ADVERTISING MEN WELL SATISFIED

Sunday Was a day of Sightseeing on Land and Water.

SOME DELEGATES STAY OVER

What the Visitors Thought of Victoria and How the City Made Good.

The final day of the "ad" men's visit to the city—Sunday—was spent in sight-seeing. In the morning the delegates were entertained by the Victoria Development and Tourist association to a tally-ho drive being accompanied by several members of the reception committee who pointed out all the places of interest. At 2:30 a launch trip was provided up the placid waters of the Gorge to the park where two hours were pleasantly passed enjoying the beauties of the arm, listening to the band concert boating and bathing. The majority of the visitors left on the steamship Princess Victoria and were accorded a hearty send-off at the wharf. Alex. Green of Spokane, and Louis Le Sage of Los Angeles left yesterday morning to visit Seattle while R. A. Read of Los Angeles and K. L. Bernard, of Portland, elected to stay another day in town. Mr. Bernard who is a well known coast manager and promoter of high class amusement enterprises leaves this morning for Vancouver but expects to return to Victoria early in August with a view to going into some line of amusement enterprise here. Yesterday he had a long conference with Manager Goward of the tramway company and his mission to the Terminal city is to see what opportunities exist there for putting in amusements at one of the parks.

Some Impressions

At the request of the Colonist, several of the members of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's association contribute today their impressions of the visit to Victoria. H. P. Stabler, president of the association, writes:

"All the delegates were highly delighted with the entertainment given them and with the success of the convention. Victoria is, in my opinion, the most charming spot on the coast, with its beautiful homes, surrounded by well kept grounds and the hospitality of its citizens was a feature always to be remembered.

"The afternoon spent on the water, going up the Gorge was particularly commented on by my associates as being an experience of a lifetime. No city on the American continent has superior scenic attractions and the prediction was made that the intelligent effort being put forth to attract tourists, would result in making Victoria one of the most popular summer resorts in the world. The comprehensive reports given by the press of the convention was cordially appreciated, and the advertising men will always remember Victoria with the greatest pleasure, and with the hope that at no distant date we may again foregether in your hospitable city."

By Vice-President F. H. Mantor

Victoria the beautiful! Victoria the hospitable! In a word—Victoria the city which "made good." I thought I knew something of Victoria and her citizens from previous visits, but during the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's association, I have learned how ignorant I was before. How can one put into mere words one's appreciation of the wonderful handiwork of the Creator in fashioning Victoria's natural surroundings One stands in reverence while gazing across the glittering blue pathway of water, carrying the world's commerce, to the majestic Olympic mountains, behind which the sun sets to rest in a sea of changing colors, beyond the grasp of the artist, be he ever so gifted. And the inland waters, the wooded islands, the magnificent homes! Providence has been lavish with Victoria, and her citizens have not been slow to make the most of the possibilities.

And Victoria's citizens! They indeed are such as could only develop in the magnificent, graceful surroundings of the city they love. Genial, hospitable, tolerant, Victorians are indeed devoted practitioners of the gospel of universal fellowship. The hearty handclasps, the kind words of greeting—these and other marks of friendship will linger in our minds while memory remains, and prove a source of pleasurable contemplation in our progress down the stream of time.

To Victoria and Victorians, I extend my heartfelt thanks in behalf of the Washington delegation as well as personally, may they prosper in large measure, and as an able Victoria speaker said at Saturday night's dinner, may the thought strike home in every breast that Briton and American are of one brotherhood, albeit acknowledging allegiance to different flags.

By Vice-President R. M. Ball

Victoria is a revelation to me in every particular. There is, no reason in the world why it should not receive annually as many tourists as the leading cities of California. For natural scenery it is without a peer on the American continent. All you have to do is to let the world know of your beautiful city, and its natural attractions and thousands will come. Give Cuthbert more and more hearty support. He will do the rest. I am amazed at what he is doing for your city and section with a few thousand dollars annually. Every visitor will be a walking advertisement for your city, its charming surroundings and hospitable citizens, just as every "ad" man who has attended the convention.

