

# EVENTS

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## *The Ottawa Isolation Hospital.*

**A**LL civilized countries have a general law conferring on a local body certain powers for the regulation of the public health. The health of private persons is in their own custody. Some Canadian cities have by-laws compelling citizens to have the house chimnies cleaned every time the boss sweep makes the demand. This rather arbitrary proceeding was taken for the purposes of fire protection. In Ottawa, and perhaps in other places, the powers conferred by the Public Health Act are taken advantage of to intimidate citizens whose children are attacked by contagious disease. Most children take scarlet fever at some period of their juvenile existence. The attending physician is required to report such cases to the Medical Health Officer employed by the city. That officer goes to the house and advises that the child be sent to the Isolation Hospital and kept there for from six to eight weeks. He assumes to have the power to take the child away from its parents

against their will and judgment. He does not say that the parents can make a choice. He assumes that the locality will not be properly protected. The parents are led to believe that he has the power to compel. In one case in Ottawa a child developed diptheria and the officer ordered the child to be removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital. The father refused and undertook to isolate the child at home and look after it properly. The official said he would send for a policeman. The citizen, who was able and willing to incur whatever expenditure was necessary to the case, telegraphed Toronto for legal advice and received a written opinion signed by Messrs. Barwick, Aylesworth, Wright & Moss to the effect that the Medical Health Officer was exceeding his authority. Outside of the particular case these eminent legal counsel laid down the general rule, as follows:—

The Public Health Act provides that in case any disease dangerous to public health

## The Case of Mr. Haultain.

**A** YOUNG man born in England and educated in Canada finds himself at the age of 31 a member of the governing body of the Northwest Territories in the year 1888 and three years later is recognized as the head of the Executive Council. For about fifteen years, therefore, Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, K.C., has been in receipt of a salary as attorney general and commissioner of education for the Northwest Territories. He sent some of his friends into opposition by an agitation carried on for some years demanding the erection of the whole of the territories into one province. Finally when the Autonomy Bill was brought down in parliament last session, Mr. Haultain, who was consulted at every step, together with Mr. Bulyea, one of his colleagues at Regina, objected to the erection of two provinces and objected to almost every important clause in the bill after it was framed, and at last practically centred his objections on one clause, that relating to education. He made common cause with Mr. R. L. Borden and the Conservative party in Parliament in seeking to destroy the Liberal party, if he could. In March, 1903, two years before, Mr. Haultain had taken part in a Conservative Convention at Moose Jaw which openly declared for the adoption of party lines in the Territories and for placing Conservative candidates in every constituency. Most of the other planks in the platform contained denunciations of the Liberal government at Ottawa. When two critical bye elections took place in Ontario one in London, and the other in North Oxford, the two political parties were ranged in battle, Liberals against Conservatives. Mr. Haultain found nothing better to do

than to go into North Oxford and help his Conservative friends. Personally Mr. Haultain has always been an avowed Conservative in federal affairs. In the Parliamentary Companion for 1891, 14 years ago, he is described as a Conservative and in the Parliamentary Guide for 1905 he is still described as a Conservative and he apparently, therefore, does not desire to be known as anything else. When Mr. George E. Foster made a party speech in the Northwest Territories about six years ago Mr. Haultain appeared on the platform with him.

Now, one would think that after holding office for all these long years Mr. Haultain would not object to giving some person else a chance and especially when the power to call upon certain persons to form governments in the new provinces rests with the federal authorities at Ottawa. These authorities are going to, we presume, call upon friends to assume office and not upon a political enemy like Mr. Haultain who is pledged to do all he can to destroy the Liberal party in the West and is evidently doing all he can to destroy the Liberal government at Ottawa.

The Conservative press has been strenuously endeavoring to make the public believe that Mr. Haultain is being "punished" for opposing the incorporation in the Autonomy Bill of the "every school system which he himself had established" in the Territories. Mr. Haultain has stated more than once that if he had the power he would not change that school system, and yet we are being told through the press that this system is being imposed upon the people of the West against their wishes and against the wishes of Mr. Haultain.

