

Mentioned in Despatches

MAJOR GENERAL LANDRY, who was in charge of the military in Quebec when the first rioting took place a few days ago is a son of Senator Landry and a member of one of Quebec's oldest families. General Landry has had a wide experience and is regarded as a very efficient officer. He received warm praise from General Lessard on the steps he had taken to deal with the situation. The latter is now in command at Quebec.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOGIE who has relinquished his command of the Toronto Military District, and will go overseas was a lawyer by profession when war broke out. For over two years General Logie was head of the Toronto District and performed excellent work. Toronto has contributed a very large number of men to the overseas forces and in many other ways has been the backbone of patriotic movements—much of which is due to the Hamilton lawyer who turned soldier. General Logie is succeeded by Col. H. C. Bickford.

REV. DR. NATHANIEL BURWASH, ex-Chancellor of Victoria College, Toronto, and one of the leaders in the Methodist Church has just died. The ex-chancellor was born at St. Andrew's, P. Q., in 1839, studied for the ministry but later gave up his pastoral duties and devoted his life to educational work. In this he met with singular success and much of the progress made by Victoria College was due to his efforts. As a young man Dr. Burwash served with the Canadian forces during the Fenian Raid and was present at the Battle of Ridgeway.

MR. CHANG PO LING, the first Chinaman to address the Montreal Canadian Club created a very favorable impression. He is a famous college professor and educationalist in China, his school being taken as the model for the entire country. As a matter of fact he has been referred to by the head of the Rockefeller Foundation as "the Greatest College President I ever met." Mr. Ling's talk on China, Past, Present and Future was of unusual interest.

LORD MONTAGU, who was rescued from the torpedoed ship *Persia*, in the Mediterranean, is, notwithstanding, once more proceeding to India as mechanical warfare expert for the Government of India. A pioneer motorist in England, he is one of the foremost experts of aerial warfare in the British Army, and a member of the House of Lords. He is a most democratic type of man, and fond of introducing newly made acquaintances to his varied activities as shopkeeper, legislator, and landed proprietor. For he keeps a shop in Pall Mall, London, where he sells motor-car literature and edits *The Car*, and he has a magnificent estate in the New Forest at Beaulieu, which, by the way, is pronounced Bewly. Here his study is the huge refectory of the former abbey.

GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, who has been appointed Commander of the Fourth Army facing the Germans has already made a big name for himself during the war. A short time ago he was appointed the British member on the Versailles War Council. As Commander of the Fourth Army he takes over the territory formerly held by General Gough, who has retired because of his failure to hold the Huns. Rawlinson joined the army away back in 1884 and has seen military service in all parts of the Empire. For some time he was A. D. C. to Lord Roberts while the latter was in India. He also served in the Burma war, in the Sudan and in South Africa. In the present conflict he made a big name for himself as a strategist and fighter.

MAJOR-GENERAL LESSARD, who is in command of the forces stationed in Quebec, is the best man in Canada for the job. A French-Canadian himself, but with the breadth and culture obtained through travel, a wide military experience and a long residence among English-speaking Canadians General Lessard is an ideal man for the post. He understands both the French-Canadian viewpoint and that of the Englishman. He was born in the Ancient Capital in 1860, served through the Northwest Rebellion and the South Africa War, where he was twice mentioned in despatches and promoted. During the present war he has assisted the military authorities in various ways. A short time ago he returned from a visit to the front.

SIR JAMES S. MESTON.—Another Scotchman has just given an important financial post. Sir James S. Meston, of Aberdeen, Scotland—where they carefully count the bawbees—has been made financial adviser to the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India. He is a financial expert and has long been associated with monetary matters, both at home and in India. He was knighted in 1911.

GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG is being acclaimed as the hero of the great battle which is just ended. This is not the first time that General Byng has come in for warm praise since the war commenced. His achievements are a matter of the greatest possible interest to the Canadians as he was the Commander of the Canadian corp last year when they took Vimy Ridge. Byng, who is regarded as a Kitchener protégé was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Egypt prior to the outbreak of hostilities. He won fame at the first battle of Ypres, and then when things began to look bad at Gallipoli he was sent there to help retrieve the situation. Later on he was in command of the Third Army, and last fall, with the aid of tanks won a brilliant victory at Cambrai, but later lost part of the ground in a counter attack. In the present fight he was in charge of the Third Army and although greatly out-numbered by the Germans held his ground and prevented them breaking through. Byng is 56 years of age and out of that period has spent 39 years in the army so that he is not a novice in the fighting game.

Montreal is to have a Commission of five to administer her affairs. These are composed of the following:—

Ernest Decary, chairman; Hon. C. Marcil, M.P.; Robert A. Ross, C.E.; Alphonse Verville, M.P., and Charles Arnoldi.

MR. DECARY, the new Chairman, is a notary practicing in this city. He is a native Montrealer, educated at Laval, and then commenced his practice of law. To-day he is head of the firm of Decary, Barlow & Joron. Mr. Decary is 40 years of age.

MR. ROBERT A. ROSS, C.E., is head of the firm R. A. Ross & Company, Consulting Engineers. He is a native of Woodstock, Ont., but has been practicing his profession in Montreal for a great many years, and is regarded as one of the best engineers in the country.

