

The Entire Canadian Press Welcomes The Visiting Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference

What Others Say

ON THIS OCCASION

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

Toronto

Greetings to our British Comrades.
Bound by a hundred ties of blood, sympathy, and unity of purpose, we look to the coming Conference with our friends from overseas as an all-important milestone on the road to Imperial accord and universal progress.

Never did a Conference have a better opportunity of setting a powerful imprimatur upon the affairs of the world and we are meeting our British colleagues with that earnest goodwill and confidence which cannot fail to clarify discussion and produce harmonious and fruitful results.

J. S. DOUGLAS,
General Manager and
Managing Director
THE "MAIL AND EMPIRE"
Toronto

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and EVENING TIMES

St. John, N.B.

The Daily Telegraph and The Evening Times join heartily in the greetings to the British delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. Their visit cannot fail to give them a new understanding of the loyalty of Canadians and of the part Canada is taking in world affairs. The bonds of Empire have been greatly strengthened during the crisis of the last six years, and the visit of the British editors will result in lasting benefit to the nation.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

London, Can., July 26, 1920
"Canada greets the editors of the British World with unusual pride and interest, recognizing their unique potency as Empire builders."
The London Advertiser, Co., Ltd.
HARRY H. PICKETT,
Managing Editor

THE HAMILTON TIMES

The Hamilton Daily Times sends its greetings from the Ambitious City of Hamilton, Ontario, representing one hundred and twelve thousand welcomes from the Citizens to the British Delegates of the Imperial Press Conference on their arrival in Canada at the historic City of Quebec.
From this safe harbor as they proceed to the Conference to be held in Ottawa may wise counsel prevail, and, with welcomes perpetuated, may best wishes from their brother Journalists of Hamilton, accompany them on the journey throughout the wide Dominion.

THE ST. THOMAS TIMES-JOURNAL

From the shores of Lake Erie, in the garden peninsula of Ontario, St. Thomas City and Elgin County, itself an epitome of the Isles set in the silver sea, through the medium of The St. Thomas Times-Journal, the only daily paper in its rich and populous district, tenders cordial greetings and the warmest of welcomes to the distinguished company of British and Overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference.

United by ties of kinship and of common duty and inspired by the generous ideals and pure traditions of the Press of the Motherland, the conference cannot but prove a potent factor in the development and consolidation of The British Commonwealth.

THE KINGSTON STANDARD

As one of the Canadian overseas newspaper publishers who in 1918 were so cordially and graciously welcomed by the Journalists of Mother England, it is at once a pleasure and a privilege to have this opportunity to extend to them, landed on our shores, the same kindly greetings which they gave to us. When overseas, we learned to know them as great journalists and Imperialists—as men moulding aright the thought of the nation and guiding it safe and true—and we hope now by renewed contact to show to them that the inspiration we received from them at that time is even today playing its part among the newspapers of Canada in the great and glorious work of Empire building.

W. R. GIVENS,
Publisher
KINGSTON STANDARD

THE STRATFORD DAILY HERALD

Because they represent a force that more than any other single factor has made for the solidarity, unity and freedom of the British Commonwealth, I join in hearty greetings to the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. May their brief visit to Canada serve to knit still more closely the bonds of Imperial fellowship.

CHARLES DINGMAN
Editor,
The STRATFORD DAILY HERALD

THE PETERBOURGH EXAMINER

In uniting with other Canadian newspapers in extending the heartiest greetings to the British Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, the Examiner hopes that every minute of their Canadian visit may be filled by interest and enjoyment, and assures them that their presence is as welcome as a good news story on a dull day. May the coming of the British Journalists to Canada, mean a better understanding and closer relationship between the various parts of the British Empire.

Yours very truly,
THE PETERBOURGH EXAMINER
Limited

LETHBRIDGE HERALD.

Lethbridge, Alta., July 26, 1920
Western Canada looks to the visit of the Imperial Press Conference with much interest. The Imperial visitors will have an opportunity of seeing splendid evidence of the West's developments and wealth. This year's crops promises to be of the bumper kind, and it will prove to the newspaper men that Western Canada has great riches in its agricultural resources, and that this section of the Dominion will provide enough grain to feed the hungry of Europe. We are sure that after the Journalists have seen Canada from Atlantic to Pacific they will leave with the impression that we have only been scratching at our resources, and that in the years to come, we are destined to be the strong right arm of the Empire in men, resources, and ideals.