The Toronto World declared that there was a "tireless hunt" of Mr. Haultain. Dr. Goldwin Smith joins in the "tireless hunt" of Sr Wilfrid Laurier and declares that Mr. Haultain "is struggling gallantly to save the new provinces from being inoculated with the pestilence of party." No harm to mention here that Mr. Haultain's brother is Dr. Goldwin Smith's private secretary. The gallant struggle which Mr. Haultain made for the abolishing of party lines is reflected in the Moose Jaw platform which declared emphatically for party lines, and Mr. Haultain was and still is the honorary president of that convention or association. The man who moved the nomination of Mr. Walter Scott as Liberal leader in Saskatchewan as well as the man who seconded that nomination were both former supporters of Mr. Haultain, and, indeed, so was Mr. Walter Scott himself who for years lent not only his own influence but that of his paper to defend and justify Mr. Haultain at Regina. But Mr. Scott as well as the other gentlemen discovered that Mr. Haultain was playing a double part politically, and they lost confidence in him. When the Liberals of the West saw Mr. Haultain conferring day by day with Mr. R. L. Borden and spending his time writing letters in support of the cause of the Opposition it cannot be wondered that having the opportunity they will now repose confidence in men who have been in the Northwest quite as long as Mr. Haultain and who have borne the brunt of pioneer struggles and who are quite as competent as Mr. Haultain, and who have not enjoyed the sweets of office which have been his practically since 1888. In saying this we are not underrating the services which Mr. Haultain has rendered in carrying on a quasi government in the early days of the development of the territories, but in this duty he has been aided by

others, chiefly by Liberals. In 1898 the government consisted of two members, Mr. Haultain, Conservative, and Mr. J. H. Ross, Liberal. In 1901 the government consisted of Mr. Haultain, Conservative, and Mr. Sifton and Mr. Bulyea, both Liberals. There were times when the Liberals could have turned Mr. Haultain out of office but they did not do so, and did not try to do it. Mr. Haultain has asked the people of the West to conduct the elections for the new legislatures on non-party lines. A few days after he tried to raise this slogan his Conservative friends in Alberta declared for straight party lines. In fact Mr. Haultain appears to be the only non-party man in the West but however popular he is personally, as a public man the Conservative press of Toronto and Montreal will find it hard to convince the people of this country that he is the only man competent to carry on the affairs of the new province of Saskatchewan.



OYAMA

Japan's field marshal who superintended the war from Tokio.

## The New Movement.

**T**HE disgust of the unco guid with the old political parties breaks out spasmodically and intermittently at different points in the Dominion. The advertising which Mr. Haultain of Macleod, N.W.T. has received over the Autonomy Bill brought him to the notice of a great many people who had never before heard of him and some of the writers in the press have seized upon this declaration for a no-party campaign in the elections for the new provincial legislatures in the West, as a text from which to preach a sermon on the faithless steward and the rottenness of the two great political parties. Dr. Goldwin Smith is, of course, always ready to lend a hand in denouncing what he is pleased to term the "pestilence of party." But the latest arrival in the cave of the Adullamites is that stalwart Conservative organ the Halifax Herald, which says:

"Unless we entirely misapprehend the public temper, a large majority of the people of this country are pretty thoroughly disgusted with the politicians at Ottawa of both the old political parties. According to the opinion of the people, these politicians have conspicuously proved that they are a gang by themselves, seeking nothing but their own selfish interests, and have no respect to the interests of the public. It is high time for the people to arise and turn the politicians down. In doing so the people might form a new party, but it would be a party for the purpose of securing and maintaining honest government, not for the mere purpose of maintaining politicians to fatten at the public expense."

In travelling from the Atlantic westward to the Pacific for additional evidence of this mugwump movement, one must stop and gaze at the spectacle of the Conservative member for South York, Mr. W. F.

Macleod, who has varied the tune upon which he has been playing during his whole political career by criticizing and denouncing the leader of his own party, Mr. R. L. Borden and the parliamentary Conservative party as a whole, himself excepted. Arriving at the Pacific coast a paper which used to have the confidence of the Ottawa government inasmuch as it has been counted a Liberal paper though known to be under the control of a railway corporation, The Vancouver Province, in its issue of the 11th inst. speaks of the struggle upon which Mr. Haultain is entering, and promises him the votes of the immigrants from the United States to whom The Province looks as giving promise of being in no small degree the "salvation of that new country." A sentence following apparently gives the reason in the mind of the editor for this extraordinary statement, that is, that they have been trained in the national schools of the Republic. In other words, they are going to be opposed to the system of national schools which Mr. Haultain has erected in that country and which are merely perpetuated by the federal legislation establishing the new provinces. But to the mind of the Vancouver Province Mr. Haultain's manifesto is a most cheering document to every citizen of Canada who is weary of "the attempt to graft medievalism on this new country—a attempt or rather a conspiracy, to which both political parties have been privy." Of course the article does not terminate without a reference to "machine politics." With Mr. Macleod at Toronto as the head centre and the Halifax Herald and the Vancouver Province as the right and left wings this new movement will no doubt succeed in dissolving the effete old political parties.