By C. C. Chapman, Portland

What I think of Victoria can be inferred from a letter I wrote Mrs. Chapman today, and from which I quote:

"You must get well quickly so as to come to Victoria for a fine long visit. You will fall completely in love with the place, and I feel sure your health will improve rapidly here. It is the homiest place. There's an atmosphere of culture far ahead of what is found in our American cities, and the people I met are so bright and interesting and so hospitable that you will like them even better than the city itself. The homes seem like a realization of beautiful dreams.

"And the surroundings! Distant snow-capped rugged mountains, the graceful swaens of timbered hills, the countless inlets dotting the straits and bays, the huge rocks jutting out into the narrow land-locked arms of the sea, the flowers, the soft balmy atmosphere—all these unite to inspire a love of the beautiful and the good as exemplified by the prospect. It is my prayer and hope that you will be able to come here soon to enjoy what I know will be the most delightful vacation of your life."

By Louis G. LeSage

What are my impressions of Victoria? Beyond description. Standing on this charming soil of your beautiful land—this magic island, I marvel that it is so little understood to the world beyond that such a beautiful resort exists on these northwest shores. We who have come from that "Queen" of the great southwest, "Los Angeles" with its many attractions of entirely different charms, will return home with fond memories of your trees, fern-clad gorges, limpid water ways and two things in particular will I miss at home, "your long twilighted evenings and the green that sweeps to tide water, things that are denied to us in southern California." How can we express to you our deep appreciation of the hospitality we have received from your people. We can only say—come and see us that we may reciprocate.

By A. Greene of Spokane

Victoria is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in America and its citizens princely entertainers. Our whole visit has been an unbroken series of delightful surprises. I shall long cherish pleasant recollections of this meeting of the Pacific Coast Ad Men's association and leave Victoria with a firm resolve to come again.

By R. A. Read

Should I attempt to express all of my impressions of Victoria, I fear it would tax the capacity of the composing rooms, and call for enlarged issues of the local newspapers.

Your lakes and your gorges surpass anything which it has been my pleasure heretofore to enjoy; while the wonderful twilights are enough to cause even a confirmed old bachelor to become a loyal subject of "King Cupid"—were opportunity offered.

I had heard that Victoria was a provincial town—and rather slow; but I want to go on record with the assertion that the pace for the past few days has been quite rapid enough for yours truly—and I take off my hat to the hospitality of your charming city.

The fact that I am still here is proof that my impressions of Victoria have been most pleasing—and echoes the sentiment so enthusiastically declared by the ad men as a body, that "They wanted to live in Victoria."

My stay in your midst has been one continual round of pleasure—and my only regret is that circumstances render it imperative that I take today's boat for Seattle—and thence to my home in sunny southern California; and I want to say to you Victorians that when any of you come to Los Angeles that you'll find the city's gates ajar, with a hearty welcome awaiting you by the local members of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's association.

By C. V. White, Seattle

With the proper environment great things come as easily as the effort. Certainly Victorians have the scenery, the climate and all the natural conditions to produce the satisfied air of the possessor of the coveted "community wealth" such as makes a great tourist resort. The air of hospitality comes naturally to Victorians and with the remarkably advantages in climate, etc., the city is unquestionably entitled to the increasing popularity. Some have said that Victoria is a slow town. These people forget that speed is not essential to progress—large bodies move slowly and statistics show that the tourist travel is increasing at a larger proportionate rate than at any point on the coast.

From an advertising man's standpoint the telling to the world of the actual truth about Victoria is enough.

The people with whom I have come in contact have displayed the kindliest feeling toward other coast communities and have safely depended on the community's advantages to speak for them.

I like Victoria and the people of Victoria and it is an exceptional pleasure to come to the city.

Each visit renews my enthusiasm and sends me back to Seattle proud of the sister city and her people across the line.

By John De Land

That which impressed me most with Victoria is its beautiful homelike residence with its neat and well-kept lawns. Victoria may lack the commercial activity of some western cities but anything she lacks in that line is more than made up for by her hospitality as I know each and every one of the ad men will testify with me who have partaken of her hospitality will ever remember Victoria with pleasure.

