Vancouver conference for the purpose of studying what may be done to organize a Pacific Imperial squadron, both Canadian and Australian, for the defence of Imperial interests on the Pacific. The recent utterances of Premier Sir Richard McBride

point in this direction.

But whatever statesmen may or may not think of the concert, it is may not think of the concert, it is certain that Australia, who, twelve years ago, emerged from her "penal twilight," as Dr. Macdonald called it in last week's issue of the COURIER, has done Imperial things which she began to do under the energetic premiership of Mr. Deakin before the present Labour party got energetic premiership of Mr. Deakin before the present Labour party got the ascendancy in the Common-wealth. In Australia the naval and military service is far in advance of anything we have in Canada. Only a year after the creation of the Commonwealth—in 1902—an agreement was made by both the Imperial Government and the Com-monwealth for the maintenance of monwealth for the maintenance of a naval force from 1903 to 1913. Australia made no contribution; the payments were for a squadron of British ships to be stationed in Australian waters. A more recent feature of their programme is the building and maintenance of certain ships to form an Australian squadron of the Coyal Navy, under command of the Commonwealth, in times of peace, and part of the eastern fleet of the Royal Navy in war. In military matters, too, Australia, during the leadership of Premier Deakin, which began in 1903, made great progress. Australia, under the present Labour Government, has practical compulsory service—not called by that name—in which every male between sixteen and twenty-six years of age must spend a certain set number of days every year in military training. Ex-Premier Deakin, who has just resigned from the Opposition in Australia, knows how advanced that service is. He was member for Ballarat in the House of Representatives; several times member of Federal Council for Australia; chairman of Committee of Public Accounts, and for twenty years consecutively member of the Parliament of Victoria secutively membe ment of Victoria.