## A Crazy Propos 1.

**T**HE Maritime Board of Trade assembled in annual convention at Yarmouth, discussed, on Aug. 17, the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the union of the three Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and that a memorial to this effect be forwarded to each of the Governments and that they be urged to arrange for the meeting of representatives from each Government at an early date.

Prince Edward Island would go into such a union if the tunnel under Northumberland Straits was constructed. The opinion was not at all unanimous on the subject, and one delegate said it was all right for fire works. The Mayor of Yarmouth expressed the opinion that the day for maritime union was passed. At all events the resolution was adopted, as was also a resolution passed unanimously asking the Dominion Government to take steps to bring the British West India islands into Confederation. A more crazy proposition than the latter has not been made since Columbus first set foot on St. Salvador. The British West Indies are a large number of islands and islets. They are grouped into the Bahamahs, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles, the last named being

subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The total area of the whole of the islands is estimated to be about 95,000 square miles, considerably less than the area of the district of Saskatchewan in the Northwest Territories. The largest of the British West India islands is Jamaica, being 144 miles in length and 49 in breadth, containing 4,193 square miles. In 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; colored, 122,000; blacks, 459,000 and besides these there were a number of coolies and Chinese. What a splendid population to incorporate with the white men of Canada! The total estimated population in 1902 was 770,000 and of these about 15,000 only were white. The population of the Jamaica consists for the most part of descendants of liberated Africans. And some of the Leeward Islands were only considered fit for the Crown Colonies system of government as late as 1895. Some of the islands have no white population at all. What on earth the Dominion of Canada would want to add a population of negroes and liberated slaves to the already complex problem of government which confronts the administration at Ottawa is a question which the Maritime Board of Trade will find it hard to answer.

breaks out in a Municipality, an Isolation Hospital shall be provided by the Board of Health, and the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health provide that on the occurrence of the first or any case of contagious disease in a Municipality, the Medical Health Officer shall at once place the person attacked in the Isolation Hospital to be provided under the Act.

Dr. Bryce, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, thinks that under the Regulations, the Medical Health Officer of Ottawa may remove any person who has contagious disease to the Isolation Hospital.

We think that such power does not exist.

The Public Health Act provides that whenever any part of the Province is threatened with any formidable epidemic or contagious disease, the Provincial Board of Health may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council issue regulations for preventing or mitigating the epidemic or contagious disease, including regulations for the removal of persons living in infected localities.

The regulations in regard to contagious disease adopted by the Provincial Board are intended to be enforceable only when any locality is threatened with an epidemic. The Board is not empowered to pass regulations governing the removal to an Isolation Hospital of isolated cases of contagious disease where a locality is not endangered, and regulations assuming to provide for the removal of a person who has a contagious disease and a locality is not threatened are beyond the powers of the Board.

The Act is intended to protect the general health of the community, and it is not intended to apply nor does it apply to a case where the patient was properly isolated and there was no danger to the residents of adjoining houses.

In many cases, of course, parents are willing that their children should go to the Isolation Hospital. When the law, represented by the city, takes a child from its home and places it in this hospital the authorities are justly bound to treat the child with scrupulous care. They are bound to have in charge of that hospital the best available medical skill. A patient whose parents are able to pay may have his own medical attendant from outside but some experience proves that, say in the case of a mild type of scarlet fever, the city physicians do not think it necessary to make anything like a daily visit. Such