W. A. BUCHANAN, M.P.,
Lethbridge Herald.

VANCOUVER SUN

Vancouver, B.C., July 26, 1920

Congratulate you on an enterprising manner, Quebec is planning to receive press delegates. Kindly quote Vancouver Sun as follows: Eight million Canadians today through the press of Canada, welcome Imperial representatives to the Press Conference.

Canada's opportunity occasioned by this visit lies not in endeavoring to impress upon them how rich or extensive is Canada but rather how great is the Empire of which we are a part. The importance of that part rests with the impressions they may receive while reviewing our Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We feel that these impressions cannot but redound to the future credit of Canada.

VANCOUVER SUN

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES.

The Victoria Daily Times greets the Overseas Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference upon their arrival in Canada and hopes their visit, together with the proceedings of the important gathering which brings them to this country will be productive of real benefit to the Empire.

VICTORIA DAILY NEWS.

HAMILTON SPECTATOR

God bless every one, said Tim and I agree with him.
W. J. SOUTHAM

THE ACADIAN RECORDER

To the visiting Journalists from Great Britain, those of the same profession in this Greater Britain beyond the sea offer the warmest welcome. Coming as they do from an old and settled community, many things will seem new and strange to them in our social and political conditions and in our every day life. But they will find Canadian hearts and homes open to them in generous hospitality, so that they may carry back to the old ancestral home golden opinions of the daughter nation in the West.

C. C. BLACADAR,
DAILY ACADIAN RECORDER
(Established 1813)
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Quebec Chronicle

TO the manifold message of welcome from the Press of Canada to the newly arrived delegates to the second Imperial Press Conference, here recorded, the Chronicle adds its own in all sincerity. The Journalists, hailing from the four quarters of the globe but linked together by the intangible bond of Empire, who are soon to be assembled at Ottawa have many things to impart to and receive from each other. Their deliberations are not of professional interest alone but of real importance to this Dominion, to the Mother Country, and to each overseas Dominion and Dependency represented. The first Conference came several years before the outbreak of the great war, yet it exerted a direct and appreciable influence during that crisis in unifying and enlightening editorial opinion throughout the Empire, thus in turn focussing and inspiring public opinion to defend a cause that was not less its own than that of justice and of free democracy. What events lie hidden in the womb of the future no one with any certainty can foretell but we may safely prophesy that the fruits of the present conference will be of equal or greater utility in coping with any contingency that may hereafter confront us, however grave.

These pages, published in honor of the distinguished visitors of Canada, have a threefold purpose: first, as we have said, to assure them of the cordiality of their welcome; secondly, to tell them something of the history of the Chronicle which we are vain enough to believe is not without interest; and finally to tell our readers something, by way of introduction, about the famous newspapers of the United Kingdom, represented among the British delegates. Limitations of space have evidently made it an impossible task to refer, as we should like to have done, to the entire Old Country Press. It should therefore be understood that no invidious distinctions are to be inferred from any omissions. We have tried to make our selection a representative one but at least half a dozen similar groups could easily have been chosen, including papers no less firmly established and influential than the ones actually taken from that fascinating work of Mr. Simonis, "The Street of Ink."

The review of the last Imperial Press Conference, held at London in 1909, together with Lord Roseberry's memorable "Welcome Home" speech, delivered on that occasion, are intended to afford some insight to the public as to the character and weight of this "Parliament of the Press," again in formal session after a lapse of some ten years. It is to be feared that we have no Lord Roseberry among us to sound what our southern neighbors would call the "key note" of the Conference—though the occasion may well create the orator—but at least our guests will not fail to recognize in the voices of Canadian spokesmen the ring of honest good-fellowship and affectionate esteem.

We shall not attempt to describe for the delegates any of the natural wonders or the industrial developments that will be seen during their transcontinental tour: for many of them it is no new story and, for the remainder, reality would only beggar the efforts of a halting pen. The Chronicle then contents itself with once more bidding every member of the Imperial Press Conference a heartfelt welcome: welcome to Canada, but welcome above all to this ancient Province and City of Quebec!

