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FILE 454

KI - KK

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
L. W. DOUGLAS

Fidelity Onion Skin

June 26, 1939

ESLEECK MFG. CO.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Kiang,

I was sorry that the day you called on me I was not available, as it would have given me great pleasure to meet you during your visit to the University.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu,
1431 Grant Avenue,
San Francisco, Cal.

King Keng-hu

1431 Grant Ave.

San Francisco, Calif.

Co Bank of China,

Hong Kong, China

21

Sunday

22

Monday

23

Tuesday

24

Wednesday



NOVEMBER

Alpine sunshine is an essential benefit of a winter holiday. Near St. Moritz

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

22nd February 1937

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Principal to thank you
for your letter of the 19th February. He regrets that
he does not require a bird house.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary

RECEIVED FEB 20 1937

1247, Sussex Avenue.
Montreal.
19.2.1937.

A. E. Morgan Esq. B.A.
Principal.
McGill University.
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Pardon me writing to you, but I am a returned man now suffering from T.B., also my wife a trained nurse but deaf. I have a small pension of \$37.62 per month, & to help out two years ago I made Bird Houses for Gentlemen's Summer Residences. At that time the following took, 2.3 & 4 from me. Lord Athalstan, Sir E. W. Beatty of T.W. McNamee, Lady Meredith, Sir C. Lindsay & the late Hon. Smeaton White. I have made some this year, would you be so kind as to give me a small order. You can see same, anytime convenient, I would bring them up.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Arthur S. Kidd.

Enclose rough sketch,

BIRD HOUSE
ROUGH SKETCH

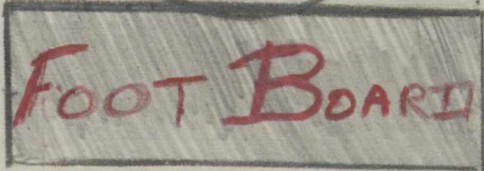
WOOD ROOF ←

TIN COVERING
→

WHITE

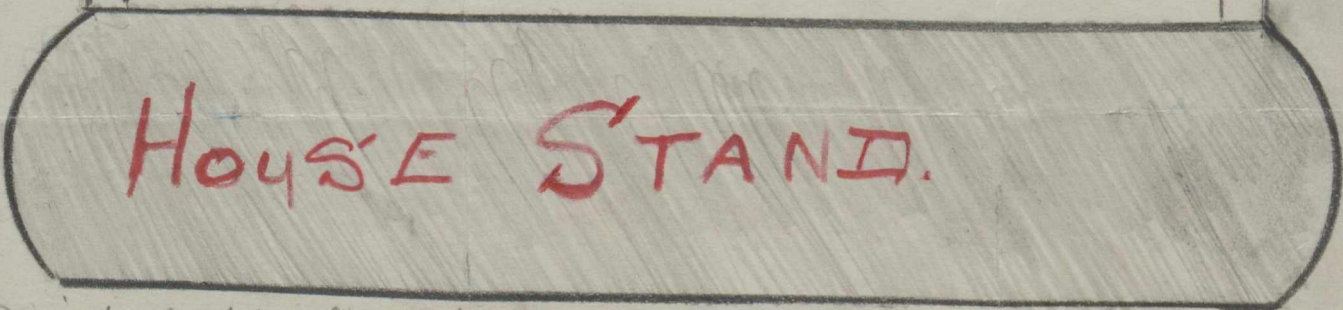
BODY GREEN

RAISED WHITE FACINGS ←



SIZE 8" x 6" x 6"
Base 7 1/2"

Roof Black Sanded.



HOUSE STAND.

Built of 3/8" white Pine Trap door at back Hangers. Hinges & clasps brass. 3 Coats of white & Green enamel

Rough Sketched

DOCKET STARTS:

KING, MACKENZIE



ROOMS 152-3.

Ottawa,
April 26th, 1927.

General

Sir Arthur William Currie,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

In the press about 10 days ago I read a report of an Address that you delivered at Montreal, in the course of which you made reference to the apathy of the public with regard to the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Confederation; and you are also credited with making some pointed remarks about the inactivity of the so-called National Committee that is supposed to have all the arrangements in hand. The report of your speech further represented that you expressed yourself as being curious to know what was the reason for the conditions of which you complained.

Possibly, the enclosures may throw some light on the situation, and, at the same time, afford you a clue to the causes that have brought about the state of affairs to which you directed public attention.

Yours sincerely,

Chas. Murphy

LB.
ENCL.

April 28, 1927.

Honourable Charles Murphy,
The Senate,
Rooms 152-153, Ottawa.

Mackenzie

King

My dear Senator Murphy:-

Let me acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of April 26th.

I read the editorial which appeared
in the Canadian Freeman Catholic Observer and the pamphlet on
Mr. Mackenzie King and his Anti-Catholic Alliances. All
this is decidedly interesting because I may tell you what you
probably already know, that there is an impression among
Protestants that Mr. Mackenzie King is very closely allied
with the Roman Catholic party and that his immigration policy
is largely dictated by the Roman Catholic Church. I would
not be surprised if both Catholics and Protestants find that our
Prime Minister lacks one very estimable quality, namely sincerity.

With reference to the General Committee
which has to do with the celebrations of Confederation, one
notices more than one strange omission. For instance, I know
of no representative of the Canadian Universities on that Committee.
In the last week I have heard a good deal of the activities of the
General Committee, from letters received from the Secretary and also
from interviews with some members of the Committee. I did feel
and I yet feel that a great opportunity for arousing sentiments of
pride in our country and faith in its future and confidence in
ourselves was being overlooked. I think there should have been a well
arranged educational programme carried out all through the early
months of this year to be followed by joyous demonstrations on July 1st,
our birthday. If this educational programme, which I believe to be
necessary, is not carried out before that date, it is quite certain
that nothing will be done afterwards.

Honourable Charles Murphy.

However, I thank you for your letter and may I intimate in this reply that I am writing to you in connection with your letter of a few days ago.

Yours faithfully,

Our friends are the innocent victims of Im-

was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped."

Bill No. 177 containing the above extracts has been examined by the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, has been reported upon favorably by that Committee, and is now ready to be put through Parliament and placed on the Statute books of Canada. Never before in the history of the Dominion has such a thing been heard of.

The Private Bills Committee consists of 65 members—more than one-fourth the total membership of the House of Commons. It is, therefore, neither a small nor an unimportant body. Its Chairman is M. George Parent, of Quebec. Another Quebec Member, Hon. Lucien Cannon, the Solicitor General of Canada, represents the Government on the Committee. And yet a Committee so constituted, and with more than one-third of its members Catholics, saw nothing to find fault with in the Bill from which the atrocious statements above quoted are taken. Only one member of the Committee, an English-speaking Catholic from Western Canada, has made any protest against the Bill, but in view of the favorable recommendation of the Committee, which included the present legal adviser of the Government, the solitary protest of a private Member is not likely to be heeded.

While no exception could reasonably be taken to the mere incorporation of a body to be known as the Free Methodist Church, it is altogether an unheard of thing, to give legislative sanction to insulting attacks on the religious beliefs of other people. But that is precisely what is being done in Bill No. 177 now before Parliament.

In the past warnings of a similar character to this have been addressed to the Hierarchy, the Clergy and the laity. These warnings have not been heeded. The result is seen in Bill No. 177. Those who are satisfied with this result have received merely a foretaste of what is sure to follow. Henceforth, the watch tower will be vacant and the enemy may make his inroads at will.

A CONTRAST AND A LESSON

Bill No. 177 "An Act to incorporate the Free Methodist Church in Canada" was introduced in Parliament by Mr. Carmichael, a Member of the Progressive Party.

The Bill was referred to the Private Bills Committee. For the purpose of directing that Committee and of making sure that nothing improper or illegal in the way of legislation would receive its sanction, and for the further purpose of advising the Government with regard to the Bills that come before it, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor General of Canada, is a member of the Committee.

Bill No. 177 bristled with insults to the Catholic Church, not the least of which was the atrocious statement that the sacrifice of the Mass is "a blasphemous and dangerous deceit." But the Solicitor General objected to the Bill, and the Committee recommended the House to pass it.

Then Mr. E. J. Garland, M.P., for Bow River, took action. He wrote to the Solicitor General, and the Solicitor General replied in writing. The letters were as follows:—

MR. GARLAND'S LETTER

"Ottawa, Ontario,
April 7, 1927."

"Hon. Lucien Cannon,
Solicitor General,
Ottawa."

Dear Mr. Cannon:
"Understanding that you are one of the ministerial representatives on the Private Bills Committee, and learning that Bill No. 177, an "Act to incorporate the Free Church in Canada," recently passed that Committee, I thought it well to write you in regard to a point that disturbs me somewhat in connection with this Bill."

"I find that in Section 6 a distinct reference is made in the Bill to Schedule A of the said Bill. Turn to this Schedule, I would ask you to look up this article No. 20, which reads as follows:—

"Of the oblation of Christ, Finished upon the Cross—the offering of Christ once made, is a perfect redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. Wherefore, the sacrifice of the Masses, in the which it is said, that the priest doth offer Christ for the quick and the dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, is a blasphemous and dangerous deceit."

"I would ask you in view of the very remarkable pronouncement against the Church to which we both have the good fortune to belong—why this Bill was allowed to pass the Committee and, further, why it should be allowed to pass the House of Commons and be recorded upon the statute books of our country—such an unfair and prejudiced declaration regarding those of our particular religious belief."

"I will be glad to co-operate with you in any manner necessary to prevent the repeated attacks upon us, that appear to be increasing rather than diminishing. I will be obliged to you for an early reply."

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) "E. J. Garland."

HON. MR. CANNON'S REPLY

"Ottawa, Ontario,
April 8, 1927."

"Mr. E. J. Garland, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa."

Dear Mr. Garland:

"This acknowledges receipt of yours of the 7th instant, with regard to Bill No. 177 entitled "An Act to incorporate the Free Methodist Church in Canada" and I want to say that I am of the same opinion as you in the matter.

"However, as this Bill has been introduced by Mr Carmichael, who belongs to the same political group as you, I believe if you were to take the matter up with him it would help considerably."

"Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) "Lucien Cannon."

As samples of the different kinds of Catholic mentality prevailing in Canada the above two let-

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

In a striking editorial published by the *Catholic Register* on December 24th, 1925, attention was directed to a vigorous movement directed against Catholic schools, Catholic immigration, and other matters of vital interest to Catholics; and with regard to the movement in question in its effect upon the public life of Canada there was this significant sentence:—

"It means united efforts to keep the number of Catholic Cabinet Ministers in the Dominion Government smaller than it has been in the past."

Proof of the wisdom of this utterance was furnished within a year after it was written. Before the expiry of that short period there was abundant evidence that the Liberal Party had been sold out to the Rowellites and the Siftonites, and that the English-speaking Catholics who in 1917, 1918, and 1919 had saved the Liberal Party from destruction at the hands of the Rowellites and the Siftonites were no longer wanted in its ranks.

Evidence of the same kind multiplies from day to day.

One of the recent examples of the boycotting of English-speaking Catholics is furnished by the law passed by the King Government in the present session of Parliament, under which a National Committee to arrange the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was appointed. On that Committee there is not one English-speaking Catholic member of Parliament.

