

RG:0002,c.0051; FILE # 00680;

WAN - WAR, 1920- 1938

FILE 680

WAN - WAR

17th August 1938

Dear Mr. Ward:

In the absence of Mr. Douglas, we are taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of August twelfth. This letter will, of course, be handed to Mr. Douglas immediately upon his return to Montreal about September fifteenth.

In the meantime, we have shown your letter to the Registrar and have asked him if there is any way in which either of your sons might be considered for a scholarship for the coming Session. He has regretfully informed us that all available scholarships and bursaries have been filled.

In case either of your sons should wish to make application for a scholarship for the Session beginning in the fall of 1939, we are sending you, under separate cover, full information as to what scholarships are awarded and how application should be made for them.

We know Mr. Douglas will be glad to hear from you once more, and are very sorry that he is not here to answer your letter personally.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert H. L. Stinson
Principal's Secretary

Mr. John A. Ward
Guntersville Dam, Alabama

Guntersville Dam
Ala. Aug 12 1938

Lewis Douglas
Montreal Can.

Dear sir

I wrote you when you were in
Washington D.C. Director of the budget
about a Govern. job shortly after that
I got a good position with the T.V.A.
an construction which is my line
Having seen some time ago that you
were made president of McGill
university. allow me to congratulate
you as I consider it one of the finest
appointments in the country.
My reason for writing you I have a
family of 8-5 boys and three girls range
in age from ten to twenty six all through
high school except the two youngest
my boys Russell 19 and Donald 17 are
very anxious to go to college both are
honor students stand very high in their
school they both are quite willing
to work and do any thing so they
could ^{get} an education

I hold a very good job with the
TVA but it is impossible for me
to put these ^{boys} through ^{college} high school
as the living expense of a large family
runs high I may have to give up
construction ^{work} & an account of my health
Donald was one of thirty high school
students chosen from the state of Ala.
to compete with six other southern
states for 3 scholarships he has not
heard how it came out.

my Brother Dr P D Ward graduated
from McGill in '25 he is now
in charge of the Charles J Miller
Hospital in St Paul Minn

~~my~~ family comes from Canada I was
born in Hatfield Mines Que. Can.
my Father was the original discover
of those asbestos mines but like most
pioneers he lost out because these
mines are so valuable that large
mining Corp. got hold of them it is
all well known history in those
parts one of his original holdings
the best asbestos mine is the richest

asbestos mine in the world.
of course this is all past history
my mother she is still living in
montreal was ^{the} daughter of Hamby
Cairns of Que city. The Cairns are
related to the Douglas family
my father knew your grand father
and father many years ago

I will appreciate a reply and any
thing you can do or information
you can give me

Yours Truly
John A Ward

HENRY S. WARDNER

160 Front Street
New York January 9, 1931.

General Sir Arthur William Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Will you be good enough to tell me how scholars in your country commonly pronounce the name of General Sir Frederick Haldimand, the commander in Canada during the larger part of the American Revolution? With us, two pronunciations are current: one giving to the first a in Haldimand the sound of a in hall; the other gives it the sound of a in hat. The matter has come before me because I have shortly to make an address which deals with General Sir Frederick Haldimand. I shall be grateful to you for your advice.

With great respect, I am

Yours very truly,

H.S. Wardner

HSW:LMc

January 13, 1931.

Henry S. Wardner, Esq.,
160 Front Street,
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of January 9th arrives in the absence of Sir Arthur Currie, who is now on his way to India to represent Canada at the ceremonies formally inaugurating New Delhi as the capital of British India.

In Canada, we pronounce General Sir Frederick Haldimand's name with the sound of a in hall, and never with the short a as in hat.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

HENRY S. WARDNER

160 Front Street
New York January 15, 1931.

Professor Carleton W. Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Professor Stanley:

Thank you very much for your note of the 13th instant in reply to the letter of the 9th instant which I wrote to General Sir Arthur Currie. Incidentally, I am very pleased to know that the approved pronunciation of General Sir Frederick Haldimand's name accords with my own usage and that of my family.

Yours faithfully,

H.S. Wardner

HSW:LMc

November 18
1935

Dear Mr. Warner,

8 It was very kind of you to take so much trouble as to comment on my talk to the Rotary Club the other day. You say you do not want a detailed reply to your interesting statement but I think we should find ourselves not so very far apart in our essential views if we were to compare them.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. D. Victor Warner,
1668 Boulevard Pie IX,
MONTREAL. QUE.