The Quebec Chronicle

WINNIPEG TRIBUNE

Western Canada waits with open arms and eager expectancy the advent of British Journalists which have much to show them in addition to our eagerness to exhibit hospitality, we look forward to the harvest of benefit that must inevitably follow.

low the revelation of our great resources to so influential a body of Journalists whose sympathies and aspirations are so patriotically linked with the progress and prosperity of our beloved Empire.

R. L. RICHARDSON

The Canadian Press

IN the night watches and in the noonday glare we have many times shaken hands with you under the seas; we are overjoyed at the opportunity now afforded of going into editorial conference with you in our own land. We know you and your good work in upholding the British tradition; we are honored by your presence in Canada. We have not hitherto been in as direct touch with you as we would like; but that is largely because our own country is so big it has kept us busy maintaining direct touch with each other. We look forward now to discussing with you the larger problem.

NORMAN SMITH,
President Canadian Press, Limited.

Journal Office,
Ottawa, July 26, 1920.

What Others Say

ON THIS OCCASION

SHERBROOKE RECORD

May we join with others in extending through your publication fraternal greetings to distinguished fellow craftsmen from the Mother Country and overseas Dominions on their arrival in this historic Province of Quebec.

The people of the Southern countries of Quebec, commonly known as the Eastern Townships, regret that revision of the original proposed itinerary eliminated the visit to this section, as it would have afforded us much pleasure to have shown our Journalistic visitors Quebec agriculture at its best in the "Garden of the Province"; to have conducted them through the asbestos region where is produced 85 p.c. of the world's supply; to have had them visit the great industrial concerns in Sherbrooke City and other towns along the St. Francis and Magog Rivers, which are fast making of this territory the New England of Canada, and to have taken them to our newsprint mills at Angus and Windsor, so interesting to publishers at this time. Above all we would have been delighted to have had the honor of extending Eastern Townships hospitality to our fellow Britishers.

Most heartily do we join with the people of Quebec and Montreal and of all Canada in welcoming to this Dominion the visiting delegates to the Imperial Press Conference.

V. E. MORRICE,
Publisher,
SHERBROOKE RECORD

HALIFAX CHRONICLE

Every Canadian warmly welcomes the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference to Canada.

The "Fourth Estate" under British Institutions plays a most important part in the government and progress of a country. The community of interests which the Mother Country and the Daughter Nations enjoy can best be fostered by an informed press. In no wise can the press of the Empire gain a better understanding of these common interests than by a study of them at first hand, and by an examination on the spot of the problems of each portion of the Empire in their relation to the problems of the other portions. It is the design of the Imperial Press Conference to afford the Journalists of the Empire an opportunity to do these very things.

The members of the Canadian Press esteem it a high privilege to meet their brethren from Overseas and to discuss with them, in Canada, the Canadian point of view in its relation to the common good of the group of nations called the British Empire. As the trend of civilization is influenced in no small measure by British precedent so in a sense is British progress largely determined by a free and understanding Empire Press.

Every thoughtful Canadian will hope that out of this Conference soon to be held will come much good for Canada for the Empire and for the world.

G. FRED PEARSON

HALIFAX EVENING ECHO

Halifax, Can., July 16, 1920

Greetings sincere and cordial to the British delegates of the Imperial Press Conference on their arrival in the ancient and loyal city of Quebec. May this visit be the occasion for a deeper realization of the spirit which actuates the Canadian people, a spirit of true loyalty and devotion to everything which tends to the solidity of the British Empire.

E. C. YOUNG,
THE EVENING ECHO,
Halifax.

THE RECORDER AND TIMES

Brookville, Ont., July 22, 1920

Permit me to humbly join with the other members of the Press of Canada in welcoming our distinguished visitors from across the sea. It is fitting that dear old Quebec, sacred with history, replete with interest and consumed with an abounding hospitality, should be their landing place.

"We are brothers a"
Yours very truly,
GEO. P. GRAHAM

THE TORONTO GLOBE

Extend heartiest greetings to Imperial Press Conference delegates. Trip through Canada as arranged should make opportunities both for trade and for settlement more widely known. Believe result will be vast development of our resources by our own kindred to advantage of the whole Empire.

THE GLOBE

LE NOUVELLISTE

Three Rivers

On our behalf you will please advise the British delegates of the Imperial Press Conference that we trust that their visit to Canada will be one of great success to the spirit of fellowship that exists between the Press of Canada and that of Great Britain. It will be a great pleasure to us, Canadian Journalists, to have them among us and we extend to them a very cordial welcome.