The deliberate and offensive character of this affront can best be realized by reading the names of the present English-speaking Catholic Members of Parliament. They are as follows:—

In the House of Commons:—Hon. R. J. Manion, former Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; Hon. Peter Heenan, present Minister of Labor; Hon. J. J. Guerin, Hon. John A. Macdonald, E. W. Tobin, Frank S. Cahill, Charles Gavan Power, E. J. Garland, James C. Brady, Archibald J. Macdonald, Finlay Macdonald, Isaac D. Macdougall, John A. Macdonald, Dr. M. J. Maloney, C. J. Morrissey, Felix P. Quinn and Robert K. Smith.

In the Senate:—Hon. E. M. Farrell, Hon. H. J. Cloran, Hon. J. J. Donnelly, Hon. George Lynch-Staunton, Hon. J. A. McDonald, Hon. Peter Martin, Hon. A. H. Macdonnell, C.M.G., Hon. J. J. Hughes, Hon. Charles Murphy, P.C., former Secretary of State and Postmaster General, Hon. J. P. Molloy, Hon. W. L. McDougald and Hon. W. H. McGuire.

Although such distinguished English-speaking Catholics as Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Hon. Edward Whelan and Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, were in the forefront of the struggle for Confederation, the King Government does not regard their services, or the services of their English-speaking Catholic successors in Parliament, as worthy of recognition, and all the English-speaking Catholic Members of the House of Commons and of the Senate were, therefore, excluded from the so-called National Committee incorporated by Act of Parliament to arrange the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Confederation.

Having affronted individual Catholic Parliamentarians and the people whom they represent, it is not surprising that the next affront to which the King Government has made no objection has been offered to the Church itself. The facts relating to this latest insult are as follows:—

Before Parliament at the present time (April 12th, 1927) is Bill No. 177 entitled "An Act to Incorporate The Free Methodist Church in Canada."

Section 2 of the Act says:—"The religious belief and creed of the said Church is that set forth in Schedule A."

Turning to that part of the Bill called Schedule "A" it is found to be bristling with gross and insulting attacks upon Catholic practises and Catholic beliefs.

For instance in Article XV this is found:—

"It is a thing plainly repugnant to the word of God and the custom of the primitive Church, to have public prayer in the Church or to minister the Sacrament in a tongue not understood by the people."

This is obviously a condemnation of the use of Latin in the Catholic Church.

But a much grosser insult is that contained in Article XIX. There it is stated:—

"Transubstantiation, or the change of the substance of bread and wine in the Supper of our Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but it is repugnant to the plain word of the Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions."

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper

THE SPRINGTIME LESSON

Weary the way seems, and long,
And heavy my heart as my feet,
Yet my pathway lies ever among
Things all lovely and sweet.
Blue shine the springtide skies,
And green stand the hills around;
From dewy-fresh fields doth arise
A glad ecstasical sound.

Lifting mine eyes on high,
A tiny songbird I see;
A speck in the deeps of the sky,
He pours out his heart in glee.
Straight up from the soft green sod,
He has winged him to heaven above,
As though to the feet of his God
He must carry his song of love.

His psalm of joy and of praise
For the good, glad bounties of earth,
The rapture of sunlit days
In the meadows that gave him birth;
The thorn-bush that marks out his home,
And the warm, brown nest in the grass,
And the wee birds that surely will come
Ere many more mornings pass.

Reproven I go on my road,
No longer the ways seem dark,
And I lift up my heart to God
In gratitude like the lark.
For should I not be thankful, too,
And sing Him a song of praise
For the green fields and the skies of blue
And the beauty that lines our ways?

—NORA TYNAN O'MAHONEY.

ters are most interesting and instructive. Comment would spoil them. Therefore, they will be allowed to speak for themselves.

If Bill No. 177 should eventually emerge from Parliament shorn of some of its foulest libels on the Catholic Church, such deletion as may take place will be due, not to the Government, or to its Catholic Solicitor General, but to Mr. E. J. Garland, the watchful Member from Bow River, Alberta.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

9th November 1936

My dear Prime Minister,

I have not yet sought an opportunity of paying my respects to you since you took up office. I refrained from approaching you during the early days when I felt that you would be excessively busy and then came the rush of end of session and the summer vacation, and finally your visit to Europe.

I should value the chance of meeting you if you would allow me to call some time and I wonder whether Monday the 16th November would suit you? If so I should be very happy to have the privilege of waiting on you. The late morning or early afternoon would suit me if it were convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King, P.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O t t a w a .

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

6th January 1937

My dear Prime Minister,

It was very kind of you to telephone to me on Saturday and I was sorry to be out of town and to miss the opportunity of speaking to you myself. Still more am I disappointed that an unalterable engagement for the 7th January made it impossible for me to accept your very kind invitation to dine with you that night. On that evening the University is giving a dinner to the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec and certain members of his Cabinet and you will I feel sure appreciate the necessity of my being present on that occasion.

I realize how fully engaged your time is, but I hope that my inability to be with you this week may not rob me of the opportunity of enjoying your hospitality at a later date when you have an evening at your disposal.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable
W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O T T A W A .

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
L. W. DOUGLAS

Fidelity Onion Skin
July 7, 1939

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Principal may I acknowledge your letter of the 5th July, in which you make certain enquiries concerning Rudyard Kipling.

I regret that as the University is not in session at this time of the year I am unable to find anyone who is able to answer your questions fully, and can only say that Kipling was given the degree of LL.D. (in absentia) from this University in 1899; that in 1907 he was here and was tendered a luncheon in the Students Union and addressed the members of the student body at the Royal Victoria College of the University. Unfortunately, I do not find that the address was preserved, and we only have the newspaper reference.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary

Hal W. Trovillion, Esq.
Editor The Herrin News,
212 N. 16th St.,
HERRIN. ILLINOIS. USA.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
L. W. DOUGLAS

September 15, 1938

My dear Prime Minister,

Upon my return to the University this morning I found that you had very kindly sent to me a copy of your address at the Dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Collin's Landing, New York, which I shall of course read with the greatest possible interest.

With kindest wishes,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

The Right Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King, P.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O t t a w a .

The Bridge-Builders

The Bridge-Builders

ADDRESS BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

ADDRESS BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

Prime Minister of Canada

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE

THOUSAND ISLANDS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT IVY LEA, ONTARIO,
AND COLLIN'S LANDING, NEW YORK,

August 18th, 1938.



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

The Boston Herald

APRIL 1861

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1861

NO. 10,000

PRICE 5 CENTS

Published by the Boston Herald Office, No. 10, South Street, Boston, Mass.

The Bridge-Builders

ADDRESS BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

Prime Minister of Canada

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE

THOUSAND ISLANDS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT IVY LEA, ONTARIO,
AND COLLIN'S LANDING, NEW YORK,

August 18th, 1938.

I had hoped that on this occasion the Dominion of Canada might have been represented by our Governor General, The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir. For months past, His Excellency had been looking forward to to-day's ceremonies. Upon his departure, on the eve of prorogation of our Parliament, his last words to me were: "We shall meet at Ivy Lea." I know how real his disappointment will be to-day that the time of his return has been unavoidably postponed.

Lord Tweedsmuir will particularly regret that he has been deprived of renewing, amid to-day's memorable associations, the warm personal friendship he enjoys with you, Mr. President, and of joining with you in giving expression to the friendship which, over so many years, has existed between the peoples of the United States and Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir's presence in England is itself a reminder of that wider friendship which exists between the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

I should like to express to Mr. Russell Wright, to the Chairman of The Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, and to its other members, and to my friend, Mr. George T. Fulford, how much I,

also, have appreciated their kind invitation; and how highly I esteem the privilege of being among the number present at this afternoon's ceremony. I, too, have been privileged to enjoy a friendship with President Roosevelt which extends now over many years. Like him, I have sought, whenever and wherever the opportunity has presented itself, to further and cement ties of international friendship and goodwill, not alone between the English-speaking countries of the world, but between all countries. It is a joy to me to be able to join with the President this afternoon in drawing to the attention of the citizens of other lands, as well as our own, the wide significance of to-day's proceedings, and much that is symbolized by the new structure, the dedication of which to public use is the occasion of this vast international gathering.

Appreciation of President Roosevelt's visits to Canada

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, I should like to say to President Roosevelt how pleased and honoured we all feel that he should have found it possible, to-day, to pay our country another visit, and to accept an honorary degree from one of its leading Universities. May I express as well, on behalf of all Canadians, our profound appreciation of the address delivered by the President at Queen's University this morning. It will meet with a warm response in the hearts of all lovers of justice, liberty and peace. This is the third official visit of the President of the United States to Canada in as many years. We recall with pride and delight the President's visit to the ancient citadel of Quebec on July 31st, 1936. On September 30th of last year, before embarking upon a cruise on the Pacific Ocean, he paid a brief visit to the westernmost province of the Dominion, honouring by his presence its beautiful capital, the city of Victoria. In visiting Kingston to receive from Queen's University the degree of Doctor of Laws, he has this morning honoured another of our historic cities, one which, a century ago, was looked upon, and spoken of, as the citadel of Upper Canada. These have been official visits, paid in the course of years filled with overwhelming responsibilities, and the most arduous of public duties.

It is a pleasure to recall that there have been unofficial visits as well. The waters of the Atlantic, even more than those of the Pacific, have extended to President Roosevelt a continuous welcome to our shores. For many years, the Island of Campobello, off the New Brunswick coast, has been for the President a place of residence or recreation in the summer months. Personal and official visits alike remind us how near to the heart of the President—and I might add, to the hearts of us all—is his policy of the good neighbour. For the many expressions of international friendship and good-will, towards our country, by the Chief Executive of the United States, the Government and people of Canada are profoundly grateful. It is a gratitude which may well be shared by an anxious world.

International significance of universities of Canada and the United States

In honouring the Chief Executive of the United States, Queen's University has this morning been able also to pay a tribute of esteem and of enduring friendship to the people of the United States. The tribute will especially be welcomed, by Canadians, as the gift of a University of a long and honourable academic tradition, which has given to our country, alike in professional and political callings, not a few of its most public-spirited sons.

It may, at this time, be not inappropriate to remark that the interchange of professors and students between our universities in either country has contributed richly to both. I hope that a continuance of this fraternity of learning may serve to deepen the channels of understanding between our respective countries.

I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I mention that this morning's ceremony vividly recalled to me my own indebtedness to the universities of the United States for opportunities of post-graduate study and research. The passing years have served to increase, rather than to diminish, the sense of obligation I feel for the opportunities thus enjoyed. Particularly is it a pleasure to me to remember, at this time, my own academic connections with Harvard University;

to recall that Harvard was the President's *Alma Mater*; and that it was at Harvard, on an occasion not dissimilar to that of this morning, I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Roosevelt, and of forming a friendship which, in years to come, was not to be without its associations with the public life of our respective countries.

The Thames and the St. Lawrence

May I turn now to the particular ceremony of this afternoon and its significance. There is always a satisfaction in seeing the completion of an important public undertaking. I should like to join with others present in extending heartiest congratulations to all who have had to do with the conception, construction, and completion of the Thousand Islands International Bridge.

In May of last year, while attending, in London, the Coronation of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, I had the honour of being invited to open a new bridge over the Thames, at Chelsea. My thoughts at the time were naturally of that historic river whose rural beauty is a pleasure to all, and upon whose banks are famous cities, including Oxford and London. I did not forget that the waters of the Thames had witnessed great struggles for freedom which had brought the British race to a proud position in the world. Nor did I forget that these associations formed a part of the heritage of the British Commonwealth.