St. Cyprian's Church

Morgan Boulevard

Montreal

1668, Boulevard Pie IX,
Montreal, P.Q.,

12-xi-1935

A.E.Morgan, Esq., M.A.,
Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

Dear Mr.Morgan:

After listening to your address last night, at the American Presbyterian Church, and hearing part of your talk to the Rotary Club to-day, the latter part being interrupted by a telephone call, I shall venture, if you do not object, to make a comment or two, which may possibly be of some slight interest to you.

To begin with, nobody except a crank could criticize your remarks on either occasion, except in what he might consider to be a constructive sense. That is, after all, the only sort of criticism that is worth much in any case. What I have in mind is your statement that we can prevent war, by fixity of purpose, and co-operation and co-ordination of forces corresponding to what we did in 1914-1918, during "the war that was to end war." We are faced now, after seventeen years since the Great Silence of 1918, with an international situation in which war is actually going on, to further the ambition of a dictator, who possibly seeks to emulate Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon, without, as far as we can see, taking into full account the fact that the first two were masters of the world for a very short time, and that the third never actually attained that eminence. The thinking element of civilized mankind, outside of Italy, Germany and Russia, would probably agree that, as we say in Canada, "he is riding for a fall," and that it may come very soon.

Meanwhile, it would seem that, while recognizing what the League of Nations has accomplished, our poor old selfish human nature has been revealed in its true colors in the delay in the application of sanctions, an example of the truth that "we do not care what happens, as long as it does not happen to us." The hesitation of the United States last week to assure the world that exports of oil to Italy would be stopped can only have one explanation, which is as clear as if it were written in letters of flame on the sky. A few men there, while giving lip-service to the principle involved in the application of sanctions, are not ready to make any appreciable sacrifice to do their part in applying it. They see a chance to make money by selling oil to Italy, and their Government is influenced by them. That indicates how safe the world was made for democracy in the Great War.

Your immediate predecessor, Sir Arthur Currie, said, among other things which remain in men's minds to-day, that "as long as men's blood runs red, there will be war." After making due allowance for the point of view of a soldier, what he meant was simply that there is no merely human way of controlling the passions, pride and ambition of men, and in the aggregate they will inevitably lead to war.

St. Cyprian's Church

Morgan Boulevard

Montreal

You will rightly criticize the point of view which I shall put before you, by allowing for the prejudice of a parson, just as I have said that we must take into account the fact that Sir Arthur Currie was a soldier, and estimate him accordingly. But it does seem to me that we have not yet said the last, and incomparably the greatest, word about our prospects in the fight against war. At any rate, we have not said much about it publicly. What I mean is, of course, that until we see that the task of preventing war is first and foremost a religious effort, we cannot hope to get very far. It is no doubt true that "we cannot hope to change human nature", but it is also true that Peace is a gift of God, and that, like all other great gifts from above, it is bestowed only when we qualify for it, by making sacrifices. So, while I agree with Sir Arthur Currie in his statement about men's blood, I feel that we should apply ourselves to the task of changing the course of human nature, if we are satisfied that we cannot change it in essence.

I am convinced that, left to their own devices, men will fight for what they regard as their rights, which means what they believe belongs to them, without regard to the rights of others. I know that the Church, using the word in the widest possible sense, has failed lamentably to realize the truth that Christ is the Prince of Peace. It is not enough to limit the application of that truth to a few days before and after Christmas. If we really believe it, we ought to put it forward in all our discussions as to prospects for peace in a troubled world, torn with all the suspicions and jealousy which unrestricted nationalism always provides.

I know it is a challenge to the Church, and I believe the Church would be better if it were challenged on great issues more frequently than we know it is. You are a layman, and a thoughtful one. It is possible that you will, to some extent, agree with this view of the greatest effort we can make, if we of this bridge generation are to do our part to save civilization from perishing.

Please let me add this word only in conclusion. Do not think there is any obligation to acknowledge this little note. I know how busy you must be, and that it must be impossible for you to attend, as you would like to do, to correspondence. The pressure on your time must be very heavy indeed.

Sincerely yours,

A. Victor Warner

DOCKET STARTS:
WAR OFFICE, LONDON

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—

The Secretary,
War Office,
Adastral House,
Victoria Embankment, E.C.,
and the following number quoted.

107/Gen.No./2542 (S.D.8.)

D. Nicholson
War Office,

~~Adastral House,~~
Cornwall House,
~~Victoria Embankment,~~
Stamford Street
E.C.

London, S.E. 1.

12th March, 1920.

Sir,

I am directed to bring to your notice the attached Regulations for Army Certificates of Education, which are to come into effect on 1st July, 1921, and to ask that the Special Army Certificate may be accepted as exempting from the Matriculation Examination those successful candidates who may wish to pursue their further studies in your University.

This privilege has already been accorded and has been largely used since the Armistice in connexion with all the Universities and with other learned bodies in the United Kingdom; and application is being made for a continuance of the privilege under the more stringent conditions and safeguards which normal circumstances make possible and desirable.

