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

10th January 1938

My dear Brigadier Best,

I appreciate so much the kindly terms of your letter of the 8th January. I enter upon my work here with the greatest possible enthusiasm, and I hope that I shall be able to reflect credit upon this great university and the community it serves.

Yours very sincerely,

Brigadier Gilbert Best,
The Salvation Army,
1225 University Street,
MONTREAL. QUE.

EVANGELINE C. BOOTH
GENERAL



GEORGE L. CARPENTER
COMMISSIONER

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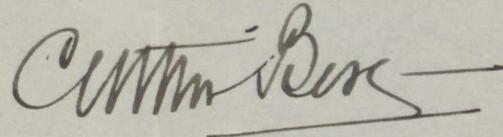
January 8th, 1938.

Dr. L. Douglas,
Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Dear Doctor:-

May I extend to you on behalf of the Army a very warm welcome to the City of Montreal. You have received and will receive many hearty expressions of welcome as you come to Canada, but none more warm or sincere than the Army wishes you. We hope that your appointment will be a very happy one for you and yours and pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you in the great and responsible task which you have accepted.

Yours sincerely,



(Gilbert Best)
Brigadier.

With the compliments of the Editor of the
SAULT DAILY STAR
Sault Ste. Marie,
Canada

(District of Algoma in the Province of Ontario)

1938 JULY 1938

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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Friday

22

July

1938 AUGUST 1938

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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			29	30	31	

This is a little newspaper article that was sent in without any letter -- suggesting someone do some work around Sault Ste.Marie to study indications that Norsemen were first white people there.

Needs nothing done about it.

Fifth Annual St. Joe Plowing Match October 5

Demonstration is
SCHEDULED SEPT. 9

Splendid Special Prizes
Secured in Soo, Says
President Grexton

President Adrian Grexton of the St. Joe Island Plowman's Association said yesterday afternoon that St. Joe plowmen are looking forward to the most successful match in the association's history this year.

The association's fifth annual match will be held at the farm of George Smedley October 5. A plowing demonstration will be held on the William McGregor farm September 9.

Mr. Grexton said that some fine special prizes were secured yesterday in the Sault. Members of the prize committee are: A. S. Smith, H. Martin, Dr. Trefry and Mr. Grexton.

The prize list for the match will be prepared within the next few days.

Lakehead Hard Hit By Polio, 25 Cases

Only One Case Reported in
the Soo So Far
This Year

So far this year only one case of infantile paralysis has been reported in the Sault area, Dr. A. S. McCaig, M.O.H., said today. The one Sault case is in Edinburgh Street and was first reported last week. Seven other homes on the street were quarantined because children there had been in contact with the case.

Lakehead Hardest Hit

TORONTO, Aug. 13.—(O)—Northern Ontario, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Arthur and Fort William, this week still led in the number of infantile paralysis cases reported for the year.

There have been 62 cases with seven dead over the entire province since Jan. 1, less than the number of new cases reported in one week a year ago, and of that 62, 25 have been in or near the Lakehead cities.

Reports at the Ontario department of health showed seven in Eastern Ontario, nine in Central Ontario and four in Western Ontario.

NOTICE

Be sure to call and see the
**Used Car
Bargains
AT
KEETCH
MOTOR SALES**
Every car greatly reduced
for all this week
Lowest Terms in the
City
MARCH ST. PHONE 153

See the New 1938
Connor Thermo Washer
The washer that has everything
James Street Hdwe.
AND FURNITURE
185 James St. Phone 1333
Korah Road Phone 3249

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BUTTER-NUT
BREAD**
For Health!
Call 786
For daily delivery to your home

Where are we going
after the show?

**CAPY'S
... OF COURSE**

Diamond & Wedding
RINGS

**PATTERSON
Jeweler**

Custom - Tailored
CLOTHES
\$19.50 up
Davis Clothing Store
238 Queen St. E. Phone 1364

**DOROTHY GRAY
Hot Weather Cologne**
Reg. \$2.00
Value - for
LAWRENCE'S
Next Post Office Phone 455

West End Happenings

SUCCESSFUL CLIMAX TO 2-DAY SONS OF ITALY FETE

500 Persons Visit Grounds
and 400 Attend Clos-
ing Dance

WEST END BRIEFS

GOES TO TORONTO

Ugo Barsanti, Toronto Street, left yesterday to spend the weekend in Toronto.

—o—

TO LIVE IN TIMMINS

Lily Maki, 156 Wallace Terrace, has left for Timmins, Ont., where she expects to reside for an indefinite period of time.

—o—

HERE FROM NORTH BAY

Dorothy Lynham, North Bay, Ont., is a guest of Candida Gardi, Cathcart Street.

—o—

VISITS MOTHER

Christy Dotter, Chicago, Ill., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lucy Dotter, 293 Second Avenue.

—o—

GOES TO LONDON

Paul Krmotich, Albert Street West, left yesterday to spend the weekend in London, Ont.

—o—

HERE FROM GOLD PARK

Vicki Shami, Gold Park, Ont., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Shami, 298 Second Avenue.

—o—

HOME FROM TRIP

Norma Sartor, 645 Cathcart Street, has returned home following a motor trip of two weeks during which she visited Dover, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., and other American cities.

—o—

AWAY FOR WEEKEND

Alex Amoroso, Albert Street West, left yesterday for London, Ont., where he planned to spend the weekend.

—o—

GO TO CAMP

Mary and Elsie Yukich, 227 Queen West, and Rose Yukich, 134 James Street, left yesterday to spend the next two weeks at Camp Pauwating, Island Lake.