All of this comes back to my mind as I seek to speak of the significance of to-day's ceremony. It is not the Thames, it is the St. Lawrence that is in our thoughts to-day. The St. Lawrence, too, is not without its history, a history which may well be the pride of the peoples of this Continent. It, also, has its great natural beauty. Where in the whole wide world is there a more majestic approach to the interior of any land; more in the way of an ever changing loveliness on an unprecedented scale? The St. Lawrence, too, has witnessed cities, universities, and capitals rise into being on its banks. Its waters, like those of the Thames, have been the scene of many struggles which have contributed to a larger freedom.

Symbols of national unity and international amity

So much for similarities which are not without their significance. There are differences, however, which are of even greater significance to the world to-day. The Thames, from its source to the sea, is within the confines of a single State. Its waters are national in character. The waters of the St. Lawrence, in considerable part, are international waters. They serve to divide, as well as to unite. The possibilities of friction between the two countries are not lessened by the fact that their boundary, in part, is a vast inland waterway which stretches a thousand miles and more from the interior of the continent to the sea. Over the greater part of that distance rivers and lakes constitute the international frontier between Canada and the United States.

The bridge at Chelsea serves to emphasize and enhance the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by those who dwell on either bank of the Thames—a single people in one country. This Thousand Islands Bridge serves to emphasize and, we cannot doubt, will enhance through the years, the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by the peoples on either bank of the St. Lawrence—not one people, but two. The bridge at Chelsea stands as a symbol of national unity; this bridge is a symbol of international amity. It constitutes yet another of the many bonds which join two peoples who rival one another, not in enmities or in armaments, but in devotion to the ways of peace and the spirit of conciliation. Upon a bridge, itself a symbol of international friendship and good-will, we are celebrating once again a century and more of peace between the United States and Canada. When we reflect upon the disputed frontiers which threaten peace in other quarters of the globe, we cannot but feel that the ceremony in which we are participating has in it something of significance to the world.

A common background: an insufficient guarantee of peace

It may be thought that we owe our achievement to a common background; or that it is due to Chance that our frontiers differ so greatly from the frontiers of states on other continents. It is true

that we can claim to share the culture of two old world civilizations. The names of Champlain and Frontenac, Marquette and LaSalle belong scarcely less to you than to us, and no historian has recounted their exploits more vividly than your own Francis Parkman. Likewise, until 1776 the history and heritage of the British Commonwealth, to which I referred a moment ago, belonged as much to the thirteen Colonies, as it does to us.

This common background, however, was not sufficient to ensure our peace. The Seven Years war, the war of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, all turned the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes into an area of significant conflict. The ancestors of those who to-day are here assembled to rejoice that another link has been forged which serves to further their common interests, and to cement their friendship were, in those turbulent periods of our history, at enmity one with the other in either civil or international strife.

Human nature is much the same wherever it exists. Our populations, after all, do not, in origin, differ greatly from those of Europe. Indeed, the European countries have contributed most to their composition. Each of our countries has its problems of race and creed and class; each has its full measure of political controversy. Nevertheless we seem to have found the better way to secure and maintain our peace.

The art of international bridge building

This international highway speaks of that better way. In itself it is one vast undertaking, but it is made up of pieces of solid ground and a series of bridges. Where solid ground has been lacking, and the way, in consequence, made impassable, bridges have been built. Imposing structures they are, ingeniously combining utility and beauty.

In the realm of international relations we, too, have learned to bridge our differences. We have practised the art of building

bridges. There is indeed no more striking symbol of unity, of intercourse, and of friendship than a bridge. From antiquity to the present, bridges have been built to span the spaces of separation. Their very appearance suggests the surmounting of difficulties, the overcoming of barriers, the broadening of the path of progress and peace. The peoples of this continent, whether concerned with steel and stone, or with the invisible realities of mind and spirit, have, for the most part, been bridge-builders worthy of the name. In politics, as in road-making, it is a great thing, Mr. President, to know how to build bridges.

In the art of international bridge-building there are two structures, each with its association with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, of which I should like to say just a word. They stand out as monuments of international co-operation and good-will. Each has its message for the world of to-day. The one is the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817; the other, the International Joint Commission created in 1909.

*The Rush-Bagot Agreement: a means of escape from
competitive arming*

Before the War of 1812 and while it was being waged, citadels and arsenals came into being. Naval yards were set up and armed craft appeared on the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Hostile forts frowned at each other from opposite shores. An armament race had begun; and had it been permitted to continue, we should have been looking back on a century of suspicion, enmity and hatred, instead of rejoicing, as we are, in a century of peace. In the course of the War of 1812, as many as 20 armed vessels were constructed in the Naval Yards at Kingston. One of these, the *St. Lawrence*, was actually larger in size, and carried more guns, than Nelson's *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar. Within three years of the conclusion of the war, we, happily, had determined to place our reliance upon Reason instead of upon Force, and to substitute for

any surviving ill-will such a measure of solid good-will as should bridge succeeding years. By the Rush-Bagot Agreement the total armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, as well as Lake Champlain, was not to exceed six armed vessels, weighing not more than one hundred tons, and mounting one eighteen-pounder apiece.

On the first of this month I had the honour of re-opening, at Kingston, the large fort which has recently been restored. Its name is Fort Henry. It, too, owed much of its size and strength to the War of 1812 and to fears of possible future invasion of Canada by her powerful neighbour. Fort Henry has been reconstructed to attract, not to repel, possible invasions from the United States.

The Rush-Bagot Agreement was a self-denying ordinance. As such it provided a means of escape from competitive arming. It was limited in its application to the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. In fact, it served to end all armaments on an international frontier extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. This significant document has served as the most effective instrument in promoting, between our neighbouring countries, an enduring peace.

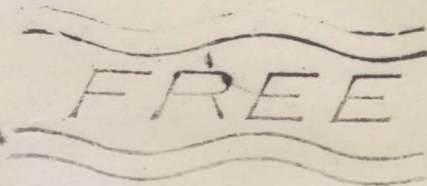
The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement

The decision never to arm against each other was taken, as I have indicated, over a century ago. In our own time, we have crowned that decision by the construction of other bridges of international friendship and understanding. By far the most important of them is the International Joint Commission. It was created to adjudicate all questions of difference arising along our four thousand miles of frontier. In the quarter of a century of its existence, by substituting investigation for dictation, and conciliation for coercion, in the adjustment of international disputes, the Commission has solved many questions likely to lead to serious controversy. This bridge of peace has been the more significant in that while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion.

The task of the bridge builders

A word in conclusion: The international bridge building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbours. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence and good-will. They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

It will be at once obvious that the challenges to an international order, founded upon the rule of law, are many and dangerous. No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world to-day can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail, and to subvert those standards of human conduct which we have come to regard as essential attributes of our civilization. The task of the bridge builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only are we determined to preserve the neighbourly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time.



Dr. L. W. Douglas, M.A.,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal.

PRIME MINISTER

DOCKET ENDS:

KING, MACKENZIE

DOCKET STARTS:

KING'S COLLEGE

116
May
Tenth
1921.

Dr. T. Stannage Boyle,
President, University of King's College,
Windsor, N.S.

Dear Dr. Boyle:-

I thank you very much indeed for your letter of recent date, in which you did me the honour of inviting me to be present at your Encaenia on May 12th and to receive the Honorary Degree of D.C.L.

This is a distinction which I should value very highly and I regret that it will not be possible for me to be with you owing to the fact that our Convocation ceremonies are held on the same day.

With all good wishes and renewed thanks for the proffered honour,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR T. STANNAGE BOYLE



WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

University of King's College

2nd May, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur,-

I must begin with an apology, for this letter should have gone much earlier than this, but I beg, on behalf of this University, to invite you to be present at Encaenia on May 12th next, and to receive then the Honourary Degree of D.C.L.

The occasion is, for us, a special one, since the corner stone of the New Main Building, to replace the one destroyed by fire, will be laid that day by His Honour, The Lieutenant Governour of Nova Scotia, and we should feel highly honoured if you could be present.

Trusting it may be possible for you to do so, and with sincere esteem, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

J. Stannage Boyle
President.

October 15th, 1923.

President T. Stannage Boyle,
University of King's College,
North West Arm,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear President Boyle:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5th advising me that the University of King's College had removed from Windsor to Halifax and were now carrying on in co-operation with Dalhousie University.

I am quite sure that under the new conditions the University of King's College will be even more prosperous than in the past.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR T. STANNAGE BOYLE



UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE

University of King's College

Halifax, N. S., October 5, 1923.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Principal,

Please note that the University of King's College has removed from Windsor, and is now carrying on its work in co-operation with Dalhousie University.

Our correct designation is:- "University of King's College, associated with Dalhousie University".

Our general address is:- King's College, North West Arm, Halifax.

Yours faithfully,

T. Stannage Boyle

President.

TSE/MSM

per M. S. Moore

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
DEK STANNAGE BOWL

Rev. Dr. A. H. Moore



HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Feb. 17, 1926.

University of King's College

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I have to acknowledge, with sincere thanks,
your kind letter of Feb. 9th, and to assure you that
we greatly appreciate the helpful message which you
have been so kind as to send us regarding our efforts
to preserve the life of this University.

With renewed thanks,

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

A. H. Moore

President.

AHM/M

February 9, 1926.

Rev. Dr. A.H. Moore,
President, University of King's College,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

My dear President:-

At the outset of your campaign for funds to enable your historic University to carry on yet more worthily its splendid traditions, will you permit me to offer you the heartiest good wishes and to express the sincerest hope for your success.

No institution in Canada can show a finer record of loyalty and service to our country since the days when King's was founded by those sturdy British-Americans who forsook their homes rather than their allegiance and gave as much thought to the education of their sons and daughters as to the regaining of their fortunes.

I am sure that you can enter upon this undertaking with the fullest confidence, that you will find your people just as ready to make sacrifices for your aid as were their forbears, and that King's will be enabled for many years to continue the high task imposed by your own noble motto of service, "For God, for the Law, for the King, for the People".

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

~~PRI. STANNAGE BOYLE~~

Rev. Dr. A. H. Moore



HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Feb. 1, 1926.

University of King's College

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur,

It is now some time since I had the pleasure of meeting you at Principal McGreer's installation at Lennoxville, at which time I was a Governor of Bishop's University. Since then I have been called to the Presidency of King's, where we are engaged in a life and death struggle to preserve this oldest University in the Empire outside the British Isles which was founded in 1789 by the United Empire Loyalist settlers in Nova Scotia and which contributed every available member of both Faculty and student body to the ranks of the C. E. F.

The Carnegie Corporation offers us \$600,000 as permanent endowment for our Arts and Pure Science work in association with Dalhousie University if, before July 1st next, we raise \$400,000 for buildings and further endowment. We are about to launch a campaign in the Maritime Provinces to raise this amount and, owing to the financial depression that prevails down here, we approach our task with some anxiety.