By Frank L. Merrick

You ask me to give my impressions of Victoria. Well, nothing would please me better, but as I have only an hour in which to catch the boat it is impossible for me to do the subject justice. I won't say that I am surprised at your city, because I was prepared to see something out of the ordinary—Mr. Cuthbert is responsible for that—and I want to say in this connection that the city of Victoria is to be congratulated on having such an energetic worker as Mr. Cuthbert at the head of its promotion bureau. He is doing excellent work, and should receive the hearty support of the citizens of Victoria. We persons from the United States are able to judge of the results that he is accomplishing, for from the interest excited by his work there should, be a great desire on the part of the people to visit Victoria.

In regard to your beautiful city, I can say without hesitation that it is the most charming spot from every point of view, that I have ever seen. You have nearly everything one could desire to make your city beautiful. The surrounding scenery, and the innumerable side trips are not equalled by any other city which I have visited—and I have been in many in my country.

Victoria is distinctively one of home life and refinement. Your citizens are royal entertainers. I have never enjoyed a convention more than I have this one just closed. I have attended many dinners and functions at the St. Louis and Portland expositions and I—well I'll simply say that I've had such a good time that I'm going to come back again soon.

By K. L. Bernard

It gives me pleasure I assure you to say you have a beautiful little city. I know you have street improvements and an electric railway system here that would be a credit to a city of 50,000. I would like very much to have some of the railway officials of the cities I have visited come here and obtain some pointers on your service as the men are the most courteous I have ever met. Your people—well, they may not be the best—but I never expect to meet better and I assure you we are leaving here with a very warm spot in our heart for Victoria and Victorians.

NOTABLE LITERARY WOMAN TALKS JAPAN

Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser Talks Entertainingly of Conditions in the Nippon.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF TOKIO

Insubordination of Students and Waning Moral Force Alarming Officials.

A notable arrival by the steamer Shinano Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which reached port yesterday from the Orient, was Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser, the talented sister of Marion Crawford, herself a distinguished literateur. Her "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" give pleasing pictures of the Japan of over a decade ago. Mrs. Fraser, wife of the late Hugh Fraser, who was at one time in the legation at Tokio, has been revisiting Japan after an absence of eleven years. She went there at the close of the war and spent most of her time revisiting friends and renewing associations at Yokohama and Tokio. Some interesting articles on Japanese subjects have been contributed by her to The World's Work and other periodicals, mostly critical articles of men and things of the Land of the Rising Sun, of which she is a devoted admirer and of which she has written extensively.

Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser, in conversation with a Colonist reporter on board the Shinano Maru, said that probably the two most interesting questions in Japan today were the settlement of Korean affairs and the educational question in Japan. This latter was a serious subject, she said, and involved a good deal of thought on the part of those in charge of educational works. The matter of the rebelliousness of the students was something that required to be taken in hand without delay. The students, who number thousands in Tokio, are becoming unruly. They are mostly from the districts, from the country-side, and board, mostly singly, at various places in the capital. Now they are banding in cliques and are causing disturbances.

Changing conditions have much to do with the situation, particularly with regard to the girl students. The girl students are also causing trouble for the officials. There are over 10,000 girl students now in Tokio, and nearly all are boarding in various places. The moral force is waning. I had a conversation recently with Mr. Mahino, who is prominent in Japanese educational work, and he said the fault lay in the weak character of the teachers. Their influence is weak. As a matter of fact the Japanese teachers are ridiculously poorly paid, and men of strength of character cannot be secured for the positions. The boys literally run wild. Of course, they are simply crazy to learn and are filled to the utmost with ambition, but it is not for the sake of the value of the education alone that they study so vigilantly. The students are not of the samurai class as a rule. They are mostly of the poorer class, from the countryside, and are anxious to study because of the thought that education will give them an advanced position in society. They are most insubordinate and of late have been giving the police considerable trouble.

Some missionaries, not understanding the system of Japanese family life, have taught the students things which, while harmless from a western viewpoint, have inculcated insubordination. The changing conditions also have their part in this. With the new teachings the old feudal family system is being disarranged. Some missionaries have attacked this system, particularly some who have come in contact with the girl students, and a condition has been the result which has caused alarm to the education officials.