Yours very truly,
La Cie De Pub. Le Nouvelliste, Ltée.
R. BOURQUE,
Manager.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

Welcome to the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference! We believe they are in for the most strenuously enjoyable period they have ever had in all their lives. Let us hope that their visit will signalize the beginning of a new and happier era in the history of the British Empire.

C. L. SIBLEY,
Editor,
THE MONTREAL HERALD

THE DAILY NUGGET

Cobalt, Ont.

Please extend to members Imperial Press Conference heartiest welcome to Canada. May trip be pleasant and profitable.

THE DAILY NUGGET

THE SENTINEL-REVIEW

Woodstock, Ont.

Canada is honored by the visit of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. Canada greets these delegates with all the cordiality of sincere respect and appreciation. The welcome extended to them on their landing on Canadian soil is but an indication of the welcome that awaits them wherever they may go. Their missions is one of very great importance to Canada and to the Empire to which Canada belongs. This Empire is held together chiefly by ties of tradition and sentiment. Whatever tends to strengthen these ties is for the good of the Empire as a whole and for the good of each of its members. The delegates will have an opportunity of learning something about Canada; they will have an opportunity of helping Canadians to a better knowledge of other parts of the Empire. By such services the spirit of unity and co-operation will be encouraged and strengthened. The British Empire of today represents a new conception of Imperialism. It is an Empire of free nations and free peoples. Its existence depends on the friendship and good will of its members. A heavy responsibility rests upon the press. It is not merely the duty of the press to interpret public opinion, it is its privilege to have a larger share in the moulding of public opinion. To discharge its duty and live up to its privilege the press of the Empire must know the Empire. This is the significance of this gathering in Canada of Imperial Journalists. That the visit of the delegates may be pleasant to themselves, and the results of it of permanent advantage to every part of the Empire is the hope and wish of all Canadians.

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR

Even if one were so ungrateful as not to remember many courtesies and hospitalities extended on numerous occasions by British Journalists overseas, Canadians would welcome the present visit as a proud and happy occasion. There is much in Canadian journalism that our visitors with their longer experience and rich traditions might well criticize if they wished. But one is sure they will find no flaw in the wholeheartedness of our welcome or in our desire that every moment of their sojourn with us will be full of pleasure.

JOHN R. BONE,
Managing Editor,
TORONTO STAR

THE EXPOSITOR

Brantford, Can., July 16, 1920
From the city which enjoys the unique honor of having been the birthplace of the Telephone, the Expositor shouts Hello to its British and Antipodean contemporaries, and gives them a Long Distance hand shake. To know Canada is to love her, and with greater knowledge of this great country, which will shortly be yours, there will come to you that enduring attachment for her that we as Canadians feel.

T. H. PRESTON,
BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES A.B.C. AND LIEBERS



Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER • PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD • SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE • LATHS & TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP • CEDAR SHINGLES
— FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES —

— Head Office —

— The Price House, Quebec. —

PAPER & PULP MILLS
SAGUENAY KENOCAMI
JONQUIERE

SAW MILLS
ON NORTH & SOUTH SHORES OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE & THE SAGUENAY

Significance of The Imperial Press Conference

THE ORIGIN

(From "A Parliament of the Press")

London, June 7-13, 1920.

Time and again in history men bent upon accomplishing some particular object have "built better than they knew". What they regarded as a meeting of the moment has proved of permanent value, and been incorporated with institutions or influences of lasting force.

In this category may be placed the Imperial Press Conference. When first outlined, the significance of the idea, useful and stimulating as it appeared, was not, perhaps, generally appreciated. The proposal to invite to this country, as the guests of their journalistic colleagues of Great Britain, the editors and conductors of the principal newspapers in the great Dominions overseas, certainly appealed to the imagination. Its appeal was heightened by the recollection of the hospitality that several of the sister nations—and notably Canada—had extended to organized bodies of English journalists who had returned laden with information and impressions of inestimable value in the way of improving mutual understanding.

