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DOCKET STARTS:

SIAM



ROYAL SIAMESE CONSULATE

BEKINS BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

11th. Jan. 1928.

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 3090

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter I have received from His Excellency the Siamese Minister in London, which explains itself.

As you will note, as a Memorial to His Late Majesty King Rama VI, of Siam, His Majesty the King has been pleased to command that a new edition of the Tripitaka be prepared, and copies are to be distributed to institutions and scholars who are devoted to the study of the Pali Scriptures.

I have been further requested, as you will note, to make enquiries and to forward a list to His Royal Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bangkok, giving those institutions and scholars in Canada to whom a copy of the Tripitaka should be presented.

As you are doubtless aware, Siam is the only Independent Buddhist Kingdom in the World, and the only member of the League of Nations in which Buddhism is the State Religion, in the same way that the Church of England is the State Church of England.

In Japan there is a form of Buddhism which is a mixture of true Buddhism and of the Native Shintoism. China has another form known as Foism, and there is the Lamaism of Tibet, but the Kingdom of Siam is the centre of the real and genuine Orthodox Buddhist Religion, which of course is to be found also in Burma, Ceylon, and Cambodia. This form of Buddhism is known as the Hinayana, the Southern or Pali Buddhism, and it is now commonly admitted that this is the purest, most Catholic form, which comes nearest to the original teachings of the great Sage from Kapilavasthu.

His Majesty the King is the Protector and Supporter of the Faith, and is thus the Exalted Head on Earth of the Buddhist Religion, as well as Temple Sovereign of Siam.

Incidentally, I might mention of course that all religions are allowed in Siam, providing they do not break the Law of the Land.

The Bible or Canon, therefore, of Southern Buddhism was written in Pali (a dialect of Sanskrit, perhaps the Lord Gautama's mother tongue). This Pali Bible is called the Tripitaka, meaning the "three baskets." The "Three Baskets" are the following: the Vinaya-Pitaka, or basket of Discipline, containing rules for moral conduct, and religious usage; the Sutta-Pitaka, or basket of Doctrine, which, in five treatises called Nikayas, deals with questions of Doctrine, the Triratna or so-called Buddhist Trinity, the Buddha, the Doctrine, and the Sangha or Church; the Abhidhamma-Pitaka, or basket of Metaphysics, which treats of ethical and philosophical questions. To these must be added many commentaries.

This, therefore, explains the reason of the Memorial that is being prepared in honor of His Late Majesty King Rama VI. The Late King succeeded to the Throne in October 1910 and died in November 1925. His Late Majesty was one of the most illustrious of the line of Kings of the Chakri Dynasty, and while his reign was only 15 years, it was one of the most glorious in Siamese history. In short, during this reign the work of His *late* Majesty, King Chulalongkorn, was continued, and Siam emerged as one of the most progressive World States, one of the original members of the League of Nations, and one of the Allies in the Great War.

His Late Majesty worked incessantly for the happiness of his subjects, and his early and untimely death was deplored by the whole nation. His Late Majesty, as you may be aware, had, before succeeding, travelled widely in Europe, and on the North American Continent, and his personal connection with at least one Canadian institution as described below, is of interest.

His Late Majesty, indeed, landed in Vancouver on the 30th of September 1902, and among others presented to him was the late Captain Mellon, then President of the Art Historical & Scientific Association of Vancouver, B.C., and the then Crown Prince graciously signified his willingness to become an Honorary Member of the Association, and forthwith placed his name on the Register of the Association. It is also interesting to record that in view of this event, His Present Majesty kindly sent a portrait photograph of His Late Majesty as a gift to the Art Historical & Scientific Association, His Late Majesty being perhaps the only monarch ever on the role of a Canadian institution of this nature.

I feel, therefore, that possibly McGill University would like to accept one of these Memorial Copies of the Tripitaka for the University Library, or possibly for some section of the University which deals in Oriental studies, and also the study of religion. If more, therefore, than one copy would be welcome, kindly say so, as it is the wish of the Siamese Government to place this unique Memorial of a great King as broadly as possible throughout the World, in the interests of peace and goodwill among the Nations .

I might further state that I would also be very much obliged if you could give me the names and addresses of one or two renowned scholars in your University, or in the Province of Quebec, whom you may know of, who are devoted to the study of the Pali Scriptures, and who would like to receive a copy personally, quite apart from the copies given to the Libraries and Universities as such, as it is the wish of His Siamese Majesty that such persons should have a copy. If you yourself would like a personal copy I know His Majesty will be pleased to have same forwarded to yourself.

I trust that this letter will be of interest, owing to the fact that the first Siamese Consular Office was opened in Canada in 1924, and that the ties between Siam and Canada, I am glad to say, have been growing in cordiality and intensity for the last few years. The Royal State Railways of Siam are in close co-operation with those of Canada, both C.P.R. and C.N.R., with regard to the mutual interchange of tourists, and every effort is also being made to increase the commercial connections between the two countries.

I might also add that as a further tie between Siam and Canada in modern years, on the death of the Late King, for whom this Memorial is to be sent out, His Excellency the then Governor General of Canada, kindly sent a message of sympathy, His Majesty the King of Siam sending back his sincere appreciation of same.

It is necessary for me to have my reply ^{reach} to Bangkok by the end of March 1928, and therefore I would deem it a great favor if you could kindly let me have you reply as soon as conveniently possible, because it takes about six weeks at least for the mail from this City to reach Bangkok.

I have the honor to be,

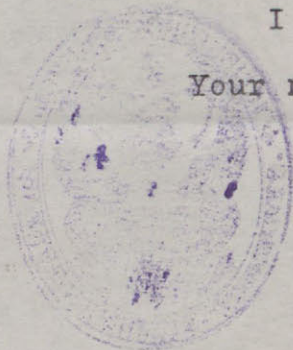
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. J. M. Watton Armstrong

CONSUL FOR SIAM.

WJMWA/RM.
Enclos. 1.





ROYAL SIAMESE CONSULATE

BEKINS BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 3090

(COPY)

THE SIAMESE LEGATION,
23 Ashburn Place,
London S.W.7, ENGLAND.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that, as a Memorial to His Late Majesty, King Rama VI, His Majesty the King has been pleased to command that a new edition of the Tripitaka be prepared, and copies are to be distributed to institutions and scholars who are devoted to the study of the Pali Scriptures.

For the purpose of such distribution, His Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs is desirous of having, for the consideration of the officials concerned, a list of those institutions and scholars in Canada to whom a copy of the Tripitaka should be presented.

I am instructed, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to make the necessary enquiries, and if there are names to be communicated, draw up a list of them and forward it in due course.

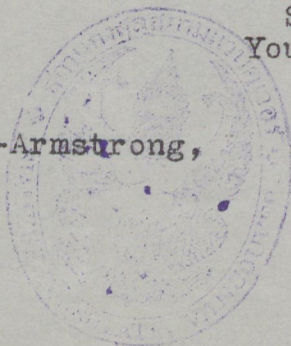
As it is desired that the list should be available for the consideration of the responsible officials by the end of March, 1928, I shall be greatly obliged if, in the event of your sending me a list, you will, at the same time, forward a copy direct to His Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Bangkok.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Varnvaidya.

Captain W. Watson-Armstrong,
Consul for Siam,
Vancouver, B. C.



February 10, 1928.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your very interesting letter of January 11th.

We would be very glad to have a copy of the Pali Bible in the Library of this University. It should be valuable as a reference book to students engaged in the study of religion and to those looking into oriental problems.

I am afraid that I do not know of any individuals in the province who would be sufficiently interested to warrant me in asking you to send them copies of the work. You are of course aware that there are three other Universities in Quebec, the University of Montreal, Montreal, the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Laval University, Quebec City. Any of these institutions would, I am sure, be glad to add the Pali Scriptures to their Libraries.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

W.J.M. Watson-Armstrong, Esq.,
Royal Siamese Consulate, Vancouver.



ROYAL SIAMESE CONSULATE

BEKINS BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 3090

20th. Feb. 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge and thank you for your kind letter of February 10th, and am very pleased to note that you will receive a copy of the Tripitaka on behalf of the University Library, and that it will be valuable as a reference book to students engaged in the study of religion, and to those working on Oriental subjects.

I am sure this kind acceptance on your part will give great satisfaction to His Majesty the King, and to His Siamese Majesty's Government, and I am forwarding a copy of your letter to His Royal Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs, together with the request that a copy of the Tripitaka be sent, care of yourself, so as to be handed over to the University.

I beg to thank you, also, for kindly giving me the names of three other Universities in the Province of Quebec, to which I have written, and I am glad to say that I have already had acceptances from Laval University, and Bishop's College.

I am also writing to His Royal Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and requesting that a second copy of the Tripitaka be sent care of yourself, for your kind acceptance, as a personal gift to yourself, quite apart from the copy which is to be presented to the University, and which, on behalf of His Siamese Majesty's Government, I would ask you to accept.

In my report to His Royal Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I had pleasure in pointing out that while possibly the study of the Pali Scriptures had not been your especial activity in life, that you had nevertheless a most distinguished career, and pointed out how much the Dominion of Canada was indebted to yourself, not only as the principal of one of Canada's greatest Universities, but as the brilliant leader of the Canadian army. I trust, therefore, that you will kindly accept a personal copy as a mark of special esteem.

Further, I feel sure, and I am sure that

His Majesty's Government will agree that while, perhaps, you are perhaps personally not a student of the Pali Scriptures, nevertheless you are of course, in your position, constantly in touch with scholars of all kinds, and therefore, I feel that it would be most suitable if you would kindly allow His Majesty's Government to present you with a copy.

As I have not time to receive your reply before sending my report, I am assuming your kind acceptance, and asking His Siamese Majesty's Government to send you a personal copy.

I beg to thank you for your courtesy, and have the honor to remain,

Dear, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. M. Watson Armstrong
CONSUL FOR SIAM.

WJMWA/RM.



July 28, 1931.

Brigadier General E. de B. Panot, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal.

Dear Edouard,

In a chat with Mr. Beatty to-day he told me that it had been suggested to him that he give a luncheon to the King of Siam, and he added that he understood the King was likely to make several motor trips to Montreal during his stay at MacConnell's home in the Laurentians. If he visits Montreal, I hope he will pay a visit to this University.

Mr. Hair told me that he was talking to you and suggested that the King witness a lacrosse match between two teams, chosen from Caughnawagga, Verdun and some other places. He suggests that the match be held at the Stadium, and as the proceeds would go to charity, i.e., Last Post Fund, I think we could promise the use of the Stadium on the usual conditions. I asked him if the lacrosse game would be worth looking at and he seems certain on that score. He suggested that there might be some Caughnawagga ceremony, but I frowned on that, saying that if such were arranged the Indians would want to make the King a Chief and I did not care much for that ceremony.

If you have anything to do with making suggestions for the entertainment of His Majesty, I hope you will not forget a visit to the University; and I think you might well include the suggestion of a lacrosse match.

Ever yours faithfully,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1 X



TELEGRAM

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

JUL 31 1931

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GENL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MCGILL UNIVERSITY ST MONTREAL=

THANKS FOR YOUR WIRE HAVE SUGGESTED LACROSSE MATCH TAKE
PLACE NEXT FRIDAY FOUR PM AT MCGILL STADIUM MATCH NOT TO BE
ADVERTISED UNTIL I HEAR FURTHER RETURNING MONTREAL THIS
EVENING WILL CALL YOU ON TELEPHONE TOMORROW KIND REGARDS=

E DE B PANET=.