"You must understand that the Japanese family system arranges that the girl shall marry as her parents will, and she has no choice in the matter. But marriages have not been unhappy because of these conditions; far from it. Now many of the girl students of the capital who have come into touch with missionaries or others have been taught western ideas with regard to marriage. The western teacher has told the girl student to marry as she herself pleased, where her heart was given, to marry the man she loved. The word "love" was unknown to the old Japanese conditions. Now, as one of the Japanese professors recently said, the use of the English word 'love' has become quite common among the girl students and has almost entirely replaced the old Japanese word meaning affection. Now, with the boys and girls of the schools and colleges of Tokio in close touch, there are meetings and flirtations, and marriages without consulting the parents, an unheard of thing. The western learning has had this effect, and trouble has been caused in consequence. As stated, the educational problem in Japan is becoming a serious one.

The situation in Korea is also causing considerable worry in Japan. Marquis Ito, who has been appointed resident general of Korea, is a most patient man, and he is doing all he can to solve the Korean problem, but there are still many difficulties in the way and much intrigue at the court at Seoul.

Conditions are settling themselves as before the war, although the price of living has been advanced, as it necessarily must be in consequence of the additional taxation which followed the war. But, for all that, living is comparatively still much cheaper in Japan, than on this side of the Pacific.

Mrs. Fraser is bound to Winthrop, Washington, to spend a short stay with a brother and will then proceed east. She proposes to return to Japan in a few months' time.

SEEKING THAW'S CHAUFFEUR.

Middletown, N. Y., July 25.—Detectives said to be representing the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Boynge of New York, were here today making an effort to locate Herbert Francis, an English chauffeur who was employed for more than a year by Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White. Francis left here a few weeks ago. He is now believed to be at Pomfret, Conn. Thaw's mother, it is said, hopes to prove by Francis that Thaw acted irrationally on various occasions while the chauffeur was in his company.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste—and thus prevent the formation of uric acid. Fruit-a-tives take away that pain in the back—and quickly cure irritated bladder.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

B. C. ELECTRIC RLY. CO. NOW IN NEW OFFICES

Comfortable Quarters in Their New Building on Fort Street.

The British Columbia Electric Railway company have shifted their headquarters to their handsome new quarters at the corner of Fort and Langley street. The offices were moved yesterday and henceforth the company will be doing business in their new home.

The new offices are fitted up in the most improved style and nothing that would tend to make them complete has been overlooked. The description of the building itself has already been given but nothing has been said regarding the interior arrangements. The offices are not only nicely fitted up, but they are very large and well ventilated and the employees are furnished with everything that may tend to save time and labor.

Although the headquarters have been changed

The Interior Arrangements

have not been finally completed, as many matters of minor importance have yet to be attended to.

The main entrance is on Langley street. At the corner is an entrance to a large and commodious waiting room. While the next entrance on Langley street will be used exclusively by the conductors, the main and public entrance being next.

On entering the main office one sees a neatly arranged office which is finished in mahogany trimmings, while the walls are finished in a pretty cream color and the ceiling in green. Opposite the main door is a long counter. A handsome specimen of not only the cabinet makers art, but the native woods of British Columbia. It is made of oak and highly polished.

At the extreme end of the counter is the cashier's desk, which has been set close to the counter for the convenience of the public.

In the Southeast Corner

of the building is the stenographer's room which is neatly fitted up. Adjoining and opening into the stenographer's room will be the office of the local manager Mr. A. T. Goward.

This part of the building is very neatly arranged being finished in terra cotta and mahogany. It commands a splendid view of the harbor. This office is also connected with the main office by frescoed glass doors.

Adjoining the manager's office and opening off the business office will be the private domain of the chief clerk, Mr. A. Lineham. Although not yet arranged this part of the office will be in keeping with the other arrangements of the building.

Separating this office from the vault is a hallway leading to the basement and the lavatories. The former will be specially arranged in order that no inconvenience may be experienced during the cold weather, while the latter is elaborately finished in marble, with tile floors. Continuing around the building from the head clerk's office, the main department is again entered and here everything that would tend for the

Comfort of the Clerks

has been looked after. An extra lrage skylight gives the clerks a good light during the day, while for the evening a plentiful supply of electric light has been installed. A large electric fan is set in the centre of the room to regulate the temperature. The gas demonstrating room will, for a time, be situated on the main floor and will be entered from the waiting room. In this department every conceivable kind of stove will be shown, and no effect will be lost that will tend to make this an interesting part of the building. An innovation in heating will also be shown in the shape of a bath where hot water may be secured at a moment's notice.