—o—

AWAY ON VACATION

Argie Mantello, 581 Queen Street West, is on an extended vacation to Sudbury and North Bay.

—o—

LEAVES TODAY

Joe DeLuca, Sudbury, expected to leave for his home today after having spent a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simon, Cathcart Street.

—o—

AT LEIGH'S BAY

Elsie and Edera Romani, 90 George Street, are enjoying their holidays at the summer home of Adolph Spadoni, Leigh's Bay.

—o—

GOES TO LONDON

Jim Esposito, Albert Street West, left yesterday to spend the weekend in London, Ont.

—o—

BODY RECOVERED

TWEED, ONT., Aug. 13.—(O)—Body of H. C. Steehmans of Cleveland, Ohio, drowned in Lake Massassaga, 35 miles north of here, was recovered yesterday.

Steehmanns, vacationing in this eastern Ontario district with his wife and son fell from a boat while fishing.

SPECIAL MON.-TUES.

5 Weeks in Canada's Largest

Theatre—Imperial, Toronto!



Tonight Only—Last Times

THE TALK OF THE SOO

The Rage of Paris

with

DANIELLE DARRIEUX

The girl you will love forever

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Mischa Auer—Helen Broderick

ALGOMA

Snow Hits England in Freak Storm

3 Lives Lost; Damage \$7,500,000; Lightning Causes Wide Damage

LONDON, Aug. 13.—(O)—Children in winter overcoats fought with snowballs today after trifling, freak storms descended on the British Isles, taking at least three lives and causing \$7,500,000 property damage.

Lightning, fires, floods, transportation tie-ups, snow, hail and rain all were elements in the two days of the storm's fury.

East Yorkshire was one of the hardest hit areas, as the storm cut a crazy path across the country, striking London, Leicestershire and the southern counties.

At Wold Newton, near Bridlington, the village was in a state of terror yesterday and many women were on the verge of hysteria as lightning cracked and thunder crashed.

Preacher Hit by Lightning

Screaming children fled from the mission tent on Lacey Green near Princes Risborough as lightning struck the pole and burned the preacher.

At Shoreham, 40 passengers leaped from a blazing tramcar when floodwaters short-circuited a conduit.

Thousands of telephones were put out of action and hundreds of houses were struck by lightning.

A clap of thunder "exploded like a bomb" in Piccadilly near Bond Street during the storm and sent crowds scurrying for shelter. Hillstones the size of hazelnuts struck northern London, smashing windows, knocking bowlers from men's heads, striking children with such force that they cried with pain.

Railways of laborers worked throughout the night to clear tons of debris blocking the main London, Midland and Scottish rail route between Lancashire and Yorkshire at Todmorden.

Snow Two Feet Deep

Snow was reported two feet deep in some parts of Yorkshire and Norfolk.

Bridges in some districts were swept away and crops were flattened. Automobiles were marooned and many roads were flooded.

Lightning struck a silk mill at Macclesfield, Cheshire, starting a fire. One woman, trapped in the building, lost her life and 300 others escaped. Two youths were killed by lightning. Livestock also suffered and two horses were killed by a bolt at Middleham in Yorkshire.

Many streets in Hendon, Golders Green and Peckham were flooded.

A wide section of Croydon was under water. Basements of stores in the centre of the town, and second floors of houses on the outskirts were flooded.

Many persons suffered minor injuries, such as bruises and concussions.

CRIPPLED BOY, 14, HELD IN GOLD THEFT

Taken With His Mother
and Two Men to
Val D'Or

NORTH BAY, ONT., Aug. 13.—(O)—A 14-year-old crippled boy, his mother, and two men, arrested Thursday night just beyond the town limits of nearby Sturgeon Falls, were taken to Val D'Or, Que., yesterday by Quebec provincial police. They were believed held in connection with a \$50,000 gold ore theft at Kewagami Mine in Northwestern Quebec.

The provincial police were said to have arrested the four whose names were not announced, in a shack six miles north along the highway to Field from Sturgeon Falls. After breaking down the shack the officers were said to have found the occupants examining high-grade ore on a table. One of the men was said to be smashing gold with a small hammer. A steel rod lay on the table.

Base of investigation in the Kewagami high grading is at Val D'Or. However, 14 men arrested at the town of Little Canada with 48 hours after the theft July 13 are being held in jail at Amos, Que.

At noon yesterday another small party of Quebec provincial police and special mine investigators reached Sturgeon Falls and left by car for the tiny lumbering settlement of Field, about 14 miles northwest of here. It was believed at North Bay and Sturgeon Falls that the officers were to search for a small refining mill considered operating on a small, unincorporated farm in Basted Township.

The district to which the officers sped was tramped almost inch-by-inch last week by more than 150 men searching for five-year-old Fernand Tessier, little French-Canadian lad who was lost for five days in the dense bush around his farm home. The lad kept alive by berries, was found Aug. 7 and since has recovered completely from his ordeal.

A detachment of officers also headed along a road which leads to the Golden Rose Mine in the Temagami district.

Police also linked to their investigations, the appearance in court here yesterday before Magistrate M. G. Gould of Lawrence Fournier, 22, of Kirkland Lake, Ont., Fournier, charged with the theft of an automobile, was remanded a week for sentence. Police said the Kirkland Lake youth would be questioned further.

The gold sale today was nearly double that of a week ago, but less than half of yesterday's official and unofficial dealings.

The price reached 142 shillings, nine pence an ounce (\$34.77), a penny higher than yesterday. The United States dollar was quoted at \$4.87 1/4 to the pound.

The gold sale today was nearly double that of a week ago, but less than half of yesterday's official and unofficial dealings.

