

Mentioned in Despatches

Sir Lomer Gouin is becoming a veteran in the political world, having just presided at his ninth session of Parliament. Sir Lomer was born at Grandis, Que., in 1861, educated at Sorel College and Laval University, and called to the Bar in 1884. He entered Parliament as a young man and quickly made a place for himself. After holding cabinet rank for a short time he succeeded to the premiership of the province in 1905. Gouin is regarded as the most progressive premier the Province of Quebec ever had, having put through a great many reforms, especially in regard to education, good roads, and measures relating to the Department of Lands and Forests.

Maximilian Harden, the distinguished German publicist, has had his paper suppressed and has been forbidden to speak or write until the end of the war. He is editor of the weekly paper *Die Zukunft*, which he founded some twenty odd years ago. He was born in Berlin in 1861 and educated in his native city. He is one of the most forceful and best known writers and speakers in Germany. The fact that he has been severely criticizing the German authorities for their tactics and for their atrocities, and telling in his paper the real truth about the economic and military status of Germany, accounts for the suppression of his publication by the authorities. Harden has written a number of books, several of which have been translated into English.

Sir Francis Elliot, British Minister to Greece, has a somewhat trying task in maintaining friendly relations with the Government at Athens. Elliot has been stationed at Athens for the past twelve years, and previous to that time saw diplomatic service at Constantinople, Vienna, Cairo, Paris and a number of other capitals in Europe, and altogether is one of Great Britain's veteran diplomats. Elliot was born in 1851 and is related to the late Earl of Minto, former Governor General of Canada. As a young man he was a famous oarsman, being on the Eton and Oxford eights and was one of the Oxford crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley forty-four years ago.

Mr. Frank P. Jones, vice-president and general manager of the Canada Cement Company, has just refused to become a director of the Dominion Steel Corporation, a concern he was associated with for a number of years. Jones was born in Brockville in 1869, and educated in that town and at the Royal Military College, Kingston. For some five years he was on the staff of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, later joining the Dominion Iron Company and working his way up until he became sales manager. He relinquished this position in 1909 to become vice-president and general manager of the Canada Cement Company, the thirty million dollar merger of cement companies organized by Sir Max Aitken.

The Hon. C. S. Hyman, who has resigned from the directorate of the Bank of Toronto, is well known both as a business man and as a politician. Mr. Hyman was born, educated, and lived his entire life in London, Ont., where he is head of the C. S. Hyman & Company, tanners and leather merchants. Mr. Hyman is also head of St. Arscott & Company, Benton, N.B., and of the St. John Hide & Leather Company, of St. John. He is an ex-mayor of the city of London and represented that city in the Federal House in 1901, and again from 1904 to 1908. For two years he was Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Cabinet. Mr. Hyman was born in 1854 and as a young man was famous as an amateur athlete.

Canadians will be interested in the announcement that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to the command of the British Forces in Mesopotamia in succession to Sir John Nixon, who is compelled to return through ill health. Sir Percy Lake is fifty-nine years of age and has had a long and brilliant career. He served in the Afghan War and in the Sudan. For some years he was connected with the Canadian militia, first as quartermaster-general, then as chief of the general staff, and finally as inspector general. He left here three years ago to command a division in India. At the outbreak of the war he was chief of the general staff in India, so that he is in a very large measure familiar with the work he is called upon to perform in Mesopotamia, a work carried on very largely by Indian troops. He is a brother of Lieut.-Governor Lake of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Herbert C. Cox, who has been elected to the Board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is better known through his connection with the Canada Life Assurance Company, of which he is president and managing director. Mr. Cox is the only surviving son of the late Senator George A. Cox, and inherits much of his father's business acumen. Mr. Cox was born at Peterboro in 1873 and educated at Victoria College. He entered the service of the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1894, and succeeded to the presidency about two years ago on the death of his elder brother, E. W. Cox. Herbert Cox finds his chief interest in life, apart from business, in music and in horses.

Mr. C. E. Neill, who has just been elected general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, is another man from "Way down East," who has made good. He was born in Fredericton, N.B., in 1873, and educated in that city. As a lad he entered the banking profession and made rapid progress, eventually becoming manager of the Royal Bank at Vancouver, then supervisor of branches, later chief inspector, assistant general manager, and now general manager. C. E. Neill is one of the youngest men in Canada to occupy such an important position. He won his place through sheer merit, being a hard working, conscientious official, utterly devoid of "side" and is in no sense spoiled by his success in life. To a very great extent the remarkable progress made by the Royal Bank during the past few years has been due to his tireless efforts in its behalf.

Frederic C. Penfield, United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has an exceedingly delicate task to perform if friendly relations between the two countries are to be maintained. The long series of disputes which culminated in the recall of Dr. Dumba and the dispatching of very sharp notes to Vienna over the Austrian submarine atrocities have almost caused the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Penfield was born in Connecticut in 1855, and, after some years of study in his own country, was educated in Germany. He then went into journalism, later entering his country's diplomatic service. After experience in London and in Egypt he was sent to his present post in 1913. Mr. Penfield has not only travelled extensively, but is further fitted for his post by an exceptional knowledge of the Teutonic character, owing to his education and long residence in Germany and Austria.