Although the company has the entire building no attempt will be made to use the upstairs, the officials contending themselves for the present with having the demonstrating room on the main floor. From this room one again enters the waiting room which is large and airy and well arranged. Continuing around one finds himself again at the cashier's desk.

On the whole the office is arranged in a very neat and businesslike manner and is creditable addition to the business houses of the city.

The building was designed by F. M. Rattenbury and T. Catterall was the contractor, the building costing in the neighborhood of $15,000. All business of the company will hereafter be transacted in the new headquarters' office.

SCANDAL SESSION HITS LAURIER HARD

Critic of Ottawa Affairs Tells How Government Lost Prestige.

LOST CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE

By Refusing to Investigate the Numerous Charges of Graft.

E. W. Thompson in the Boston Transcript—

Even in the midst of unprecedentedly good times, his government has been hard hit by the "scandal session." In March ministers were said to have hope for prorogation in May. If so they had not sufficiently reckoned on the sweet influences of the potentate who finds some mischief still for idle hands to do. When his office is not forestalled by the ministry, it devolves on the opposition. Not for four years had Hon. R. L. Borden such a chance to criticise the administration. Having received a handsome salary from the public treasury as opposition leader he could give all his time to the duty of roasting the government. It must be said he found plenty of fuel in the public accounts, auditor-general's and interior department reports. Especially in regard to public lands, immigration and purchases for the marine department, the opposition uncovered many transactions of a dubious aspect. Treatment of these matters could not have harmed the government had their attitude been favorable to presumptions of ministerial impeccability. Instead of aiding investigation of suspicious affairs ministers ofter rebuked inquiry by using their majority at critical points. In no one instance was satisfactory reason given for arbitrary blocking of investigation.

Presuming ministerial innocence, it is impossible to see how the government expected to gain by that blocking. True, they and their press can and do allege that there were no individual convictions. They can and do allege that their opponents talked much scandal in hope to discredit the ministry. But what will the electors say? They saw that the government used its majority systematically to repel investigation into matters of public business, on every iota of which representatives are entitled to absolutely complete information. In some instances the refusal of light was in the most flagrant nature.

Suppressed Evidence

For instance, the whole ministerial party backed up two official witnesses—one of them an avowed and the other a probable beneficiary of an apparently bogus concern that has received nearly $300,000 of public money—in refusal to reveal the names of their alleged principles and probable accomplices. R. L. Borden's motion for investigation of the lands department was based on many solid grounds, few of which were removed by the adroit reply of Mr. Sifton, the ex-minister of the interior. He did, indeed, make an extraordinary able speech, but it was convincing only inasmuch as it argued that an interior minister cannot be efficient without almost unlimited leave to use his own discretion. Granted. But the more liberty given to a minister, the more should he if a model of rectitude, welcome investigation of his proceedings. If so, then Mr. Sifton ought to have insisted on a thorough probing of, for instance, the Saskatchewan Valley land affair. Here a radical departure from his avowed and boasted policy of "the land for the settler" was made in order to sell 250,000 acres of homestead sections for $1 an acre to speculators, who sold the land at a vast profit within a year. It is simply silly to defend the transaction by alleging that the speculators boomed the region. They were bound to do that before they got the homestead lands, because they owned all the alternate sections before. Their game was to prevent independent settlers getting any benefit gratis from the contemplated booming. Mr. Sifton aided this game. It is preposterous to argue that those who bought and settled the land don't complain. That reminds one of the squire's conviction that the fox likes to be hunted. The speculators were enabled to make a million or more out of these uncomplainants.