More than £10,000,000 (\$48,725,000) worth of gold was sold this week to persons either seeking a profit from the weakness of the pound and the franc, or to hoarders wanting protection against currency changes.

Everybody in Algoma who takes any interest in life reads The Sault Star. :::

Sport

Haileybury Girl Wins North Ontario Women's Golf Title

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT., Aug. 13.

—(O)—In the lead from the outset, Norma Bagshaw of Haileybury yesterday won the Northern Ontario Women's Golf Association title with a 2 and 3 victory over Mrs. J. Sandwich of Timmins.

Miss Bagshaw won three of the first six holes on the outgoing nine, but Mrs. Sandwich won the seventh and eighth holes to hit the turn one down to her Haileybury opponent. Both had 47's on the outward nine.

Miss Bagshaw ended the match on the 15th green with a birdie five to Mrs. Sandwich's par. Mrs. Sandwich dubbed several good shots after the turn but made up for the mistakes by good putting and approaching.

In the consolation first flight Doris Barager of Kirkland Lake won the final with a 2 and 1 victory over her mother, Mrs. Grisdale of Kirkland Lake. Won the second flight consolation. Mrs. Douglas of Timmins won the first flight. Miss Dunbar of Haileybury won the second flight. In the third flight, Mrs. Pickering of Timmins won. Winner of the fourth flight was Mrs. Leaman of Timmins. Doris Hiscock of Iroquois Falls captured the fifth flight.

—o—

MARANVILLE QUITTS MONTREAL ROYALS

Toronto Loses to Syracuse; Newark Beats Buffalo

11 to 10

By The Associated Press

Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, the little guy with the big heart who has been trying without success to make the Montreal Royals go somewhere this season, finally gave up the task.

Maranville, under fire some time yesterday, his club was just managing to keep out of the cellar, resigned last night, the fourth managerial casualty of the season in the International League.

The Rabbit follows Toronto's Dan Howley, Jim Bottomley of Syracuse Chiefs and Travis Jackson of Jersey City Giants into exile.

Maranville's successor,

FROM AN ALGOMA VIEWPOINT

BY WRITERS WHO TALK THE LANGUAGE OF THE PEOPLE WHO READ THE STAR

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

Better Demand For Paper Now?

CANADIAN PROSPECTS GOOD IF EUROPE CAN STAVE OFF WAR

In the trade, says a Montreal despatch, the belief is that next month will see an improved demand for newsprint paper.

In the first half of the current year North American production amounted to 1,785,000 tons. If production were kept at this level in the second half of the year North American stock of newsprint would be reduced by 180,000 tons. Stocks would then be at a normal level.

There are, however, several factors to be considered. Advertising lineage in the second half of the year may not decline as much as in the first six months. Lineage should respond to any improvement in business. Then, again, the decline in lineage was already evident during the latter part of 1937 so that the proportionate decline may be smaller than in earlier months.

AT RANDOM.

Financial Post asks if sterling will drop below par... Better market for Canadian pulp seen by next week... Improved business conditions in west expected to mean more business for mail order houses... August dividend payments in Canada above last year... Crop prospects cause Alberta bonds to strengthen... Mission to probe Canada's chances of regaining Japan pulp market...

BUSINESS BUILDING

Upturn of new building volume in July to within 1.8 percent of the level in July, 1937, sprang from striking expansion of business construction and, to a lesser extent, from increase in residential building.

PROSPECTS IN CANADA

If Europe can stave off war and the Anglo-U.S. trade treaty holds nothing seriously adverse to Canada, the going for Canadian business should be fairly good for the next few months, says the Financial Post. The domestic picture will be much brightened if recovery trends can narrow the 30 per cent. lag in world trade, and the almost parallel decline in Canada's foreign business. Important factor in this regard is the extent to which United States imports, off 43 per cent. in the first half of 1938, are expanded between now and spring.

U.S. PROSPECTS.

Observing that it was not easy to assess future business prospects in the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes, who presided at the meeting of the Monks Investment Trust in London, gave reasons nevertheless for thinking that a considerable revival in industries close to the consumer might be expected as a result of the Government's pump-priming program. He continued:

"The recent sharp rise in Wall Street which has occurred since the close of your year may also be important as indicating increased confidence among the business and financial community. But there is no sign yet that their leading industrialists are prepared to accept the New Deal and the November elections seem likely to be preceded by a bitter campaign. It must be remembered that business could improve appreciably from present levels without taxing existing equipment to the point where large orders would be given to the heavy industries."

ALBERTA MORTGAGES.

Disclosure that an offer of renewals agreements made by mortgage companies in Alberta was being generally accepted by mortgagors has revealed that the companies have taken the initiative in bringing about lower interest rates after two years of futile effort to secure the co-operation of the Social Credit Government.

Renewal agreements being offered set the maximum interest rate on farm mortgages in Alberta at 6 per cent. for a period of from five to 10 years, depending on the policy adopted by individual companies. A spokesman for a large company reports that fully 90 per cent. of the debtors to whom the new agreement has been offered have accepted.

MUSEUM BUYS METEOR

ENSISHEIM, FRANCE.—(P)—A big piece of the first-known meteor, which fell there in 1492, has been bought by the mineralogy section of the English Natural History Museum. It weighed 263 pounds.

THE SAULT DAILY STAR
By SAULT STAR, LIMITED

One Year in Algoma \$4.00
Six Months in Algoma \$2.25
Three Months in Algoma \$1.25
Sault Ste. Marie 15c Week
One Year Outside of Algoma \$5.00
Business Phone 610-611
Editorial 610-611
Job Department 610-611

OTTAWA WOULD WASTE MONEY IN DIRECT RELIEF

AND THE ONTARIO FARMER WILL HAVE TO PAY SOME OF THE BONUS TO THE WEST

Leader Manion would have Ottawa assume all relief costs.