File

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XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
Val David
Co Terrebonne

7th August 1931

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter suggesting that Their Majesties the King and Queen, my Sovereigns, should pay a brief visit to the Gest Chinese Research Library whilst on Their way to the McGill Stadium to witness a Lacrosse Match today.

I am commanded to convey to you Their Majesties thanks for your courteous invitation and regrets that, owing to shortness of time available between the Lacrosse match and lunch, They will not be able to avail themselves of your kind invitation. Their Majesties are very desirous of buying a few articles whilst in Montreal for the day and the only chance possible would be during one hour after lunch.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully

Annandale

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

DOCKET ENDS:

SIAM

C. W. CRICHTON, Esq., Chairman of Committee
W. M. ROSE, Esq., K.C., Chairman Administrative Committee
J. P. KELEHER, Esq., Chairman Property Committee

J. W. SIFTON, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Principal
A. E. PEACOCK, Esq., B.Sc., Vice-Principal
E. B. R. PRAGNELL, Esq., Sec'y-Treasurer

Moose Jaw Technical High School



MOOSE JAW
SASK., CANADA

August 26 1932

Sir Arthur Currie,
President McGill University,
Montreal,

Dear Sir Arthur,

Like many boys who have just completed their training my son, Steele, has not been able to locate anywhere as yet. He graduated in the Honour Course of Chemistry, Mineralogy & Geology from Toronto University with the B.A. degree and later the M.A. degree. He has since graduated in Law with the B.L.S. degree and would like work in either Law or Chemistry. He was a demonstrator on the Chemistry Staff of Tor. Univ for one year while he took the M.A. degree and also one year in Chemistry at Sask's University while he took the Law course.

He has recently a letter from Featherstonehough & Co, who are a Patent Law Firm, stating that his qualifications were exactly what they wanted

C. W. CRICHTON, Esq., Chairman of Committee
W. M. ROSE, Esq., K.C., Chairman Administrative Committee
J. P. KELEHER, Esq., Chairman Property Committee

J. W. SIFTON, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Principal
A. E. PEACOCK, Esq., B.Sc., Vice-Principal
E. B. R. PRAGNELL, Esq., Sec'y-Treasurer

Moose Jaw Technical High School



MOOSE JAW
SASK., CANADA

19

and when business improved they expected to have a place for him.

A similar letter came from the Law Department of the Consolidated Miners and Smelters, a company controlled by the C. P. R.

I thought perhaps you might know of some position which he could fill. He was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar in June and I am very anxious that he finds something to do.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Sifton.

August 30, 1932.

Wright Sifton, Esq.,
Principal, Moose Jaw Technical High School,
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

My dear Wright,

I have your letter of the 26th with reference to your son, Steele, and note the varied and extensive nature of his higher education.

Our staff is complete for next year, and there is nothing that I could offer him in that way. I shall remember what you have told me about him and if I hear of any situation which I think he could fill I shall let you know at once.

I hope all goes well with you. It is a far cry from the very early nineties, when we were together at the old Collegiate Institute. Mr. Wetherall, I hear, is still going strong.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

72

H. M. MACKAY, M.E.I.C., M. Am. Soc. C.E.
PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
E. BROWN, M. Sc., M. Eng., M.E.I.C.
PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING & APPLIED MECHANICS
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

*Fraser
Sigma Xi*

November 16th, 1921.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Thanks very much for your note of November
fifteenth with regard to the establishment of a chap-
ter of the Society of the Sigma Xi at the University.

We are glad that you agree with us that a
chapter of this organization here would be a desirable
thing, and we hope that there may be no undue delays in
obtaining the necessary charter.

Faithfully yours,

R. DeL. French

R. DeL. French,

R. DeL./F

For the Committee.

Prof. French⁷²

SIGMA XI QUARTERLY

Vol. III

MARCH, 1915

No. I



SUPPLEMENT

Published for the Society of the Sigma Xi

Application made at the postoffice at Menasha, Wis., for admittance as second-class matter, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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PREFACE

The original Constitution prepared by the parent (Cornell) Chapter was formulated to serve the purposes of a broad organization* so well that at the First General Convention in 1893 it was adopted with only minor amendments by vote of all chapters. Both documents were printed, the first in 1887 and 1888, and the second in 1893.

The policy of the Society in granting charters was incorporated as Appendix I after the Second General Convention in 1895 which also modified the procedure in the foundation of new chapters. Most important of all was the establishment of the Council as the governing body of the organization. The edition including these items was printed in 1895.

The Third General Convention in 1897 abolished the veto power of three negative ballots in the election of new members, and eliminated Greek chapter letters (Appendix III). In 1899 the Fourth General Convention, modified the document to provide for a more satisfactory selection of members; and the Constitution was printed in 1900. This form was reprinted at least thrice: in 1901, 1904, and 1906.

The Ninth General Convention in 1908 again amended the Constitution but it was not reprinted in its new form. In 1911 the Thirteenth General Convention approved amendments providing for non-resident membership and granting greater powers to the Council. This document, printed in 1912, remained unaltered until the last Convention, at which were made changes incorporated in the present pamphlet.

Every convention has seen amendments proposed and vigorously discussed. It is clear that the organic law has undergone constant change in the direction of greater care in the selection of new members and increased power in the hands of the general conventions.

*See Quarter Century Record and History, page 13.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI

AS AMENDED DECEMBER 28, 1914

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be the SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI; its motto Σπουδῶν Εὐνώνες Companions in Zealous Research.

SEC. 2. The object of this Society shall be to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, by meeting for the discussion of scientific subjects; by the publication of such scientific matter as may be deemed desirable; by establishing fraternal relations among investigators in the scientific centers; and by granting the privilege of membership to such students as have, during their college course, given special promise of future achievement.

ARTICLE II

CHAPTERS

SECTION 1. A Chapter may be established at any educational institution in which scientific research work is cultivated and promoted.

SEC. 2. An Alumni chapter may be established at any place other than an educational institution, wherever the objects of the Society would be furthered.

SEC. 3. A petition for a charter for the establishment of a new chapter shall be communicated to the President of the Society, who shall refer it to the Executive Committee of the Society for consideration and report to the several chapters and to the next convention with its recommendation. A charter shall be granted by a three-fourths vote of the convention.

SEC. 4. A charter for the establishment of a new chapter shall be issued by the President immediately after the convention, granting it in the following form:

To whom it may concern. Be it known that a Charter for the establishment of a chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi at is hereby granted to the following persons as Charter Members, conveying to them and their duly elected associates and successors all the privileges conferred by the Constitution of the Society:—

.....

.....

In witness whereof the signatures of the president and secretary and the seal of the Society are hereunto affixed on this the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION I. The Society shall consist of active, alumni, and honorary members.

SEC. 2 (a) The active membership of the chapter at any institution shall be composed of such resident professors, instructors, graduate students, and undergraduates as are members of the Society. The alumni membership of the chapter shall consist of former active members no longer connected with the institution, and such graduates as may be admitted to membership under the provision of Section 5; they shall have all the privileges of active members when present at any meeting of their chapter, except that they shall not vote at the election of new members. Members of any chapter who may become connected with another institution at which there is a chapter shall be entitled to enrollment as active members in the latter, on presenting satisfactory credentials.

(b) Membership of alumni chapters shall be composed of alumni members of collegiate chapters, and such graduates of other institutions of learning at which there are no chapters of the Society, as may be elected to membership in the Society by alumni chapters.

SEC. 3. Honary members shall be scientific workers, who have achieved eminence in some branch of pure or applied science. They shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Society, including the right to attend and take part in conventions and meetings, but not the right of suffrage.

SEC. 4. The following, and no others, are eligible to active membership in a chapter at any institution: (a) any professor or instructor of the institution who has shown noteworthy achievement as an original investigator in some branch of pure or applied science; (b) as a non-resident member, any professor, instructor or investigator, connected with a neighboring educational, scientific, or professional institution not having a chapter, who would otherwise be eligible for active membership; (c) any resident graduate who has by actual work exhibited an aptitude for scientific investigation; (d) any undergraduate in the fourth year class, or else in the class substantially equivalent thereto, who has given promise of marked ability in those lines of work which it is the object of this Society to promote. [See Appendix I, II, VI.]

SEC. 5. Any graduate of the institution of not less than five years' standing, is eligible to membership on the same conditions as prescribed for professors and instructors in (a) of Section 4.

ARTICLE IV

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

SECTION I. Active members shall be elected for any chapter by the active membership of such chapter in the manner to be hereinafter defined.

SEC. 2. The election of members, when performed by the active membership as a body, shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. When the election is according to Section 2 an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the active members present shall be necessary for election.

SEC. 4. When the active membership of a chapter exceeds twenty-four, the election of new members may be accomplished in the following manner:—

Nominations shall be made by active members in writing, presenting together with the name of the nominee full testimony of his eligibility signed by the nominator and a seconder. Such written nominations shall be sent to the chapter's recording secretary and by him forwarded to the chapter's president, who shall be chairman *ex officio* of a board of electors, of a membership fixed by the chapter, but which at no time shall be less than five in number. This board shall be selected from the active members by ballot at the annual election, of the chapter's officers; vacancies occurring thereafter to be filled by the board itself. A unanimous vote of the above board shall be necessary for election. [See Appendix IV.]

SEC. 5. The number of undergraduates elected during any one year shall not exceed one-fifth of the senior class in the scientific and technical courses.

SEC. 6. Honorary members shall be elected only at a convention of the Society, and by a vote of three-fourths of the delegates present.

ARTICLE V

INITIATION

SECTION 1. Such persons elected as provided for in Article IV, shall, before they exercise the privileges of membership, be initiated at such time after the election as the by-laws of each chapter shall designate, according to the following form:

Form of Initiation

SEC. 2 (a) The members-elect shall be ushered into the presence of the chapter by a marshal or marshals to be appointed by the president for the occasion.

(b) The president or his deputy shall explain the aims and objects of the Society.

(c) The president shall next read the following pledge, to which each novitiate shall in turn assent as his name is called: Do you hereby pledge yourself to uphold the principles of the Society of the Sigma Xi, and assume the responsibilities incumbent upon active membership therein.

(d) The president then addressing those who have taken the pledge, shall formally pronounce them admitted to membership in the Society of the Sigma Xi, and shall invite them to sign the constitution.

(e) Each new member shall affix his signature to the Constitution, and shall then receive from the president the certificate of membership.

(f) The president shall present the new members to the chapter.

SEC. 3. Should any member-elect be unavoidably absent from the general initiation, he may, at the pleasure of the chapter, be provided with an opportunity to assent to the pledge given in Section 2 (c) and to sign the Constitution, and the president shall then formally admit him to the Society, and present him with the certificate of membership.

Certificates of Membership

SEC. 4. The certificate of membership of this Society shall bear the signatures of the president and secretary of the chapter, and the seal of the Society.

The form of certificate should be as follows:

The Society of the Sigma Xi by this diploma certifies that _____ was on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ duly elected to membership in the _____ Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi, and is fully entitled to all privileges granted by its constitution.