If we cheerfully admit that neither the minister nor his lands commissioner were guilty of any moral or official wrongdoing in the case, then they certainly were innocent gulls of the speculators. Again, the government policy of "no irrevocable grazing leases" was annulled for a few months last year, and reverted to—a queer sort of open and shut act. In the short open season five companies of hunters of grazing land got nearly 400,000 acres irrevocably for twenty-one years. No sort of explanation was vouchsafed, except that the long irrevocable leases would be good for the grantees. Evidently either fraud or foolishness made the grants. Now, the government, if they pleaded mortal fallibility in such cases, would be assoilized by public opinion. If they aided investigation after doing so, then they would be reckoned entirely virtuous, especially if the enquiry disclosed nothing worse than fallibility of judgment. It is their refusal of a show-down that causes the darkest suspicions to appear justified. It seems that Sir Wilfrid who is very wise, thinks that more harm would be done his ministry by thorough investigation than by refusing it. Few Canadians doubt his judgment.

No Animus Against Oliver

By the way, Mr. Sifton, utilizing his parliamentary prividege of diluting an able speech with nonsense, intimated that the present writer has "got after the interior department" because of some personal concealed difference with the present minister, Mr. Oliver. In fact, the present writer has never had any personal disagreement with Mr. Oliver, who has been, like other ministers and M. Ps., criticized freely in this correspondence, purely on public grounds About the beginning of the session Mr. Oliver was so frequently rude and insolent in the house that many thought him suffering from a serious case of swelled head. It is but just to witness that his manners improved so much that observers surmised he must have been treated to some lesson in deportment by the premier. Also one may testify that for readiness and thoroughness in the current business of his singularly complicated department, Mr. Oliver has no superior in the government. He can't be justly blamed for the total inability to put a defence for the Saskatchewan Land and North Atlantic Trading company jobs. As for "getting after the interior department," readers of the correspondence know that it has often proclaimed the efficiency and devotion of that department's officials. Mr. Sifton chose to surround himself with smart and democratic men. Does one seem hostile to these officials in wondering why their former chief did not clear them by insisting on a thorough investigation of many strange transactions? It is said that he took responsibility. Fancy the retired head of a department in a private business declaring "I am responsible," as a reason against thorough investigation of the books of the resigned office!

The Luck of Sir Wilfrid

Though public confidence in the ministry has certainly been impaired by the session, Sir Wilfrid, luckiest of mortals, curiously stands higher than before in general respect and affection, except, perhaps, in his own province of Quebec. He owes this partly to having intervened on behalf of the parliamentary right of one of his principal opponents, Mr. Foster. This sarcastic combatant, as if forgetful that no man can be written down except by himself, required that a hot young French pressman should be reprimanded at the bar of the Commons for having poured invective over Mr. Foster. The ministerialists, instigated by Mr. Aylesworth, the new minister of justice (who is presumed to have modelled his deportment on Oliver), were for laughing and hounding privilege. But Sir Wilfrid snubbed Aylesworth, called his following to heel, forced them to give Foster his queer satisfaction, and, so, with his favorite scythe of generosity, reaped all the kudos himself.

Aside from that incident the premier went on gaining in the peculiar consideration that has been accorded to him alone among Canadian public men. The people say, in effect, "Oh, there may be bad ones about him, but he is clean himself." Were he proved a winker at some job, they would think, indulgently, "Well, he never started it—and, sure, it would be hard for him to kill one of his friends." They believe in the rectitude of his intentions. They think him a man of wicked partners, who take advantage of his noble nature. This kindness for the chief is the great asset of his ministry. Goodness would not be conceded to him if he were given to making broad his phylacteries. But he never speaks with the air of cant, though never unready to soberly avow good principles. If he sometimes bluffs a little on his character it is done in so adroit and agreeable a manner that spectators like him the better for seeming perhaps just the least bit of a humbug. It is remarkable how many of his opponents unconsciously nod slightly in silent assent while he speaks. He has a disarming way of disclaiming business knowledge, yet is the best business speaker in the house, bar, perhaps Mr. Fielding, who also has the rare faculty of stripping a subject of the non-essential, and presenting clearly its important nubs. All the premier's tact and ability would have failed to gain and hold fast the general esteem had he not consummately practised that virtue which is reputed to cover a multitude of sins. He is an embodiment of charity. In forty years of strenuous public debate Sir Wilfrid has probably never once wounded any heart. This is a great moral for young pugnacists. Probably history will confirm the contemporary view of Laurier—a singularly high-minded Priest of Commonsense in politics, who never indulged with pleasure in the corruption without which no Canadian party could be maintained long in office.