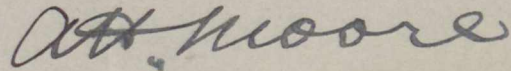
I am writing to ask you if you can send us for publication in our preliminary literature an expression of the good wishes of the Principal of McGill University in our undertaking, and of your hopes that we may succeed in preserving King's as a monument to the patriotism and foresight of the Loyalist pioneers of Nova Scotia in which the fine spirit

that has characterized King's through the past may continue to influence succeeding generations of young people.

If you can do us the great favour of sending us some such message, it will be greatly appreciated by us as well as by our associates at Dalhousie, whose interests are linked up with ours in our present association.

Believe me, my dear Sir Arthur Currie,

Yours very faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A.H. Moore".

AHM/M

President.

DOCKET ENDS:

KING'S COLLEGE.

February 24th, 1925.

J. Gault Kingsmill, Esq.,
Imperial Life Assurance Company,
20 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kingsmill:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23rd and to wish you every success in your endeavour to break the record of The Imperial Life Assurance Company for applications taken in a single month.

I am sorry that I cannot help you as I have all the insurance I can afford to carry.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

The Imperial Life Assurance Company

of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

20 VICTORIA STREET

Toronto, Ont.

W. A. PEACE, MANAGER
TORONTO BRANCH

February 23, 1925.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

No doubt you will be surprised to receive a letter from me, and in case you do not remember me I would refer you back to twenty years ago in Victoria, British Columbia, when I was in the Imperial Bank.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which will speak for itself. As you will see, I have undertaken quite a stiff proposition. I am attempting to break the Canadian record for life insurance applications, which is 159. I am attempting to obtain 170 for one month, but must obtain at least 170 written promises for applications for life insurance by midnight of the seventh of March. If I do not attain my objective, then I do not expect anyone to be obligated to give me an application.

I might state that some of the following gentlemen, whom you will probably know, have promised to give me applications and have signed my Honour Roll:-
Brig. Gen. Gunn, Brig. Gen. Cartwright, Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, Assistant General Manager of the Union Bank, Mr. J. A. C. Kemp, Toronto Manager of the Bank of Commerce, R. H. Parmenter, K.C., and many other ~~well~~ well-known gentlemen.

I know that you are probably very heavily insured, as you are an old life insurance man; but thought possibly you might give me the honour of placing some insurance on some member of your family. My objective is a stiff one, but I trust, sir, you will help me take it. I am reserving No. 100 for you, and trust you will confirm this. The amount of the application may be \$1000 or over.

Hoping to hear from you, as I feel you would like to see me go over the top and break the Canadian record,

Yours very truly,

J. Gault Kingmill

DOCKET STARTS:

KINGSTON, CHARLES B.

June 12th, 1930.

Dear Lord Melchett,

I am taking the liberty of giving this letter of introduction to you to Mr. Charles B. Kingston, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. of this University, a distinguished Mining Engineer who has had wide and varied experience, having held positions of great importance and responsibility in America, Australia, Europe and South Africa.

Lately he has been more particularly associated with the Anglo-American Corporation, Limited, of London and South Africa, a Company which acts for the B'wana McKubwa Copper Mining Company and for the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, among others.

I have listened with interest and sympathy to Mr. Kingston's views regarding the desirability of having these great South African copper properties controlled by British capital. I know of no one who takes more interest than yourself in matters of this kind, nor can I think of anyone who has a keener appreciation of the political considerations involved.

I hope that you will grant Mr. Kingston an interview, for he speaks with thorough and intimate knowledge of a matter of vital importance to the Empire.

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Right Honourable Lord Melchett, P.C.,
35 Lowndes' Square,
London, S.W. 1., England.

June 12th, 1930.

Dear General.

I am attaching herewith copy of a letter which I have this day handed to Mr. Charles Kingston. You will note it is an introduction to Lord Melchett and I hope that you will see that Lord Melchett grants him an interview.

Mr. Kingston wants nothing from His Lordship, because, after a career of great distinction as a mining engineer, he has retired. He does not wish to sell Lord Melchett anything, nor does he want a job for himself or any of his friends. He is greatly concerned lest the great copper mines of South Africa come under American domination.

In discussing the matter with him, he asked for suggestions, and this interview with Lord Melchett was my first. He has seen Amery and Graham and some others. I think there is much in what he has to say. It might be extraordinarily inconvenient for us if copper were in great demand, to find one of our greatest sources of supply crippled because it was owned by foreign capital. Capital may be international, - but we have an outstanding example right here in Canada of how control by foreign capital may jeopardize the success of an industry. Take our pulp

and paper industry, now in a bad state, largely through over-capitalisation, but also because the International Paper Company, controlled by Graustein and his friends of New York, are in command of the situation and are unwilling to allow paper to be sold at what would be a profitable figure to other companies owned largely by British capital.

I hope all goes well with you.

General Sir Louis Vaughan, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.,
18 Tite Street,
Chelsea, S.W.3,
London, England.

Dr. C. B. Kingston

638 Rideau St.

Ottawa.

June 13, 1930.

Dr. Charles B. Kingston,
638 Rideau Street,
O t t a w a .

Dear Dr. Kingston,

I am enclosing herewith
the letter of introduction to Lord Melchett.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to Sir Arthur Currie.

Imperial Chemical House,
Millbank, S.W.1.

4th July, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur

Very many thanks for your letter, dated 12th June, 1930, enclosing copy of letter of introduction to Lord Melchett, which you have given to Mr. Charles B. Kingston, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. of the McGill University.

I am glad to say that Lord Melchett hopes to see Mr. Kingston when he is in England, and has asked me to let him know when he arrives. I shall, no doubt, hear from Mr. Kingston in due course.

With kind regards, and hoping all goes well with you,

Yours very sincerely
Louis Vaughan

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

(Sir Louis Vaughan)

DOCKET ENDS:

KINGSTON, CHARLES B.

DOCKET STARTS:

KINS WOMAN'S CLUB.

October 23rd, 1925.

The Editor,
Montreal Gazette.

Dear Sir:-

Sir Arthur Currie's attention has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the Gazette October 21st last to the effect that the Kinswomen's Club had issued an appeal to establish a permanent fund to assist indigent private teachers.

In the appeal a suggestion was made that the amount subscribed might be handed over to Sir Arthur to administer. There was, of course, no implication in the letter that Sir Arthur had actually agreed to accept this position and, fortunately, no monies have so far been turned over to him.

I am authorized to say that Sir Arthur very much regrets that in view of the many calls upon his time it will not be possible for him to accept the charge of this fund, though he much appreciates the honour done him in suggesting that he should do so.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

October 23rd, 1925.

G. B. Clarke, Esq.,
General Secretary,
The Family Welfare Association.,
Room 705 - 207 St. Catherine West,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Thank you very much for your
letter of October 21st with reference to the appeal
made by Mrs. A. Smith.

I communicated with Sir Arthur,
who is at present in British Columbia, and enclose
you herewith copy of a letter today sent to the
Gazette. I think this covers the matter entirely.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



TELEGRAM

RECEIVED AT UPTOWN BRANCH
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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

43 RA RO 13 COLLECT

VICTORIA BC OCT 23 RD - 952 AM

MRS .CHESLEY.,

PRINCIPALS OFFICE MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTL..

GAVE NO AUTHORIZATION RE SARGENT ENDOWMENT UNLESS COPY SAME IS
 ON FILE.

A.W. CURRIE.

106 PM

FOR INFIRM

Kinswoman's Club Appeal peals and Give Reasons

The Kinswomen's Club has issued the following appeal:

The Kinswoman's Club asks that a collection be made to establish a permanent fund to assist aged, indigent private lady teachers for whose benefit none exists at present anywhere. They are in a class by themselves. If the Family Welfare had not come to the assistance of one and towed her along she would have starved utterly; but with all that society can do, it is not enough to supply the most pressing needs. Water was shut off; her gas is now threatened to be, and the coal necessary for winter needs is nowhere in sight, every one she has asked for coal gives her the same reply: there is no fund anywhere to supply her. Is she to be left to freeze? Then let us create a fund for just such cases and give to this one the interest of it during her lifetime; at her death it would be available for the next destitute private teacher. School teachers have pensions, but, as I said

ER 21, 1925.

before, for private teachers who have come to grief and may be in pernicious circumstances there is nothing anywhere for their relief. The money thus subscribed could be sent to Sir Arthur Currie, to be handed over to McGill to administer, thus a permanent fund could be established.

This teacher's case, a woman of irreproachable character having given thirty-five years of excellent work teaching in Montreal's leading families, now old and in ill-health, and penniless, through crime that was done towards her, has furnished us with ample proof of the necessity of just such a fund being established. She was ever hard working, frugal and saving, and had it not been for the wrong that was done her would not now, in her declining years, be without means to live in decency.

Seeing the need there is of a permanent fund to assist private teachers without means, we take pleasure in giving the first hundred dollars (which will be turned over to Sir Arthur Currie) towards this fund, naming it "The Sargent Endowment Fund." Our objective is twelve thousand dollars, the interest of which to be handed to this teacher during her lifetime, and at her death it would pass on to another pennurious private lady teacher. McGill

to name the party it considers eligible. As this teacher wishes to go to England in the spring to live where she has a few friends (having none in Canada) we hope this will be made possible for her. Sir Arthur Currie, we know, will be glad to know of something being done for this teacher, so we hope the ever generous public will give generously to this fund. The case is urgent if she is to be helped to get through this winter. All contributions will be announced in the Star later.

A. SMITH,
Secretary of Kinswoman's Club
320. Decelles Avenue,
Montreal, October 20th, 1925.

LADY DRUMMOND
HON. PRESIDENT

LORD ATHOLSTAN
PRESIDENT

CHARLES M. HOLT, K.C.
MRS. J. B. LEARMONT
F. WILSON FAIRMAN
VICE-PRESIDENTS

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.
HON. TREASURER

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The Family Welfare Association of Montreal

(AFFILIATED WITH FINANCIAL FEDERATION OF THE MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.)

ROOM 705 — 207 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

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G. B. CLARKE
GENERAL SECRETARY

Lancaster ~~7176~~ 7176

Montreal, October 21, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

In to-day's, Wednesday's, issue of "The Gazette" there is an appeal for funds made by Mrs. A. Smith, Secretary of the Kinswoman's Club, 320 Decelles Street, on behalf of infirm teachers (see Page 5). This fund, according to her letter, will be placed in your charge, and I write to enquire whether Mrs. Smith has approached you in this matter for permission to use your name as curator of the "Sargent Endowment Fund."

Mrs. Sargent-Smith is well-known to the Family Welfare Association, and is, at present, receiving assistance from our funds. She discussed with our worker the possibility of opening a subscription fund to send her back to England, and mentioned your name as one who knew her intimately. We know that if Mrs. Smith returned to England there is no one who would be willing to care for her, and that unless she had sufficient money to keep her from becoming a public charge she would be deported back to Canada.

Might I ask that if your permission has been secured to use your name in connection with this fund that you accord me an interview so that I can lay the full facts of the case before you, while if your consent has not been obtained, I think it would be desirable if you issued some official denial of your connection with same.

We shall continue to care for Mrs. Smith, who is attempting to run a rooming house at 320 Decelles Avenue, which house she took against our advice, and refused our offer of caring for her in rooms. At the present moment our assistance amounts to an average of \$30.00 a month.

Very truly yours,
FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION,

PER. *G. B. Clarke*
G. B. CLARKE, GENERAL SECRETARY.

GBC:EC.

January 31, 1925.