ARTICLE VI

INSIGNIA

SECTION 1. The badge or symbol to be worn by members of this Society shall be a gold watch-chain pendant, charm, or pin of octagonal shape, bearing the monogram of the Greek letter Sigma, superimposed upon the Greek letter Xi. The monogram may be jewelled, enameled, or embossed as desired. On the reverse side or back of the badge shall be engraved in the upper line the name of the college in which the owner was initiated, together with the date of such initiation. Also on the reverse, in the center shall be placed the chapter symbol in the middle of the numeral of the year in which such chapter was chartered. On the lower line shall be the owner's name, together with the numeral of the class in which he graduated and the name of such college where graduation took place. Provided that the continued use of the older design of the badge shall be optional with the several chapters.

SEC. 2. The colors of this Society shall be electric blue and white.

SEC. 3. The official letter head shall be the monogram of the Society.

SEC. 4. The Seal shall consist of a wreath of laurel, typifying the honorary character of membership in the Society, arranged as an oval enclosing the words "THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI" at the top, and the motto "Σπουδῶν Ἐνωῶνες" at the bottom. These words shall form an inner oval concentric with the first, punctuated with ten stars, and enclosing a field illumined by the lamp of research. Above the lamp in the field of illumination shall be placed the monogram "Σ Ξ," and below it the date of foundation, 1886.

ARTICLE VII

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall be a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of seven, of which the president and secretary shall be *ex officio* members.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Society shall be elected at conventions for a term of two years, excepting that the elective members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen for terms of five years, one member to retire each year.

SEC. 3. The duties of the executive officers and of the Executive Committee of the Society shall be those which usually pertain to the several offices. The Secretary shall hold and preserve all the papers of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII

CONVENTIONS

SECTION 1. A regular convention of the Society, consisting of delegates from each chapter, shall be held annually at such time and place as determined by the Executive Committee of the Society, due notice being given to each chapter.

Delegates

SEC. 2. (a) Each chapter in good standing shall be entitled to a representation of not more than three delegates at each convention.

(b) The delegates representing any chapter shall be chosen from its resident or non-resident members; except that in case any chapter shall be unable to send its own members, it may appoint members of any other chapter as its representatives.

(c) In convention the votes shall be by chapters, each chapter having one vote.

Quorum

SEC. 3. The delegates from the chapters in good standing in the Society, present at a duly called meeting, shall constitute a quorum at a convention.

ARTICLE IX

EXPENSES

SECTION 1. Expenses of the Society which shall be voted by conventions shall be met by an assessment on the several chapters, pro rata, on the basis of their resident membership.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended at a convention by a two-thirds vote of the chapters represented, provided such amendment has been proposed at the preceding convention.

ARTICLE XI

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. Conventions shall make such by-laws not in conflict with this Constitution, as may be necessary for the proper government of the Society. Such by-laws shall become operative when confirmed by a majority vote of the chapters represented at a convention.

BY-LAWS

I. CONVENTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

1. At the conventions of the Society, the order of business shall be the following:—

(a) Appointment by the President of three members to serve as a committee on credentials.

- (b) Report of the committee on credentials.
 - (c) Reading of the proceedings of the last convention.
 - (d) Reports of officers.
 - (e) Reports from chapters.
 - (f) Reports of committees.
 - (g) General business.
 - (h) Election of officers.
 - (i) Adjournment.
2. The regular order of business at a convention may be suspended by the consent of three-fourths of the chapters represented.
 3. The appointment of each delegate to a convention shall be certified to by the President or Secretary of the chapter appointing him.
 4. The expenses of delegates shall be paid by the chapter sending them.
 5. The convention may designate an assistant secretary to keep the minutes of the meeting.

II. OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1. The terms of the officers of the Society shall begin immediately after their election and continue for two years, or until their successors are elected. In case of vacancies, the Executive Committee shall designate officers to act until the next meeting of a convention.
2. Any vacancy caused by disability of, or resignation of the secretary, corresponding secretary, or treasurer, shall be temporarily filled by an appointment by the president until such office is filled by vote of the convention.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to consider and make recommendations on the granting of charters as provided for in Article II, Section 3, on the basis of the following considerations:

1. In determining the award of a charter to an institution a close scrutiny shall be given to the facilities and opportunities of the institution for the advancement and encouragement of original research in science, and to the qualifications of its scientific faculty to accomplish these ends.

APPENDICES

The following appendices consist of extracts from the Society's convention records bearing on matters of general policy and administration.

APPENDIX I.

Report of the committee on policy of extension, Convention of 1895

"The policy of the Society in the establishing of new chapters is a matter of vital importance to its future growth and standing.

The Society was established in 1886 by a few earnest workers in the engineering sciences, as a means of rallying and encouraging those qualities which were deemed of the first importance in their own lines of investigation. It soon became broadened and enlarged to represent the general ideals of highest scholarship in the minds and before the ambitions of every earnest

student in any branch of science. It proposed to recognize and elect to its membership those men in our institutions of learning who should exhibit in a marked degree the qualifications of natural endowment and training required for successfully conducting original research in the various branches of science.

Thus *original research* bears the same relation to Sigma Xi as literary scholarship does to Phi Beta Kappa; and it is believed that the cause of original research, and that part of the higher education which trains the qualities required in scientific pursuits, will be benefited by honoring with election to Sigma Xi those men who during their college course show marked proficiency in these directions.

In founding new chapters the Society should realize its responsibility, and should not grant a charter to every institution that may think itself properly equipped to teach science; but on the contrary great care is necessary in establishing chapters, in order to ensure the proper discrimination of men who are to go forth as representatives of the best results of scientific education in the United States. To attain these ends our policy should be eminently and sternly conservative, while at the same time we should be fully alert and sensitive to the needs of progress in science and education.

We should not plant the Society in any institution which has not already developed a clear appreciation of the dignity and needs of the scientific education, and a vivid realization of the distinction between scientific and literary ability. In order to make Sigma Xi an honor society it is essential that the men of first rank in the institution be given election, and this will not be possible where Phi Beta Kappa sets the only standard of excellence, and scientific men are ranked as only second to literary scholars.

In establishing a new chapter, therefore, we should not take into consideration any claim of advantage to accrue to the institution by such chapter, or any mere desire of individuals to become members of the Society; but in each case we should make sure that we entrust the power of distributing the honor of membership only to such persons and institutions as are capable of giving the education and training necessary to the carrying on of scientific investigation, and as have shown by their organization and equipment that they know the requisite qualifications, and are likely to confer the honor where it properly belongs.

We should not only look for this active and pervasive spirit of research, but we should also be well assured of the hearty coöperation of the scientific faculty in the establishment of the local chapter, and in maintaining its standing in harmony with the interests of the Society.'

Recommendations, Convention of 1895

In order to secure these ends, upon motion of the chairman *pro tempore*, the following recommendations were adopted, regarding the policy of the Society in establishing new chapters:

(1) That the Council, in determining the award of a charter to an institution, should give a close scrutiny to the facilities and opportunities of the

institution for the advancement and encouragement of original research in the various branches of science, and to the qualifications of its scientific faculty to accomplish these ends.

(2) That the number of distinct branches of science represented by full professors in the institution should be at least five; and these branches should include mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology (some department of it) and engineering (some department of it).

(3) That the number of graduate and resident members of the institution required to make up the charter membership should be at least 10; and of these not less than 9 should be members of the instructing body; and each person should be adjudged by the Council to be fully worthy of membership in the Society.

APPENDIX II

Extract from presidential address, Convention of 1897

"The Society, if rightly guided, may take a place of leadership in the movement now going on to place science on an equality, so far as it deserves it, with literature as an element in the highest liberal education. Science at present owes its place in the higher education rather to its value as a direct means of attaining success in practical ways than to its value in general education. As such, science is to be compared rather with law, medicine or theology—technical fields of study, than with language, literature and philosophy, which are the essential factors of a liberal education.

The time has come for making a permanent place for science among those latter factors of the modern liberal education. In shaping the future policy and extension of Sigma Xi, this thought, if correct, should be kept in mind, Phi Beta Kappa stands for the traditional conception of the liberal culture, in which precedence is given to literature and what literature contains. In order to win a permanent place for science in that ideal education, it must be demonstrated that the study of science contributes a factor to this ideal which is not and cannot be furnished by the literary branches. This quality we believe to be found in the *ability and promise of original research*.

In extending the Society we should realize the importance of holding up this educational position of science for recognition and honor. The practical side of science is felt and appreciated more in the institutions of the West where progress and activity are more vigorous; the value of a broad and liberal education is more deeply appreciated in the East where competition is closer and where the machinery of society and custom is more rigid and exacting. Our ideal for science is broader than either of these. We would exalt the scientific study of things by giving it a place of honor among the humanities of a liberal culture, and we would give new vigor to scholastic study by infusing into it the live practical problems of modern science."

APPENDIX III

Extract from records, Convention of 1897

"Some discussion arose as to the use of Greek letters for designating the chapters. It was moved and carried that any officer may when he pleases use the ordinary (or geographical) name of a chapter instead of its Greek letter."

APPENDIX IV

Extract from records, Convention of 1899

"The following resolution was moved and carried: That the Society suggests to the several chapters that when the method of election is employed as provided for in the Constitution, Article IV, Section 4, as amended in 1899, the action of the board of electors be referred to the chapter for formal ratification."

APPENDIX V

Extract from records, Convention of 1899

"Moved and carried that the regular time of the meeting of the conventions of the Society be the week of meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the place be the meeting place of the Association, unless otherwise provided for by the officers of the Society."

APPENDIX VI

Extract from address of President Williston, Convention of 1902

"The object of the Society is to weave a closer bond between those actuated by the desire of adding to the world's knowledge in science, or of making the world better because of science; to encourage the student in the pathway he has chosen; to support by mutual counsel; and to remove obstacles by a union of strength—in other words, to coördinate, to unify and to promote the spirit of scientific research in the University.

The pathways of science are already so diverse that we catch but brief glimpses of each other through the tangled growth of unexplored forest—we are constantly forgetting in our own zeal that there are others near by who are as zealous as we, and there seems to be no better way in the University by which we may be occasionally brought into the clearings for mutual advice. As teachers, the one chief bond between us is the training of the young in science—and what is the good of all our labor unless we help others to do better than we have done? It is the mission of the Sigma Xi to draw this bond more closely, to let us not forget that we are teachers above all else.

Permit me, therefore, to urge upon all the chapters the greater development of the educational and social side of our fraternity . . . I believe that the students should be elected to membership as early as possible, and be given the privileges of companionship and counsel while yet they are of most benefit to them . . . Such a custom is almost sure to bring about greater enthusiasm among both students and faculty, a more full attendance at the meetings, and what is best of all, permits a closer personal relationship between instructors and students . . .

The Society has served a most useful purpose in bringing into closer relationships not only those who are interested in the discovery of new truths, but also those who seek the new application of old truths. I believe that the full and sympathetic association of the students in all branches of scientific work should be continued—more indeed now than ever before, since the trend of college education is to differentiate early along the lines of professional

education. The Society should be further extended among our chief technological schools, schools that are destined to exert a still more powerful influence in the future.

APPENDIX VII

Extract from records, Convention of 1911

Instructions to the Council regarding admission of chapters: that at any petitioning institution there shall be a satisfactory and continuous output of research work.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A few extra copies are still to be had of the

QUARTER CENTURY RECORD AND HISTORY

A copy will be sent prepaid on receipt of \$2.50. The Secretary is not authorized to vary these instructions given by the General Convention.

