

ACADEMIC STANDING AND SERVICE.

J.L.Morin is an honour Arts graduate of McGill University, and Lorne gold medalist in modern languages, and stood first in all the examinations in French during the four years of his university course. ⁽¹⁸⁸⁵⁾

In 1886 he received the degree of M.A. from his Alma Mater for a thesis in French on French Literature in Canada.

He holds an academic diploma from McGill Normal School.

He taught French with satisfaction to all concerned in the Montreal Preparatory High School, Montreal Academy, and Montreal Y.M.C.A.

He has been an examiner in French for the Associate in Arts examinations since 1890, and in 1891 he was appointed Sessional Lecturer on the French language and literature in McGill University, and became ~~assistant~~ professor in 1910, a position which he still occupies.

In 1910 he was appointed, by the Federal Government, French Examiner for the Civil Service Commission of Canada, and for the Royal Military College at Kingston.

In 1916 he was made Officier d'Académie by the government of the French Republic.

TESTIMONIALS.

presented to the Governors of McGill on the occasion of a vacancy in the professorship of French in the University in 1895.

It is with pleasure and readiness that I recommend Mr J.L.Morin, M.A., for the teaching of French in McGill University. To the intimate and analytical knowledge of his mother tongue and the literature of France he unites a solid learning of the highest subjects of human thought, which enables him to give to his teaching such a variety and scope as are calculated to interest students.

He possesses, moreover, clearness of exposition in the art of ~~XXXX~~ instruction.

A firm character, an amiable disposition, a bright intellect, a love for study, a fluent speech, a pure diction have long caused him to be esteemed by his former professors, and by all competent persons, irrespective of their creed, who have had the privilege of knowing him.

D. Coussirat, B.A., B.D., D.D.,
Officier d'Académie, professor of Oriental Literature, etc.

— I endorse the whole of the above with the greatest pleasure and in the most absolute manner.

Louis Fréchette, Poète Lauréat de l'Académie Française.

High School, Montreal, March 1895.

To whom it may concern:

I have the honour to state that M. J.L. Morin, M.A. had charge of the French classes in the Y.M.C.A. of Montreal for some years and that he is considered, both by the students under him and by the educational committee of the Association, one of the most successful French teachers we have had.

Fred W. Kelley, Ch. Ed. Com. etc.

Nearly four years ago M. J.L. Morin, a graduate of McGill and gold medalist in modern languages, was chosen as the best qualified for an assistant in French language and literature. During the last three sessions - almost four - M. Morin has filled that position most acceptably, and to the satisfaction of every one. His character is very pleasing and our work together most agreeable.

P.H. Darcy, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.,
Officier d'Académie.

February 18th, 1895.

McGill University

Montreal, February 15, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal of McGill University.

Dear Sir,-

Allow me in self-defence and in my own safety and protection to appeal to you for common justice, because, through his son, the head of our Department is working against me. He is working in such a way as to alienate the sympathy and loyalty of my students by depreciating me in their eyes.

Here is what happened: In the first week of this month the Cercle francais of McGill invited to one of their meetings the Société francaise of the R.V.C. The executive of the Cercle wished to invite all the members of the staff who teach French, but when it came to my name the secretary of the Cercle, Felix Walter, objected, saying that his father would not accept their invitation if I was also invited; so, said he, you have to choose between the head of the Department and Prof. Morin.

Now, Dear Principal, I must tell you that I feel very much hurt about it, for I am doing my best to work loyally and harmoniously with all my colleagues. How can we have peace and harmony if the head of a Department, whether directly or indirectly, is going to continue to create discord and bad feelings among his colleagues, and between them and their students?

Respectfully Yours,

J. L. Morin.

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I may now say without boasting that my moral character has been thoroughly vindicated before the world from the attacks of my unscrupulous^{al} accuser.

But what about my professional character?

In his deposition, at Montmagny Walter said that, in his reports to the Gouvernors of McGill, as head of the Department of Modern Languages he had always opposed every petition I had made during the last fifteen years for advancement or promotion, either academic or financial.

I now know, by my sad experience, that in this respect, at any rate, he told the truth.

What opinion then can the Dean, the Principal and Gouvernors of McGill have formed of me in the past except a prejudiced one created by these malicious reports?

What steps can I take with a view of disposing of the damaging influence of such reports?

In view of all this might I, in justice to myself, make the following suggestions to the Dean, the Principal and the Gouvernors.

In the first place I would request them to refer to the ~~XXX~~ statement on academic standing, service, writings etc., I had to send to the Dean last year like all the other members of the teaching staff of our Faculty. That report or statement is of such a nature as to give a fair idea of my standing before the public and my qualification as a professor in McGill.

(I enclose a report similar to the one sent last year)

In the second place I would suggest that they should consult competent and reliable men such as Prof. Paul Lafleur, Prof. Brodie-Brockwell, Prof. Louis Vessot King, Prof. Caldwell, ex Dean Moyse, Prof. Louis Herdt, Principal Fraser, Prof. Bieler, Judge Surveyer, the Canadian Historian, Hector Garneau, Gonzalve Desaulniers, the French poet laureate of Canada, and I would even add the name of Dr. Eugène Lafleur. I am quite willing to abide by whatever these gentlemen would testify concerning my professional character.

I have been wronged during twelve or fifteen years: is it too much to expect that at last justice will be done?

L. Moine

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He holds an academic diploma from McGill Normal School.

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He has been an examiner in French for the Associate in Arts examinations since 1890, and in 1891 he was appointed Sessional Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in McGill University and became assistant Professor in 1910.

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Testimonials

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D. Cossirat, D.D., B.A., B.D.