Mrs. A.S. Smith,
1146 St. Urbain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mrs. Smith:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 30th. I am interested to see that you are taking steps to obtain some kind of provision for Mrs. Cargent. I see too that you have a very good list of ladies who have interested themselves in her case, and I feel quite sure that the matter will be safe in their hands.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

These ladies are
interesting themselves
in Miss Sargent &
several were her
pupils -

Lady Drummond

Mrs. A. Drummond

Mrs. G. Burland

Mrs. D. Dr. Dwyre

Mrs. Gillie

Mrs. Hilbard

Mrs. J. Scott

Mrs. Herbert Wilson

Mrs. D. Nelson

Mrs. F. Beardmore

Mrs. F. Benson

Mrs. L. Lindsay

Mr. G. Macphail

Sir Andrew Macphail

Mrs. A. A. Hodgson

1146 St. Urbain, Montreal Jan 30th.

Sir Arthur Currie

Dear Sir

As Secretary of the Kinswoman's Club I am taking the liberty of writing to you to ask your co-operation in a move several prominent people of this city are undertaking on behalf of Mrs. Sargent, whose recent case in court, to the horror and amazement of all justice loving citizens was dismissed. It is incredible that men like Dr. Murphy & Swaine ^{should have been let off} was well proven in court committed an outrage upon the person in question, unwarranted & absolutely without reason, which has ruined her career cutting off at least ten years of teaching & ruining her health for life. She is now in consequence of the outrage penniless & broken in health. We who know Mrs. Sargent for her admirable work done here, covering over thirty years ^{feel} something is due her - a retiring teacher gets a pension so we will not allow her to leave us, penniless & broken in health, through a crime having been done against her, we would like to give her a substantial sum to enable her to go & live quietly somewhere, out of reach of those unprincipled men, who actually tried to get her taken away forcibly again to Verdun, as she lay helpless on her back in the Ross Memorial. So unscrupulous are those men to try & get hold of Mrs. Sargent again, so as to be able to try & make believe they were justified

in their action of 1919.

Chancellor Davidson says "The perpetrators of the outrage deserve the utmost punishment the law can give them."

Judge Sawyer by dismissing a case so distinctly proven in court for bare faced perjury, tacitly allows bands of that type to hold people up & ruin them for life.

What we want to ask you is - you who hold so high & important an office as Head of the Faculty of Learning, please assist us to get a subscription of sufficient value for this Teacher we cannot allow a teacher of such good repute, after over thirty years work to leave us penniless, old & broken because of a crime done towards her, can we? what kind of people would we be? we must see to it that where the court did not protect her & give her her very just demand for damages, we will set her on her feet, it is the least we can do - If Sir Arthur would communicate with Lady Drummond or Mrs Duncan de'Jugie just the fact that he is interested & feels that something should be done for a teacher in this case he would be doing a lifelong service to her who has suffered so cruelly. I do not know whether I have expressed my self forcibly enough but I hope I have conveyed to Sir Arthur the feeling we all have that something has got to be done. So here is hoping we shall exceed our expectations

I remain

yours truly

A. S. Smith -

320 Decelles Avenue
Côte des Neiges Oct 23rd,

Sir Arthur Currie Vice President & Chancellor of
McGill University.

Dear Sir

The Kinswoman's Club is trying to get up an Endowment Fund in aid of Private Lady Teachers, [School Teachers having pensions not needing help] who, after thirty-five years or more of good work done in Montreal's leading families may be in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Targent's sad case has furnished us with ample proof of the need of a fund being raised, we hereby ask McGill University through you, Sir Arthur Currie, whether the University will accept such an endowment, if we can raise it. Our objective is twelve thousand dollars, the interest of which would be for this teacher woman, during her life time, hers being without exception one of the smallest ^{cases} we know of at the present time, she being in direct straits at the present time, owing to the wrong that was done her eight years ago when she lost her teaching & her health for all time was undermined. At her death the interest to be paid by McGill to whomsoever they would consider needy & deserving of help. We hereby write asking you whether you will accept the administration of such a fund on the University - yours truly A. Smith Secretary of Kinswoman's Club.

P.S. Not knowing just how these things
are done we have sent out appeals in
all directions, like the enclosed. We trust
we have not transgressed in so doing
and beg you Sir Arthur Currie to
take up the matter doing what you can to
assist the cause. - Mc Gill University repre-
senting the highest seat of learning we thought
they could hardly look on & see a teacher,
though only a teacher of children, degraded &
humiliated as this one has been by the
grievous wrong that was done here without
being humiliated themselves - as it casts
a slur on the profession of teaching -
If we have erred in our handling of the matter
we beg you will be magnanimous & forgive
our ignorance of the correct procedure & do all
to rectify & assist us in the cause.
A.S.

The Kinswoman's Club has issued the following appeal;

The Kinswoman's Club asks that a collection be made to establish a permanent fund to assist aged, indigent private lady teachers for whose benefit none exists at present anywhere. They are in a class by themselves. If the Family Welfare had not come to the assistance of one and towed her along she would have starved utterly; but with all that society can do, it is not enough to supply the most pressing needs. Water was shut off; her gas is now threatend to be, and the coal necessary for winter needs is nowhere in sight, every one she has asked for coal gives her the same reply: there is no fund anywhere to supply her. Is she to be left to freeze? Then let us create a fund for just such cases and give to this one the interest of it during her life-time; at her death it would be available for the next destitute private teacher. School teachers have pensions, but, as I said before, for private teachers who have come to grief and may be in penurious circumstances there is nothing anywhere for their relief. The money thus subscribed could be sent to SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, to be handed over to MCGILL to administrate, thus a permanent fund could be established.

This teacher's case, a woman of irreproachable character having given thirty-five years of excellent work teaching in Montreal's leading families, now old and in ill-health, and penniless, through crime that was done towards her has furnished us with ample proof of the necessity of just such a fund being established. She was ever hard working, frugal and saving, and had it not been for the wrong that was done her would not now, in her declining years, be without

THIS IS NOT AN ANNUAL REQUEST BUT JUST ONE APPEAL TO FORM A PERMANENT
ENDOWMENT TO BE GIVEN TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY TO ADMINISTRATE.

WE BEG THAT YOU WILL NOT TURN IT DOWN - THE NEED IS VERY GREAT.

public will give generously to this fund. The case is urgent if she is to be helped to get through this winter. All contributions will be announced in the Star later.

A. SMITH,
Secretary of Kinswoman's Club,
320 Decelles Avenue.
Montreal, October 20th, 1925.

NOTE - Mrs. Sargent says, her God who saved her out of the hands of her enemies before, will help her now, and so dispose the hearts of those who are His Followers, to make this plan possible of execution. - i.e. of her returning to England in the Spring. Of course if the collection falls short of the objective (\$12000) the whole money collected will be handed to Mrs. Sargent.

What we need is a little practical Christianity. How would you like to be without coal

P.S. This appeal was in the Gazette October 21st, 1925. *with writer just coming over*

The Kinswoman's Club has issued the following appeal;

The Kinswoman's Club asks that a collection be made to establish a permanent fund to assist aged, indigent private lady teachers for whose benefit none exists at present anywhere. They are in a class by themselves. If the Family Welfare had not come to the assistance of one and towed her along she would have starved utterly; but with all that society can do, it is not enough to supply the most pressing needs. Water was shut off; her gas is now threatend to be, and the coal necessary for winter needs is nowhere in sight, every one she has asked for coal gives her the same reply: there is no fund anywhere to supply her. Is she to be left to freeze? Then let us create a fund for just such cases and give to this one the interest of it during her life-time; at her death it would be available for the next destitute private teacher. School teachers have pensions, but, as I said before, for private teachers who have come to grief and may be in penurious circumstances there is nothing anywhere for their relief. The money thus subscribed could be sent to SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, to be handed over to MCGILL to administrate, thus a permanent fund could be established.

This teacher's case, a woman of irreproachable character having given thirty-five years of excellent work teaching in Montreal's leading families, now old and in ill-health, and penniless, through crime that was done towards her has furnished us with ample proof of the necessity of just such a fund being established. She was ever hard working, frugal and saving, and had it not been for the wrong that was done her would not now, in her declining years, be without means to live in decency.

Seeing the need there is of a permanent fund to assist private teachers without means, we take pleasure in giving the first hundred dollars (which will be turned over to SIR ARTHUR CURRIE) towards this fund, naming it "The Sargent Endowment Fund." Our objective is twelve thousand dollars, the interest of which to be handed to this teacher during her lifetime, and at her death it would pass on to another penurious private lady teacher. MCGILL to name the party it considers eligible. As this teacher wishes to go to England in the spring to live where she had a few friends (having none in Canada) we hope this will be made possible for her. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, we know, will be glad to know of something being done for her, so we hope the ever generous public will give generously to this fund. The case is urgent if she is to be helped to get through this winter. All contributions will be announced in the Star later.

A. SMITH,
Secretary of Kinswoman's Club,
320 Decelles Avenue.
Montreal, October 20th, 1925.

NOTE - Mrs. Sargent says, her God who saved her out of the hands of her enemies before, will help her now, and so dispose the hearts of those who are His Followers, to make this plan possible of execution. - i.e. of her returning to England in the Spring. Of course if the collection falls short of the objective (\$12000) the whole money collected will be handed to Mrs. Sargent.

What we need is a little practical Christianity. How would you like to be without coal

P.S. This appeal was in the Gazette October 21st, 1925. *with winter just coming on,*

APSG:C

October
Twenty-seventh
1925.

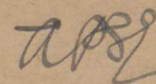
Mrs. Sargent Smith,
320 Decelles Avenue,
Cote des Neiges.

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Your letter of the 19th instant addressed to
Sir Arthur Currie and enclosing \$100.00 in Dominion of Canada bonds has
been received.

In Sir Arthur's absence I am writing you to say
that neither the Principal himself nor the University can undertake charge
of the fund you propose raising for the benefit of indigent teachers. I
am, therefore, returning the bonds you forwarded to us.

Yours very truly,



Secretary

2 encls.