PRINTED BLANKS

The General Convention has instructed the Secretary to keep for chapters a supply of printed blanks as enumerated below. According to instructions these are to be forwarded to chapters under the following stipulations:

Membership Certificates, stamped with the great seal of the Society. In packages of fifty prepaid, on advance payment of \$2.50 for each package.

Index Cards, on the condition that a duplicate set be sent for the general index of the Society maintained in the secretary's office. Gratis on demand.

Report Blanks, for submitting annual reports giving chapter officers, elections, and other statistical data. Gratis on demand.

SIGMA XI PUBLICATIONS

It has been proposed to bind up a number of sets of important early documents regarding Sigma Xi and to place a set in each of a selected series of the leading libraries of this country.

The undersigned will be glad to receive copies of such publications relating to the Society in general or to any one of its chapters which those interested may be able and willing to furnish for this purpose.

There are now ten imperfect sets on hand; can you aid in completing them?

HENRY B. WARD.

November
Fifteenth
1921.

Professor R.D.L. French,
Engineering Building.

Dear Professor French:-

I have read over the
Constitution, with Appendices, of the Sigma XI
quarterly and believe that the formation of a
Chapter in McGill would be desirable from many
points of view.

With all good wishes for the
success of the Chapter, should it be established,
I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Royal Canadian Institute

EVENING LECTURES

Held at 8.15 p.m.

at the

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Saturday, February 16th, 1924

Physics Building

**"THE NEBULAE; CLOUDS OF LIGHT AND
DARKNESS IN OUTER SPACE"** *(Illustrated)*

Professor Henry N. Russell,

Director of Observatory,
Princeton University.

Saturday, February 23rd, 1924

Physics Building

"IS OUR UNIVERSE INFINITE OR FINITE?"
(Illustrated)

Dr. Ludwik Silberstein,

Research Physicist, Eastman Kodak Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

P.T.O. ✓

Saturday, March 1st, 1924

Physics Building

"A BOTANIST IN THE ANTIPODES" *(Illustrated)*

Professor R. B. Thomson,

University of Toronto,
Toronto.

W. A. CLEMENS,
Honorary Secretary

Hart House,
Univ. of Toronto.

Feb. 19 '24.

Dear Sir Arthur,

On my way home I stopped here
to give a popular lecture at the
Roy. Can. Inst. (preceded by two technical
lectures in the Physics Bldg)
on the same subject as at Mc Gill.

I take this opportunity for expressing
my sincerest thanks for the
kindness and exquisite hospitality
you have shown me during my
visit at Montreal.

Yours truly,
Aldrich Silberstein

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February 21st, 1921.

H. J. Silver, Esq.,
Secretary,
Protestant Board of School Commissioners,
36, Belmont St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Silver,

Mr. Gordon Berry and Mr. Robert Hallett are two returned soldiers who served throughout the war with the Canadian Corps. In order to raise money to pay their College fees they are soliciting subscriptions for MacLean's Magazine. They would like to solicit the teachers of the Protestant Schools of Montreal, and to this end seek permission from you to enter the schools for such a purpose. They promise not to interrupt the work of the classes. I feel that you will be sympathetic to their request, and I hope that you may see your way clear to grant the permission sought for. Like many other returned soldiers they find they must take every legitimate means to raise the money necessary to pay their fees, living expenses, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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February
Twenty-fifth
1921.

H. J. Silver, Esq.,
Secretary, Protestant Board School Commissioners,
36 Belmont Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Silver:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Vienna which was delivered at the University by the Post Office, but which is evidently intended for the Teachers' Association of Montreal.

I am also enclosing a translation of the letter, which I had made, and would be pleased if you would bring it to the attention of those for whom it is intended.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

July 26th, 1923.

PERSONAL

Mrs. H. M. Simpson,
144 Drummond Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mrs. Simpson,

On July the 13th you induced me to give you a cheque for \$100.00 on the distinct understanding that the cheque for the same amount you gave me in exchange would be honoured on July 23rd, or last Monday.

So far the Bank informed me that there were no funds to meet your cheque. You will remember the hesitancy I had in obliging you because I overdrew my own account to help you, and I consider I am entitled to more consideration than you are showing me.

Please take immediate steps to keep your word and to refund me the \$100.00

Yours faithfully,

File Simpson.

Scarsville P.O. N.H.
August 15, 1923

My dear Sir Arthur,

I have been very
greatly broken at not
being able to keep my
promise to meet the
cheque I gave for
the funds now I have
been disappointed
about getting the money
+ I am terribly humiliated

and sole at the position
in which I am placed
owing to the failure
of my debtors to meet
their obligations -

I feel sure though
that I shall have
the amount required
on or before September 1st.
May I count on your
kind understanding
of the situation - Yrs

have been more than Ruined
Dad & I deeply regret having
been instrumental in the cause
of annoyance to you -

In addition to my mental
trouble, I have been handicapped
by an injury to my leg
necessitating my keeping
as still as possible - of
course I have to do a certain

amount of moving around.

Please excuse my writing
on pencil but there is nothing
else & I felt that I must
write to you this evening, after
my disappointment of today -
with all my good wishes
for Lady Curzon & yourself &
hoping for your kind forgiveness
I am faithfully
H. M. Truman

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY

D&H

OFFICE OF RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT.

286 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL, QUE.

December 19th., 1921

C. S. SIMS.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,-

In our momentary conversation as to the possibility of a football game between McGill and Rutgers on Election Day, November 7th. 1922, at the Polo Grounds in New York City, I mentioned a little book gotten out by Mr. Henry Herbert Goddard of Ohio "Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence", and am sending you copy of same.

In reading the book it would be well to remember that intelligence is God given brain, the underlying ability to think something out. It is separate and distinct from knowledge which largely comes from loading the mind with information at school, at college, from books, from travel, from the papers, and in other ways. In making the examinations of intelligence mentioned no questions were asked that required knowledge to answer. The only questions asked were those which could be answered without education or knowledge. Some of those examined who had no education whatever passed the examinations with the best averages, while some very well educated showed in the lowest averages.

The level of intelligence of men entering the United States Army was carefully measured, and it was found this level for 70% of the many men examined was that of a fourteen year old child or less (see page 24).

The level of intelligence was so much lower than we would expect to find it, that to my mind it shows the need of proper protection to the large mass of the laboring public by the State or through Labor Organizations. It also shows the great danger to the State and themselves when this mass of people are lead by demagogues. Surely they need a protecting force to make them effective and for their own welfare. The labor unions place them all on an equality and this necessarily creates dis-satisfaction and unrest.

I believe 87% of the officers in the United States Army came from the 4½% of men whose level of intelligence

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OFFICE OF RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT.

286 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

C. S. SIMS.

Sir. Arthur Currie -2-

equalled that of 18 or 19 years (this undoubtedly shows the value of an able leader or foreman when you find him).

The present deplorable Russian situation, where possibly 30,000,000 people are starving, shows the result of doing away with management, then the destruction of capital by turning it over to operation by the masses. Their level of intelligence was not equal to the task.

Study of the facts developed in this little book shows how little the judgement of the masses can be depended upon where their leadership is unsound.

Very truly yours,



P.S. The level of intelligence in the United States and Canada would be about the same.

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January
Twenty-first
1922.

C. S. Sims, Esq.,
286 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Sims:-

I regret exceedingly not having acknowledged your kindness in sending me Mr. Henry Goddard's book on "Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence". In acknowledging it I wanted to say that I had read it, something which I put off doing until after the Christmas vacation.

I have read it several times since and it contains matter of an extremely interesting and illuminating character. I am using some of it in an address which I am making next week.

With many thanks for your courtesy, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

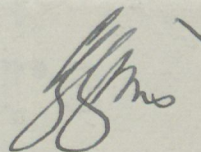
32 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

January 28, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:

In connection with our telephone conversation of yesterday, I received today from Mr. G. R. Lomer, Librarian, McGill University, a very nicely worked up list of the colleges, universities, libraries and museums of Canada, and wish to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in this matter.

Very truly yours,



C. S. Sims

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

DOCKET STARTS:

SIMS, ADMIRAL W. S.

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December
Eighteenth
1922.

Admiral W. S. Sims,
77 Rhode Island Avenue,
Newport, R.I.

Dear Admiral Sims:-

I hear Lady Currie saying every day that she must write to you and thank you for the book "Beasts, Men and Gods", but I want to write now and say that I finished reading it yesterday and found it a very fascinating volume.

We thought the war was bad enough but I would sooner go through another than live surrounded by such uncertainty, suspicion, superstition, misery and crime as apparently exist in Russia and other countries even now. China is a wonderfully interesting country with its old culture and art and practise of mystic ceremony. It seems almost like a pity to spoil some of its life as we shall when missionaries overrun the whole territory.

I know that Mrs. Sims and you must have been glad to get back to Newport. Canada gave you a strenuous ten days. There was no question of the warmth of your welcome and of the pleasure you gave to all those who met you or who heard you. Many of the students of the University have spoken to me of your visit to McGill with pleasure. In all my experience I have never see students listen so eagerly and with such evident relish as they shewed when you were speaking to them.

Since I saw you I have been out to Kansas City and Chicago. I enjoyed my visit very much indeed and was delighted and surprised to find Kansas City such

Admiral Sims,

- 2 -

a beautifully laid out, substantially built and decidedly prosperous looking city. While there I spoke to the Scottish Society and to the Chamber of Commerce.

We are all looking forward to spending Christmas with my mother in Western Ontario. I hope that yours will be a very happy one for all the Sims family.

Please remember us most kindly to Mrs. Sims and with all good wishes to you both, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

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77 Rhode Island Avenue,
Newport, Rhode Island,
1 November, 1922.

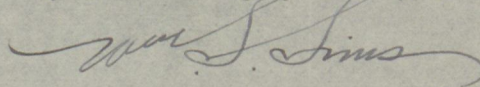
Dear Sir:

I find upon looking over my correspondence concerning my visit to McGill University that I have not answered the question contained in the second paragraph of your letter of October 11, in which you asked me to let you know by what train I am arriving and also by what route.

The following quotation from a letter from Mr. Sims, resident Vice President of the Delaware-Hudson Company, will show the arrangements which he has proposed, and which I have accepted.

"Our people have arranged to have Delaware and Hudson car 400 move out of New York City, Grand Central Station, on New York Central Railroad train No23 leaving at 6:00 P.M. Thursday, November 9th. This ~~train~~^{car} will move on train No. 23 to Albany and will then be transferred to Delaware and Hudson train No. 7 and will reach Montreal at 8:35 A.M. Friday, November 10th."

Very sincerely yours,



Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

In reply, address
The President
Naval War College
and refer to No.

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NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

13 October 1922.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 11th has just been received, suggesting a program of events during Mrs. Sims' and my stay in Montreal. We will be glad to do everything we can to make this successful.

I will let you know as soon as practicable when, and by what route, I will arrive at Montreal. I am awaiting word from Mr. C. S. Sims, resident Vice-President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who has offered to bring Mrs. Sims and me to Montreal in his car. I note what you say about bearing in mind that the assembly at the convocation will largely consist of students, and I shall attempt to interest them.

Will you please be so kind as to convey to the governing officers of the Officers Club of Montreal my appreciation of their courteous invitation to dine with them on the evening of November 10th?