I endorse the whole of the above with the greatest pleasure and in the most absolute manner.

Louis Frechette, Poete Lauréat de l'Académie Française.

I also endorse the foregoing and would add that I was specially attracted to Mr. Morin by his deep reading in philosophy and such subjects as Paul Janet's Les causes finales.

W.D. Lighthall.

Nearly four years ago, M.J.L.Morin, a graduate of McGill and Gold Medalist in Modern Languages, was chosen as the best qualified for an assistant in French Language and literature.

During the last three sessions M.Morin has filled that position most acceptably, and to the satisfaction of every one.

His character is very pleasing and our work together most agreeable.

P.H.Darey, M.M., L.L.D.
Officier d'Académie.

February 18th, 1895.

Has published:-

Essays sur Le Progrès; La Solidarité, La Tempérance.
Une Page publiée de l'Histoire du Canada.
Une thèse sur La littérature Française au Canada.
Une série d'articles sur La Langue Française au Canada et Les Néologismes.
L'Établissement et le rôle de l'Eglise Romaine au Canada. (traduit en allemand.)
Biographies du Professeur Coussirat, du Dr. Amaron, du Rev. I.P. Bruneau, etc.

In 1914 I was offered a position in a university as French Professor by Professor J.C.Bracq, Ph.D. head of the Department of Modern Languages in Vassar College but I declined preferring to live in Montreal.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY

2 WEST 45TH STREET

TELEPHONE 200 VANDERBILT

NEW YORK

December 28, 1922

Sir Arthur Currie
McGill University
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

At the request of M. J.L. Morin we are forwarding to you proof of an article, Le Canada et la Guerre, as it will appear in an edition of L'Encyclopédie de la Jeunesse especially adapted for Quebec.

M. Morin has made the translation of this article from the English as it stands in our recent edition of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. We are pleased to present it to you, as we feel that the translator has succeeded admirably in carrying over into the French the spirit of the original.

Sincerely yours,

THE GROLIER SOCIETY

Editorial Department

L. Marion Lockhart

Le Canada et la Guerre -

translated from

The Book of Knowledge

for publication in

L'Encyclopédie de la Treunette

by J. L. Morin

of McGill University.

CE QUE CE RÉCIT CONTIENT

LE 11 avril 1918, le lieutenant-général, sir Arthur Currie, fit cette proclamation aux troupes placées sous ses ordres :

« En considérant avec une juste fierté vos glorieux exploits du passé, alors que les destinées de tout l'Empire Britannique sont indécises, je mets toute ma confiance dans le Corps Canadien, sachant que quand les Canadiens se battent, ils ne savent pas ce que c'est que de reculer. Sous la conduite de vos officiers dévoués, dans la bataille qui va commencer, vous avancerez ou vous tomberez face à l'ennemi.

« A ceux qui tombent je dirai : Vous ne mourez pas, mais vous entrez dans l'immortalité. Vos mères ne se plaindront pas de votre sort, mais se sentiront honorées d'avoir eu de tels fils. Vos noms et votre souvenir seront éternellement consacrés par la reconnaissance de tout un pays, et Dieu lui-même vous recevra dans un monde meilleur.

« Canadiens ! à cette heure décisive, je compte sur vous pour combattre comme vous l'avez toujours fait dans le passé, et je vous commande de lutter de toutes vos forces, avec une pleine détermination, et avec un calme héroïsme. Vous avez déjà plus d'une fois vaincu l'ennemi. Avec l'aide de Dieu, vous remporterez une nouvelle victoire. »

LE CANADA ET LA GUERRE

IL n'est pas nécessaire de recourir aux récits de l'histoire ancienne ou de lire les annales des peuples étrangers pour trouver des manifestations de dévouement et d'héroïsme, car, pendant la Grande Guerre, les troupes canadiennes en ont fourni de nombreux exemples. Les mots sont impuissants à exprimer l'abnégation, l'esprit de sacrifice, le courage qui ont fait leur gloire, mais, dans nos cœurs à tous, la mémoire de ceux qui ont donné leur vie pour le Canada et pour la mère-patrie, ne périra jamais.

Le premier contingent canadien quitta le camp de Valcartier, près de Québec, au commencement de l'automne de 1914. Ils furent exercés pendant un certain temps au camp de Salisbury-Plain, en Angleterre. Le régiment d'infanterie légère de la Princesse Patricia était formé en très grande partie de soldats de carrière, de sorte qu'on put les envoyer au front vers la fin de 1914, où on les chargea de la défense des tranchées devant St-Eloi. Après quatre mois passés dans la boue et sous la pluie d'un hiver anglais sombre et lugubre, le reste

Droits réservés par M. P. Mills, 1923.

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de la division fut envoyée en France en février 1915.

En avril, on les chargea de défendre le dangereux saillant d'Ypres, mamelon qui s'avancait comme un cap au milieu des forces allemandes.

L'IMMORTEL COMBAT DE ST-JULIEN

La plupart des soldats canadiens étaient novices dans ce genre de guerre. Le saillant avait été dégarni de plusieurs pièces de canon anglaises de gros calibre, ainsi que de troupes françaises, appelées à prendre part à un combat plus au sud. Ce fut le moment choisi par les Allemands pour faire une attaque terrible contre le saillant. Pendant toute la journée du 22 avril il subit un violent bombardement.