320 Decelles Avenue
Côte des Neiges.
Oct 19th -

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

We are asking that a public collection be made on behalf of indigent ^{aged} teachers [private teachers, school teachers having pensions are provided for who are in a class by themselves, and for whom no provision is made anywhere. Mrs Sargent's sad case has shown us the need there is of some sort of provision being made for such who are in absolute distress. We are making a public appeal with this object in view to establish a permanent fund to be given to Dr Gill to administer - we would like to have all money for this fund to be called "the Sargent endowment fund" to you Sir Arthur, to hand to Dr Gill. Mrs Sargent is to be given the interest during her life time as long as she lives & at her death Dr Gill would determine who should be the next recipient, any aged pensionless teacher (private teacher) having done good work for thirty-five years or over bearing a good character should be eligible. If we can collect twelve thousand dollars which is our objective that would give Mrs Sargent about \$65 monthly, then she could go & live in England where she has friends, here she has none. Chancellor Davidson told her he did not consider her safe

here, entirely friendless, if her condition now is
painful while she is still able to get about a
little, what will it be when she is too old
to do any thing for herself being absolutely without
a friend. & if she is left the way she is having to ask
for each shovelful of coal & barest necessities as she
has had to during the last eight years, ever since
her teaching was ruined by the outrage done to her
and which ruined her health too for all time,
we feel we must assist her to get to England
with sufficient to live on, among friends. We, a
few poor members are contributing the first
hundred dollars towards this fund, in the sincere
hope that the public, ever generous when an urgent
appeal is made in a worthy cause, will give liberally
Sponsored by you & endorsed, people will be led
to help. so please Sir Arthur help us by men-
-raging the object. If McGill has a fund always
available for one poor aged private teacher the
good started now will be never ending. The
water was shut off, gas is threatened to be & no coal in
sight to meet the demand for winter needs, so
unless help comes promptly Mrs Sargent must
suffer cruelly. If the Family Welfare had not come to her
assistance many times, (they are in fact trying her along now)
she would have really starved, Is that right to allow one of her
standing to have to appeal to the city's charities, receive along with
the street mendicant an allowance such as is given them, also
wholly inadequate to keep any one accustomed to living properly

in ordinary decency - She has neuritis in hands &
arms from trying to do physical impossibilities
far beyond her powers, so we can only alleviate
her distress properly by seeing to it that a per-
manent fund be established. If the fund
takes the shape of a permanent fund we feel
people who are not willing to assist any one person
personally will be more inclined to do so, as they
will be assisting a cause, the benefit of which is
or will be far reaching. Who is there if asked will not
give one hundred dollars to Dr. Gill for such a
purpose - As you were away, we have taken the
liberty of stating you will be glad to endorse
this as you stated in a previous letter you would
be glad to see something done for Mrs. Sargent.
She has been threatened to be kidnapped again
& shut up in Verdun for life if she does not
cease asking for means to meet her needs. The
only way she can live without having to ask aid is to
supply it permanently, is it not? - so with that end
in view we have started the collection with one
hundred dollars which we here enclose in bond.
Hoping you will Sir Arthur, I feeling sure your
sympathies are with any teacher in needy circum-
stances, especially through a grave injustice
we commend this matter to your thoughtful
care and consideration, feeling sure you will do all in your
power to further such a good cause -
Yours truly
A. J. Smith Secretary of Knowlton's Club

DOCKET ENDS:

KINSWOMAN'S CLUB.

DOCKET STARTS:

KIPPLING, RUDYARD

December 15th, 1924.

H. Burton, Esq.,
Foster Brown Co., Limited,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

Thank you very much for the trouble you took in trying to get me the Scribner edition of Kipling.

Please keep it in mind that I want to complete my set whenever I can. If you can help me to procure the missing copies I shall be grateful. Scribners say it is impossible for them to complete the set now. I wonder if it is possible for you to get any of the volumes after the 12th.

Regarding their suggestion that I purchase an entire new set I might have done so had they been less impertinent.

Yours faithfully,

FOSTER BROWN CO., LIMITED

PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
& PERIODICAL AGENTS

472 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

MONTREAL, Dec. 10th. 1924 19

General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

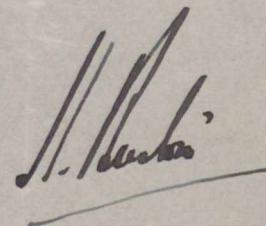
Dear Sir Arthur:-

With reference to your esteemed inquiry regarding the volumes of the Scribner edition of Kipling to complete your set, we beg to enclose herewith the reply we have received this morning from the publishers, also a circular.

We feel that we must apologize for the curtness of the publishers' letter.

Will you kindly inform us of your desires in this matter.

Yours truly,



HB/DS

THE NOVELS, TALES, AND
POEMS OF RUDYARD KIPLING



THE OUTWARD BOUND EDITION

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. KIPLING

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST., NEW YORK

OUTWARD BOUND EDITION

"Lovers of good fiction are to be congratulated on the external aspect of this edition. The type is bold, clear, and handsome. The paper is of a soft texture, but not at all porous; it is sufficiently opaque. . . . It may be repeated in this place that for beauty of presswork, for absolute clearness of print and luxury of paper, this edition is one of the finest ever published in America."

—*New York Tribune.*

THE NOVELS, TALES, AND POEMS OF RUDYARD KIPLING

LIST OF VOLUMES

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| I. PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS | XII. THE DAY'S WORK |
| II. SOLDIERS THREE AND MILITARY TALES | XIII. FROM SEA TO SEA, PART I |
| III. IN BLACK AND WHITE | XIV. FROM SEA TO SEA, PART II |
| IV. THE PHANTOM 'RICKSHAW AND OTHER STORIES | XV. STALKY & CO. |
| V. UNDER THE DEODARS—THE STORY OF THE GADSBYS—WEE WILLIE WINKIE | XVI. KIM |
| VI. THE JUNGLE BOOK | XVII. JUST SO STORIES |
| VII. THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK | XVIII. TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES |
| VIII. THE LIGHT THAT FAILED | XIX. PUCK OF POOK'S HILL |
| IX. THE NAULAHKA | XX. ACTIONS AND REACTIONS |
| X. EARLY VERSE—VERSES | XXI. REWARDS AND FAIRIES |
| XI. CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS | XXII. A DIVERSITY OF CREATURES |
| | XXIII. { THE FIVE NATIONS |
| | { THE YEARS BETWEEN |
| | XXIV. LETTERS OF TRAVEL |

THE books of Rudyard Kipling are more widely read than those of any English writer of the present day. Indeed, he occupies the unique distinction of having become an English classic in his own lifetime. He is especially popular with men, probably owing to the robustly masculine quality of his writing, his vivid imagination and his rich fund of humor. His early books brought him well to the front. "Each volume," says Charles Eliot Norton, "was a fresh success; each extended the circle of Mr. Kipling's readers, till now he is the most widely known of English authors."

Mr. Howells, who at first spoke of him as "the young man with his hat cocked over his eyes," named him six years later "The laureate of Greater Britain." "Of all contemporary writers," says James Whitcomb Riley, the much-beloved Hoosier poet, "I admire Rudyard Kipling most. He has the greatest artistic mind of any living English writer." And Thomas Nelson Page—"Almost

any half-dozen of his stories would be enough to give fame to a writer—to make him a star; but he is a heaven full of stars. They almost dim each other by their multitude. He is one of the writers who make us proud that we are of the same blood. There seems to be no limit to his powers.”

This Outward Bound Edition of his complete works was arranged under his personal supervision and is in every respect worthy of the high reputation of the author. The illustrations in many of the volumes are from designs in clay by Mr. Kipling's father. The paper is of fine quality, each page bearing in water-mark the author's initials. Every care has been taken to make the printing and binding represent the best American book-making.

“The striking peculiarity of his style at its best is its exuberant vitality; each sentence seems to be actually alive.”—*New York Times*.

“It has been his portion to gain the ear of the great non-literary reading public, and at the same time to win the enthusiastic applause of that limited body of men whose pleasure in a work of art is derived from a perception of the means as well as of the end. Such good fortune falls to few.”

—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

“The edition has all the merits we commonly do *not* associate with ‘subscription books.’ A very handsome and legible letterpress is printed on a specially made and water-marked paper; the binding is simple and elegant. Quite unique, apart from the portrait frontispiece, are the illustrations. They are not only in perfect keeping with the style of the book-making, but they are admirable in themselves, whether as characterization, symbolism, or pure decoration.”—*The Nation*.

“It is not too much to say that in the future, more even than in the present, students and lovers of English literature will prize an edition of one of the strongest writers of modern English fiction and poetry printed with his authority and co-operation. Moreover, to book-lovers the volumes will be especially commended by the fine mechanical skill lavished upon them. The paper, type, printing, and binding are of a very high quality.”

—*The Outlook*.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
PUBLISHERS - IMPORTERS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH STREET
NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION
DEPARTMENT

December 8th, 1924.

Foster Brown Company, Ltd.
Montreal,
Canada

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 3rd inst. and are sorry that we cannot complete the set of KIPLING to which you refer. We have not all the volumes from 13 upwards. This set was published in 12 volumes about twenty-five years ago and if subscriber wished to complete the set he could have done so before this time.

It would pay him to purchase an entire new set, complete in 26 volumes, at \$84.50 - in maroon silken cloth - circulars enclosed.

Should you obtain this order, we should be glad to make delivery to him or her and allow you a commission of 10% on the sale.

We await your decision.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
[Handwritten Signature]
Personal Sales Division

Kipling

April 20th, 1927.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
Hotel Schuyler,
West 45th Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Lomer:-

Did I say anything to you last summer concerning a letter received by me from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in which he offered to leave certain manuscript of his to McGill University? The matter was spoken of in the office this morning and no one definitely knows what became of the letter. It is not on our files, neither is there any evidence of our having replied to it.

I have a distinct recollection of thinking that we might ask him to leave the manuscript with the Bank of Montreal in London, who would undertake to forward it here. There is nothing on file shewing that we asked the Bank to do this, or that we asked Mr. Kipling to hand the manuscript over to the Bank. I greatly fear that there has been most woeful neglect on my part. I cannot imagine what has become of the letter.

I remember that Mr. Kipling asked if there would be any representative of McGill in England to whom he could turn over the manuscript, and I think now that it would be a good thing for you to call upon him and say that I asked you to undertake the bringing of the manuscript to McGill. I do not

Dr. Lomer

- 2 -

know what I can suggest for you to say about his letter, but if anything turns up in the course of the next few weeks I shall write you further. I am sure I would tell you of the letter as soon as I received it if you were here at the time, but Miss Haddow has no recollection of it.

With all kind wishes for a pleasant holiday, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

April 22nd, 1927.

Original letter from Mr.
Kipling, dated September 14th,
1926, in Library.

Rudyard Kipling, Esq.,
Bateman's, Burwash,
Sussex, England.

Dear Mr. Kipling:-

I have a confession and a most
abject apology to make.

The other day when speaking to
the Electrical Club of Montreal I quoted some lines
from McAndrew's hymn. The thought then came to me
that last Fall I had received a letter from you in
which you offered to present to McGill University
a bound volume of your manuscript. Upon returning
to my office I asked if the manuscript had ever
arrived and found that it had not. I then looked
through our files to see what our correspondence had
been and found there no reference. I remembered
thinking that I would ask you to deliver the manu-
script to the Bank of Montreal in London who would
see to its transfer to us here. The General Manager
of the Bank remembers that I spoke to him about it,
but they have no correspondence on file, neither
have we any record of having written the Bank con-
cerning this matter.

I cannot tell you how greatly
perturbed we all were, feeling that you would regard
our silence as most casual and rude. I was greatly
surprised at not finding your letter to me, for I
thought the matter had been disposed of. We searched

everywhere and, fortunately, this morning we found your letter and also the beginning of a letter I was writing in reply. Apparently, at the time I was interrupted and the letter, which I am attaching, was never completed.

Will you forgive me? And please accept my assurance that we shall greatly value your gift and conform to the conditions outlined. I am now asking the Librarian of McGill University, Dr. G. R. Lomer, who will be in England this summer, to get in touch with you and accept for McGill the volume promised.

May I in conclusion, Sir, hope that you have regained a measure of good health. I have not forgotten our meeting one very wet day in the late Fall of 1914 at West-Down-South Camp, when you came to see the Canadians there.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

April 22nd, 1927.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
C/o. The American Express,
Paris, France.

My dear Lomer:-

This morning Mrs. Chesley fortunately found the letter I received from Kipling last September, also a half finished reply of mine. Apparently, I was interrupted and put it away in my desk, only to forget about it. Rather did I think I had made acknowledgment.