Premier King guarantees 80 cent wheat to the western provinces. The Ontario farmer is shut out of this arrangement, and in addition will have to contribute a considerable part of the cost of the bonus to the western farmer.

Both schemes are meant to be voted on, for Mr. Manion in Quebec and for Mr. King in the west.

It is difficult to see how Ottawa could handle the relief problem economically or efficiently, but as a major vote getter it has merits. With the municipalities having charge of the

NAZIS' BIGGEST BLUFF? DOES THIS MEAN WAR NOW?

GERMANY'S WAR GAMES WHEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA NEGOTIATES ON CAUSE MUCH UNEASINESS

Are Germany's "war games" a prelude to war in Europe within the next few weeks, within the next few days?

That is the question which is on everyone's lips in Germany and outside of Germany. And prices crashed on the stock markets.

Certainly the calling up of 1,300,000 German reservists for "manoeuvres" while the negotiations in regard to the position of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia are in progress has an ominous appearance.

Is Germany endeavoring to give the impression that she is prepared to take drastic action if the terms granted to the Sudetens are not satisfactory to her?

And is she prepared actually to carry out that threat if Sudeten demands are not granted?

Those are two questions. But there is a third: Will she be able to stop without going to war once she has committed herself to the extent which the present "manoeuvres" appear to indicate?

Several experts on European affairs have claimed that the dictator controlled countries are not anxious for war as they do not know which way their populace would shoot if armed. But so far Nazi Germany has got away with its bluffs without bringing on war. Can it now get away with this, its biggest bluff, without actual hostilities?

The fact that in Bavaria, along the border of Czechoslovakia, the German authorities are reported to have repositioned automobiles, trucks, furniture vans, municipal vans and similar vehicles leads many to fear that the move is directed primarily as a threat to Czechoslovakia.

Will Czechoslovakia, which has asserted its determination to maintain its independence, back down? Will other nations leave it to the mercy of brute force?

With such a movement in progress in Germany the Czechs cannot afford to wait until a declaration of war to call for mobilization. But if they mobilize what will be the result?

"There is so little secrecy about some of the military measures being taken in Germany," writes the Manchester Guardian, "that there is some reason to suspect that Germany wishes to give the impression that she is prepared for anything if the demands of the Sudeten Germans are not satisfied and that in this way she hopes to frighten not only the Czechs but the western powers into compliance, which will lead to complete satisfaction of all the Sudeten Germans are asking for."

The point is: Will the bluff work? Will it collapse? Or will it lead to war?

Automobile Industry Means Much to The Sault

AS MANY CARS REGISTERED IN CANADA AS IN ALL ASIA AND AFRICA

Although Sault Ste. Marie has no motor car factories, much of the steel made here goes into the manufacture of cars and trucks, so this community has a very real interest in the progress of that industry in the Dominion.

How real a basis that interest has is shown in a booklet of "Facts & Figures" issued by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which while it does not specifically list the amount expended by the industry for materials in the Sault, does note that in "Western Ontario," which includes Dresden, Ingersoll, London, Sarnia,

distribution of relief and paying part of the cost they have this advantage over Ottawa: They know the local situation and the merits of each case. Being responsible for at least a part of the money spent, the municipalities have shown in the past, a jealous care in its distribution. Place all relief in Ottawa's hands and the Roosevelt policy of spreading the money around where it will do the party in power the most good is bound to follow. Under Ottawa's wing, nobody would be refused. Where the taxpayer could save anything under this plan, as it is promised, is difficult to see. In Quebec it would be especially welcome if we can believe the sentiments published regarding the views of leaders there.

Mr. Manion hasn't started out well.

It isn't often that a Canadian paper is able to print so startling a story as The Star is able to give today, a brand new contribution to early Canadian history.

White men frequented Hudson's Bay long before the French appeared on the St. Lawrence.

The Moose Crees, of James Bay invented, hundreds of years ago, a name for these white men. When Samuel Champlain arrived on the St. Lawrence in 1603, he recorded this Indian name for the French. It was the Cree word which had spread from James Bay and been adopted by all the Indian tribes. This spreading of the word must have taken a long time—it couldn't have been fast process.

The southern tribes who adopted it apparently never understood its meaning. But any Moose Factory Cree will explain it to you today.

If the statements made in the article given herewith are accepted there can be little doubt but that it was the Norsemen who first found Canada, and that they frequented Hudson and James Bay long enough and in sufficient numbers to be known to the Crees there by a Cree name. All this before the French arrived, and also likely before Columbus discovered America.

(By J. W. CURRAN)

Were the Norwegians the first white men to be seen in Canada? Is it possible that Henry Hudson, the bold English navigator who discovered and explored the bay which bears his name in 1610, was not the first white man to visit Canada's great inland sea?

Was Jacques Cartier, who ascended the St. Lawrence River in 1635 the first European the Indians in the interior of Canada had seen?

The evidence now available seems to overturn claims which have been long accepted by Canadians concerning the early history of the country.

The story which follows here seems a little fantastic at first sight. It is so upsetting to everything which has hitherto been taught about our first European discoverers and explorers that it calls for patient investigation.

The writer suggests that the first white men seen in what is now Canada were Norwegians, and not French, upon the evidence submitted. With this statement he advances the theory that the band of "white Indians" on the west shore of James Bay, just north of the Albany River are the descendants of our first white arrivals—who came probably before Columbus discovered America.