La soirée fut calme ; une douce brise soufflant du nord-est venait caresser les soldats canadiens aussi bien que les troupes coloniales françaises, qui défendaient les tranchées à leur gauche. Vers les six heures et demie, des nuages de couleur verte rampant sur le sol, provenant des lignes allemandes, arrivèrent dans les tranchées des troupes africaines. Aveuglés et suffoqués par

ces gaz, des centaines moururent, asphyxiés sur place, tandis que d'autres, pensant que le diable les avait pris à la gorge, se sauvèrent avec une vitesse vertigineuse, laissant une ouverture de quatre milles de longueur, permettant à l'ennemi de pénétrer jusqu'à Ypres et Calais. Il y eut une confusion indiscrutable, car les chevaux affolés s'emportaient avec leurs chargements.

Les gaz arrivèrent jusqu'aux positions occupées par les Canadiens, qui ne tardèrent pas à être étouffés et à agoniser le long des parapets. Les pertes furent énormes, mais la Première Division ferma le passage à la masse des Allemands qui arrivaient. Ils étaient quatre ou cinq contre un. Toute la nuit, les Canadiens, manquant de canons, rendus malades par les exhalaisons mortelles, sans nourriture, soutinrent les assauts répétés des Allemands. Pour ne pas être tourné par l'ennemi, le général Turner dut reculer son front de bataille jusque près de St-Julien, mais il ne se rompit pas; au bout de deux jours, les brigades anglaises arrivèrent; comme ces libérateurs passaient près des Canadiens ils les acclamaient de leurs vivats retentissants. Le Canada se souviendra de St-Julien comme la Grèce se rappelle les Thermopyles.

LA TERRIBLE BATAILLE DES BOIS DU POLYGONE

Les soldats du régiment de la Princesse Patricia n'avaient pas combattu à St-Julien. On les avait placés entre ce dernier endroit et la colline 60, dans les bois du Polygone, d'où ils avaient pu surveiller les deux côtés de la bataille, attendant vainement avec impatience l'ordre d'aller secourir leurs camarades en danger. Nuit et jour les canons tonnaient à leur droite et à leur gauche. Plusieurs fois, le bruit courut qu'on allait subir une attaque par les gaz délétères, mais chaque matin le chant clair des oiseaux apportait une nouvelle promesse divine à ces hommes aux nerfs fatigués et tendus. La nuit du 7 mai fut calme, mais environ à quatre heures et demie du matin, au milieu des brumes, un obus allemand tomba près d'eux. En moins d'une heure, le bombardement était devenu infernal. Comme il prenait les tranchées en enfilade, le feu de

l'ennemi était très meurtrier. Les positions allemandes étaient dissimulées sur la droite. A 10 h. 30, tous les officiers, sauf quatre lieutenants, étaient tués ou blessés. Aussitôt après la préparation d'artillerie, les Allemands sortirent de leurs tranchées et montèrent à l'assaut des « Pats. » La première attaque se ralentit et se changea bientôt en retraite. Il en fut ainsi de la seconde et de la troisième. Bien qu'ils fussent cernés, et que leurs mitrailleuses aient été détruites, ces hommes ne cessèrent pas de combattre. A 10 heures du soir, ils avaient évacué les tranchées de la ligne de feu et tenaient encore dans les tranchées de support et de communication. Quand on fit l'appel, sur les 1,800 qui étaient venus en France, 150 seulement restaient.

Après avoir reçu des renforts et avoir été réorganisée, la Première Division prit part, à la fin de mai, à la bataille de Festubert et à celle de Givenchy, en juin. L'objectif de cette attaque était la capture de la crête Aubers, mais principalement à cause de manque de munitions, le but ne put être atteint.

LA FORMATION DU CORPS CANADIEN

Avec l'arrivée, en septembre 1915, de la Deuxième Division, on résolut de former un Corps d'Armée canadienne. Ce fut pendant cet automne que commencèrent ces fameuses irruptions qui, jusqu'à la fin de la guerre, devinrent si démoralisantes pour l'ennemi. La nouvelle année 1916 vit l'organisation de la Troisième Division, et, en août, la Quatrième Division fut prête pour la bataille de la Somme.

Avant cette grande bataille, les troupes canadiennes durent passer par les terribles expériences de St-Eloi et du bois du Sanctuaire. Pendant tout le mois d'avril, la Deuxième Division combattit avec ténacité, mais sans succès, pour la possession des cratères de mines situés au delà du village de St-Eloi. « Ce fut une bataille faite presque continuellement dans les ténèbres, car le brouillard du jour était à peine moins sombre que la nuit. Personne, pas même les soldats qui les occupaient, ne pouvaient localiser les cratères dont ils s'étaient emparés, et cette incertitude, qui durait pendant

RÉSISTANCE DES CANADIENS À LA SECONDE BATAILLE D'YPRES



Ce tableau de la glorieuse résistance de la Première Division à Ypres, a été peint par le commandant Richard Jack, A. R. A., pour les Archives Canadiennes de la Guerre.

CAST PROOF

des semaines, ne permettait pas à l'artillerie de protéger les positions avancées; la boue glouant interceptait le transport des armes et des munitions, de sorte que l'ennemi ne put être délogé.»

En juin, plus au nord, les Allemands attaquèrent le bois du Sanctuaire, ainsi que Hooge, pour s'emparer d'Ypres. L'héroïque défense des Canadiens leur fit perdre 11,000 hommes, en onze jours, mais Ypres fut sauvé.

LA BATAILLE DE LA SOMME

Cette bataille commença le 1^{er} juillet (Dominion Day) 1916, et continua jusqu'au milieu de novembre. A la fin d'août, la Première Division canadienne quitta le saillant d'Ypres pour occuper les tranchées de la Somme. Elle prit part, le 15 septembre, à l'attaque de Courcellette, où on se servit des tanks pour la première fois. Ce fut une journée glorieuse pour les Canadiens; ils s'emparèrent de la raffinerie de sucre et du village de Courcellette, d'une grande étendue de tranchées allemandes et firent 1,200 prisonniers.