Lord Burnham, proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, who has just died in his eighty-eighth year, was one of the world's most famous newspaper men. Burnham was given charge of the Daily Telegraph away back in 1855. At that time it was a small obscure sheet run as a sort of side line by Burnham's father, who conducted a printing establishment. The young man took hold of the paper and made it one of the world's greatest newspapers, a paper characterized by able editorials, excellent cable news, and general reliability. As a matter of fact, it became and has remained the paper of the great middle class of London. Edward Levy, Lord Burnham, was born in 1833, was made a baronet in 1892, and raised to the peerage in 1903. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday the journalists of Great Britain paid him a remarkable tribute, a large delegation headed by Lord Northcliffe visiting Burnham in his country house and presenting an address which was signed by all the leading newspaper men in the country.

Major Clarke Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), who has been awarded the D. S. O., has been in the very thick of the fighting. He crossed over to France with the first Canadian Division and went through the fighting at St. Julien and all the other engagements in which the Canadians have taken part. At one time he was reported killed, but like Mark Twain, cabled his wife the next day that the report was greatly exaggerated and that he was alive and well. Major Clarke Kennedy was born in Scotland about thirty-five years ago, and was connected with the London office of the Standard Life Assurance Company. He came to this country about a dozen years ago to assume the position of secretary of the Company in Montreal. This is not the first time that the gallant major has smelt powder. He went through the South African War with the Imperial Forces, where he won an enviable name for himself. While stationed at Valcartier Major Kennedy was married to Miss Kate Reford, of Montreal, daughter of the late Robert Reford.

Unstinted praise is being given Major-Gen. C. C. Monro, who succeeded in evacuating the Gallipoli Peninsula with practically no loss of life. Monro succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton in command of the British Forces in the Dardanelles about three months ago, and has made good in a difficult position. Previous to his appointment to the command he had an excellent reputation as a skillful and resourceful fighter. He took part in the Boer War and later in many border warfares in northern India. He was born in 1860 and entered the Army in 1879.

Judge Henri C. St. Pierre, of the Superior Court, Montreal, has just died from cancer of the stomach. The dead judge was one of the best known legal men in the Province of Quebec. Before his elevation to the bench he was renowned as a criminal lawyer, having defended no fewer than thirty-two men accused of murder. He was born in the Province of Quebec in 1844, and educated at Montreal College. After leaving college he crossed over to the United States and took part in the Civil War, serving with the 76th New York Volunteers. At the Battle of Mine Run, Virginia, in 1863, he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Southerners, remaining in a Southern prison until the end of the war. He then returned to Montreal and studied law.

Gen. Stopford, on whom Sir Ian Hamilton puts the blame for the failure at Suvla Bay, is no longer a young man, being 62 years of age. Gen. Stopford did not add to his military reputation at the Dardanelles, but for that matter neither did any of the other officials taking part in that enterprise. Stopford entered the Army in 1871 and saw a great deal of service, accumulating an excellent reputation as a fighting man. He saw service in Egypt, in the Sudan, Ashanti and South Africa. Since his recall from the Dardanelles he has been given a post in the War Office, where he is acting as Government representative of the War Pensions Committee. The Stopfords are an Irish family.

Although it savours somewhat of carrying coals to Newcastle, for a Dane to come to Canada to learn dairying, yet Prince Viggo, one of the younger members of the Danish Royal Family, is coming to this country to learn all he can of our dairying methods. The Young Prince is twenty-two years of age and is the third son of Prince Waldemar, head of the Danish Navy. He intends spending two or three years in Ontario and Alberta, living on farms and studying dairying methods at first hand. While over here he will drop his royal title and live precisely as an ordinary mortal. His action is characteristic of the thoroughness of the Danish people, especially in matters relating to dairying. Prince Viggo is a nephew of Queen Alexandra.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., vice-president and general counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just been made a director in succession to Mr. David McNicoll. Beatty was made vice-president of the big road about a year ago, being the youngest man ever to hold such a position on the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is also the youngest man on the Board of Directors, his appointment being part of the general programme to place the responsibilities of the Road upon the shoulders of young men. He was born at Thorold in 1877, and educated at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall. He joined the legal department of the C. P. R. in 1901, and was made general counsel in 1913. On the "Street" he is regarded as one of the coming men and his friends freely predict that one day he will be president of Canada's big railroad.

Victoriano Huerta, the self-elected president of Mexico, has just died in Texas within sight of the turbulent land over which he ruled for a year as dictator. Huerta, who was born in 1854, was a Lasco Indian. Early in life he showed marked ability as a leader of men and under former president Diaz was given an important position in the Mexican army. After the flight of Diaz some three years ago, Huerta continued to make war against Francisco Madero, the new president of Mexico. He finally had himself made president and three days later Madero was assassinated. After a short time Huerta himself was forced to flee the country. He went to Spain, where he lived for a year or two, and then returned to the United States, where he continued to plot with those of his former associates who were still in Mexico. He was finally arrested by the United States officials and was kept in custody until his illness took a serious turn. Huerta was possessed of more than ordinary ability, and while a dictator of the most uncompromising type, evidently knew how to rule the Mexicans.