To repay, in some degree, that hospitality, and to give those who direct the newspapers of Greater Britain the opportunity of seeing England at first hand and as it really is—its institutions, its public men, its national services, its ancient seats of learning, its hives of modern industry, its historic homes, its commercial and engineering enterprise, its rural quietudes, and its busy populations—was a design eminently natural and laudable. Coupled as it was with arrangements for the discussion of topics of interest to newspapers throughout the Empire, the plan took on a practical business aspect that greatly enhanced its importance and elevated it above the level of a mere pleasure trip. Subjects of serious import to the overseas Press and the home Press alike called for earnest consideration and reformative effort, and lent weight to the mission of the invited delegates.

Far surpassing the early expectation, at all events, of those who failed to grasp its full potentialities, was the development and actual outcome of the Conference. It amply fulfilled its functions as a consultative body for the consideration of Press problems and the advancement of Press interests. It carried out on lavish lines the hospitable intentions which were a leading feature in the original scheme. But it went very much further. It expanded into a great demonstration of Imperial kinship and national solidarity. It proved how much thicker is blood than any quantity of separating water. The delegates, from whatever part of the Empire they came, brought with them one stirring, unqualified message of the love and loyalty of the young nations overseas—of their part and pride in the motherland; of their resolve to stand beside her in peace or peril; to share her burdens and her triumphs. From the native of

India, the Boer delegates from South Africa, the French-Canadian from Quebec, equally with the "Sons of the Blood" from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, this avowal of unity of interest, purpose, and sympathy came spontaneously and wholeheartedly.

Britain had been a great awakening to them. Their coming cleared away many misconceptions, doubts, misunderstandings. The heartiness of their welcome meant much. The teeming, cordial populations, the abounding evidence of vigorous industrial, intellectual, and social life, surprised and cheered the delegates. But more than all, perhaps, were they impressed by the oneness of feeling which brought men like Lord Rosebery, the Premier, Mr. Asquith, the ex-Premier, Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Haldane, Lord Cromer, Mr. Birrell, Lord Milner, Lord, Lord Morley, and other leading men on both sides of politics into line, to speak to them on Empire topics with one Imperial tone and voice. It was a revelation, carrying the inspiration of a greater and higher confidence in the destinies and invincibility of Great and Greater Britain.

Acknowledging the presentation made to him by the Overseas Delegates at their leave-taking "At Home" on the closing day of their official sojourn in London, Mr. Brittain, the Hon. Secretary, said: "The Conference had taken the greater part of two years to organize, but if it had taken ten times two years it would have been worth doing."

This was no empty figure of speech. Had the results been no more than the concessions promised by the Pacific Cable Board, and subsequently by the Committee of Telegraph Administrations transmitting telegrams "Via Eastern" and "Via Teheran" between Great Britain and India, Australasia, and South Africa, in the matter of cable charges for Press messages; the establishment of an Empire Press Union, to advance Press interests throughout Great and Greater Britain, and of a permanent Committee to arrange for future Imperial Press Conferences; and the truer acquaintance formed by the delegates with the facts and conditions of existence in the Motherland, they would have fully justified the trouble and labour involved. But the closer drawing together of the bonds of unity, the fuller mutual understanding and liking, the dramatic but sincere recognition of the silent, unobtruded potentialities of strength and greatness in Great Britain, and of the "Sister Communities" across the sea, to take their share in the great work of keeping her strong and impregnable—these are effects that will not evaporate in two years, nor ten times two years.

Three weeks earlier, it is noteworthy, Lord Rosebery concluded his speech to the delegates at the Banquet of Welcome given on their arrival, by hoping and predicting

that they would return to their homes "missionaries of Empire." It was an "intelligent anticipation," entirely justified by events. The private equally with the public utterances of the delegates place that assurance beyond question.

So much, by way of preface, for the outcome of the Conference. Its was while in Canada, enjoying Canadian hospitality, that the idea occurred to Mr. Harry Brittain of a "return visit" on which not only the great Dominion, but practically all other parts of the Empire should be represented. Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, to whom he mentioned the project, was approving and sympathetic; Canadian journalists endorsed that approval. Returned to England, Mr. Brittain placed his plan before some leading newspaper owners and editors; the consequence being the formation of a small but influential Committee to consider and arrange preliminaries, including Lord Burnham (as President), Lord Northcliffe, the Hon. Harry W. Lawson, Sir Edward Russell, Bart. M.P., Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. Frank Newnes, M.P., Mr. E. Robbins, Mr. Frank Lloyd, and Mr. C. D. Leng. This Committee was rapidly extended until it comprised the editors and many proprietors of the principal morning and evening journals of London and the provinces, and the leading illustrated "weeklies"; the Presidents of the Newspaper Society and the Institute of Journalists, and other representative men. A ready response was made to the appeal for a guarantee fund; and in due course invitations were issued from the Committee, on behalf of the Press of Great Britain, to the daily Press in each city of importance in every part of the British Empire, asking for the nomination of one or more representatives of the newspapers in that city to the Conference.