I have already been in communication with the Canadian Club of Montreal and have agreed to speak to them at luncheon on the 10th.

Mrs. Sims and I will be very glad indeed to attend the ball of the Aerial League. As uniforms are usually worn at these functions, I will also wear the naval evening dress uniform. I may say, for reasons which you are doubtless familiar, that I do not wear any decorations. You doubtless know that I got into difficulties with my own government on this matter and felt impelled to decline the decoration they offered me.

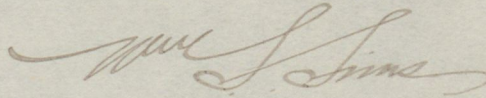
luncheon
I have already written to the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal and agreed to address them on November 11th, at such time as would not interfere with any arrangements that you had made.

Needless to say, Mrs. Sims and I thank you and Lady Currie very much indeed for your courtesy in inviting us to

--: 2 :-

stay with you, which invitation we are very glad indeed to accept.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wm. S. Sims".

WM. S. SIMS,
Rear Admiral, U.S.Navy.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

197
October
Eleventh
1922.

Admiral William S. Sims,
Naval War College,
Newport, R.I.

Dear Admiral Sims:-

I beg to suggest for your approval the programme of events during your stay in Montreal.

You will, of course, arrive not later than the morning of November 10th. If you and Mrs. Sims do not like night travelling and decide to come up the day before Lady Currie and I will be glad to welcome you whenever you come. Please let me know by what train you are arriving and also by what line you are coming.

The first public function is your luncheon with the Canadian Club on November 10th. These luncheons usually take place about one o'clock at the Windsor Hotel. In the afternoon we shall hold a Convocation at the University at which the honorary degree will be conferred upon you. The assembly will consist largely of students. You might bear that in mind in any acknowledgment you care to make.

In the evening the Officers' Club of Montreal desire to have you as their dinner guest. The members of this Club are all officers who served in the Great War. I am a member of the Club and at the dinner would introduce you to the gathering. If you will accept the invitation, they propose holding the dinner at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, which is the leading hotel in Montreal. Outside of the toasts to His Majesty, the King, to the President of the

United States, and to our fallen comrades, there will be a toast to you and also one to the Department of Defence, to which the Minister of Defence will reply.

On the same evening there is being held a ball, known as The Aerial League Ball, which numbers amongst its patrons His Excellency the Governor General and many other leading people in Montreal. I thought that after the dinner you and I might attend this ball, providing Mrs. Sims and yourself have no objection. If Mrs. Sims is willing to go Lady Currie will be very glad to take her and you and I can join them there. I may say that at this ball uniform is usually worn by those who are entitled to wear it. I would like to know whether, if you consent to attend it, you will wear uniform.

I am informed by the President of the Women's Canadian Club that you have consented to address them some time during your visit. If that is so, I would suggest that you speak to them on the afternoon of Saturday, November 11th.

I hope you will let me know if this outline of engagements meets with your approval.

Assuring you that we are all looking forward to your visit, I am,

Yours faithfully,

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| Day Message | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Nite |
| Night Letter | N L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

61 MO A 96

GUYSBORO NS 1040AM AUG25

GEN SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER OF AUGUST TWENTY FIRST OUR INVITATION TO ADMIRAL SIMS WAS TO ADDRESS US DURING HIS VISIT TO MONTREAL NO DATE WAS SET AND WE OFFERED TO ARRANGE MEETING AT ANY TIME THAT SUITED HIS CONVENIENCE DELIGHTED TO HAVE HIM ON THE ELEVENTH IF THE LENGTH IS ALREADY ENGAGED STOP AS YOUR GUEST HE WILL PROBABLY CONSULT YOU STOP IF IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH YOUR PERSONALLX ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIM PLEASE URGE HIM TO SPEAK TO OUR CLUB AS ALL MEMBERS ARE KEENLY ANXIOUS TO HEAR HIM SINCERE APOLOGIZES FOR TROUBLING YOU

ETHEL H PORTER 1132A

197

August
Twenty-first
1922.

Mrs. J. B. Porter,
Guysboro, N. S.

Dear Mrs. Porter:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram from Guysboro re Admiral Sims and the Women's Canadian Club.

As you may know Admiral Sims accepted the invitation from the Men's Canadian Club to speak on November 10th. I supported Dr. Todd's request by urging Admiral Sims to come, stating that the University would likely take advantage of his presence in the city to confer on him the Honorary Degree offered and accepted at the time of our Centenary last year. I have heard from him stating that he and Mrs. Sims will come, so that there will be the Men's Canadian Club luncheon at noon and the McGill Convocation in the afternoon. Do you think it fair to ask him to make a third address that day?

He will be the guest of Lady Currie and myself while here and I think he intends staying the 10th and 11th. Possibly he would have no objections to speaking to you on the 11th, but that date falls on a Saturday. Let me know what you want me to do after you have had his reply.

Yours faithfully,

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 AND CABLE
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| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Day Message | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Nito |
| Night Letter | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

A185Z 49 NL NL

GUYSBORO NS AUG 20 1922

1922 AUG 20 PM 5 47

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

2956

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

THE WOMANS CANADIAN CLUB IS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO SECURE ADMIRAL
 SIMS TO SPEAK IN COMMEMORATION OF ARMISTICE DAY WILL YOU BE SO
 GRACIOUS AS TO HELP US I AM WRITING TO ADMIRAL SIMS BUT FEEL SURE
 THAT YOUR SUPPORT WOULD BE THE GREATEST ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING
 A FAVORABLE REPLY

ETHEL H PORTER.

1917
August
9th,
1922.

Dr. John L. Todd,
President, The Canadian Club of Montreal,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Dr. Todd:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing one
address to Rear Admiral Sims.

I am writing to him to-day,
urging him to accept your invitation and asking
him to consent to receive on the same day the
Honorary Degree offered him by McGill sometime
ago.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

President:

JOHN L. TODD

Vice-Presidents:

E. DE B. PANET

WILLIAM LEGGAT

Hon.-Secretary:

ANDREW FLEMING

Hon.-Treasurer:

JOHN McDONALD

Sec.-Treasurer:

J. A. LALANNE

170 ST. JAMES STREET



MONTREAL.

August 7, 1922.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Enclosed is the manuscript letter to Rear Admiral Sims inviting him, as we arranged, to address the Canadian Club in Montreal on Friday, November tenth. Please forward it in whatever way you think desirable. (We have found it useful to send out invitations under registered mail.)

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

J. L. Todd

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

JLT/MRI.
Encl.

DOCKET ENDS:

SIMS, ADMIRAL W.S.

April 2nd, 1938

Private.

My dear Mr. Sinclair,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your article on Christianism. I am sure all right-thinking people will agree with your theory that if governments followed the teachings of Christ the troubles of the world would be greatly lessened. Paradoxically, while we all seem to know that, the centuries go by without the change of heart required to bring it about.

With all kind wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Neil Sinclair, Esq.,
Ritz Carlton Hotel,
MONTREAL.

Fidelity Onion Skin

WESLECK WEAVER

MADE IN U.S.A.

NEIL SINCLAIR

CORPORATION FINANCE

Ritz Carlton Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.
April 1st. 1938

Dr. Lewis Douglas,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Douglas:

I am enclosing, under separate cover,
copy of an article which I recently prepared on the
subject of "Christism".

A short time ago I forwarded copies of
this to outstanding Statesmen, Economists and Busi-
nessmen in Canada, the United States and England,
and have been amazed at the interest it has aroused.

I hope you may find time to read this, and
whether or not you agree with the principles involved
I would very greatly appreciate your frank comment.

Yours faithfully

Neil Sinclair

CHRISTISM

The one Political System that will save
Democracy from the Bankruptcy of
Despotism

NEIL SINCLAIR
Corporation Finance

NEW YORK

MONTREAL

LONDON

C H R I S T I S M

The only form of Government
under which men can be free
and yet continue to increase
their prosperity.

FOREWORD

When the author of this article reached the age of twenty-three he was making money - easy money - speculating in Real Estate, and was becoming convinced that the world was his oyster. A business acquaintance - an extremely wealthy and successful financier - suggested to him that he write an article on the subject: "What is a Christian?"

Now the author was a boy who had been brought up among people professing Christianity. His father was a country clergyman; his uncle was a clergyman, and many of his boyhood acquaintances were clergymen or churchmen who professed Christianity. Long since, he had discarded the doctrines of both Protestantism and Catholicism, because he could not reconcile these with every-day facts. To him, they just didn't seem to make sense so he had become somewhat of an agnostic. However, he accepted the challenge to figure out for himself what constitutes a Christian, more or less as a sporting proposition.

According to his logic, the question "What is a Christian?" did not embody great complications. To him, a Christian couldn't mean just a Catholic or a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or what not. A Christian, right or wrong, must be one who was a believer in the teachings of Christ. It didn't seem to him to matter what the rest of the Bible said, or left unsaid, or what Paul or any other self-appointed Apostle said. It seemed to him that only what Christ said should be important to a Christian. Now that didn't mean that he thought Christ would necessarily be right in what he said, but it seemed only logical that one professing Christianity be a believer in what Christ said. So he set about analysing what Christ actually did say.

Much to his surprise, he found that Christ had taught a simple philosophy of life that was not only spiritual but physical, and material as well - in fact a practical philosophy.

On November 11, 1920, the second anniversary of Armistice, the author happened to arrive in England. Perhaps the spirit of the time inspired him to sit down and write a long letter addressed to Lloyd George, Churchill, Macdonald, and many other political leaders of Great Britain, advocating the adoption, by Britain, of the political philosophy of Christ, not only in domestic policy but in foreign policy, including Britain's attitude toward the Treaty of Versailles. The author is not recalling this in any spirit of boastfulness or "I told you so", but merely to point out to those who have observed the failures of Western civilization since the World War, that these failures would not have come about had Christ's doctrines been adopted.

In early March 1933, the author wrote and also telegraphed the then incoming President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada, advocating the adoption of these principles.

Once more, in the ensuing article, he hopes to draw to the attention of political, economic and religious leaders, the importance and the necessity of this philosophy.

WHY NOT CHRISTISM?

Christism is the only solution to present-day world-wide political, economic and spiritual unrest. We have had Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Catholicism, Protestantism, and now we are having an epidemic of Communism, Fascism and Nazism. But we have never tried Christism. The material and economic advantages of a totalitarian form of government over those of a democracy would, at least temporarily, be even more apparent had the present totalitarian states more resources with which to work. Even Great Britain is doing comparatively better than are other democracies, because in her Coalition Government she has a form of totalitarian state. Spain, on the other hand, is providing a horrible example of the results of a divided front. In France, and in the United States also, we have Civil War, not as yet between armed forces, but the results of war between capital and labor, between business and government, are almost, if not quite as devastating.

In the United States and Canada, we have a pitiful example of the result of outworn political and economic beliefs. In the richest per capita countries in the world, countries possessing unlimited natural resources, at least half of the people are going without what should be easily available comforts, and even without the bare necessities of life, while the other half fight over details of policy or over division of spoils. And make no mistake, the ones who are fighting are those who have: the have-nots have no say. The business man who complains the loudest is the one who has the most. The laborites who strike

and picket are usually men who earn at least wages above the average and are members of unions which can afford to support them while they are on strike. The poor devil - man, woman or child, who works in a sweat-shop, has no money to belong to a union, nor has he any spirit left with which to fight. Labor leaders and administration leaders all have fairly comfortable incomes, no matter how sincere they may be in their championship of the welfare of the under-dog.