LES CANADIENS S'EMPARANT DE LA CRÊTE DE VIMY

La Crête de Vimy se compose d'une série de collines basses dominant la ville d'Arras. Les Allemands l'occupaient depuis le troisième mois de la guerre et l'avaient fortifié pour la rendre imprenable. Après la bataille de la Somme, les armées allemandes s'étaient retirées derrière un nouveau système de retranchements appelés «la ligne Hindenburg.» Ils avaient besoin de la crête de Vimy, comme point d'appui, pour leurs nouvelles tranchées. Les Alliés décidèrent de leur prendre cette importante position stratégique. Des troupes furent massées dans les anciennes carrières que domine Arras, tandis que les avions allemands, leurs tranchées et leurs réseaux de fils de fer barbelés étaient soumis à un terrible bombardement. Le lundi de Pâques 1917, les batteries alliées organisèrent un feu de barrage et, dans une tempête d'acier crépitant, les soldats montèrent à l'assaut. Aux troupes canadiennes, commandées par le général Julien Byng, on assigna la tâche de s'emparer de la crête elle-

même. Les troupes s'en acquittèrent bravement; d'un bond, elles arrivèrent au sommet, mais pour s'y maintenir elles rencontrèrent une résistance acharnée. Après plusieurs heures d'un combat corps à corps, leur victoire fut assurée. Les Canadiens laissèrent 10,000 hommes sur le terrain, mais ils se couvrirent d'une gloire immortelle.

Vous venez d'Angleterre? Existe-t-il encore une Angleterre? Oui, elle existe, grâce à ceux qui, sur cette colline, ont donné leur vie pour elle.

La grande offensive anglaise, connue sous le nom de troisième bataille d'Ypres, avait commencé le 7 juin par la terrible explosion de dix-neuf mines, qui avaient fait sauter le sommet de la crête de Messines. Immédiatement au nord de Lens, se trouvait un mamelon, appelé Colline 70, très utile aux Allemands comme point d'observation. On fixa ce point comme objectif aux troupes canadiennes; il y eut des engagements terribles autour de cette colline pendant plusieurs jours.

ON RÉUSSIT ENFIN À PRENDRE PASSCHENDAELE

La grande bataille qui faisait rage autour de Lens et de la colline 70, cessa par suite de la demande faite de renforts canadiens pour la Seconde Armée, au front d'Ypres. Par suite des nombreux cratères d'obus, des cours d'eau avaient été barrés; le sol était devenu un borbier, la pluie en avait fait un séjour de misères sans nom. Si on glissait le long d'une tranchée, on était sûr de s'enliser dans la boue gluante presque jusqu'au cou. Les batteries de canons ne pouvaient être dissimulées; elles se seraient embourbées si on avait essayé de le faire.

Passchendaele était le point culminant du saillant d'Ypres. Quiconque en était maître pouvait voir les mouvements des troupes ennemies sur toutes les routes environnantes, constater l'emplacement de ses batteries par les éclairs du feu des coups de canon. Les Allemands avaient reçu l'ordre de tenir cette position à tout prix, mais les Alliés résolurent de s'en emparer. Les Anglais et les Anzacs n'avaient pu réussir à la prendre, malgré deux assauts formidables. Après quatre opérations stratégiques, pendant les

mois d'octobre et de novembre, le général Currie réussit à en demeurer maître,—mais cela lui coûta 15,000 hommes.

Le Corps Canadien réorganisé, retourna au front de Lens, où il demeura jusqu'à la grande offensive allemande de mars 1918. Pendant ces jours dangereux, le corps principal des Canadiens fut tenu en réserve; en fait, les Allemands n'osaient pas attaquer Vimy où les Canadiens les attendaient, ayant l'ordre « d'avancer ou de mourir face à l'ennemi. »

LA BATAILLE D'AMIENS

Dès que l'avance allemande fut définitivement bloquée à la Marne, les Alliés préparèrent une contre-attaque générale. La bataille d'Amiens commença le 8 août 1918; le Corps Canadien fut placé au centre de la ligne d'attaque. Fort de plus de 100,000 hommes, il occupa ses positions dans le plus grand secret. L'ennemi fut surpris: l'artillerie et les munitions avaient été amenées pendant la nuit. La préparation d'artillerie fut courte. Elle dura quatre minutes seulement; l'avance des troupes fut irrésistible; elle ne se ralentit que quand elles arrivèrent sur le sol boueux de l'ancien champ de bataille de la Somme. Le système formidable de tranchées appelé la ligne Hindenburg fut alors attaqué et, en une semaine, ils l'avaient franchie en cinq endroits différents.

A la fin de septembre, Foch put commencer la grande attaque générale qu'il avait attendue avec une si grande patience. Les Canadiens s'emparèrent du Canal du Nord sous le feu des batteries ennemies, ils prirent le bois de Bourbon et libèrent Cambrai. Pendant ces jours de luttes, les pontonniers canadiens se distinguèrent. En moins de quatre heures, ils construisirent une voie de chemin de fer aboutissant au canal, et avaient lancé plusieurs ponts sur celui-ci, de sorte que les canons, les munitions et les tanks purent le traverser sans retard et soutenir l'avance de l'infanterie.