a hospital is worse than a prison with respect to isolation. While the patient is in bed parents are unable even to see him, and experience also proves that the great tendency of those in charge of the hospital is concealment. This would, of course, be strenuously denied but there can be no doubt or it. Another tendency in the public wards is to treat all the patients uniformly, say as to diet during the period of convalescence when the appetite is good and the child is probably in good health and is only detained pending the end of the period of desiccation. In one case a request for special food for which parents were willing to pay extra if required was met with the response that it would be difficult to provide in the public ward private ward food, and so a healthy growing child, accustomed all his lifetime to the very best of food was treated precisely as were children from the orphan asylums of the city and for six weeks did not taste fresh meat. He came out of the hospital perfectly well and in good condition, but it might have been otherwise. The authorities only provide one house physician for the hospital and it is manifestly impossible for one man to be on duty 24 hours a day. It is also necessary for him to take exercise and fresh air and also a vacation. During a short vacation this summer the patients were left in charge of a young man who had not yet passed all his medical examinations and who could not possibly be an experienced and skilled expert in contagious diseases. As a matter of fact, during that week two children in a private ward with a mild type of scarlet fever and apparently in good health simply waiting the end of the period of desiccation, contracted diphtheria. The burden of explaining to the citizens of Ottawa how it is that a child can be taken, by force if necessary, from its home for scarlet fever and then be given diphtheria rests on the municipal authority which, moreover, conceals the fact from the public. Under such circumstances the citizens of Ottawa who are in a position to take care of their own children should refuse to allow them to be taken to this hospital and the legal

opinion given above makes it clear that outside of epidemics they are not compelled to. About two years ago there was a great commotion over a scarlet fever patient there contracting diphtheria in the hospital, and for a time life was despaired of. Some alterations or improvements were made with a view of overcoming such danger, but these two cases just a few weeks ago prove that there is some means of carrying diphtheria from the diphtheria patients into the private ward of a scarlet fever patient. There does not seem to be any system of disinterested inspection provided, and instead of the greatest publicity being given to the cases that go in, the localities from which they come, the number of deaths, and so forth there seems to be a system of concealment, of those material facts to which the public

are surely entitled. A two year old baby died recently in the hospital from scarlet fever or more likely of fright at being deprived of its mother.

It would seem to be necessary in the public interest that if a case of black diphtheria was brought to the hospital from another municipality that this fact should be communicated next day to the press, the farther fact that the man dies a few hours after he was brought in, and what steps were taken to prevent the spread of the malignant disease in the locality where it had its origin or development.

We have not space this week to say all that might be said on this subject but we deem it a duty, knowing some indisputable facts, to state them in this public way.



GENERAL KÜROPATKIN

Who can now take a much needed rest.



THE CZAR

Who ought to feel relieved.

## EVENTS.

Published Weekly

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

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THE demand for the new edition of Magurn's Parliamentary Guide and Work of General Reference, just issued, has been so large that the remainder of the edition will only go a certain distance. All orders should be accompanied by a remittance of \$2.50 and each order will be filled in its turn so long as the edition lasts. Revised and enlarged, 465 pages. Address A. J. Magurn, P. O. Box 1050, Ottawa.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH is made a little tired, apparently, by Lord Roberts speaking of the Indian Empire as the brightest jewel in the British crown. He supposes that the brightest jewel of the British crown is Great Britain, and adds: 'But people have been so inoculated with the habit of thinking imperially that the nation of Edward I., of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of Marlborough, of Chatham, of Pitt, of Wellington, of Nelson, has come to seem in its own eyes something petty and mean compared with dominion over those millions of human sheep in Hindostan.'

THE military swagger which is increasing in violence on Canadian soil does not meet with the approbation of nine-tenths of the Canadian people, and the enormous and rapid increase in militia expenditure is attracting attention. The Weekly Sun of Toronto declares that the policy of Sir Frederick Borden and his jingo supporters can have but one immediate effect—the beginning of a competition which if not checked must prove ruinous to this country.

THE Montreal Gazette scolds the idea of placing the Intercolonial Railway under a commission. In such matters the Gazette usually strikes the right note.

