

22

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## CANADIAN COURIER

## CANADIAN LITERATURE AT THE QUINQUENNIAL CONGRESS

By DONALD B. SINCLAIR

THE Quinquennial Congress was just a great big school — an advanced ladies' college, if you will. The literary section was one of its classes. Very few lectures were "sloped" there. Day after day, the same accer faces on the rad in room sobed there. Day after day, the same eager faces gathered in room No. 8 of University College to hear what the speakers had to say about folk-lore, or the public library ques-tion, or the tendencies of modern lit-erature and journalism. The instruc-tors who discussed for them these tors, who discussed for them these

erature and journalism. The instruc-tors, who discussed for them these subjects, were not dry-as-dust peda-gogues with musty academic offer-ings beyond the ken of the ordinary wife and mother; but practical men and women, the life-blood of the pen's activity to-day — from the humblest of them, pounding a type-writer for a living in the offices of the big dailies, to writers whose names grace a dozen volumes. The vigour and idealism of the Canadian spirit in letters was im-pressed upon the foreign visitors by the papers read by Canadian authors. The chief of them were: "Construc-tive Work for Women," Miss Agnes C. Laut; "How Editors Affect Com-munities," Mr. Arthur Stringer; "Literature and the Home," Miss Jean Graham; "Every Woman's Re-sponsibility with Regard to Journal-ism," Miss Lily Dougall; "Canadian Writers," Katharine Hale; and "Pub-lic Libraries in Canada," E. A. S. Hardy. The contributions of Miss Laut Hardy. The contributions of Miss Laut

and Mr. Stringer stirred up no little flurry of excitement. Both dealt with the modern press and they handled it

without gloves. Miss Laut considered that there was room for constructive work among women in reforming the press. That institution was invading wo-man's sanctum, the home, with filth that should be barred like smallpox. "You would not buy tainted butter, then why buy tainted news?"

The newspapers of to-day had be-come so demoralized that "to hit the loafer who spat tobacco juice upon the street, they would throw a rotten egg at the spotless reputation of a woman." They published inaccurate news, knowing it to be false. The Roosevelt interviews to-day being forced upon the public as authenticat. forced upon the public as authenticat-ed stories of the great American's hunting tour, she designated as faked-up lies. "Terrible Teddy" had no war correspondents with him and he was miles from the nearest tele-

graph station. How should women face the situa-tion? They could effect a cure for the evils if they would make the busi-ness office of the newspaper the ob-ject of their attack. The commercial end of the newspaper was cramp-ing the ideals of the editors. They could refuse to buy of the advertis-ers, or cancel their subscriptions, un-til the policy of the paper was in accordance with what they demanded. "We could clean up the news of

"We could clean up the news of America inside of a year if twenty women in each city and town were to cancel their subscriptions to papers that insist on sensation and false news. . . . Don't think the editor will not welcome the change. When an offensive thing is published there is none more sorry than the editor. The business end can make more money by vicious methods, and if you keep silent, there is nothing left for the editor to do. When you pay five cents for true news and do not get it, it is your own fault." Mr. Arthur Stringer dealt mostly with the magazine editor. The same

destructive currents were undermin-ing this branch of journalism. The advertising manager was drawing the

big salary; the editor was fast be-coming the "janitor of the house of intelligence." Mr. Stringer traced the reactive magazine policy of re-cent years from "the paper roses of optimism, the bourgeois timidity that tabooed all the profundities and most of the sincerities of existence," to that critical institution, the "muck-rake." The muck-raker was worthy of condemnation: he was not a conof condemnation; he was not a con-structor, but a destroyer. "For several years now, we have heard the trusts execrated and we

heard the trusts execrated and we have seen many corporations expos-ed, and many black sheep pilloried; but we have seen no adequate and reasonable programme of purifi-cation, no synthetic philosophy of re-generation. In fact, I know of no earthly calling or profession more in need of what the editor has been as-suming to give others, more in need of spiritual emancipation than is the man who sits in the editorial chair of almost any of our magazines. The commercial chain has hung too close commercial chain has hung too close and heavy upon him to let him grow as his spiritual and humanistic chains as his spiritual and humanistic chains have grown, yet I confess that it is going to be a hard job to reform him. Before you can regulate the wrist, you must regulate the heart. Before you can broaden and dignify and ennoble him, you must broaden and ennoble the audience of which he is in a yery definite way the or he is in a very definite way the ex-ponent and the representative. But it is a task that will require courage and a great deal of it, for, as Hamlet said of the players, 'They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time; after your death, you were bet-ter to have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live."

ill report while you live." Miss Jean Graham, editor of *The Home Journal*, made an eloquent ap-peal to the mothers of Canada to cen-sor their children's reading matter. The comic paper and the Elsie and Pansy books, which all gave distort-ed views of life, were subjects of her strong denunciation. They were "hypnotic poison." How could par-ents expect of their growing offhypnotic poison." How could par-ents expect of their growing off-spring, saturated with this "slushy, goody-goody" stuff, to regard, for in-stance, a book such as Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust," other than "verily as dust"? Besides those of Canadian writers, other papers and before the life

other papers read before the literary other papers read before the literary section of general interest to Cana-dians were: "Reading Societies for Working Girls," Miss C. M. Thomp-son, Girls' Friendly Society, London, England; "Literature of the Future," Miss E. Stocking, Detroit, Michigan; "What Literature Gives to Painting," Mr. E. Wylie Grier; "The Develop-ment of the Public Library for the Public Weal," Dr. Michael Hainsch, founder of public libraries Austria founder of public libraries, Austria.

During the session of the Literary Section, the writer was accorded in-terviews with Miss Agnes C. Laut and Mr. Arthur Stringer. Miss Laut stated that she was going at once to New York to arrange with her publishers in regard to her new book, a history, "The Empire of the North," which is destined to appear in the fall. Then she will hear the call of the northland again and will bury herself there for the next four months. Mr. Stringer imparted the information that he had been minus a information that he had been minus a collar for the last four months, prac-tising what he terms his vocation of farmer at his summer home near Chatham, Ontario. He has quit writing for the *Popular Magazine*, but is under contract to turn out thrilling yarns for some other Ameri-can publications. Mr. Stringer will be in Canada probably till the fall.