A Weak Cabinet

His personal ascendancy becomes the more notable as his cabinet weakens. Except Messrs. Fielding, Paterson Fisher and Sir Frederick Borden, the men who collectively imparted strength to him have all gone. During the session he suffered the immense loss of having to replace his great minister of justice, Mr. Fitzpatrick, by a gentleman whom flattery could not call an inoffensive parliamentary failure. For the first time in ten years the opposition, though not strong in debate, were as strong as the ministry, thanks much to R. L. Borden's thoroughness and sanity. He was handicapped by two intemperately acrid colleagues, whose work would be excellent if they did not so much model their tone on that of Snarleyow, the dog fiend. Mr. Borden inspires confidence. In the recess, thanks to his being well salaried, he can go about among the people, and address the whole country as never before. Yet his chance of beating Sir Wilfrid at the next general election would have appeared poor had not the ministry incurred immeasurable damage by refusing investigation of the interior department. As Mr. Oliver is said to be keeping it clean of new scandal, the public may possibly get a look in next year. A very fine man for such housecleaning is Mr. Oliver!

The session eliminated one reputed aspirant to the opposition leadership, Mr. W. F. Maclean. Mainly because he operated against the so-called "salary-grab" of last session, the Conservatives roared him out of the party. Maclean didn't turn a hair. Next day he was plugging away as usual on behalf of some item of his "public ownership" programme. He is very much a leader of both parties, because he and his paper, the Toronto World, do more than any other agency in Canada to create and mould public opinion respecting the benefits of public possession of public utilities. If he can't have the nominal lead of a party, he can certainly drive party leaders, which should be enough satisfaction for any philosopher.

The Sabbatarian Fetich

Toward the end of the session a wondrous bill, promoted by the Sabbatarian element of Toronto, astensibly for the wholly superfluous purpose of causing Canadians to keep Sunday strictly as the Lord's day, was much debated. The real purpose appears to have been to prevent some of the French in Quebec—a Catholic people who think it right to take recreation on Sunday afternoon—from enjoying amusements which they conceive to be harmless. At the moment of writing I do not know the fate of the bill. It did contain a clause for enabling Jews to work Christians on Sunday. As this was removed, with the effect of not permitting even Israel to labor on "the Sabbath," there is some hope that if the house be insensate enough to pass the bill, the senate will throw it out in the name of toleration. Everybody admits that Sunday is kept well throughout Canada. Hence there is no real need of the measure. It has been strongly resented by many in the French province, especially in Montreal, where Mr. Henri Bourassa, always a stout champion of sane liberty, addressed great crowds in condemnation of Sir Wilfrid's attitude in the business. Some think the ministry furthered the bill as a bit of harmless clap-trap to please Ontario's "unco guid." But that element seems aggrieved inasmuch as the measure does not propose to stop cricket, golf, baseball, etc., unless played for gate money. So the government are "catching it" all round. When the Spanking Doctor deals speedily with clap-trappers the very stars twinkle with delight.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

SECOND SESSION OF TENTH PARLIAMENT

Closing Days were Characterized By An Unusual Activity.

OPPOSITION SCORED SOME GOOD POINTS

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Ottawa, July 14.—The second session of the tenth parliament of Canada has passed into history. The closing days were characterized by unusual activity. Every session the same thing occurs. If supply be taken up at an early date, members are apt to spend hours discussing a thousand dollar appropriation; when the parliamentarians are on the home-stretch, they will vote millions in a few minutes. Sir Frederick Borden has quite a snap in this respect, all the militia items being voted in a couple of hours. Similarly with regard to the estimates of the departments of agriculture and railways and canals. Mr. Emmerson, however, had to run the gauntlet of certain criticisms of his method of charging expenditures which really should have been chalked up to current revenue, under the heading of capital account, and letting the future look after these expenditures. It is quite easy to figure out a surplus in any enterprise by permitting posterity to pay the bills.