Par la victoire de Cambrai, les dernières positions organisées de l'ennemi furent prises. Dès ce moment, sa retraite commença et les engagements furent surtout des combats d'arrière-



Ferdinand Foch, maréchal de France, avec son bâton d'office.

garde. Les villages délivrés, après plusieurs années d'occupation allemande, accueillèrent les libérateurs. Les femmes et les enfants leur jetaient toutes les fleurs d'automne qu'ils avaient pu se procurer. Les jeunes filles s'avançaient et embrassaient les vainqueurs; les petits garçons prenaient par la main ceux qui les avaient sauvés; des mères présentaient leurs bébés aux soldats pour qu'ils puissent les embrasser. Le 1^{er} novembre, après un combat court et furieux, Mort Honny fut à nous et comme conséquence, le lendemain, Valenciennes fut délivrée. Quelques heures avant l'armistice du 11 novembre, nous occupions Mons, et au moment où les hostilités cessèrent, nous étions à l'est de cette ville historique, à l'endroit même où les Anglais avaient soutenu le premier choc de l'armée envahissante en août 1914.

LA CONTRIBUTION DU PEUPLE CANADIEN

La guerre se termina donc: les Canadiens combattant toujours, toujours victorieux. Que faisaient ceux qui étaient restés dans le pays, de l'autre côté de l'immense Atlantique? Soutenaient-ils les efforts des combattants,

fiers de leur courage et glorieux de leurs sacrifices? La plupart d'entre nous sommes assez âgés pour nous rappeler comment nos soldats furent aidés dans leurs sacrifices et soutenus dans leurs efforts. Nous avons donné de notre argent pour les emprunts de guerre et pour les bons d'épargne. Nous avons envoyé du chocolat, des cigarettes et du savon aux hommes qui combattaient dans les tranchées boueuses. Les jeunes éclaireurs gardaient les ponts et portaient des messages; les jeunes filles tricotaient des vêtements chauds et préparaient des bandages. Dans les fermes privées de main d'œuvre, des femmes, de jeunes garçons et de jeunes filles prirent leur place pour semer et récolter. Quand un père et son fils aîné étaient partis, chacun fit son possible pour aider la mère et les plus jeunes membres de la famille. Quand une mauvaise nouvelle arrivait, chacun essayait d'être brave et de se dire que le cher disparu avait donné sa vie pour le droit, pour le roi et pour la patrie.

Le Canada a fait la guerre dans le pays aussi bien que dans les Flandres. Sa participation dans le conflit a été volontaire, mais, comme partie de l'Empire Britannique, son devoir lui était tout tracé. L'Angleterre avait fait tout ce qui était humainement possible pour éviter la guerre; sa cause était juste. Au moment où le premier contingent canadien s'embarquait pour l'Europe, le Parlement Canadien se réunit en session spéciale, et exprima la détermination de lutter épaule contre épaule avec la Grande Bretagne, « non pour l'amour des combats, ni pour l'ambition de conquérir, ni pour s'emparer de territoires, mais pour le maintien de l'honneur, pour la fidélité aux engagements sacrés, pour assurer les principes de liberté, pour s'opposer aux forces qui voudraient faire du monde entier un camp armé. »

LA BONNE VOLONTÉ DU PAYS DE FAIRE TOUS LES SACRIFICES

Les Canadiens ne s'en tinrent pas aux paroles; leurs actions proclamèrent bien haut leur patriotisme. Des hommes de plus en plus nombreux partirent, consentant à affronter le gouffre infernal des combats pour le

salut de l'Empire. Leur vaillance sur le champ de bataille fut une surprise pour l'ennemi, pour leurs alliés et même pour eux. Ils s'acquittèrent à leur honneur des tâches les plus difficiles, et surmontèrent des obstacles surhumains. Résolus en face de l'ennemi, ils en triomphèrent alors même qu'ils étaient inférieurs en nombre. Ils rendirent leur patrie glorieuse, et, peut-être, leur doit-elle son existence. A l'intérieur, les citoyens contribuèrent largement aux emprunts de guerre et aux souscriptions volontaires. Les femmes montrèrent un zèle infatigable en fournissant tout ce qui était nécessaire aux soldats d'outre-mer.

Le pays fournit aux besoins de seize ambulances de campagne, sept hôpitaux, quatre postes d'évacuations de grands blessés; en somme il y avait vingt-sept hôpitaux sur le théâtre de la guerre, entièrement administrés par des docteurs et des infirmières du Canada. La Croix-Rouge canadienne recueillit et contribua près de huit millions de dollars en argent, et plus de treize millions en fournitures diverses, sans compter de nombreux secours aux armées alliées. On estime que la contribution du peuple canadien pour toutes les œuvres de guerre s'est montée à quatre-vingt quinze millions de dollars. Les usines et les chantiers fabriquèrent des munitions, des avions et construisirent des navires pour remplacer ceux qui avaient été coulés par les sous-marins. La nation, par une sage économie, mit à part une grande quantité de subsistances qu'elle réserva pour les besoins des armées, aussi bien que pour la population civile des pays envahis.

Quel en fut le résultat? Le Canada, depuis la guerre, a pris conscience de sa puissance et de son unité. Il semble que du carnage de la mêlée et de la boue des Flandres une nation nouvelle soit née. Le peuple canadien sait qu'il peut compter sur lui-même et que si de nouvelles épreuves sont dans sa destinée, il saura faire son devoir. Le Canada sait que dans son merveilleux pays et dans les nouvelles et vigoureuses générations qui s'élèvent sont cachées les promesses d'un avenir grand et glorieux.

(La suite du Canada se trouve page 3249.)

January
Second
1923.

Miss L. Marion Lockhart,
The Grolier Society,
2 West 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Lockhart:

Sir Arthur Currie has requested me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 28th and to say that he appreciates your sending him the proof of an article "Le Canada et la Guerre", as it will appear in an edition of L'Encyclopedie de la Jeunesse.

With thanks, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary

March 22nd, 1927.

Professor J. L. Morin,
3450 Ste. Famille Street,
Montreal.