"Mistigoche" is what Champlain set down. The Ojibway doesn't recognize it, but when pressed will hazard the guess that it may be Ojibway. He sees his word "Mitig" (tree or wood) in it in an unfamiliar form. He has a word "Okooz" (bill or beak), and so to him the word may mean "wooden beak."

"Why did the Indians call Champlain's men 'wooden beak'?" you ask.

"Maybe it was the wooden pipe the French smoked," he ventures.

"Do you really think 'wooden beak' is the right meaning?"

"Well, it sounds like that."

Not even to oblige you—and the Ojibway is an obliging person—will he go farther than that. So with the Ottawa and the Algonquin.

MOOSE FACTORY CREE RECOGNIZED WORD

But Sam Chappice, a bright Cree from Moose Factory, beamed when the word was submitted to him.

"That's a Cree word, all right. That's what we call white people, only we say it 'Wamistigose.'"

He went on to explain that "mistigo" in Cree means "wooden", and "oose" means "boat." The word therefore means "a ship made of wood."

Faries' dictionary bears out Mr. Chappice. It further says "mistigo" means "boat."

There is no oak growing north of Michipicoten or Timagami, a long way south of Moose Factory. How then did the Cree of James Bay come to have a word for a tree which did not grow in his country. The name he has used for hundreds of years is "mistigoose-watik" the second portion of the word resembling the Ojibway "mitig" (tree or wood) and meaning exactly that. So that the Cree word for oak is literally "wooden ship wood"—that is the oak in the ships he saw in James Bay gave him the name.

The Ojibway calls oak, "mitigomeezh." It was thus from his Cree neighbors and allies that he got "wemitigoche" which has always been his name for the French, without understanding, or perhaps forgetting—what the word meant.

So with the other St. Lawrence and Great Lakes tribes.

Can it be doubted that the reason the word spread south from James Bay and imposed itself on so many tribes was simply because it described forcefully something which these southerners had never had a chance to name for themselves? The modern world has often accepted new words in a like manner. In

another case, the Hurons and the others spoke radically different tongues and did not understand each other. The Huron language has been dead for about 80 years and possibly this fact has deterred any attempt by modern investigators to find out the mean-

UPSETTING ACCEPTED VIEWS OF THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN CANADA

Who Were the Strange 'Wooden Boat'

Men, Known to James Bay Long Before the French Came to Canada?

Involving the Puzzle of the "White Indians"

of James Bay and of How Moose River

Crees Invented Their Name for a Wood

They Had Never Seen

stances will readily occur to everyone. When the French appeared on the St. Lawrence, the tribes there knew that "wemitigoche" was the current term for strangers who "came sailing" as the Swampy Crees of Hudson's Bay described them in their own name for the newcomers.

The Faries' dictionary says that "mistigoose" is a shortened form of the old word "wamitigoose," the first syllable of which is pronounced "wey."

Here is a striking thing: The Ojibways, the Algonquins, and the Ottawas use the old full form of the Cree word: wamitigoose ("a" long). But the Crees themselves use the shortened term "mistigoose." It would seem therefore that Champlain got the word for "Frenchman" from a Cree, pronounced in the Cree manner. If this is correct then he met Crees on the St. Lawrence in 1603.

The Ojibway word for ship is mitigoche-manna (wooden canoe) or Nabikwun, (vessel or sailing vessel). Today the Ojibway calls the Frenchman "wamitegooshe." The initial "wa" is supposed to convey the waving or movement of a sailing vessel tacking.

There are several Cree dialects. The Swampy Crees live on Hudson's Bay north of the mouth of the Albany River. The Swampy Crees had a different word for the white man from the Moose Crees. They know the white foreigners as "Akuyasew," from their word "Akwayasew," which means "he comes sailing," "he sails to land," "he is blown on shore."

The Moose Crees called the first white men "wamitikoseew," or "wamitikosee" which is still used by them in a shortened form.

Thus Hudson Bay knew the white men as sailors who were sometimes shipwrecked, while the southern James Bay Crees knew them as the "wooden ship men." Both sections recognized them as coming from the sea.

Cabot discovered Hudson Strait in 1498, but there is no record that he ever entered Hudson's Bay. Hudson explored the bay in 1610—112 years afterwards. The Moose Crees had spread the name "wooden ship" men far and wide before Champlain wrote it in 1603.

If Hudson's English crew were not the original "wooden ship" men, and his ship was not the original boat from which "wooden ship wood" was named, who were these mysterious strangers from the sea who came sailing and who were sometimes blown on shore or wrecked?

WERE NORSE FIRST IN HUDSON'S BAY?

Eric the Red, sailed from Norway to America in 982-4, Norse settlers reached Greenland in 985. Note that the Norse settlements were opposite Hudson Strait. Leif skirted the coast of Canada in 989, followed by Karlsefni in 1003-6. Leif Erickson it is claimed sailed along the New England coast. These Norsemen were the boldest of navigators. Much has been printed of Norse ventures into the interior of America. The Minnesota stone alleged to contain a Norse inscription has

EXIT SLOT MACHINES (Brantford Expositor)

New Federal legislation, to be operative soon, finally clears up the long-drawn-out controversy over the slot machines by ruling them definitely illegal. The enactment is a welcome one. Serving no useful purpose whatever, except to their owners and operators, who get considerable revenue returns, the slot machines have proved, over a period of years, easy-of-access gambling devices of an objectionable kind. To the person who "plays" them only on occasion, and without any serious intent, this may seem like an extravagant condemnation. For such a player that holds true. Unfortunately, however, there are others less intelligent or more susceptible to the gambling urge, who go far beyond the limits of risking an odd five-cent piece or quarter and with them the slot machines are converted into a veritable menace. Perhaps even more undesirable is the temptation these machines offer to children, in whom the gamble spirit, naturally, can be readily aroused.