Christism is the only form of government under which men can be free and yet continue to increase their prosperity. Under Christism we should have no dictator, except the dictatorship of the laws of God and of the Universe, as interpreted by Christ. We wouldn't have any Fuehrer except the Constitution itself, and the Constitution would be so simple and brief that almost any child could understand, namely:

All individuals, singly or banded together in groups, such as unions, companies, municipalities, states or nations should develop their talents and resources - physical, material and spiritual - through the use of these in mutually beneficial cooperation with all others.

There can be no addition or subtraction from this Constitution. All other laws are extraneous. No other law has ever existed or will ever exist. Christ pointed this out clearly when he said: "On these two hang all the law and the prophets." He didn't say part of the law and of the prophets. Further, he emphasized this when he said: "For verily I say unto you, until

Heaven and Earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law until all be fulfilled."

I wonder what Christ's feeling would be today if He could hear the words He had spoken, "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools!" Christ laid down the principle of the only complete, only possible totalitarian state. But Christ's totalitarian state had no geographical, national or racial boundaries. No state can, except temporarily, have boundaries. History proves that no boundary ever has survived for more than a few years - perhaps a hundred, perhaps a thousand - but inevitably boundaries destroy themselves in time. The dream of world-wide communism, for instance, must die a dream, because it lays down the impossible theory of class boundaries. Nazism and Fascism will destroy themselves because they not only attempt to create boundaries of class and race, but because they worship at the feet of material and physical development alone, denying the equal importance of the spiritual. The self-styled Christian church is gradually dying because it endeavoured to stress and exploit the spiritual, at the expense, or neglect, of the material and physical. "The heart, soul and strength" all must be used in mutual service. No one of these can be long developed at the expense or neglect of the others.

Another widespread but mistaken belief is that the Golden Rule means that one should love one's neighbor rather than himself. On the contrary, Christ's words were "as thyself". Too much stress cannot be laid on this point. It is just as futile to give, without receiving, as it is to attempt to get without giving.

Only by giving and receiving equally can we continue to "grow in wisdom and in stature and in strength". Perhaps the worst misrepresentation of Christ's teachings, and the most appalling blasphemy against divine law, is the assertion, by all sections of the self-styled Christian church, that Christ was divine, or claimed to be divine, except to the extent that all people are divine.

"I dwelleth within the Father (the law), the Father (the law) dwelleth within me" applies to all individuals, but Christ said: "Why calleth thou Me good?" To suggest that a just God, all powerful and all wise, would send a special representative into a remote part of the world, among a people speaking one only of thousands of languages, millions of years after people had already lived and died, and that only through the blood of Jesus could one be saved, is a blasphemy perhaps never equalled in the world's history. Even today, hundreds of millions are living and dying without ever having heard of Jesus Christ.

The truth is that all people will be saved, not because of Jesus, but because the law that Jesus taught is the law of the Universe, and all people will be saved because the Law is infallible. Ever since I can remember, I have been amazed that practically all religious sects acknowledge a God representing all these things; yet, in the same breath they, by their actions, seem to say: He is all wrong: we have to fix it. "Oh ye of little faith". All things do work together for good. There is a Law bigger than us, bigger than our country, that will turn what seems to be evil into good. I cannot tell just how in detail, but just as we learn from the experience of our own mistakes, so also we learn from the des-

truction that works against all attempts to destroy the law. Actually there is no evil. Evil is an illusion. The Universe is perfect only because it is imperfect. Could there be light without darkness? Light exists, as does darkness, only because of the contrasting shades between. Could we understand what we call "kindness" if we did not know selfishness? Beauty can have meaning only because of contrasting ugliness. Go out and do anything you think you want to do -- lie, steal, murder. You will not actually harm anyone except yourself. The truth that Christ Himself spoke would probably not be so alive in the world today had it not been for those who persecuted and perhaps murdered him.

I do not know just how people living in poverty, persecuted, tortured, shot down in cold blood, are compensated by the law; but it does not seem to me that it requires an unusual amount of faith or knowledge of history, to believe that the law is not letting these people down even if you and I are. But does this mean that we should stand idly by and see our neighbors ravished and destroyed? Nothing in the Law countenances this. Could you sit comfortably at home while you knew that your neighbor's wife and children were being ravished and murdered and keep your self-respect? Could you accept dinner invitations and continue business relations with people who not only deliberately murdered your neighbor, but who also, time and again, demonstrated that their covenants were merely traps? Could you? Yet, that is what our so-called Christian, democratic, capitalistic countries are doing today and calling it neutrality. True we had it coming to us. We conquered half the world by sword and followed up with missionaries to teach

the natives to turn the other cheek so we could exploit them more easily. We have made mistakes and will inevitably pay for them. But we can face the future with courage, if we will. Democracy will always live because true democracy will always represent the individual responsibility to the law, and true capitalism will always live because true capitalism will always exist within the law, even though it only represents, as assets, developed talents within the individual. But so-called rugged individualism that really means every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost - those days are going because unless we change our ways, we won't be able long to escape the Dictators.

Here in North America we have greater material wealth in known natural resources and intelligent labor than in any country in the world; and yet, at least one-fourth of our people are living in want or extreme poverty. All intelligent people know, that with the wealth provided by nature, if every able-bodied man were to work under a reasonably intelligent plan, enough would be produced to give every man, woman and child a standard of living several times higher than has ever been known. Even the poor are beginning to realize this vaguely. So how many more depressions can this country stand without going Communist, Fascist, or some other form of yeast. For instance, how long can we go on depending upon the automobile industry for the prosperity of the entire country? Generally speaking, the leaders of the automobile industry have been farsight and more liberal-minded in their attitude toward labor and capital than perhaps any other one class. Yet, today, due to the theory of so-called rugged individualism,

they are in a position to wreck, not only themselves but the entire country.

The automobile industry, through able management and clever salesmanship, has become a dominant factor in America's economic life, so much so that every family in North America would be immediately affected if the automobile industry should shut down, even for a short time, and a very large proportion of these families would be destitute. Only the farmer, growing enough food for himself, would be even temporarily immune from hunger. Yet the irony of it is that we could afford to shut down the automobile industry for months, or even for years, if we had anything else to put the people to work at. We do not really need any more automobiles for the time being. If not another car were built for several years, we would not lack reasonably adequate transportation. So then, these automobile factories could be closed for perhaps several years without great harm, provided we could absorb the labor in other fields of endeavor. But we could not, because we would not be prepared. The only thing, then, that would save us temporarily would be war. Then we would be all right for a time. The automobile factories would be turned into aeroplane and munition plants and we would find that, with production speeded up, everyone would be comparatively prosperous - this in spite of millions of men being supported gratis in the army, and billions of dollars in labor and materials being destroyed in munitions. This went on for years during the World War and could have gone on for years longer, because, during the war, the country became totalitarian, and the countries' resources were mobilized more or less

efficiently. But the fool theory that we could create a bonded interest-bearing debt against capital, that was not only unproductive, but against wealth that was being destroyed, would soon have completely sunk us. "God forgive us", we conscript healthy labor and send it probably to be destroyed, but we buy material that is surely going to be destroyed, and agree not only to pay for the material, but to pay it back with interest - Liberty Bonds, Victory Bonds - a man was a hero and was knighted or honored if he bought them. His son perhaps gave his life, or if not his life the best years of his life, but the bond-buyer got his money back with interest, and the boys who survived had to come back from war and produce enough extra to pay that principal and interest. The appalling stupidity of it all! Stop and think what would have happened under this system had the war lasted another few years. Up to the end of the war, everything would have seemed all right, because labor at home, fully employed, could have provided enough for all; but when the war ended nearly every family in North America would have had so many Victory or Liberty bonds that, theoretically, the interest would have kept all in comfort without work - so then we would have had to just sit down and starve.

But the war ended and our factories went back to rugged individualism. Business was turned loose to do its best, or worst, and what with a world shortage and world demand for consumers' goods, business boomed. Business was so smart and so greedy, that by 1920 inventories were so jammed with goods which could not be balanced to complete delivery, that business had to go to the government and demand a moratorium on debt. But the tide turned, and

what, with government assistance, plus the continued demand and need for consumers' goods, industry prospered, and business and finance developed one of the greatest examples of swelled head known in the world's history. Everything seemed rosy. During that period finance and business were being given a free hand if ever they had one. True, the Federal Reserve Bank issued one or two weak warnings, but only to be rebuked by the super-bankers. Then came the inevitable crash. "Only temporary", the bankers said at the time, and, after all, they had governments which lent an attentive ear to their whinings and pleadings. But by 1933, banking and business were completely on their knees - helpless. Help from anywhere was welcome. Then came the so-called New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt said, in his Inaugural address: "I believe in putting first things first, and the first thing to do is to put our people to work." But he did not do that because he did not seem to know how. Nevertheless, in a very short time he had restored the banks to the bankers that had ruined the banks, and in a comparatively short time values on the New York Stock Exchange alone had increase by an amount greater than the entire National Debt even though millions of people were still unemployed.

Even today we have in America ten million unemployed and are at least wavering on the brink of another depression. We may escape this one, but under our present political and economic system we will not escape the next.

Sooner or later we will be forced to adopt a more efficient, a more totalitarian form of government. If we are to escape Communism, Fascism, or other form of dictatorship, our only

hope is Christism. But why adopt Christism because we are afraid of something else? Why not adopt it because it will give our people more happiness and prosperity, and put us in a position to help lead the rest of the world to peace, happiness and prosperity.

Any political leader or party that would sincerely adopt the principles of Christism as a platform of National and International policy would find the people so overwhelmingly behind, that the state would become totalitarian almost automatically, and would continue to be so as long as that policy was followed. Christism would not involve any loss of individual liberty, nor any radical change in the established order. Nor would Christism involve any change in the policy of adequate National Armament. On the contrary, physical strength should be developed by all in proportion to their responsibilities. A good neighbor will not remain at home when his neighbor is hungry or is being attacked or robbed. I believe that if one great nation will have the vision to adopt the platform of Christism, and carefully carry it out to the best of its ability, its people will become so prosperous in every way that other forms of government will be difficult to maintain, and that the people of the world will gradually adopt this same constitution. Then, of course, armament would become more and more unnecessary and boundaries would gradually disappear.

Political leaders will succeed in the end only to the extent that they conform to this constitution. The answer to any political or economic problem is comparatively simple if one will try, conscientiously, to conform to the law. "Ask and ye shall receive; knock and the door shall be opened unto you." Even the

Supreme Court or the Privy Council would have a comparatively simple task if decisions were based on whether or not the practice involved conformed to the Golden Rule.