Dear Professor Morin:-

I acknowledge receipt of
your letter of March 21st.

I am sorry that your health
has been so poor lately and that you have had to
undergo operations. I shall place your request
before the Finance Committee at its next meeting,
and I am sure they will give it every consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

28 St Famille - Montreal

May 31st 1923.

My dear Principal,

I must thank you for having received me so kindly this morning, and informed me that you will bring my case before the finance Committee next Thursday.

Allow me to say that I feel confident of a satisfactory solution, counting on your kind sympathy. Yours faithfully,
J. Morin.

74 NORTH-WEST 27TH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Feb. 5, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur

As all true sons
of Mc Gill, I rejoice sin-
cerely that you have declined
the flattering offer of re-
presenting Canada at Washington.

Our Alma Mater could
not afford at this time, with-
out imperilling her destinies,
to lose the strong hand
that has guided her, these
last years, in the way of

of progress.

May I then be allowed
to congratulate and thank
you to have remained
faithful to the great work
of increasing the usefulness
of our great national
University.

Yours very sincerely,
J. L. Morin.

28 St Famille, Montreal.

May 20th, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University.

My dear Principal:

After considering, I have come to the conclusion that I should leave my case entirely into your hands: so if you judge that it is wiser on my part not to press the question of an additional honorarium, I will abide by your decision or advice; for you know better than I do how the financial Committee would view that question.

But in that case I would respectfully petition the Governors to replace the annual pension of \$250; they have been kind enough to vote to me, by a proportionate grant or honorarium that would allow me to extricate myself from the sore embarrassment caused by indebtedness. From what you told me, dear Principal, I gathered that such a change might be done.

I would regret to impair my yearly allowance, but the terrible emergency that I have to face leaves me no choice.

Yours very sincerely,

J. L. Morin.

Mr. Glasco.

28 St Famille St., Montreal.

May 18, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University.

My Dear Principal:

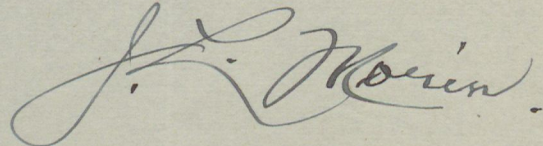
I thank you for having been kind enough to listen yesterday to the story of my very serious plight, and to promise me to bring my case again before the Governors of McGill.

I feel very grateful to these gentlemen for having expressed their appreciation of my thirty two years service in McGill, by voting me \$250 annually, so as to make the Carnegie pension more nearly adequate.

But my situation is such, through indebtedness incurred these last two years, without any fault on my part, that it would convey a great favor on me if the Governors could see their way to add to that annual grant some honorarium that would allow me to meet the very urgent obligations, which I am morally and legally bound to honor within a few months, for a well known cause. It is with great reluctance that I suggest this, for it might seem as if I did not appreciate what has been done for me by the Governors - far from it - but I must face, without delay, a dreaded emergency, which worries me to death.

Therefore, dear Principal, you will confer upon me a great favor by submitting my respectful petition for a greatly needed cash honorarium.

Yours very sincerely,



Finance

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

*Morin
French*

FACULTY OF ARTS.
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

April 6, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have seen Morin two or three times about the question of his retirement and have finally told him that it would not be possible to defer his retirement for another year as he has repeatedly asked. The reason is that the re-organization of the new Department of Romance Languages is a pressing matter. It ought to be carried through now and nothing of a satisfactory nature can be done so long as Professor Morin's retirement is delayed. du Roure needs a man who can help him in the higher work of the 4th year of the undergraduate course as well as in the graduate work. Morin, of course, claims that he can do college work of any grade and that he has been kept down first by Walter and now by du Roure. I have made a good many inquiries and I am convinced that he is not competent to do higher work of this kind.

In accordance with the last conversation which I had with you on this subject, I have told Morin that I have made a recommendation to you that he should be given on his retirement a honorarium amounting to one-half of his annual salary. His retiring allowance, as estimated by

Sir Arthur Currie, 2.

Mr. Glassco and confirmed by the Carnegie Foundation, will be \$1770 a year. Mr. Glassco recommends that he be given his regular salary up to September 1st and I agree with him. Mr. Morin will probably come to see you soon.

MDF/GJL

Sincerely yours,

Cyril Laing

Dean

February
Twenty-first
1923.

W. B. Baikie, Esq.,
29 Chesterfield Ave.,
Westmount, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of February 20th asking me to contribute to the \$1,000. necessary re the appeal of Professor Morin in the case of Morin vs. Walter.

I regret that I am unable to make a contribution additional to the \$50.00 subscribed before. I may say that I have also sought legal advice re the judgment delivered by Judge Belleau and my advice is that Professor Morin has very little chance of succeeding in his appeal.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

W. B. BAIKIE

REAL ESTATE

29 CHESTERFIELD AVE.
WESTMOUNT

MONTREAL, 20th February, 1923.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I enclose herewith two letters bearing on the case of Professor Morin, and have undertaken to collect funds to assist in the appeal.

I am doing so under the direction of a few gentlemen interested in the case, viz.,- Prof. R. B. Welsh, Prof. Bieler, Mr. Geo. B. Lighthall and Mr. John Fair.

The case in appeal will come before five judges and in the interest of justice, and that McGill University may have the decision of such a Court, I am sure you will agree. You were good enough on a former occasion to assist in the previous case, and I would ask you to again help in this matter. Make your cheque payable to Mr. John Fair and mail it direct to me at the above address.

I am,
Yours truly,

W. B. Baikie

January
Second
1923.

Professor J. L. Morin,
28 St. Famille Street,
Montreal.