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"She says so many cute things I have to write them down or I'd forget half of them."

October 23
1935

Dear Madam,

In reply to your letter of the 21st October, addressed to the President, may I say that I have made enquiries and the Registrar's Department here inform me that Gerald K. Sammon has never attended McGill; they have no record of any such person.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary

Miss Hazel A. Miller,
4732 Byron Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, Illinois
October 21, 1935.

President, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

For the past two months, I have been endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to locate Gerald K. Sammon, who, I believe, secured a Ph.D. from your University sometime between 1927 and 1930. He had taken his preparatory work at St. Andrew's and majored in Parasitology and Bacteriology.

Upon graduation, he was employed by the United States Public Health Service and was stationed at the Camp Schofield Barracks in the Philippine Islands, under the command of Dr. J. W. Smith, Jr. During the recent 1933-1934 epidemic of amoebic dysentery in Chicago, he was given leave of absence and sent here to aid Dr. Herman Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, in his fight against Endamoeba Histolytica. There was no appropriation for this department when the 1935 budget was submitted to the City Council, so Dr. Sammon was left without a position. At this time, Dr. Theodore Abel, director of the Abel Laboratories, at 7 West Madison Street, Chicago, employed Dr. Sammon as parasitologist and instructor in his Laboratory School.

It was at the Abel Laboratory that I met Dr. Sammon. I had been a student at the laboratory, and he persuaded me to take some post-graduate work in Parasitology under his direction. The work was interesting, and he was an excellent teacher. He advised me that he was preparing, under the direction of Dr. Josiah J. Moore, director of the National Pathological Laboratory at 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, a movie dealing with amoebae. Dr. Moore has assured me that he was not directing this film nor was he to distribute it. He had seen Dr. Sammon but once. Dr. Sammon desired a loan of fifty-four dollars, \$54 with which to buy captions for the film, and on August 9, 1935, I gave him this sum. I received a note from him, promising payment in a month. Approximately a month previously to my loan, Dr. Sammon had borrowed \$50 from Peter McDermott and \$50 from Mrs. W. Moist, also students at the Abel Laboratories, for the purpose of making this movie.

Dr. Sammon said that the University of Chicago was to purchase the first movie on September 3, 1935. He set September 5, 1935 as the date for the preview, and Mrs. Moist, Mr. McDermott, and myself were to be present as guests. We never saw Dr. Sammon after August 23, 1935.

On August 17, 1935, I gave him \$150 as a loan to aid in paying for a major operation on his wife. Dr. Irving Stein, of 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Who was to have performed the operation, says he had not seen Mrs. Sammon since October of 1934, when she was a post-natal patient.

Mr. Sammon lived at 822 Montrose Ave., until mid-August; after which time he gave 825 Montrose Avenue as his address. Upon investigation, I found there is no such number on Montrose Avenue.

I had earned the money for my tuition through caring for several patients. I had to leave Passavant Memorial Hospital, where I was in training, due to weak metatarsal and plantar arches. Dr. Sammon had promised me a position to pay \$25 a week as his secretary, and now it is difficult to find employment. He had made other promises of recommending me to influential persons.

I should be very happy to secure some information concerning Dr. Sammon. In the event that he is intending to pay my \$204, I should not wish to jeopardize his future by advising the Public Health Service of his actions, but it appears to be my only remaining course of action.

I trust I am not inconveniencing you too greatly.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Hazel A. Miller

Hazel A. Miller

4732 Byron Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

U. S. A.

RE CARL SANDBURG:

What happened was that I telephoned to Mrs. W.J.Langston, a friend of mine and the only member of the American Women's Club I happened to know and said that if as sometimes happened they were looking for a place to put him up you would be happy, and so on.

The phone call I got this morning is from Mr. Wm. Fraser, Secretary of the Forum. Apparently Mr. Sandburg speaks for the Forum and for the American Women. In these cases the Forum is responsible for hospitality and Mr. Fraser was quite overjoyed that you would do this.

It is arranged. He arrives Sunday morning (Mr. Fraser will give me train later) speaks at Forum Sunday evening, leaves Monday night. Mr. Fraser will let me know in a day or so whether anyone wants him for a meal. Speaks American Women's Club Monday afternoon.

187
October
Fifteenth
1920.

B. K. Sandwell, Esq.,
Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of October 13th addressed
to the Principal has been received.

The Principal left Montreal on his
western trip on Tuesday, the 12th instant, and
expects to be absent about a month. Your letter
will be brought to his attention on his return.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, TWENTY-FOUR
TIMES A YEAR, BY THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

Entered as second-class matter, November 10,
1909, at the post-office at Chicago, Illinois,
under the Act of July 16, 1894.

Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1920.

TO THE EDITOR:

You are at liberty to use or to remodel any portion of this letter, the paragraphs being arranged on slips for convenient choice. If you are not already doing so, will you kindly exchange by placing the *University News Letter* on your mailing list?

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONS

To promote a closer relationship between the University and its alumni and between its Faculties and Trustees, as well as to interest representative Chicagoans in the University, fourteen University Commissions are to be organized, one for each of the main groups or centers of interest in the University life. On each of the Commissions the alumni, Faculty, citizens of Chicago not connected in an official capacity with the University, and Trustees will be represented.

These Commissions are to meet at least once each quarter and at least one meeting a year will be with the entire teaching force of the group. At these meetings the work of the group will be considered from all the varied points of view represented, and suggestions for its improvement may be made at any time by the Commission to the Board of Trustees through the President of the University.

