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IN THE PUBLIC VIEW



Mr. J. E. Garneau
Mayor of City of Quebec

TO be Mayor of Quebec in these days is indeed an honour. Mr. J. George Garneau, who has just been unanimously re-elected to that position for the next two years, will be able to play a conspicuous part in the Tercentenary Celebration next August. He will be able to extend the freedom of the city to representatives of royalty and to fifteen thousand of His Majesty's loyal troops. He will be the first Mayor in Canada who ever had such an honour.

Mr. Garneau is a strong public man. He has already been Mayor of the Ancient City for two years and has been a member of the Quebec Board of Trade and of its Council. He has a penchant for academics as well, particularly the natural sciences, and has been Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Laval University. Mr. Garneau has

already been conspicuous in fetes of welcome. As Mayor of Quebec in 1906 he welcomed Prince Arthur of Connaught; moreover, his father, the late Hon. P. Garneau, did the honours in 1870 in welcoming the Duke of Connaught. He is not only president of the Tercentenary Committee of Quebec, but also of the Royal Commission appointed by the Canadian Government to take charge of the National Park scheme. Mr. Garneau is a busy man; but he is an ardent sportsman, an angler of note and is particularly fond of snowshoeing after moose and other horned things in that province of big game. Socially he is well fitted for the office of Mayor, and in the role of host he has the assistance of his accomplished wife who is a daughter of Major Benout, former Secretary of the Militia Department at Ottawa. Mrs. Garneau is a leading favourite in Quebec society and takes pride in the fact that she has a family of eight children.

Mr. Garneau is a son of the late Honourable Pierre Garneau, M.L.C., and was born on the 19th November, 1864. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary and graduated in engineering from the Montreal Polytechnic School, being the gold medalist of his year. He was for some time assistant engineer on the construction of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, but gave up the practice of his profession to enter the business of P. Garneau, Fils & Cie., now the Garneau Company, Ltd., of which he is vice-president. This firm has business connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



Major-General Lake
Inspector-General, formerly Chief of
General Staff

MILITARY circles are agog over the changes in the Militia Council necessitated by the death of Colonel Vidal, Inspector-General. General Lake, who is the only Imperial officer on the Council, has hitherto been Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity, he was the legitimate successor of the long list of general officers commanding which included Generals Middleton, Herbert, Gascoigne, Hutton and Lord Dundonald. General Lake did not have the authority which his predecessors had as he was subject to the decisions of the Council, a body created when Lord Dundonald

caused such an uproar. General Lake's term of office expires next November, and while he remains he will be Adjutant-General, or second military member instead of first. The new Chief of Staff will be General Otter, who has recently been in command of the Western Ontario district with headquarters at Toronto.

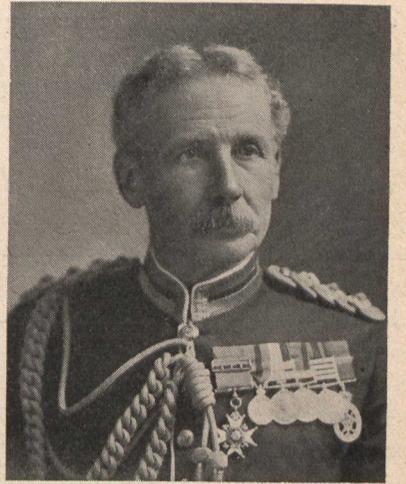
The staff officers rank as follows: Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Master-General of Ordnance. In addition to these members, the Militia Council consists of the Minister of Militia and Defence who is president, the Deputy Minister, the Accountant of the Department and a secretary. The Inspector-General is not a member of Council. After November next, the office of Inspector-General will be filled by a Canadian and then for the first time in our history the whole military staff will be Canadian. The new Inspector-General will probably be Colonel Buchan.

Brigadier-General Percy Henry Noel Lake, C.B., is a Canadian on his mother's side, though not Canadian-born. He first came into prominence in the Soudan expedition of 1885. From 1893 to 1898 he was Quartermaster-General in this country and returned to Great Britain to serve at headquarters. He is said to be the only British officer who was ever tendered a second invitation to come to Canada. During both terms of service he has avoided publicity and has never in the slightest way come into conflict with local opinion. This indicates the possession of a considerable quantity of tact.

Brigadier-General William Dillon Otter was born in the County of Huron and educated at Upper Canada College. He became a lieutenant in the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto in 1864 and was adjutant during the Fenian Raid campaign of 1866. Ten years from the time he took out his commission, he became commanding officer and in 1883 was appointed commandant of the Toronto School of Infantry. In 1885 he commanded the Battleford column during the Rebellion and was in charge of the forces at the doubtful engagement at Cut Knife Creek. His military training, beyond militia service, was gained after he joined the active forces and he served some time in England for this purpose. He commanded the first Canadian contingent in South Africa and was present at Paardeburg when this force distinguished itself.

General Otter has always held a high position in the estimation of the public and the militia. He is a strict disciplinarian and intensely methodical and thorough. At the same time, he has always known how to treat men so as to retain their affections and enthusiasm. He has won his way to this foremost position in the Canadian Army by sheer force of character and wonderful capacity for work. He had neither wealth nor family connection to assist him. His social influence was of his own making. He comes nearest to being entitled to be named the Canadian Kitchener. Unswerving fidelity to duty will no doubt continue to be his characteristic and this should have considerable effect upon the future administration of the Canadian military system.

MR. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Deputy Minister of Labour, has gone to England to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Hindoo immigration into Canada. Mr. King has found out a great many things about the Oriental problem on the Pacific. His success in investigating labour troubles and settling strikes has been something of a surprise to some of his colleagues at the University of Toronto, from which Mr. King graduated in 1892. While at college Mr. King had no special aptitude for public questions, was a rather retiring and yet assertive young man, and gave little evidence that he would come to be an important factor in Canadian labour and immigration problems.



Brigadier-General Otter
Chief of General Staff