The session has been marked by a distinct advance on the part of the opposition. Grafts and rakeoffs have been shown to prevail in several departments, and the Conservatives have not hesitated to turn on the searchlight where it was apparent that such an action would do good. The scandalous squandering of public money in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Arctic; the rakeoff on coal bought for the department of marine; the permitting of a middleman—Mr. Marwin of Montreal—to make thousands out of supplies for the marine department; land deals, timber jobs, and a score of other things, have all contributed to weaken the government in the estimation of the public. It is not often that a prime minister will admit in his place in parliament that one of the departments of the government, for the administration of which every member is equally responsible, had been allowed to "run down"; and yet this is what actually occurred in connection with the marine department.

Taken on the whole, the session has been a disappointing one. Tariff revision has been promised, and it was expected up to the last moment. Then the accident happened to Mr. Fielding, and he was detained at home for altogether several weeks. The session was well advanced before the minister of finance put in an appearance at the house, and it was announced that tariff revision must necessarily be postponed until the fall. The idea was to have a short session, and to call the houses together again in November. This will yet be done from present appearances, but the session just closed, instead of being short, lengthened out into four months, and much of the legislation was important and contentious. The three principal measures of the session were the Lord's Day bill, the Moneylenders' bill, better known as the anti-usury law, and the government bill to amend the Railway Act.

I have referred from time to time to the Lord's Day Observance Act, which today is one of the most unique pieces of legislation on the federal statute book. It was a measure introduced by the government, but it has been so changed both in the special committee and in the Commons and Senate, that the man who originally drafted it would find it no easy task to recognize it. The principal changes were in the direction of recognizing provincial rights on this question, and the net outcome of all the toiling in parliament on this bill will be that each province will practically have such Sunday laws as it desires.

The anti-usury bill was another measure promised in the Speech from the Throne, but for a long time it was shelved, and apparently the government proposed to do nothing. Then there were rumblings of discontent, which were voiced by the press of Eastern Canada, the outcome of which was that the government got busy and finally the bill passed both houses, so that now it will be difficult for the loan sharks to ply their detestable vocation.

The amendments to the Railway Act show a distinct gain to the municipalities of Canada. Wider powers are given to the members of the railway commission, and the rights of the public are better protected. The control of telephone companies and the insistence of the rights of incorporated municipalities in the matter are prominent features in the bill. The Senate, however, gave the measure a hard crack, which will not tend to increase public respect for that body.

For years Mr. Lancaster, Conservative M. P. for Lincoln and Niagara, has been unceasingly advocating the compelling of railway companies to lessen the speed of their trains over level crossings which are unprotected by gates and watchmen, to ten miles an hour in cities, towns and incorporated villages. Last year Mr. Lancaster nearly succeeded in his task. This year he came still closer. The principle of his amendment was actually passed by the Commons, but when the bill got over to the Senate, at the instance of two Liberal members, Mr. McMullen and Mr. Davies, the Lancaster clause was struck out. Senator McMullen, it will be recalled, when he sat in the Commons, was a conspicuously narrow-guage critic of the government of the day. He claimed then to be a great defender of the rights of the people, but when he becomes a member of an irresponsible body, and is not amenable to the popular will, he develops into the open opponent of a safeguard than which there could be no greater protection for human life.

One of the remarkable features of the session was the failure of Mr. Aylesworth to "make good" as minister of justice. It was a subject of comment on both sides how differently the present minister acted in the house as compared with his predecessor, Mr. Fitzpatrick. The latter was cool, courteous and tactful. He was one of the best men who ever sat in parliament to get a controversial measure through. If it came to fighting in real earnest Mr. Fitzpatrick was a hard hitter, but he had this English characteristic, that he could take a blow, when fairly given, just as readily as he could deliver one. Mr. Aylesworth, on the other hand, is hot-tempered, abrupt, tactless and sometimes even discourteous. The worst setback he got was in connection with the Cinq Mars affair, when the prime minister turned down his minister of justice, and the back-benchers who were anxious for the whitewashing of Mr. Cinq Mars. Mr. Aylesworth, it is said, will accompany Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding to the Imperial conference to be held in London next April, and probably by that time his bumps of caution and courtesy may be more highly developed. It is regrettable that a man of Mr. Aylesworth's attainments—and personally he is a nice man to meet—should be so impulsive and hot-headed. The Commons, however, has a curious knack of mellowing ministers or members who exceed the bounds of parliamentary decorum. Mr. Aylesworth has known what it is to come under its refining influence, and possibly may profit by it.