To increase the official contact and personal acquaintance of the Trustees with the other groups which make up the life of the University, the Trustees have voted to give a dinner to the members of the University Commissions during the Spring Quarter each year and a dinner to the members of the Faculties during the Autumn Quarter. The first Trustees' dinner to members of the Faculties will be given on the evening of October 4 in Ida Noyes Hall.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS,
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

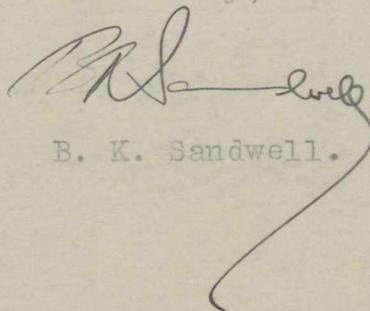
October 13, 1920.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I have just come across the enclosed item in the University of Chicago News Letter. It struck me as an interesting idea, and one which might be of use to you in the present state of affairs at McGill University.

Yours truly,


B. K. Sandwell.

BKS.EMD.

187

November
Fifteenth
1921.

Professor B.K. Sandwell,
Arts Building.

Dear Professor Sandwell:-

Thank you very much for arranging
to supply a speaker to the Women's Canadian Club of
North Bay, Ont.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH
TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

9 N 60 21 NL 4 EX CNT PNS NORTH BAY ONT NOV 9

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

CAN YOU SUPPLY SPEAKER (WOMAN PREFERRED) ON CANADIAN AUTHORS

FBR MEETING SATURDAY NOVEMBER NINETEENTH WIRE REPLY

MRS J E CHAMBERS,

PRES WOMENS CANADIAN CLUB

418PM

Prof. Sandwell
What would you suggest?
An answer is

265/11
Mrs Fenwick Williams to go.

Author of
Hardtute a
Successful Kid

COPY

B. K. Sandwell,
Authors Assn.
Montreal

Will expect Mrs. Williams for luncheon noon Saturday 19.

Mrs. E. Chambers.

Pres. Womens Can. Club.

CBPY

B. K. Sandwell,
Authors Assn.
Montreal

Will expect Mrs. Williams for luncheon noon Saturday 19.

Mrs. E. Chambers.

Pres. Womens Can.Club.

December 15th, 1925.

B. K. Sandwell, Esq.,
42 Saint Mark Street,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Sandwell:-

Thank you very much for your
note of the 12th of December.

I am glad to learn that you have
returned to Montreal which, after all, is about the
best place in Canada for one to live. You have many
friends here and all, I know, will be not only glad to
see you succeed, but will help in every way they can.

The news about Mrs. Leacock is
very sad, isn't it? Poor Stephen has lost a great
prop, but I am sure he will meet the situation bravely.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
F. R. S. C.

FORTY-TWO SAINT MARK STREET, MONTREAL UPTOWN 7713

December 12, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G.
Principal
McGill University
Montreal.

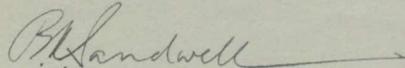
Dear Sir Arthur:

I want to take the liberty of letting you know that I am establishing myself again in Montreal, this time as a freelance writer and publicity expert. It occurs to me as being possible that McGill might have need of my services in some such capacity some day.

I return to Montreal with a deeper affection for McGill than ever, and it is a great pleasure to note, not only a steady growth in numbers and activity, but also as it seems to me a livelier intellectual ferment among the student body than when I left.

My wife joins me in the best wishes of the season for yourself and Lady Currie.

Very sincerely yours



SATURDAY NIGHT

"THE PAPER WORTH WHILE"

OFFICE OF THE
MANAGING EDITOR

November the first
1932

Dear Sir Arthur:

Your good wishes are
very deeply appreciated.

You have put your finger
on the one respect in which I
think I can without vanity
hope to improve on my predecessor.
I shall fall short of him in
many respects, but it is not
a disadvantage that while he
was a complete Torontonian I
am something of a citizen of
the world.

Faithfully yours

B. H. Sandwell

187

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

April 6th, 1921.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Dear Principal Currie,

Kindly accept my sincere thanks for your letter in answer to my enquiry regarding remuneration to the members of the Board of Governors.

Sincerely yours,

W. Murray
President.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

187

March
Thirty-first
1921.

Walter Murray, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
President, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear President Murray:-

I am to-day in receipt
of your letter of March 23rd and am only too
glad to give you the information you seek.

- 1st. None of the members of the Board of
Governors of McGill University receive
any allowance of any kind. In fact
such a thing would be contrary to our
Statutes.
- 2nd. The same applies to the members of
the Executive.
- 3rd. The same applies also to the Chairman
of the Board, who is the Chancellor of
the University. As we have no Chancellor
at the present time, I, as Vice-Chancellor,
act.

With all good wishes and hoping to
see you soon, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

March 23rd, 1921.

Dear President Currie,

The question has arisen as to what the practice of the Universities is with regard to the payment of the members of the Board of Governors, for their services.

1st, Do the members of your Board receive any allowance in addition to travelling and living expenses while attending meetings?

2nd. Do the members of the Executive receive any allowance for their services ?

3rd. Does the Chairman of the Board receive any special allowance ? If so, how much ?

Any information given, will be treated confidentially, and will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Walt Murray
President.

Sir Arthur Currie,

McGill University,

Montreal, Que.

April 2nd, 1925.