THE HON. CHARLES MARCIL, another member of the Commission, is a member of Parliament, an ex-speaker of the House of Commons, and was elected an alderman of the City of Montreal at the election held last week. He was born at St. Scholastique in 1860, and was educated at Ottawa University. For some years he was prominent in journalistic circles in Montreal, was first elected to Parliament in 1900, made Deputy Speaker in 1905, and Speaker in 1909.

MR. A. VERVILLE, M.P., is well known throughout the country as the only labour member of the House of Commons. He is a native of the Province, but resided for some years in Chicago, later returning to his native city, where he became prominently identified with the labour movement. He was elected to the House of Commons from Maisonneuve, in 1906, re-elected in 1911, and again last year from the new constituency of St. Denis. He is actively associated with various labour movements.

CHARLES ARNOLDI, the fifth member of the Commission, is Treasurer of the City of Montreal, and has been employed by the city for the past 43 years. As a matter of fact, Mr. Arnoldi retires from the services of the city on the first of May next.

MR. W. F. O'CONNOR, K.C., who has resigned as Cost of Living Commissioner, made a big name for himself during the few months in which he had charge of this department at Ottawa. His investigations and his exposures in regard to exorbitant profits, methods of conducting packing establishments and cold storage plants, aroused a great deal of hostility among interested parties, but won the cordial support of the people who are being forced to pay high prices for foodstuffs. Mr. O'Connor is a Halifax lawyer, who a year or two ago joined the staff of the Minister of Justice in Ottawa. Although retiring from the "cost of living" branch he retains his position in the Justice Department.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, prior to the outbreak of the war, has been publishing some memoirs which have caused a big sensation in Germany. Briefly, the Prince shows that England did everything possible to avoid war. He points out in the clearest possible manner that Germany was responsible for the war—revelations which have caused no end of a sensation in the Fatherland. Prince Lichnowsky is the head of one of the oldest and wealthiest of the Polish families, but served first in the German army and later in her diplomatic fields. In turn he served his country at Stockholm, Constantinople, Bucharest, Vienna and London. He always posed as a true friend of England's, and the fact that he published "inside" history, proving that his own country was in the wrong, goes far to prove that his claims to English friendship were well founded. It is said that the German Government will prosecute him for his revelations.

IN A CHOP-HOUSE.

Ichabod! The glory has departed!

See where the manager despairing stands,
He who was once so blithe and genial-hearted,
And mutely spreads apologetic hands.
Each waiter seems a funeral procession
Bearing in dismal state the ravished tray,
Choking the sob that scarcely bear suppression.
This is their meatless day!

Where once amid the incense of his altar
There stood the great high priest of boiled and roast,
Whose flashing blade would never stay nor falter,
I seem to see a wan, despairing ghost.
At the mere thought of armored prawns in curry
Or tiny denizens of ocean's deeps,
Poor fare o'er which once leisured diners hurry,
He bows his head and weeps.

And yet, while I regard my meatless platter,
I take a somewhat broader point of view;
It seems, in fact, a very trifling matter
That joint and chop to-day should be napoo.
It may be that the erstwhile food-hog blanches
To think he cannot eat another's share,
But while there's meat for Tommy in the trenches
My soul will not despair.

—("Touchstone," in London Daily Mail.)

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO.

Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Co. of Canada, Ltd., reports sales of \$4,327,056 for 1917, an increase of \$807,932 over 1916, but manufacturing profits at \$563,123 were \$133,341 lower. The decrease of about 23 per cent. in profits in the face of a gain of practically the same proportion in sales is explained as due to the increased cost of operating.

After providing for interest, depreciation, taxes and donations for the year, the balance of profits earned would be \$287,594, equal to about 8 per cent. on \$3,602,700 preferred stock, on which no dividends have been paid since 1913. The surplus earnings, as in the improved year of 1916, went largely to adjustments of old accounts. Thus \$136,967 was applied to a special reserve to provide for over-valuation of some of the company's properties, following an appropriation of \$275,000 for the same purpose a year ago. A net balance of \$150,626 was added to profit and loss surplus, which stands at \$154,402, against a deficit of \$98,222 at the end of 1915.

Decreased profits as compared with 1916 apparently further defer a consideration of some payment on dividend arrears such as was held in prospect a year ago.

Comparisons of profit and loss figures for three years years follow:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Profits	\$563,123	\$696,464	\$301,859
Less:			
Bond inter.	53,048	67,588	62,668
Bank inter.	52,712	42,717	40,064
Deprec.	150,972	123,269	.....
Do., adjust. . . . .	.....	85,000	65,000
Spec. reser.	136,967	375,000	.....
Income tax	11,983	.....	.....
Donations	6,814	5,000	.....
Loss, etc. . . . .	.....	.....	30,018
Total deduct.	\$412,496	\$698,574	\$197,751
Balance	\$150,626	\$2,110	\$104,108
Prev. bal.	3,776	5,885	\$98,222
Tot. P. & L.	\$154,402	\$3,776	\$5,885

*—Deficit.