A TORONTO gentleman who rides in a carriage and is said to be a wealthy man, took an oath before a Committee of the Senate a few years ago that he had

been asked to pay \$10,000 for a seat in the Senate. There was great interest manifested in the committee at the time as it elevated the importance of the Senate very greatly in the estimation of many, to think that a seat in that chamber was worth \$10,000. If Mr. H. H. Cook desired so much a few years ago to be called to the Senate as to offer \$10,000 for the call, he has now changed his mind, perhaps because other oaths were then against his, and it turned out there was no call offered to him. At all events he writes the following amusing letter to a Toronto paper:

"My attention has been drawn to the fact that one of your correspondents characterized me in your paper as 'Senator Cook.' I wish an abject apology by return of mail, otherwise I will consult my solicitor, because the position has become so degrading that no man of high standing and respectability wishes to enter therein. The majority in the Senate is as thoroughly rotten as is the majority and minority in the House of Commons and the politics of the federal parliament are becoming so demoralized and have reached such a state of 'cussedness' that I fear for the future of the country. It seems now that nothing but a political earthquake from the centre at Ottawa, the circumference of the Dominion will arouse the people to a sense of duty when next the opportunity presents itself for the overthrow of this monstrously corrupt government at Ottawa."

SOME persons want Mr. Haultain to run against Mr. Scott for the Provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan. Mr. Scott resides in Saskatchewan and Mr. Haultain does not. Why should Mr. Haultain not run at home in his own province of Alberta?

IT looks as if Nova Scotia had lost its foremost public citizen. Mr. R. L. Borden is going to live in Ontario, and will probably continue to represent an Ontario constituency. It is said that he is setting about building a house in Ottawa overlooking the Rideau river. That river is not so wide or as deep as the beautiful arm of the sea which his Halifax residence overlooks but every place can't be so pretty as Halifax. A safe seat in Carleton county must serve as the compensation. By the way is the



Conservative party in the Dominion parliament destined to become altogether an Ontario party? It almost looks that way, and last session the main policy of the Opposition was dictated by the Ontario wing. But it is more than a wing. It is the main body and Mr. Borden is now a part of it.

**M**R. CHAMBERLAIN began his fiscal crusade because, he said, the industries of the United Kingdom were languishing, and other manufacturing countries were forging ahead. Statistical returns disproved all this, but that does not affect the point we desire to make. His remedy for the manufacturing depression was to make a reciprocal arrangement with the Colonies (they always print us with a capital 'C' at 'ome) to take our grain and meats and cheese with a preference, and in exchange we would take their manufactures. He even went as far as to intimate that we would be expected not to start any new industries. That part of it was to be done by the manufacturers of Great Britain. Well, the Canadian Manufacturer's Association went over to Great Britain. They had been heralded as in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. They were called two years ago as being in favor of it. In fact at that time most everybody was in favor of it—on paper, and only the poor benighted electors of the United Kingdom were against it. In giving a send off to the excursion the organ of the association said editorially that the mission of the party was to encourage in the British people a greater knowledge of and a deeper interest in the industries of the Dominion, and to bring Canadian industries more prominently before the British public. When the president of the association returned to Toronto he told us publicly that over there he had said frankly to the British people that Canada should protect her own industries against the manufacturers of Great Britain just as much as against the manufacturers of any other country. Is there anything at all left of Mr. Chamberlain's movement?

**I**F it is true that an execution fixed to take place at Edmonton on the eve of

Sept. 1 has been postponed because that is a day of rejoicing in consequence of the inauguration of a new province of the Dominion with Edmonton as its capital, surely it would have been more appropriate to have exercised the clemency which is vested in the authorities at Ottawa and to have commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. The occasion is one that might fittingly call for a general jail delivery in Edmonton and also at Regina next Tuesday. Possibly the attention of the Minister of Justice was not called to the matter closely, and Council is sometimes too busy to think of the right thing at the right moment.

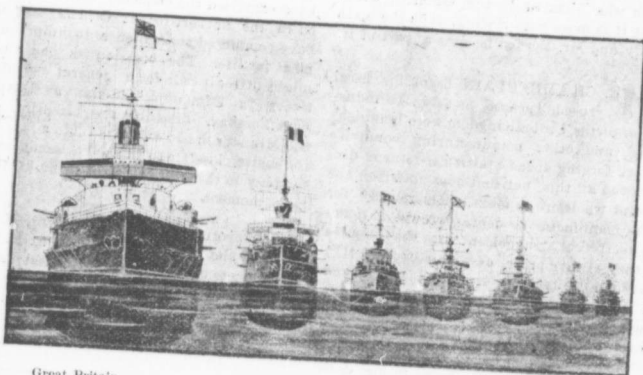
**T**HE appointment of S. N. Parent, M.P., and Mr. Colin McIsaac, ex-M.P., as members of the Transcontinental Railway Commission in place of the late lamented F. B. Wade, and Mr. Alfred Brunet has been gazetted. Both are men of ability and capacity.