I have frankly confessed the matter to Mr. Kipling and have asked his forgiveness. At the same time I have told him that you would be in England for some time and would accept on behalf of McGill the promised volume. It is a bound volume of his manuscript and we are accepting it on condition that the gift is not to be announced until after Kipling's death, and the manuscript is not to be used for the purposes of collation.

Dr. Macmillan tells us that Kipling is now in South America, but you can find out when he is likely to be back in England. His address is Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex.

With all good wishes for a pleasant summer, I am,

Yours faithfully,



FRENCH LINE

BORD S.S. "PARIS"

LE 29 April 1927.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have a faint
recollection of having heard the
Kipling MSS. mentioned, but I
do not remember whether it
was by Colonel Bovey or by you
just before one of the McCord
Committee meetings. My impression
is that I was asked whether
the Library would be a suitable
place for one of his manuscripts.

and I replied that we already
had the beginnings of a very
fair collection of literary MSS.
including a Tissue-transfer copy
of Butler's "Anthem of the Odyssey".

When I reach England I shall
set in touch with Mr. Kipling
and see what can be done.
I regret to learn of Mr. Blacker's
death and look for further news
from Dr. Wood.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Ch. R. Lomas.

‡ BURWASH
ETCHINGHAM

BATEMAN'S
BURWASH
SUSSEX

7th May 1927.

Private.

My dear Principal,

I have just received your letter of April 22nd with its enclosure dated September 27 of last year.

If I hadn't done, and did not now and again, do much the same thing myself (It's the habit of beginning a letter and putting it under a mass of other papers that makes the mischief!) I should, of course, be pained, shocked, grieved and horrified. But, as it is, I can't throw stones, and I shall be very glad to meet Dr. Lomer when he is over here, and give him the bound volume of M.S. for McGill.

With every good wish,

Most sincerely yours,

Reedyard Kipling

May 23rd, 1927.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
C/o. The American Express,
Paris, France.

Dear Dr. Lomer:-

I attach hereto copy of
a letter received to-day from Mr. Rudyard
Kipling.

I know you will not forget
to get in touch with him.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

June 22nd, 1927.

Rudyard Kipling, Esq.,
Bateman's,
Burwash, Sussex.

Dear Mr. Kipling:-

By this mail an invitation is going to you to speak at the People's Forum in Montreal if you visit our city next Autumn. They are using my name in the letter. I do not know whether you go in for that sort of thing or not, but I merely wish to say that the People's Forum will provide a very good audience indeed. For several years past one of the Professors at the University has been the presiding genius, and the speakers are chosen from a very good list indeed.

What I want to do more particularly is to invite you to make my house your home while in Montreal. We should like very much if you will honour us and I promise not to make life a burden in the way of entertainment.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

PROF. W. T. WAUGH,
President
PROF. CARLETON W. STANLEY
Vice-President
REV. SIDNEY B. SNOW, D.D.
Vice-President

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM OF MONTREAL

WILLIAM FRASER,
553 Champaign Ave.,
Outremont, P.Q.
Hon. Secretary
W. R. CLEMENTS,
836 Champaign Ave.,
Outremont, P.Q.
Hon. Treasurer

JUNE 21ST, 1927.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.M.G.,
Principal & Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

My dear Sir:-

Apropos of your recent conversation with Professor Waugh, with reference to the coming visit of Mr. Rudyard Kipling; I have in accordance with my Presidents instructions, written to Mr. Kipling inviting him to come to the Forum. As I understand, however, that you have been kind enough to say that you would supplement this with a letter from yourself, I am taking the liberty of sending herewith a copy of my letter, in order that you may know exactly what I have said. It is my purpose not to mail my letter until to-morrow evening (Wednesday), so that, should you feel that this should be in any way altered, a phone message to that effect would reach me at Lancaster-3471.

With most grateful thanks for your kind co-operation, which is highly appreciated, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Most respectfully yours,

W. Fraser
Hon. Secretary.

WF/F

JUNE 21ST, 1927.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling,
Bateman's,
Burwash,
Sussex, Eng.

My dear Mr. Kipling:-

Having reference to your forthcoming visit to our Dominion, my Executive Council has asked me to extend to you its felicitations and to express the hope that the honour which you are conferring on our country and its educational institutions may not be without much happiness and some satisfaction to yourself.

In this connection, may I take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that, in the distribution of your favours, you kindly take into consideration the invitation which is hereby submitted to you of addressing the People's Forum of Montreal.

For your information, let me say that the Forum is absolutely non-sectarian and non-partisan; its sole aim and purpose being to stimulate popular interest in public affairs, science, art and literature. In our efforts along these lines we have had the most valuable assistance of many distinguished Englishmen, as well as from men and women of outstanding ability from our own and other lands.

There is no membership and no admission charge to debar anyone who wishes from attending our meetings. In this way it is possible for many who cannot afford to belong to exclusive clubs to get intellectual and spiritual contact with the leaders of modern thought.

Our President, Professor W.T. Waugh, is Chairman of the Department of History, McGill University.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University (who has kindly agreed to address one of our meetings during the coming fall) is writing you a supplementary letter, in the hope that it may be possible for you to accept this invitation.

Hoping that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you, favourably, in due course, I have the honour to be,

Respectfully yours,

Hon. Secretary.

‡ BURWASH
ETCHINGHAM

BATEMAN'S
BURWASH
SUSSEX

July 4th 1927.

Private.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Very many thanks for your most kind invitation. I only wish it were in my power to close with it at once; but I am afraid my work and engagements leave me no possibility of visiting the Dominion this year.

I have, by the way, just seen Dr Lomer, and have given over to him the M.S. book which your University has done me the honour to accept.

Most sincerely,

Rowland Kipling

ack.
July 13/27
m.c.

September 29th, 1927.

Rudyard Kipling, Esq.,
Bateman's, Burwash,
Sussex, England.

Dear Mr. Kipling:-

Let me acknowledge again your letter of July 4th, which came to my office when I was away in Honolulu attending a Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations - a very interesting body which may be able to do some useful work if it resists the temptation to propagandize.

I have seen our Librarian, Dr. Lomer, who tells me of his cordial reception by you and I have also seen what I am told is the Kipling manuscript. May I express once more our very great pride and thanks that you have chosen McGill as a repository for a portion of your immortal writings.

I hope your health keeps good.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

January
Twentieth
1936

Dear Mrs. Kipling,

You will, I trust, forgive me for intruding upon you on the occasion of your great bereavement. I should feel, however, that I had omitted a duty if I did not write and express to you the sense of loss which has come to this University through the death of Mr. Kipling whom we are proud to claim as one of the most distinguished on a distinguished roll of honorary graduates.

The University was very grateful to Mr. Kipling when he enriched the literary treasures of our Library by presenting his manuscript of Traffics and Discoveries. It will be prized through the centuries as one of the rich literary heirlooms in the possession of the University.

I think that you would be gratified to see the laudatory and indeed affectionate notices which are filling the Canadian papers at this time. The post of Empire has a very warm place in the heart of his "Lady of the Snows."

May I assure you and other members of
Mr. Kipling's family that this University offers
you at this time its meed of appreciation of the
memory of the dead and its respectful condolences
to those who are left.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling,
Bateman's,
Burwash,
Sussex, ENGLAND.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

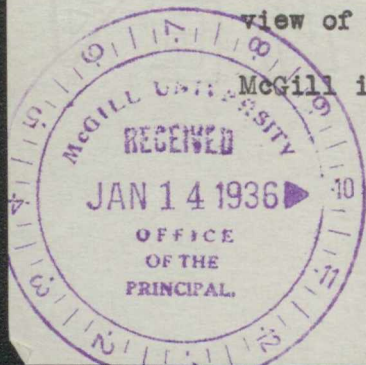
January 13th, 1936 19

To The Principal FROM T. H. Matthews

I am informed that Rudyard Kipling is critically ill and is not likely to recover. He obtained an Hon. LL.D. from McGill in 1899 and has presented to our Library the original manuscript of "Traffics and Discoveries".

Colonel Bovey tells me that Kipling particularly treasured his McGill degree which was one of the earliest recognitions of his work. In view of this Mrs. Kipling would probably deeply appreciate a letter from McGill if her husband should die.

I thought you might be interested to know this.



McGILL UNIVERSITY ~~Acting~~

Professor W.H. Brittain

14th October, 1937

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge your letter of the 2nd October in which you say that because this University conferred an honorary degree upon the late Mr. Rudyard Kipling you feel that we should be represented at the Memorial Fund Banquet on the 17th November.

Unfortunately it is not possible for me to be in England then, and the Principal-Elect, Dr. L.W. Douglas, does not take office until January 1st, 1938. I would therefore suggest that an invitation on behalf of McGill University might be extended to William Bulkeley-Evans, C.B.E., LL.D., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4, Dr. Bulkeley-Evans is the University's representative in England. Failing him, the invitation might properly be extended to Dr. Thomas Cotton, 86 Brook Street, London, who is our representative on the Universities Bureau of the Congress of Universities of the British Empire.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. BRITTAIN.
Acting Principal.

Hugo N. Bolton, Esq.,
The Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund,
11b, Hyde Park Mansions, London, N.W.1.

President and Chairman of the Council :
Major-General The Earl of Athlone, K.G.

THE RUDYARD KIPLING
MEMORIAL FUND,

11b, HYDE PARK MANSIONS,
LONDON, N.W.1

Langham 1417

Secretary of the Fund :

Hugo N. Bolton

2nd October, 1937.

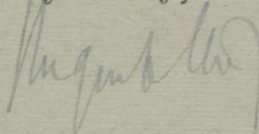
Sir,

I am directed by the Council to ask your guidance in regard to the issue of special invitations to the Banquet in connection with the Fund at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on November 17th.

If it is possible for you to support the Earl of Athlone that evening, it will be a privilege to send a formal invitation. But in the event of your acceptance being impossible, would you be so kind as to suggest to whom the invitation should be addressed?