Said the invitation:—"We want your representatives to be our guests from the moment they leave their own country, during the period of the Conference, and for their journey home. We hope to welcome them in London on Monday, June 7, and to entertain them for about eight or ten days, followed by a visit to various parts of the country, to last about the same time. . . . We feel that we have much to learn from our colleagues of the great Sister Nations, and we also believe that during their stay here we may be able to show them some aspects of Britain, both at work and at play, which will greatly interest them. We further feel that, whilst learning to know one another better, we shall make some small return for that thorough hospitality which so many of us have enjoyed on our journeys through Greater Britain."

Between fifty and sixty was the number of guests the Committee aimed at entertaining, and fifty-seven was the precise number nominated. Two of the Canadian delegates, however, as well as one from Australia, had to forego the visit. Thus the total number of visitors from overseas was fifty-four, constituted as under:—

Canadian.

Sir Hugh Graham, "The Star", Montreal.
G. Langlois, "Le Canada", Montreal.
J. S. Brierley, "The Herald", Montreal.
J. A. MacDonald, "The Globe", Toronto.
J. E. Atkinson, "Daily Star", Toronto.
D. Watson, "The Chronicle", Quebec.
H. d'Hellencourt, "Le Soleil", Quebec.
P. D. Ross, "Evening Journal", Ottawa.
J. W. Daffoe, "Manitoba Free Press", Winnipeg.
M. E. Nichols, "Winnipeg Telegram", Winnipeg.
A. F. MacDonald, "Morning Chronicle", Halifax.
W. J. Herder, "Evening Telegram", St. John's, N.F.
E. W. McCready, "Daily Telegraph", St. John's, N.B.
L. D. Taylor, "The World", Vancouver.
John Nelson, "Victoria Times", Victoria.

Indian.

E. Digby, "Indian Daily News", Calcutta.
Hon. Surendranath Banerjee, "The Bengalee", Calcutta.
Stanley Reed, "Times of India", Bombay.
G. M. Chesney, "The Pioneer", Allahabad.
F. Crosbie Roles, "Times of Ceylon", Colombo.
A. E. Lawson, "Madras Mail", Madras.
J. Stuart, "Rangoon Gazette", Burmah.
Major W. G. St. Clair, "Singapore Free Press", Straits Settlements.

West India.

Lewis Ashenden, "The Gleaner", Jamaica.
J. O. Fairfax, "Morning Herald", Sydney.
F. W. Ward, "Daily Telegraph" (also represents "Brisbane Courier"), Sydney.
C. Bennett, "Evening News", Sydney.
E. S. Cunningham, "Argus", Melbourne.
Hon. Theodore Fink, "Herald", Melbourne.
Dr. G. A. Syme, "Age", Melbourne.
R. Kyffin Thomas, "Register", Adelaide, (also representing the "Adviser", Adelaide).
Hon. J. W. Hackett, LL.D., "West Australian", Perth.
Hon. C. E. Davies, "Hobart Mercury", Hobart.

Hudson Berkeley, "The Herald", Newcastle.
N. Clark, "Ballarat Courier", Ballarat.
A. MacKay, "Bendigo Adviser", Bendigo.
Thomas Temperley, "Richmond River Times", Ballina, Bathurst.
J. W. Kirwan, "The Miner", Kalgoorlie.

New Zealand.

Greeley Lukin, "Evening Post", Wellington.
H. Brett, "Auckland Star", Auckland.
W. S. Douglas, "New Zealand Herald", Auckland.
Geo. Fenwick, "Otago Daily Times", Dunedin.
Mark Cohen, "Evening Star", Dunedin.
R. M. MacDonald, "The Press", Christchurch.

South African.