**C**ANADA has at the present time within her borders some thousands of British sailors, the band of the Irish Guards, an international cricket team, and a regiment of United States troops from Albany. As an international summer resort Canada seems to be growing in popularity.

**T**HE Canadian government is, in a way, celebrating the "made in Canada" movement by installing one hundred electric clocks in the Houses of Parliament that were "made in Connecticut." I private individual imported these clocks he would have to pay in duty between \$200 and \$300, but the government pays no duty. Wonder if tenders were called for these clocks? Did a Canadian have a chance to tender for them? Under the Macdonald government all the toilet soap used in the two houses of parliament, amounting to hundreds of boxes, was annually imported from Chicago—of course free of duty. About the only thing the common taxpayer is allowed by this reciprocity Administration to import free of duty from Brother Jonathan is soft sawder.

# EVENTS.

Russia's Naval Rank Before the War.



Great Britain

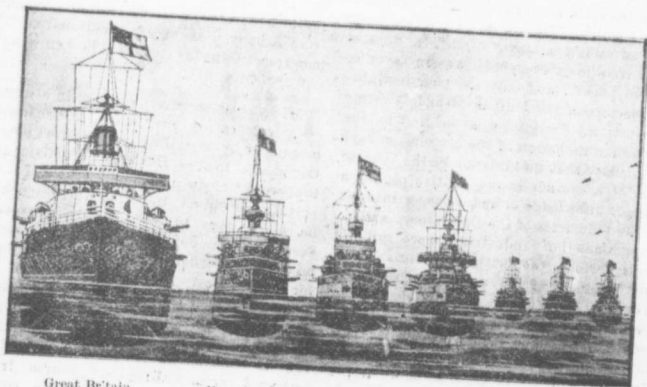
France

Germany

Russia

U. S.

Japan Italy



Great Britain

France

Germany

U. S.

Italy

Japan

Russia

Russia's Naval Rank After the War, including the Black Sea Fleet.

## *A Man of Dollars.*

**L**ATELY reports have appeared in the newspapers which tend to show that the figure of Russell Sage is rapidly fading out of Wall Street. Mr. Sage is 89 years old and has the reputation of having devoted his life solely to the satisfaction of making money for its own sake. Lindsay Denison says of him:

"Russell Sage for two generations has been the skinflint of the great Yankee nation. Does a drummer (the drummer is the itinerant minstrel of this degenerate age) invent a tale of hardness of heart and tightness of fist which appealed to him as worthy of becoming classic, he builds it about the personality of Sage as naturally as the Homeri bard attributed an act of transcending wisdom to Athene or a deed of valor to Ares; the tale is accepted as true from the Lakes to the Gulf. This unlovely repute has come to Mr. Sage so far as human discernment may go, with strict justice.

"Mr. Sage has the love for money in the concrete which might be predicated of his life and habits. However much he may share with other millionaires the liking for vast quantities of stocks and bonds, which water and legislation may corrupt or syndicates break through and steal, Mr. Sage pins his faith, and always has pinned

it to actual specie. He has under lock and key and within his reach more ready money than any other man in this country—probably more than any other man in the world. It is at the service of anyone who will pay for the use of it and who can satisfy Mr. Sage that it will be returned promptly and in full. His transactions are for the most part made in secret. But now and then a typical one comes out in the courts. It is but a few years since one White of Boston, a moneyless person, made a bid for \$1,500,000 worth of government bonds of the issue of 1896. The bonds were awarded to White, who, if he had only the money to pay for them could have resold them immediately at a profit of \$45,000. A Boston bank entered into negotiations with White—slow and ponderous negotiations. Emissaries from Sage appeared before the transactions were completed offering to take the whole difficulty out of Mr. White's way for the paltry consideration of \$15,000. It is of such methods and of such devices that the history of Mr. Sage's alliances with Jay Gould and other financiers, and freebooters of the Wall Street history must be written if it is written. But the tune of his soul is always on one melancholy string—money, more money, my money.