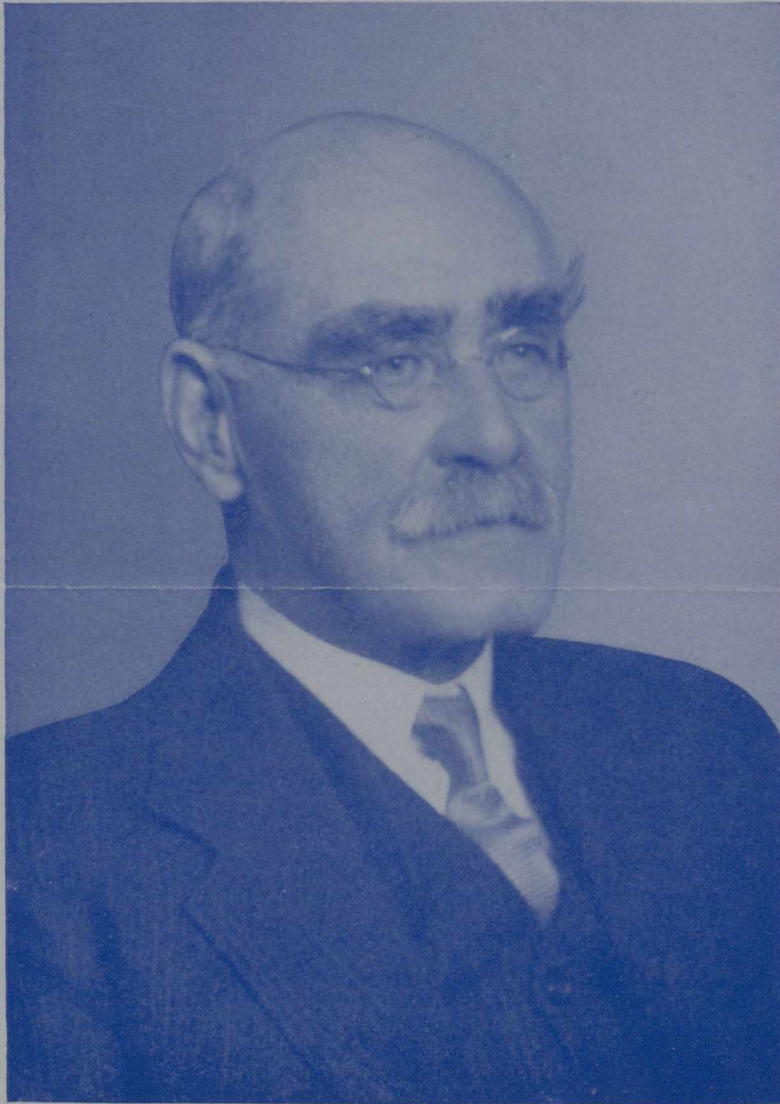
The fact that an Honorary Degree was conferred upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling during his life-time would, it is felt, make the presence at the Memorial Fund Banquet of a representative of the University particularly appropriate.

Yours very truly,



Hugo N. Bolton

The Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.



Photo

RUDYARD KIPLING
1865 - - 1936

[Russell, London.]

[Please turn over

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Colonel The Rt. Hon. JOHN GRETTON, M.P.	General R. O. PATERSON, O.B.E. (Chairman, Westward Ho ! Committee).
H. A. GWYNNE, Esq.	LORD WILLIAM SCOTT, M.P.
	GORDON SELFRIDGE, Esq.
	Sir ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY, M.P.
	L. de O. TOLLEMACHE, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries :

Major B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.
Sir HENRY WHEELER, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Secretary of the Fund :

HUGO N. BOLTON,
11b, Hyde Park Mansions,
London, N.W.1.

.....
Langham 1417.

The Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund

To perpetuate the memory of the late Rudyard Kipling
by the establishment of

THE RUDYARD KIPLING FOUNDATION

THE PURPOSES OF THE FOUNDATION :

(a) The erection at Westward Ho ! and Windsor, as shall be decided, of commemorative plaques, busts, stained glass windows or other suitable memorials.

(b) The building and equipment of the Kipling Library at The Imperial Service College, Windsor, the newer name of Rudyard Kipling's old school, The United Services College.

(c) The provision of a capital sum, to be invested in the names of Trustees, the annual income therefrom to be devoted to the provision of Bursaries at The Imperial Service College, Windsor, for fifty boys, the sons of men engaged in the Governmental and Public Services resident in the United Kingdom, in H.M. Dominions, in India and in the Colonial Empire and such other boys as the local Committees of the Fund may select.

It is proposed that the value of each Bursary will be sufficient to pay two-thirds of the fees ordinarily payable at the College.

KIPLING SCHOLARS :

The boys so chosen will be known as

"KIPLING SCHOLARS."

LOCAL COMMITTEES :

The Scholars will be nominated by local Committees of the Foundation, under a system to be decided hereafter. It is suggested that local Committees may be constituted as follows : The Chairman shall be His Majesty's Senior Representative in each case—e.g., H.E. The Viceroy of India, H.E. The Governor-General of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The Vice-Chairman and the members of each local Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman.

It is hoped that each Overseas Committee will work in collaboration with its senior official resident in London, e.g., The High Commissioner.

At the most impressionable age boys from different parts of the Empire will thus be enabled to come to England, bringing with them the outlook, interests and aspirations of the youth of the units of Empire which they will represent.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE :

The College, of which Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., etc., is President, and Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G., is Chairman of the Governors, stands

in an estate of 170 acres on the West side of Windsor. Its present personnel includes 368 boys, 90 per cent. of whom are the sons of men engaged in various branches of the Imperial Services.

It will be seen that there is ample space available at Windsor for carrying out the objects of the Memorial Fund.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE FUND :

The desirability of commemorating the memory of Rudyard Kipling by the means suggested in (a) will be appreciated by all friends of the poet.

The erection of a spacious library, to be named after the great writer, will create a centre of lasting interest to admirers of Rudyard Kipling's work from all parts of the world, particularly the United States of America. The Library will provide a permanent and eminently suitable home for "Kiplingiana", which will thus be preserved for posterity.

The Council hold the opinion that the influences for good which succeeding generations of Kipling Scholars will exercise in Imperial matters will be cumulative in effect. The widened knowledge of the conditions which obtain in the United Kingdom, in H.M. Dominions, in India and in the Colonial Empire ; the clearer appreciation of the diversity of points of view ; the warmer sentiment which friendships made in youth will maintain amongst Kipling Scholars when they have grown to manhood and are bearing the responsibilities for which their training will have fitted them ; the fact that each will have a life-long interest in, and love for, a particularly beautiful piece of England where happy years have been spent in congenial surroundings ; these are the factors which have shaped this proposal into a piece of Empire-building after the heart of the great Imperialist whose memory it is sought to perpetuate.

The number of Kipling Scholars must depend upon the volume of support accorded throughout the Empire to these far-reaching proposals. It is anticipated confidently that a sum sufficient to provide Bursaries for at least fifty boys will be forthcoming.

In the belief that the foregoing plans for the Kipling Foundation will meet with wide approval throughout the Empire, the Council of the Memorial Fund solicit the generous support of all who take a far-sighted view of Empire affairs.

A Subscription Form is appended for convenience.

(Tear off here)

To MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G.,
PRESIDENT,
THE RUDYARD KIPLING MEMORIAL FUND,
c/o BARCLAY'S BANK LTD.,
WINDSOR, BERKS.

I have pleasure in sending £.....as a subscription to the Fund.

NAME.....
(PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS.....

The Herrin Daily Journal



No 212 North
16th Street

Herrin Illinois

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

PUBLISHED BY THE EGYPTIAN PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

David C. Gear & Hal W. Trovillion Co-Publishers

July 5, 1939

President
McGill University
Toronto, Canada

1899 on Absentia
1907 5 5 1 2
19 1 8 3 1 RUG

Dear Sir:

We are seeking some information relative to the late British poet, Rudyard Kipling. Will you kindly advise us if he ever received a degree from McGill University and if not what was the occasion of him addressing the students of this college late in December, 1907, portion of which address appears in the December 28, 1907 issue of The New York Times literary section.

If you can relay this letter to someone in your institution who is familiar with the life of Kipling, we should like to inquire why he left America with his American wife and chose to live in England instead of Vermont where he found his wife?

Why was he never named poet laureate of England?

Would you say he was rather Democratic than aristocratic in his attitude in views of life?

We are preparing a monogram shortly to be published and fail to find the matters above inquired about in the Encyclopedia Britannica or other works dealing with Kipling. We wonder if there would be anyone still living who remembers the occasion of the above mentioned address and would the address be available in complete form and does it appear in any of the works of Kipling? Thanking you, we are,

Yours very truly,

Hal W. Trovillion

HWT*ANE

Handwritten signature of Hal W. Trovillion

DOCKET ENDS:

KIPKING, RUDYARD

972 Grosvenor Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.
March 2nd. 1939

Principal L. W. Douglas,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Principal Douglas,-

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 20th. February. I greatly appreciate the consideration which you have given to my earlier presentation of my academic record. Quite frankly I had not anticipated any immediate opening. I had merely wished to take the liberty of placing my dossier with you for permanent reference in case a relevant position should ever materialize.

Sincerely yours,

Watson Kirkconnell

WK/HK

ANDREW C. CORDNER
PRESIDENT
8 ST. MONIQUE STREET

CLARENCE THOMSON
HON. TREASURER
9 ST. GENEVIEVE STREET

ALBERT L. FYON
HON. SECRETARY
ROOM 2 WINDSOR HOTEL

JOHN McMILLAN
DISTRICT TRUSTEE
4 HOSPITAL STREET



KIWANIS CLUB of MONTREAL
INC.

MONTREAL,
CANADA.

March 10th, 1925

Sir Arthur W. Currie, C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir :-

I have been asked to inform you that your letter to President Andrew C. Cordner of this Club was read at a meeting of our Executive Board held on Monday evening, March 9th.

It was felt that we would be unable to comply with your request therein for a scholarship for the McGill School of Social Workers, as this did not come within the objectives of this Club for the coming year.

Yours very truly,

Honorary-Secretary.

MEETS FRIDAY, 12:12
EMPRESS HOTEL

PHONES: PRESIDENT 72
SECRETARY 1600

ISAAC P. MGNABB, PRESIDENT
172 HUNTER STREET
DR. JOHN J. CRAIG, IMMEDIATE PAST
PRESIDENT
290 HUNTER STREET
JOHN I. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
JOHN R. HERON, HON. SECRETARY
419 GEORGE STREET

Peterborough Kiwanis Club



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171 HUNTER STREET
JOHN J. TURNER, DISTRICT TRUSTEE
280 GEORGE STREET

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J. HERBERT GILGOUR
Vocational:
DR. JOHN J. CRAIG
Sergeant-at-arms:
MARK BREDIN

Peterborough, Ontario

Sept. 2, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

I am instructed by the Board of Directors of Kiwanis Club to express the deepest appreciation of your very encouraging letter written from Honolulu assuring us of your interest in the Produced in Canada Exhibition, to be held here October 10 to 15.

We are very glad to note the practical assurance in your letter that you may be able to honor Peterborough with a visit during that time. There will be a luncheon at noon on Monday, October 10, at which Kiwanis Club is entertaining the Rotary Club, the City Council, Board of Education, and other civic bodies, as well as visitors from the Kiwanis Clubs of Lindsay, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Orillia, and Barrie. The audience will therefore be representative of the whole Central Ontario district and all will be very glad to have you give an address.

This luncheon, which signalizes the opening of the Fair, was addressed last year by the then, Manager of the Toronto Exhibition. It is expected this year that there will be more than 300 guests.

So far as meets with your approval we would like you to speak at the luncheon and later appear in the main building of the Exhibition, perhaps turning the key in the door or some other way, signalizing the formal opening of the Fair.

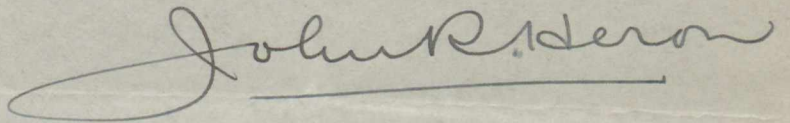
Will you allow me to add a personal hope, as a member of your over-seas forces, and as an officer in the Militia, that you will be able to visit Peterborough on this occasion. I have arranged with the Canadian Legion to give you a welcome fitting the Commander of the Canadian Corps, and I know that all my comrades are looking forward to the

September 2, 1927.

2--Sir Arthur Currie.

opportunity of greeting you.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John R. Deron". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed phrase "Yours very truly,". A horizontal line is drawn beneath the signature.

JRH/KR