When Roosevelt took office in 1933, America, and, to a greater or less degree, other nations, were confronted with an economic crisis that, at first appearance, seemed to be caused by over-production of the things people were in need of - a ridiculous theory on the face of it. We were told that we had too much wheat, too many automobiles, too many radios, too many hogs (we did have too many hogs), so we had a depression, while millions of our people starved, or suffered for lack of the very things that were being over-produced. Mr. Roosevelt, out of what I believe to be a great heart and a great desire, found the right answer, for, as pointed out before, in his Inaugural speech he said: "I believe in putting first things first, and the first thing to do is to put our people to work." Now when Mr. Roosevelt said that, he said what is known in colloquial Americanism as a "mouthful". But Mr. Roosevelt did not seem to know how to go about doing this. He was right in what he said. The first thing to do was to put the unemployed to work but, unfortunately, neither he nor his advisors had the simple formula of Christism to follow, so they beat all around the bush. Roosevelt's aims and those of his advisors are, I think, in the main, sound! "A planned economy without waste production, giving everyone a chance to make a fair living", but the trouble is, we complicate things so. Moses had the Ten Commandments - Christ reduced these to one. Then we, ignoring Christ's idea, go Moses a million laws better. So Mr. Roosevelt should be forgiven, perhaps, if he forgot to put "first things

first".

The answer to the problem of putting people to work was just as simple as the statement. Put the unemployed to work. No trouble to do that. We had, during all this time, capacity to produce all the food our people could consume, all the shelter and luxuries our people could use or reasonably desire. Our government had then on their hands, say 10,000,000 heads of families unemployed. All that had to be done was to take those 10,000,000 people, put them to work at fair wages, building roads, bridges, viaducts, etc., to expedite and cheapen transportation and distribution of goods, create or improve parks, provide better educational and health facilities, and sell these (not tax them) to the producers of the temporarily over-produced goods, and government would prosper, industry would prosper -- everyone would prosper. Of course the Government would not have been able to employ 10,000,000 men, no matter how badly it wanted to, because it would be found that when all were employed probably three-fourths would have been absorbed in private industry. But no, that plan was too simple. According to our sacred traditions, government can only spend money, and most, if not all, money the government spends is considered wasted. Strangely enough government itself fosters that belief. Henry Ford spends, say, \$1,000,000,000 building automobiles; United States Steel spends \$1,000,000,000; Distillery Corporation spends \$1,000,000,000. That is business, we say, that is great. According to popular economic conceptions, that is not money spent, that is money distributed. But the Government spends \$1,000,000,000 building something at the time more useful than whisky or patent medicines, such as roads or bridges, and that is

taxes. Bunk -- but the Government itself is to blame, because its members are so stupid that they do not know any better. If we are ever to have a congress or parliament intelligently equipped to deal with the countries' problems, we must re-vamp our educational system and start by teaching the young the principles of Christ.

What, after all, could be more simple? We reach a point in economic development where we seem to have too much of everything. We still have millions of unemployed and millions of underpaid who would be only too glad to purchase the surplus, and more, if they could, and the only way they can do so is in cooperation with the Government in building the things the country still lacks, in exchange for the things other producers have a surplus of. These works should be and could be sold to the public, but our minds have become so rusty with tradition that we seem to think that billions of dollars' worthy of whisky, patent medicine and other useless junk of all sorts which is annually manufactured, sold to and consumed by the public, is an asset, but that the same amount spent to permanently improve transportation and living conditions is an expense. A good business man never thinks in terms of spending money. He produces only what he believes he can sell or exchange at a profit, and in order to break even or make a profit there is a minimum quantity below which he cannot go. Therefore, there is a minimum amount he has to spend or he will take a loss.

If a manufacturer today decided to spend, say, only \$1,000,000 a year in building automobiles, he would be throwing that money away. He must spend a great many millions if he hopes

to be able to make and sell automobiles in sufficient quantities to make a profit. So, too, with Governments when faced with an unemployment problem. If they are to succeed in merchandising a Public Works programme, they must proceed on a scale large enough to take up the slack in unemployment and so create sufficient real purchasing power to enable them to sell these Works at a profit.

I am a believer in the broad policies of the New Deal as a long-term programme, but when a patient is ill and near death one does not lecture him on the value of temperance, a balanced diet and regular exercise. One must first get him well on the road to recovery. So the great need is to provide full-time employment for all at a fair wage. Only by doing so can sufficient income be created to permit the balancing of the budget. Only when this is done, I believe, can other problems, such as elimination of waste production and a more equal wage and hour scale, be successfully tackled.

I believe that a permanent Works and Labor distribution planning board will have to be established by central government, in cooperation with planning boards in separate zones. Just as in the past, depressions were caused by mal-distribution of credit -- now, since the advent of mass-production, depressions are primarily caused by mal-distribution of labor.

All men need religion. When one gives up a religion without adopting another, he has a hunger in his soul that gradually drags him down. That is one reason why so many people cling to an outer fringe of their hereditary religion even though they

have long since ceased to be devout adherents. But the great majority of citizens of so-called Western civilization really have no religion, except a vague longing for one, which is perhaps in itself a religion. The greatest criminal of all time was the first man who conceived the idea of setting up the name of Jesus Christ as that of a super-natural being and then exploiting a lot of illiterate people and crowding down their throats a lot of his own ideas, claiming himself to be the appointed Apostle of Jesus. I think this may have been St. Paul, but it does not matter really. Since then the blasphemies against the Law in the name of Jesus have been legion, inquisitions, murders, pogroms by self-appointed apostles and so-called Christian sects. Men do need religion and the religion they need today is that taught by Christ himself. Throw out the rest of the Bible, except as an interesting relic of ancient times in one part of the world. Throw out the question of whether Christ was born in or out of wedlock or even if he was born at all. It does not matter. The point is that the words attributed to Christ are probably the only words ever spoken that completely embrace the laws that govern us. All history has proven and continues to prove this.

And so I believe that a great majority of people will eagerly embrace a political faith that subscribes to the political, economic and spiritual faith of Christ. No coercion, no intolerance of individual freedom could ever be tolerated under Christism.

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are sore distressed and I will give you rest."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS

In 1930, I think it was, the then Conservative candidate for Prime Minister of Canada, in a speech to his own constituents, said in effect: "Gentlemen, you are all acquainted with me personally and know that I keep my word. Today there are in this country 100,000 workless people. Such a condition is intolerable and in a country blessed as is Canada totally unnecessary. Now, I give you my word, that if I am elected there will not be one man, able and willing to work, lacking employment." But three years after the gentleman was elected, there were nearly 1,000,000 people unemployed. I think that man was sincere. He just didn't know that if he put that first 100,000 to work at useful, saleable projects, there would not have been any further increase in the number of unemployed and hundreds of millions of dollars needless waste would have been saved to the country.

Every manufacturer is familiar with the problem of overhead, or burden as accountants call it. He knows that he must keep his proportion of indirect labor, office and administrative expense down to a minimum, and he knows that all such charges, including sales and advertising, must be added to his cost of labor and material. Yet how many people realize that the cost of all services, Banking, Insurance, Brokerage, Transportation, Advertising, Wholesaling and Retailing expenses, must be added to the cost of necessities and conveniences? To this burden must be added the cost of supporting all unemployed, all people who live on income from investments, as well as the cost of Government. Government expense is undoubtedly many times too high, but the burden of extra Government expense is very small compared to other unnecessary expenses. Then, too, must be added to this burden the production of more or less unnecessary products, such as useless drugs, etc., the cost of supporting people who live on gambling or crime, maintenance of police, prisons, hospitals, armaments -- all must be supported by productive labor and the cost

added to the price of goods consumed. A proportion of this overhead is, of course, necessary and contributes to the economical distribution of goods. But an appallingly large proportion of this burden is totally unnecessary. If people realized that for every \$1.00 they pay in Government taxes, they pay at least \$10.00 in taxes for the support of all sorts of parasites of industry, they would perhaps take more intelligent interest in the problems of Government.

The theory that capital can be guaranteed return of capital with interest is just as fallacious as the belief that one can receive something for nothing. Put your cash in a strong box or your wheat in an elevator and you will receive back what you put in less the cost of storage. Governments or corporations that absolutely guarantee the return of capital with interest are kidding someone; if not themselves, then certainly the people who must pay.

The sale of investment securities for the purpose of facilitating the development of sound or potentially sound industry should be encouraged, even though reasonable risks are implied, but a system which permits the gambling in stocks on margin, long or short, must eventually be abolished. That a membership club, such as The New York Stock Exchange, should control to a large degree the fears and hopes of nearly 150,000,000 people is intolerable.

There is a recognized need today for new products, new industries. One reason that new industry lags is because private bankers have not provided adequate facilities for financing new products, new ideas. There was a time when new industries could be started with little or no capital but that was in the day of the horse and buggy.

In 1912, when Canada and the United States were enjoying boom conditions, the writer in an article on "The Fundamental Position of Canada" predicted a slump unless speculation in land and stocks was curbed. In 1913 the slump was on, but in 1914 the World War temporarily came to the rescue of the speculators and because most of our people were put to work we had what became known as the workman's silk shirt period.

Henry Ford can balance his budget only by building in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 cars per annum. If he built, say 100,000 per year at present prices, even he would soon go broke.

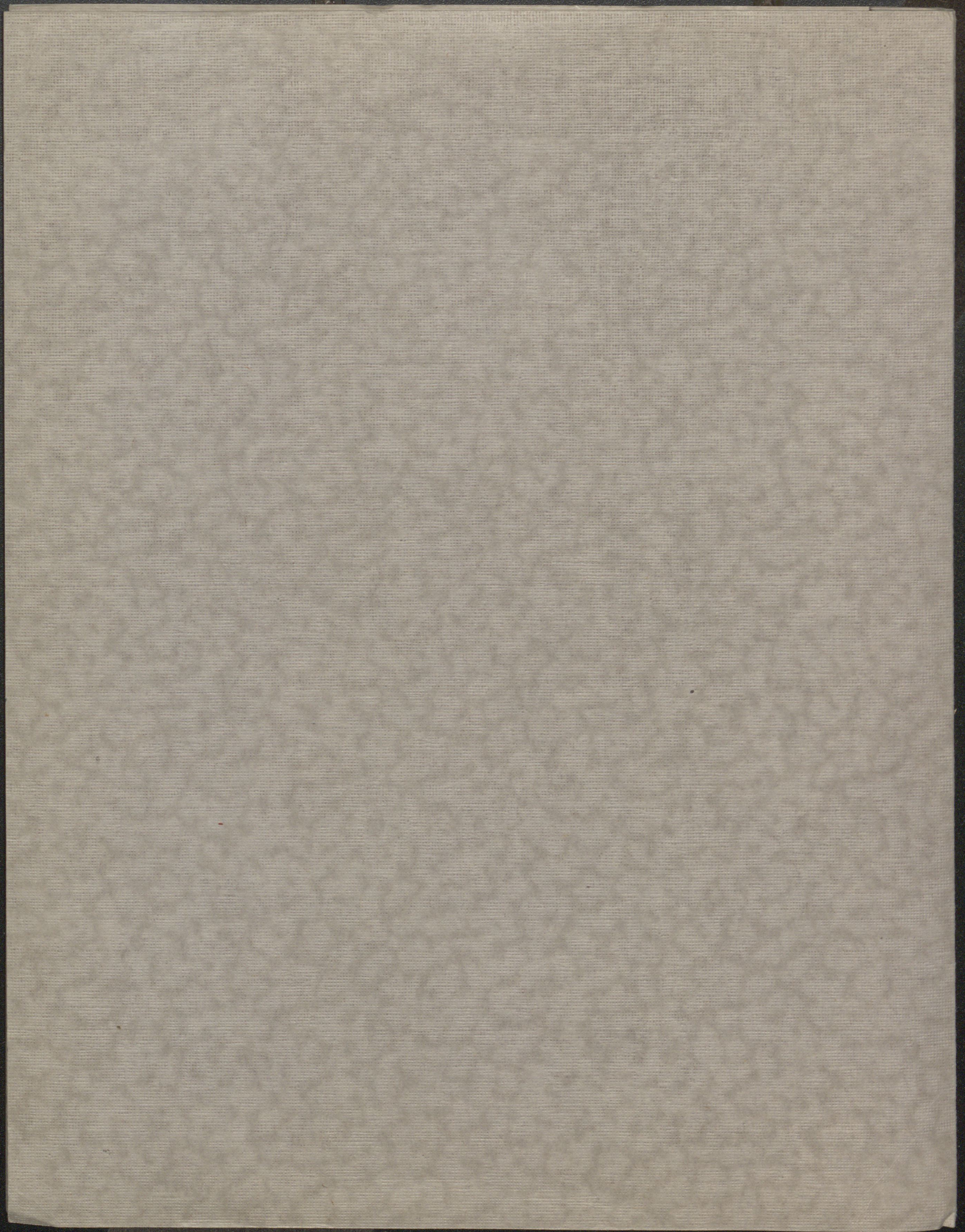
We, citizens of democracies, are prone to pat ourselves on the back and think how holy we are compared to the dictatorial countries. But we continue to curry favor with the cowardly murderer who shot down his political opponents in cold blood without trial, who gave personal orders for his battleships to sail into an undefended harbor and murder women and children. At least the murderer probably had convictions. But we think we know better. What was it Christ said about removing the beam from our own eye before attempting to pluck the mote from our neighbor's?