Dear Professor Morin:

I have your letter of the 30th
ultimo, informing me that it is your intention to
appeal the judgment recently delivered by Judge Belleau
in your case against Professor Walter for slander.
This has been a most unfortunate case for all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

28 St Famille St., Montreal.

December 30th 1922.

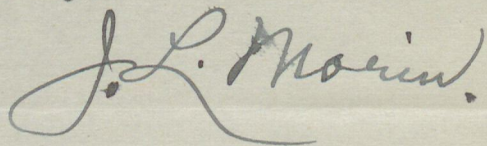
Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal of McGill University.

Dear Mr Principal,

You will realise that the judgment delivered by Judge Belleau at Montmagny is of such an extraordinary nature as to leave me no alternative but either to appeal to a higher Court or else to stand dishonoured before the public.

Though the further prolongation of litigation is most unfortunate, the enclosed copy of a letter from my legal advisors will convince you of its absolute necessity and justice.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. L. Morin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed closing "Yours very sincerely,".

Montreal, December 27th 1922.

Professor J.L.Morin.
St Famille Street
City.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Morin vs Walter, No. 783 Montmagny.

I have carefully read the judgment of Judge Belleau with a view of reporting whether, in my opinion, you ought to go to appeal or not, and I am unqualifiedly of opinion favoring appeal:-

I. The judgment is one of the most defective I have ever seen, and I think it so defective that it can be attacked almost without any reference to the proof, although of course, I am quite sure from what I hear of the proof, that it is against the general tenor of that also. I find it full of the gravest legal defects on its face, and that it is founded, like the assertions of Walter which it cites, entirely on "rumers" and "suspicions" which are no legal grounds whatever, according to all standard authors.

II. Furthermore, it ignores, as it had no legal right to do, the judgment of the Court of the King's Bench previously rendered, declaring you absolutely innocent and settling that fact for all time. Only the inexperience of the judge seems to me an excuse for such errors, and the judgment contains several others of a similar character. In my opinion the Court of appeal will reverse it.

Faithfully Yours.

(signed) W.D.Lighthall, K.C.

Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C. concurs in the above.

Montreal, December 27th, 1922

Professor J. E. Morin,
St. Famille St., City.

Dear Sir,

RE. MORIN VS. WALTER, NO. 783, MONTAGNY

I have carefully read the judgment of Judge Belleau with a view of reporting whether, in my opinion, you ought to go to appeal or not, and I am unqualifiedly of opinion favoring appeal.

1. The judgment is one of the most defective I have ever seen, and I think it so defective that it can be attacked almost without any reference to the proof, although of course, I am quite sure from what I hear of the proof, that it is against the general tenor of that also. I find it full of the gravest legal defects on its face, and that it is founded, like the assertions of Walter which it cites, entirely on "rumors" and "suspicions" which are no legal grounds whatever, according to all standard authors.

Furthermore, it ignores, as it had no legal right to do, the judgment of the Court of the King's Bench previously rendered, declaring you absolutely innocent and settling that fact for all time. Only the inexperience of the judge seems to be an excuse for such errors, and the judgment contains several others of a similar character; in my opinion the Court of Appeal will reverse it.

Faithfully yours,

(signed) W. D. Lighthall, K.C.

Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers K.C. concurs in the above.

Charles M. Cotton. B.A., B.C.L.

Advocate, Barrister, etc.

Telephone Main 10405

313 Transportation Building

Montreal 27th Sept., 1922.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Last summer you telephoned me asking me when we expected the judgment in the Walter-Morin case.

When the trial took place the Judge asked the attorneys to file the written arguments as quickly as possible as he wished to give judgment before the holidays. There was a delay in filing these arguments and I only received the answer of the Defendant about the 20th of this month though I had been promised it early in the summer.

The record is now complete and my correspondent at Montmagny informs me that judgment will be rendered at the next sitting of the Court, which will be around the 3rd or 4th of October.

I confidently expect that Professor Morin will be as brilliantly vindicated in the action for slander now pending against Professor Walter as he was in the criminal proceedings.

As you are aware we have an action which we can institute against Professor Walter for false arrest, but, before instituting this latter action we decided to await the trial of the case at Montmagny, because should we succeed in obtaining sufficient damages to allow Professor Morin to cover the obligations he incurred in defending himself in the criminal charge there will be no need of taking any other proceedings, but, naturally his right is always open should the condemnation against Professor Walter be not sufficient to cover Professor Morin's obligations.

Yours truly,

Charles M. Cotton

W. B. Baikie, Esq.,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Baikie,

RE. MORIN VS. WALTER

Counsel have now decided that this case must have a printed factum. This, with incidental disbursements, will require probably say five hundred dollars. Another five hundred dollars will doubtless be very necessary for travel of counsel, etc., as the case is at Quebec. If you can raise about one thousand in cash, it will not be excessive. The judgment as it stands is so unfair that every effort ought to be made to bring it before a higher Court.

Yours truly,

(sgd) W. D. Lighthall.

7
Charles M. Cotton. B.A. B.C.L.

Advocate, Barrister, etc.

Telephone Main 11105

313 Transportation Building

Montreal 19th Oct. 1922.

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

Dear Sir,

This morning I am in receipt of a letter from the Honourable Mr. Justice Tessier telling me that he has resigned as judge and that he will not give judgment in the case of Morin vs. Walter, which will now have to come before a new judge.

I regret this delay exceedingly.

Mr. Tessier lays the blame of his not giving judgment upon the fact that he only got the record at the end of September.

That he did not get the record in the case sooner was due to the fact that the defendant's written argument was not produced till around the 20th or 21st of September, though I had been promised that argument early in the summer.