## A Dramatist on the Art of Acting

TWO theories have long been held and expounded with the right relations between the actor and his art. According to one of these theories—Coquelin being its most conspicuous living protagonist—the actor is merely a clever, subtle, adroit imitator. His art consists in creating a perfect deception, in making the audience feel what he himself does not feel, his preoccupation being the minute, objective study of the expression of the mood or emotion which the character depicted by him is experiencing at the time. According to the other theory, defended by Sir Henry Irving, the actor is not "convincing" unless he sinks his own personality in the part played—unless he "lives it and thoroughly identifies himself with it; in other words, acting, as he might say, is a subjective and sincere art, not mere virtuosity in mimicry and imitation.

The French school is supposed to share Coquelin's view and as the French have always laid much stress on delicacy, refinement and finish in acting, their testimony has been regarded as particularly significant. But Alfred Capus, the popular and admired playwright, in a series of articles on the theatre and the art of the drama, not only adopts the opposite theory but carries it beyond the extremist point occupied by any other of its adherents.

We admire, he says in one of his essays in *Le Figaro*, those versatile and resourceful actors and actresses who pass from role to role and assume the most diverse and dissimilar parts without the slightest difficulty. We see and applaud them, he continues, as workmen, as princes, as magistrates, as poor wretches, as millionaires, and marvel at their smartness and infin-

ite variety. But these are merely popular favorites; they are not the great artists; they lack that supreme gift which is essential to authority and enduring fame. They are not geniuses of the theatre; they are forgotten as soon as their active career is closed. They are translators, not true interpreters; They do not give us the impression of life. Mr. Capus goes on to say:

"Here we encounter the prevalent theory, which may be stated as follows: 'The great artist is not he who permits his own personality to shine through any one of his impersonations. For it is not the actor we should see on the stage as lover, miser, hypocrite, victim of jealousy or ambition; it is Othello, Tartuffe, Romeo, Macbeth, we should see. His own nature and peculiarities the artist should be able to divest himself of in order to assume those of the character impersonated. He should disappear in the part instead of imposing himself upon it.

'One observation will show the superficiality and danger of this theory. Let the dramatic author have as much creative power as you please, he cannot create a complete personality. He cannot exhibit a man or woman in the essential circumstances of life, under the influences of the forces which shape a destiny. He cannot follow the man or that woman from childhood to death. The conditions of the art as well as of the stage forbid this. Be he a Shakespeare or a Moliere, the playwright is obliged to select a brief period of the life of his characters, but if he is a genius he discovers the hour at which the characters and their passions have attained their maximum intensity."

Capus compares Balzac's picture of a miser in "Eugenie Grandet" with Moliere's "L'Avare," and shows how incomplete, inadequate, rough, impressionistic, the latter sketch is beside the thorough study of the same type by that novelist. If, then, the dramatist, owing to the limitations of his art, cannot create a full blooded, living character, is not the functions of the actor to supplement this work, to supply the deficiency? To quote further:

"It is the actor who must unify and harmonize, by means of his own personality the scattered words and disconnected actions of the character; he it is who must absorb and assimilate the sentiments and thoughts of this imaginary being and make them his own, to present them to the public in the order and unity of life. Nay, more, that which is not expressed and cannot be in the text—the intentions, the implications, the roots, the thousand nuances of word, gesture, movement, — the actor must divine these and add them to his part."

In short, the actor to interpret life, must live, move, and lose himself in the part, and if this be impossible to him, he should not undertake the impersonation. If his own personality be in direct contradiction to that of the character, he should not play the part. Capus concludes:

"No, one is not a great artist because one can play, with facility, with talent, with spirit, the most dissimilar parts—today a drama, tomorrow a comedy, the day after a farce. On the contrary one is a great artist only if he can play certain parts in all their profundity, with the intensity of life. What is interesting in the actor's art, as in every other, is originality, perfection. . . Why do actresses im-

press us more deeply by their art than actors? It is not because of their charm as women, but primarily because the sentiments and emotions they express permit them to put their whole personality, their soul, their physical and moral qualities, into their assumptions of character."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Whose mediation has done so much to bring about peace.