R. F. Philipson Stow "S.A. News", Cape Town.
Maitland Park, "Cape Times", Cape Town.
G. H. Kingswell, "Rand Daily Mail", Johannesburg.
Geoffrey Robinson, "The Star", Johannesburg.
A. E. Reno, "Pretoria News", Pretoria.

Dr. F. V. Engelberg, "The Volkstem", Pretoria.
C. Woodhead, "Natal Mercury", Durban.
E. B. Walton, "Eastern Province Herald", Port Elizabeth.
P. Davis, "Natal Witness", Pietermaritzburg.
F. Blake, "The Post", Bloemfontein.

Chas. Fichardt, "The Friend", Bloemfontein.
In the meantime, considerable progress had been made with the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors. From every side invitations and offers of hospitality showered upon the Committee, so great was the interest aroused in this unprecedented gathering of Editors of the Empire's Press in the heart of the Empire. The Prince of Wales, with characteristic graciousness, extended invitations to the delegates to a Garden Party at Marlborough House. The Government exhibited its interest by arranging a variety of engagements for their leisure, and information including a military display and sham fight at Aldershot, a naval review at Spithead, and a Government banquet, with the Premier, Mr. Asquith, as Ministerial spokesman. The journalistic and literary members of both Houses of Parliament invited them to a luncheon; the Lord Mayor bade them to a similar function at the Mansion House; and prominent hosts and hostesses gave garden parties, dinner parties, and receptions, in order to have themselves, and provide for their friends, the fullest opportunities for meeting the delegates under intimate and unrestricted conditions.

Provincial cities and resorts of industrial, picturesque, or historic interest competed to be included in the places to be visited on the country tours, and owners of country houses and ancient castles offered courteous attentions. It was possible to take advantage only of a small proportion of these abounding manifestations of goodwill and interest. But from them a series of visits was devised well calculated to give a comprehensive view of the widely contrasted phases of life "at home," as seen in University city and manufacturing town, in castled hall and by smiling countryside. So it was that, into the limited duration of their stay, the delegates were enabled to compress a variety of experiences and a mass of information, gained under the most authentic conditions, such as could not have been obtained in many months under other circumstances.

All this involved an enormous amount of labour and organization—greater than could have been foreseen in the early stages of the movement. With an honorary secretary so enthusiastic and resourceful as Mr. Harry E. Brittain, however, officials so influential and helpful as Lord Burnham (President), Lord Northcliffe (Treasurer), and Mr. C. Arthur Pearson (Chairman of the Executive Committee), and an Executive comprising workers of the experience and energy of the Hon. Harry W. Lawson, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., Mr. Frank Newnes, Mr. T. Canning Baily, Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, and others, the growth of the enterprise was only a spur to further exertion to make the issue worthy of the occasion. The full Committee, being distributed all over the kingdom, was too scattered and too large to call together as a body, especially as much of the work had to be done quickly as questions arose by small sub-committees; but the assistance given and publicity ensured by the members of the full Committee was a substantial factor in arousing public opinion to the full significance of the Conference and ensuring its success.

To the efforts of Mr. J. A. Spender, Chairman of the Conference Sub-committee, was largely due the brilliant list of public men, Ministers and Opposition, who took part in the sittings of the Conference as chairmen or speakers, and contributed so much to their weight and authority. It was a misfortune that Mr. C. Arthur Pearson was compelled by an operation upon his eyes to withdraw from the work at its most crucial stage; but Mr. Robert Donald, who took up his duties as Chairman of the Entertainments Sub-committee, was a most efficient successor.

There was another direction in which the Conference developed in a manner not originally contemplated. As the time for the gathering approached, the Honorary Secretary was informed by a number of the delegates that they would be accompanied by their wives or daughters; and the increase of lady mem-

bers of the party was such that the question of providing some entertainment for them had to be considered. The result was the appointment of a ladies' sub-committee, consisting of Miss Balfour, Mrs. Godfrey Baring, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Lady Brassey, Mrs. Harry Brittain, Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, The Countess of Crews, Mrs. Robert Donald, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Mrs. Kennedy Jones, Lady Constance Hatch, Lady St. Heller, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Hon. Mrs. Harry Lawson, The Viscountess Middleton, Lady Northcliffe, Lady Northcote, Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Mrs. St. Robbins, The Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mrs. St. Lee Strachey, The Hon. Lady Talbot, and Lady Clementine Waring; with Miss Brooke Hunt as honorary secretary; and by this means a series of entertainments was arranged for the wives of the delegates, including many of the social functions to which the latter were invited. In addition, the ladies were made guests of the Conference on both the Provincial and Scottish tours—a privilege which was very greatly appreciated and enjoyed.