Yours truly,

Ch. M. Cotton

7
October
Third
1922.

Charles M. Cotton, Esq., B.A., B.C.L.,
313 Transportation Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Cotton:-

Thank you very much for your letter
of September 27th.

I do most sincerely hope that this case
is finally settled in the near future.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

7
May 6th, 1922.

Professor J. L. Morin,
28 St. Famille Street,
Montreal.

Dear Professor Morin:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 4th and will ask the Finance Committee at their next meeting to approve of your request for an advance of four months' salary.

I am extremely sorry that you have been put to all the expense.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Private

7
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Friday 21st April 1922.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I feel hesitation in broaching a subject which does not affect, or even concern, myself; but as it touches the interest of a colleague and old friend, I request forgiveness beforehand, if I appear guilty of intrusion or indiscretion. Professor Nesrin called to see me two nights ago, and exposed his financial situation with great frankness. The expensive litigation to which he was so wantonly subjected has swallowed up his savings, besides compelling him to borrow money for his costs.

He has indulged the hope that the University might improve his academic status, which would mean some addition to his Carnegie pension. He gives me to understand that his time for withdrawal is very near, — only a year more, I think he said. And, it must be understood, that he acts this not as a charity, — but as some acknowledgment of the fact that he has been persecuted and has suffered unjustly. Feeling that it was a delicate matter, he declined to take steps himself; and it seems to me that he has thus given me more proof of the dignity with which he has borne his long trials. May I add that his letter calls for no reply?

Yours very sincerely
Paul T. Laflaur.

Montreal⁷, April 5, 1922.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Since the trial is ended, I have been longing to see you to express to you my deep sense of obligation for your sympathy and kindness shown to me in so many ways. Both have been precious and most important to me during that long ordeal through which I have had to pass.

2/
As your many
engagements and oc-
cupations have pre-
vented me so far
to meet you, allow
me, dear Principal,
to send you these
few words to thank
you most heartily,
in the hope that soon
I will be able to do
so de vive voix.

Yours most gratefully,
J. L. Marin.

7
March
Thirty-first
1922.

Dr. Gordon J. Laing,
Dean, Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Laing:-

In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec in the case of Walter vs. Morin, will you please notify Professor J. L. Morin that his suspension from duty as Professor in the Department of Modern Languages of McGill University, which became effective October 3rd, 1921, is cancelled forthwith.

At the same time you will notify him that he need not resume his lectures at the University until after the re-organization of the Modern Language Department, authority for which I propose to seek from the Board of Governors.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

7
March
Thirty-first
1922.

Professor J.L. Morin,
28 St. Famille Street,
Montreal.

Dear Professor Morin:-

I hasten to congratulate you on the decision of the Court before whom Professor Walter's charges against you were tried.

The decision affords much pleasure and relief to all your friends by whom such a decision was confidently expected from the very first. I am extremely sorry that you have been needlessly subjected to so much worry, trouble and expense.

I have asked the Dean of the Faculty of Arts to notify you formally that your suspension, which became effective on October 3rd 1921, is cancelled forthwith.

With all good wishes and rejoicing that you have been declared innocent, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

March 31, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Principal,

Professor Morin is mistaken in supposing that Dr. Walter has put himself down in his schedule of lectures for two hours of Course 1 in German and for one (or more) hours of Course 2 in German. He is taking twelve hours of lecture work and one tutorial hour. The entries in the Calendar as regards Dr. Walter's work appear to be correct. He is not put down for either of the courses mentioned by Professor Morin.

Yours very truly,

J. Starkness.

Acting Dean

February
Sixteenth
1921.

Professor J. L. Morin,
Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Morin:-

I have your letter of the
15th instant, and will give the matter therein
mentioned my immediate attention.

We must have harmony in our
Departments.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

March 25th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal of McGill University.

Dear Principal,

In the course of our conversation on the 21st inst., I spoke to you of more help needed in teaching French, and suggested that as the head of the Department only lectures on German to very few students, and has only a few hours a week, he might have been persuaded to give us some help in French. But, as on looking into his schedule, you found that he is down for twelve hours a week, you thought that it was not likely he could be prevailed upon to help in French.

I felt sure there was some confusion or misunderstanding, as we, in the Department, had not heard that as many as twelve hours are being given by Dr. Walter.

I happened to meet prof. Lambert a few days ago, who informed me that himself is giving and has given all through the session all the hours of Course I in German. Now, if I remember well, Dr. Walter's schedule shows that he is supposed to teach 2 hours of Course I; as then the 12 hours of Dr. Walter's schedule include 2 hours given by prof. Lambert, the schedule put in your hands by Dr. Walter has got into confusion with that of prof. Lambert.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Moreover, it is a fact that Miss Bertha Mayer is taking charge of the whole course 2 in German; as then one at least of those hours is down in Dr. Walter's schedule of lectures, there must be further confusion or misunderstanding.

Thus I find that 3 hours at least of those 12 hours do not belong to that schedule. Consequently that schedule cannot be used as a correct guide.

Furthermore, judging from other facts that have come to my knowledge, I may state that some more confusion could be pointed out in the aforesaid schedule.

I felt that it was my duty to lay these facts before you, and I felt it was only right too, that I should give evidence of the correctness of my statement, that the head of our Department has few lectures this session.

Yours Very Truly,

J. L. Morin.

McGill University

December 13, 1920

Professor Morin interviewed me to-day with reference to his possible retirement from the University, he having reached the age of 65 years.

He stated that he would much prefer not to retire, believing himself quite capable of carrying on successfully all work assigned to him. He pointed out that under the terms of the superannuation grant by the Carnegie Foundation he would hardly have enough to live on.