**PARLIAMENT** is only well away from its last session and already there are notices in the Canada Gazette of application for eleven bills of divorce. By the time parliament meets there will probably be as many more. Why should these applications not be sent to the Judge of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa and be disposed of as they came up during the course of the year? Parliament has no business to deal with such cases, even aside from the enormous cost of procuring an act of parliament. A case was mooted last session and everybody was talking of it, but it could not for some reason be disposed of then, and now the advertisement has to appear in several issues of the official Gazette and all the preliminaries and routine applicable to bills must be gone through, while the wronged person justly entitled to a remedy, is cozened out of the legal redress for more than a year. It will be the middle of next summer before the bill will receive the "royal" assent and become law. With a court the cost would be very much less and the decrees would have been issued long before this. What is true in this respect of one case is true of scores of others. What is to hinder the Province of Ontario from establishing a divorce court? Other provinces have these courts. Ontario must be at liberty to do so as much as New Brunswick or British Columbia.

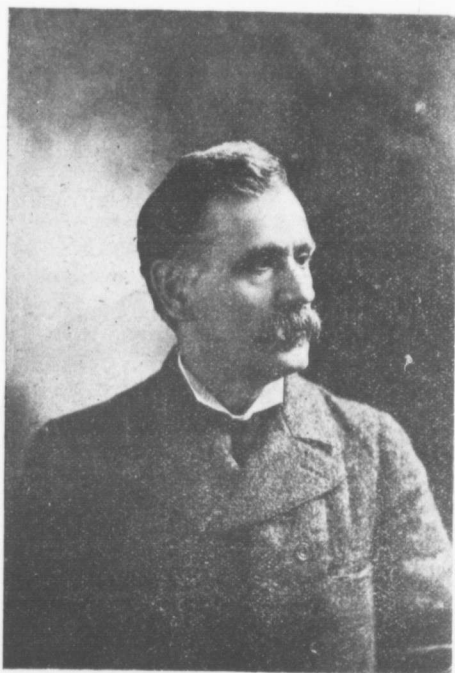
**M** WITTE (pronounced Veetay) cabled the Czar Aug. 29 that peace between Japan and Russia had been established. The great war opened Feb. 8, 1904.

**I**N an address to the electors of the federal constituency of West Assiniboia Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., announces his intention of resigning his seat in the House of Commons, which he has held for five years and acceding to the unanimous request of a representative convention representing the Liberal party of the new province of Saskatchewan to act as their leader. He states that since his election in 1900 the Northwest problems then existing as bones of contention in the field of federal affairs have practically all been solved. Questions of grain inspection, patenting of

railway land grants, the matter of mal-administration of town sites, and the granting of autonomy to the Northwest Territories have all been disposed of, as well as important measures affecting the transportation problem, and Mr. Scott adds that the competing lines of the Canadian Northern will reach Prince Albert and Edmonton this autumn and Regina probably next year, under contract with the government as regards rates. Judging by the whole record Mr. Scott has discharged his trust faithfully and with satisfaction to the people he represents. He is certain to be called upon by the new Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, Mr. Forget, to form the first government of the new province. The job could not fall into better hands.

**S**OME of the Ontario daily papers are giving space to a discussion of the question, how can we tell a Liberal paper? We should think by the same token that you would tell a Conservative paper. A paper that booms the Conservative leaders and party, that "heads up" Conservative meetings and Dandonald incidents, that holds Gamey to be a patriot and R. L. Borden a statesman of the first rank, that claims there is a political conspiracy to "destroy" Mr. Haultain because he, too, is a patriot, that steadily criticizes and opposes the Liberal party, especially at election times—such a paper would be thought to be a Conservative paper. The Huntingdon Glacier, the text for the discussion, has always been opposed to the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and has been in opposition to the Liberal government at Ottawa ever since it was formed. It has been especially vindictive in its pursuit of Sir Richard Cartwright. It contributed to the defeat last fall of one of the finest Liberal representatives of the Eastern Townships ever sent to Parliament. How would it do to term Hon. Geo. E. Foster a Liberal just because he was one many years ago, or R. L. Borden? The London Standard was a strong anti-Chamberlain paper before it was purchased a few months ago by new proprietors, but no one would dream of terming it an anti-Chamberlain paper now.

EVENTS.



HON. A. E. FORGET

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

EVENTS.

1856



M. WITTE

The Russian Envoy at Portsmouth who carried the Czar that peace was established.