J. B. McGeachy, Esq.,
Editor, The Saskatoon Daily Star,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your courtesy
in sending me your letter of March 26th with
an editorial which appeared in the Saskatoon Daily
Star of that date.

I have quite an open mind on
the Hudson Bay project and will look forward to
reading what the debate in the House brings forth.

Yours faithfully,

The Saskatoon Daily Star

Published at 226-230 Twentieth Street East, Saskatoon,
by The Star Publishing Company, Limited.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925

An Empire Project

Mr. Andrew Knox, M.P. for Prince Albert, is to move in the House of Commons on Monday that the Hudson Bay Railway have priority over all other projected lines in the government's construction program. One may doubt his wisdom in thus forcing the issue when there is reason to hope that supplementary estimates will contain a vote for completing the road. However, his motion will at least provoke a debate.

What sort of debate will it be? Shall we have a piffling discussion in the terms of parish politics, a discussion in which such banal phrases as "the need for economy" are of frequent occurrence? Or can we hope that here and there an indifferent or hostile member will catch a glimpse of the real significance of the Hudson Bay Railway?

The Hudson Bay Railway is no backyard project. It is not a glorified spur line.

It is a railway of world-wide importance. It may be the most important railway of this century.

The North American continent is pierced by three water routes. There is the Mississippi-Missouri river system, starting not far from Lake Superior and flowing south to the Gulf of Mexico. These rivers lie wholly within the United States. There is the St. Lawrence, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. This is an international waterway, shared by the United States and Canada.

Lastly, there is Hudson Bay. Hudson Bay is the only all-British water route from the heart of North America to the Atlantic Ocean. This is not a trivial fact. It is vastly important.

Not only is Hudson Bay the sole all-British water route from this agricultural region to the Ocean, it is the shortest and it is the most easily defended. From Saskatoon to Liverpool by way of the Bay is a journey 1,000 miles shorter than from Saskatoon to Liverpool by way of Montreal. This is a point which needs no arguing. It is well known or should be. It is obvious on any map, particularly on a globe.

The ease with which the Hudson Bay route could be defended is an advantage to which not so much attention has been paid. It is known that Great Britain has negotiated with Denmark for the purchase of Greenland or a part of it. A base on Greenland would make the route from Hudson Bay ports to English ports absolutely impregnable.

If the Hudson Bay Railway were completed, and a base were established on Greenland, Great Britain would be connected by a quite unassailable link with limitless supplies of bread grains.

The possibility of navigation in Great Britain seems remote in peace time, not so remote in war time.

The opening of the Bay route will not only permit Great Britain to tap, by the shortest channel, the Empire's granary, it will provide a new and all-British alternative to the Mediterranean-Suez route to the Far East. At the present time a journey from Liverpool to the Far East by way of Canada involves a wearisome five-day train trip across this continent. With the railway to the Bay finished, the ocean trip to the Dominion will be half a day longer and the train trip will be three days shorter.

When the railway is built, when the Imperial value of the trade channel it opens is universally understood, no Canadian public man or newspaper will enjoy being reminded of failure to give the project support.

Dispatches from Ottawa indicate that the proposal to complete the railway will be resisted in the way which has been popular for over forty years with myopic, chicken-hearted and selfish Canadians. Since 1884 and earlier the Hudson Bay Railway has been a subject of public discussion in Canada. When it was first proposed the objection was that the route could not be used. Since that date there has been exhaustive inquiry into the navigability of the Bay and straits. The possibility of building the railway (which, incredible though it may seem, was at first denied) has been proved by the simple process of laying the steel.

Yet the shopworn objection is still being reiterated. There is not the slightest doubt that when Mr. Knox's motion is put before the House next week, honorable members from Quebec and Ontario, as ignorant of the Bay route as they are of the Hottentot language, will rise and declare: "It is not feasible."

The fact of the matter is that the Bay route is open at least as long every year as the Great Lakes and probably much longer. The Bay itself is navigable the year round. If the straits are ever closed, that will be an exceptional event.

Another objection to finishing the railway, it is suggested from Ottawa, will be that Port Churchill is a superior port to Fort Nelson, the terminus to which the line is at present directed.

This is a subtler argument than the iceberg fable. It has the appearance of impartial criticism. In truth it is merely an unscrupulous effort to cause dissension among the advocates of the route.

Fort Nelson was picked as the terminus after careful and prolonged inquiry. Port Churchill, beyond doubt, has an excellent harbor but there is no question at all that Fort Nelson, on the equipment of which \$6,000,000 have already been spent, has compensating advantages. There is nothing to prevent it becoming one of the world's great ports.

The trivality of the objections to finishing the Hudson Bay Railway, of which only 92 miles remain to be laid, is very striking. It appears all the more so when the immense value of the Bay route is considered. No single stroke of policy could do more to cement Canadian unity and encourage Canadian progress than completion of the line. And apart from that, the Bay route is destined to be one of the great highways of British commerce.

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPERS THOROUGHLY COVERING CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

THE STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY (SASKATOON) LIMITED

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SASKATCHEWAN'S GREATEST
NEWSPAPER

THE SASKATOON PHOENIX

ONLY MORNING DAILY IN CENTRAL
SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon, Sask.

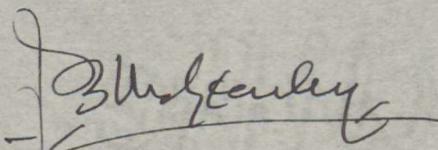
March 28, 1925.

Sir,

May I direct your attention to the enclosed leading article ? The subject is an old one here, but I think the point of view is new.

I would deeply appreciate an acknowledgement.

Yours very truly,



J.B. McGeachy,

Editor, The Star.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.