The first examinations held under the conditions heretofore approved have furnished the War Office with valuable data which have been carefully noted and studied; and a standing Departmental Committee, strengthened by officials drawn from outside the War Office who are experienced in University and other responsible examination procedure, has been engaged in revising the syllabus and in perfecting the means for standardising, safeguarding and centralising in the War Office, all future examinations and awards for this Certificate.

The Regulations herewith enclosed have been designed with a view to enable soldiers to use the opportunities afforded by their service with the colours for the purpose of acquiring an education in successive steps not less effective than that which they could have obtained in civil life. It is expected that by this means a substantial number of men will be in a position on their discharge to pass to the Universities and other learned bodies well prepared for more advanced or specialised studies.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

B. Nicholson -
Please return this with answer to Adams
Gorell
Asst. Dir. (Education)
for Director of Staff Duties.

The Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal,
CANADA.

And call it -
to have letter printed -
H.P.A. That
James L. P. Sec.

April
Sixth
1920.

Colonel The Rt. Honourable Lord Gorell, M.C.,
Secretary, War Office,
Cornwall House,
Stamford St., London, E.C.

My Lord:-

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of March 12th, 1920, enclosing copies of the Regulation for Army Certificates of Education, which are to come into effect on the first of July, 1921, and asking that the Special Army Certificate may be accepted as exempting from the matriculation examination those successful candidates, who may wish to pursue their further studies in McGill University.

In reply I have much pleasure in stating that candidates who have passed this examination, and who wish to continue their studies at McGill University, will be exempted from the matriculation examination; provided that, those candidates who wish to proceed to the Degree of B.A. or M.D. have passed in Latin and French; and those who wish to proceed to the Degree of B.Sc. have passed in Latin or French.

I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

Vice-Chancellor, McGill University.

CC-Dr. Nicholson.

January 12th, 1924.

Sir,-

Ref. 100/Signals/35.(S.D.3.a.)

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of 31st December informing me that it has been decided that the provisions of the "Regulations under which commissions in the Regular Army may be obtained by university candidates" should be extended to include commissions in the Royal Corps of Signals.

As requested I shall give this all possible publicity at the University.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Director of Staff Duties,
War Office,
London, S.W.1.

Tel. No.—Vict. 9400.

All further communications on this subject should be addressed to—
The Secretary,
War Office,
London, S.W. 1,
and the following number quoted.



WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

31 December, 1923.

100/Signals/35. (S.D.3.a.)

2 copies

Sir,

I am directed to inform you it has been decided that the provisions of the "Regulations under which commissions in the Regular Army may be obtained by university candidates" should be extended to include commissions in the Royal Corps of Signals.

The academic qualifications required of a Candidate will temporarily be the same as those required for a commission in the Royal Artillery pending an issue of revised regulations.

The required attachment to a regular unit will be undergone with a unit of the Royal Corps of Signals.

I am to ask that you will be good enough to give this decision every possible publicity at the University and to forward to this office the names of any candidates who may register for the Royal Corps of Signals.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

C. A. Lindone

for Director of Staff Duties.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada.

Tel. No.—Whitehall 9400.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—

The Under-Secretary of State,
The War Office,
London, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted.



THE WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

100/General/8170 (S.D.3.a.)

3rd February, 1937.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to refer to paragraph 28 of the Regulations under which commissions in the Regular Army may be obtained by University Candidates, 1934.

I am to say that the present system of awarding scholarships, described therein, is not proving altogether satisfactory; it is understood that, at some Universities, nomination boards find difficulty in including in their recommendations candidates due to be commissioned in the following February. (See lines 20 - 25 of the paragraph under reference).

The Army Council are therefore proposing to ask nomination boards to submit their recommendations for the award of scholarships twice yearly in future, and will make awards as follows:—

- (a) Not more than 2 scholarships, on receipt of the recommendations submitted in connection with the summer nominations for commissions:
- (b) Not more than a further 2 scholarships on receipt of the recommendations submitted in connection with the winter nominations for commissions:
- (c) Candidates recommended in the summer, but not awarded scholarships under (a), to be eligible for the award of the further scholarships under (b):
- (d) As hitherto, candidates from any one University will not be eligible for the award of more than 2 scholarships under (a) and (b) combined.

I am to invite the concurrence of the authorities of your University in the proposed change, and to request that any comments which they may desire to make may be forwarded at your early convenience. It is proposed to bring the new system of awarding scholarships into force with effect from the summer, 1937.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. Widdows

To:— All recognized Universities.

DOCKET ENDS:
WAR OFFICE, LONDON