A bully is always a coward, but is he any more a coward than a man who runs away while the bully is beating up children and constantly saying to himself while running away: "Someday I will be so strong that I can lick that fellow without getting hurt." A man who is not afraid can lick a bully twice his own size.

We provide free education for children in this country and we have reached a point where no one complains about the expense. But why stop there? Why don't we provide free nourishing food, free medical supervision

and dentistry for those who need it? How can we hope to develop healthy minds without healthy bodies? "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

I have heard many clergymen and others remark that it did not really matter whether Christ was supernatural or not, so why disturb the people by discussing it? On the contrary, this is the most vital question before the world today. Only when people are convinced that Christ was human just as they are, will his teachings become understandable to men.



DOCKET STARTS:

SISE, PAUL F.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
ARTS BUILDING

MEMORANDUM

14 Oct '35

To

Bussat

FROM

Principal

File Please

This is Mr.P.F.Sise's letter of October 10th, addressed to the Principal.
Principal did not answer this, as Mr.Sise came that afternoon to a meeting.

81

Brook

April
Twenty-sixth
1922.

Paul F. Sise, Esq.,
121 Shearer Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Sise:-

I thank you very much for your letters of April 12th and 25th and for the frank manner in which you have expressed yourself regarding the matters dealt with in those letters.

Let me say that, I am in most hearty agreement with you as to the necessity and the desirability of developing and maintaining the most cordial relationship between the graduates and the University. No factor can be more positive in helping to achieve the best results. I am glad to see such concerted evidence of warm interest in University affairs by the graduates.

I am ready to admit that perhaps I have not taken the fullest advantage of that sympathy, but I assure you that such a failing on my part was not due in any measure to any lack of appreciation of the help which the graduates can be. You know how anxious we all are that McGill should grow stronger and better and I assure you I shall always welcome any suggestions from the graduate body.

If I seem to grow careless at any time please come to me and tell me. It is always much better that any situation causing criticism

Paul F. Sise, Esq. - 2 -

should be faced and dealt with at once, rather than any dissatisfaction should continue to exist without an effort to have it removed, either by the University or by the graduates.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

121 SHEARER STREET.
MONTREAL.

✓
April 25th, 1922.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

I had hoped to call to see you today but have been unable to do so and, as it will be impossible for me to get away from the office tomorrow, I want to take this opportunity to explain the remark which I made to Mr. Ross on Saturday regarding which you telephoned to me yesterday.

I dropped in to see Mr. J. W. Ross on Saturday in connection with the misunderstanding which appears to have arisen between the Governors and the Reunion Committee, regarding the Reunion accounts as the Reunion Committee had appealed to the Executive of the Graduates' Society for assistance.

When discussing the matter which Mr. Ross I made the statement that the Reunion Committee and the Graduates' Society felt that the difficulty was entirely due to a misunderstanding and that instead of being given an opportunity to explain, they had been written a letter which implied that they were making an unjustifiable claim on the University funds.

The situation was still further complicated by the feeling that the Governors had not fully appreciated the work of the Reunion Committee in organizing and carrying out the Reunion. Mr. Ross seemed surprised at this statement and I told him that, while you personally had expressed your appreciation to all concerned, neither the Graduates' Society nor the Reunion Committee, which is a sub-committee of the former, had received any official communication from the Governors on the subject.

My statement was based on what I was told by members of the Reunion Committee at a meeting which was held last week, but I have since talked to Eric McCuaig and he tells me that your letter to him was written on behalf of the Uni-

121 SHEARER STREET.
MONTREAL.

versity and as he was Chairman of the Reunion Committee, my statement to Mr. Ross was not strictly correct, and, if it has caused you any annoyance, I trust you will accept my apology, as I would not like you to feel that any remark of mine implied that your personal support of the Graduates' activities is not fully appreciated by them.

Many of the Graduates who have been most active in the University's interest undoubtedly have the feeling I expressed to Mr. Ross and that feeling has been aggravated by the manner in which the Reunion accounts have been dealt with but I think that situation can be fully explained on Thursday to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. Dine

PFS:CT

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGill University

April 12th, 1922.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

Referring to our recent conversation, I attach hereto, for your information, copies of the letters I have written to Mr. C. D. Fraser, Secretary of the Students' Council, and Mrs. A. Fry, President of the Alumnae Society, which I think are self-explanatory.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society that the Building Committee of the Governors had given the matter every possible consideration and that in spite of the general disappointment at the abandonment of the stadium site, their decision should be accepted as being in the best interests of the University.

If I may be permitted to say so, I think that perhaps it is unfortunate that Dr. Lamb did not discuss his recommendation with the Standing Committee on Physical Education, on which the Graduates and student body are represented, before he submitted it to the Governors' Building Committee as it is my understanding that the Standing Committee on Physical Education is supposed to act in an advisory capacity to the Physical Education Department. I mention this as I feel that the opposition to the Governors' decision is very largely based on the fact that for several years we have all been accustomed to thinking of the new gymnasium as the beginning of the development of Macdonald Park, and if the difficulties involved in following out that programme has been described to the various interested organizations before the final decision was reached, I doubt if the present unfortunate agitation would exist.

I mention this as I think you will agree with me that at the present time, not only the student body and the graduates, but also the public, are more keenly interested in the development of the University than ever before. This interest is a valuable asset to the University and, while it may at times display an undue curiosity in regard to University affairs, it can only be maintained by the feeling that it is given consideration by the University Authorities.

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGill University

April 12th, 1922.

Sir A.W. Currie

Page -2-

As regards the Graduates' Society, I feel very strongly that some means should be devised whereby this organization can be made more use of than it is at present. For many years its activities were confined to presenting books to the library and it is only by hard and consistent work that we have been able to create a widespread organization which reaches practically all of the graduates through its various branch organizations. It was only through that organization that the success of the Reunion was made possible but now that the Reunion has been held there is serious danger of the organization lapsing into its previous state unless it is given some real work to do. Although it is now undertaking to start the Graduates' Endowment Fund, I think you will agree with me that it can be put to other useful purposes than that of collecting money, but there is very little it can do if it is not made use of by the Board of Governors.

Reverting to the matter of the gymnasium, I wish to confirm my suggestion that an article by you in the next number of the "McGill News", setting forth the considerations which influenced the Governors in changing the location of the stadium site would be of great interest to the graduates.

Yours truly,

PFS:CT

President.

Enclosures

DOCKET ENDS:

SISE, PAUL F.

Shawinigan Falls, Que.

49 Maple Avenue,

September 19th 1919.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan,
Chemical Department, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Ruttan,

In accordance with our recent conversation, I am writing to tender my formal resignation from my post in the Department of Chemistry of McGill University.

I cannot do this without at the same time expressing my deep sense of obligation to you for the kindness shown to me during my four years at the University. During that time I have been very happy in the work of the Chemical Department and in the associations there formed, and one of my chief regrets on leaving is that those associations must be to some extent interrupted.

The position taken up here was not of my seeking, but the fates seemed to conspire to take the matter out of my hands, and in no case should I have accepted without your entire concurrence.

I trust that I may be able to help the Chemical Department in the future in a somewhat different capacity by absorbing some of the finished product of that department, and by creating a demand for more of the brains which it is doing so much to train.

Yours very sincerely,

F. W. Skirrow

June
First
1921:

Dear Mr. Sladen:-

With reference to your letter of May 30th, I cannot advise that the Governor General consent to become Patron of the Old Scouts Club of McGill University.

I may say that this Club is composed of young men who, before coming to McGill, were Boy Scouts. They meet together from time to time and I think that one or two of their number help some of the troops about town. While the Club is composed of very worthy fellows, I do not consider that the character and amount of the work it does warrants it in asking His Excellency to become a Patron.

Ever yours faithfully,

Arthur F. Sladen, Esq.,
Government House,
OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

May 30th 1921.

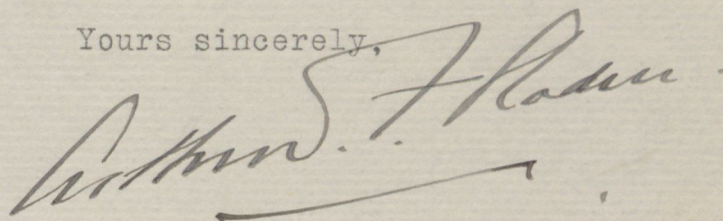
My dear Sir Arthur,

The Governor General has received a letter from Edward T. Harbert, Secretary of the Old Scouts Club of McGill University asking His Excellency to become Patron of the Club. I should be much obliged if you would kindly let me know whether you think it would be advisable for His Excellency to accede to this request.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Arthur W. Currie', with a horizontal flourish underneath.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc,
McGill University,
Montreal.

December 18th, 1926.

Robert Chalmers Sloan, Esq.,
Alloway Cottage,
Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Dear Mr. Sloan:-

I appreciate greatly your
courtesy in sending me a copy of "Looking Backwards".
I had already read it with interest and approval.

It will be a very kind action
on your part to send a copy to every Soldier
organization in British Columbia.

Most cordially reciprocating your
good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Alloway Cottage,
Sidney, V. I. B. C.

December 10th 1926

Dear Sir,

I shall feel honored if you will accept the enclosed specially printed copy of my humble and sincere "Armistice Day" offering.

The lines were published in our local paper, "The Review", and in which most of my efforts have been published during the past twelve years.

I did not have the honor of taking part in "The Big Scrap", but both of my sons made "the trip", one with the 67th Western Scots, Victoria, the other with the 231st, Vancouver, and in that way sort of apologized for my personal absence from the Front.

I aim to send copies of "Looking Backwards" to every Soldier Organization in British Columbia.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Robert Chalmers Sloan.

To

The Principal,

McGill University,

Montreal, Que. Can.