So, gradually, were evolved the complete details of the long and elaborate programme of the Conference sittings and entertainments, the first sight of which caused many of the overseas guests to gasp in mingled appreciation, dismay, and wonder as to how they were going to get through it! Settled, too, were the manifold arrangements for the booking of the various guests by rail and steamer over the thousands of miles that separated Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the West Indies from the capital of Empire that was waiting to bid them "Welcome Home!" Some little apprehension would perhaps have been justifiable on the part of the officers and Executive Committee when the 5th of June arrived as to whether all their plans would work out smoothly.

Such doubt, if felt, must have vanished before the success of the first coming together of guests and hosts at the Banquet of Welcome at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition. No one who was present will forget its tremendous effect, either as a public event, or as a demonstration of comradery and goodwill between men of the same craft, brought together as strangers, but meeting as warm and assured friends. Its influence was felt from start to finish, in the sittings of the Conference itself in the following week and all the functions in connection with it, and pervaded also the subsequent visits to provincial centres and Scottish cities. Yet on no side was there any surrender of opinion or yielding of principle, where principles were in question. There was, however, a widening of knowledge and an expansion of view which proved, and will prove, of inestimable value.

The delegates, it is worthy of re-

LORD ROSEBERY

(From "A Parliament of the Press")

Undoubtedly the outstanding feature of the Imperial Press Conference of 1920 was the famous "Welcome Home" speech delivered by Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery not only rose to the occasion, he surpassed any previous achievement at the White City Banquet which preceded it. The occasion was not merely historic, but magnetic. Its inspiration was obvious, as the noble earl proceeded with his address to an audience already attuned to it by such national airs, played by the military band, as "The Maple Leaf Forever" and "The Song of Australia", culminating in "Rule, Britannia!". A writer the next day in the "Observer", who more than a decade before had described Lord Rosebery as the "Public Orator of the Empire", was disposed to think the speech the most brilliant of his lordship's career: "In its humanity, its statesmanship, its tact and its satire, the closing passages of patriotic appeal that now rang like a trumpet, now touched quietly the deepest chords in men who knew what patriotism signified, and meant it—in all this, the thing was not merely a triumph. It was a resurrection. It was the voice of half a generation ago heard in all the

range of its powers, more persuasive more searching, more various than then. . . . The old magic had returned upon an occasion that might well evoke it, and Lord Rosebery delivered a speech which could have been delivered by no other living man."

Mr. Foster Fraser, also, describing the scene in the "Standard", said:—"Many a man from distant parts—the Far West of Canada, the inner land of the Australian continent, the beautiful New England of New Zealand, the sweltering cities of Eastern lands—had never heard the voice of a British statesman. Now they were hearing one of the best. The Speech inspired them. The song of Imperial patriotism sounded through all the speeches. And that was the outcome of the banquet—Imperial Brotherhood. It was a night which no journalist will forget."

No mere description could do justice to the speech. Only the detailed report can do that; and it is therefore appended:

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers said: My Lord Burnham, my Lords and Gentlemen—I have had the great honour entrusted to me of

mark, had their own organisation.

Each section had its chairman and hon. secretary, these offices being allotted as shown below:—

Canada—J. S. Brierley, chairman; A. F. MacDonald, hon. sec.

Australia—R. Kyffin Thomas, chairman; J. W. Kirwan, hon. sec.

India—Stanley Reed, chairman; Crosbie Roles, hon. sec.

South Africa—Maitland Park, chairman; E. B. Walton, hon. sec.

New Zealand—George Fenwick, chairman; W. S. Douglas, hon. sec.

These officials were constituted by a meeting of the whole of the overseas delegates, an Executive Committee for the entire party, with Mr. Kyffin Thomas as chairman, and Mr. Kirwan as hon. secretary, while Mr. Hudson Berkeley acted as hon. treasurer.

The inaugural sitting of the Conference was preceded on June 5 by the Banquet of Welcome at the White City, at which the delegates were entertained by their confreres of practically the whole morning and evening Press of the kingdom. In the name of the hosts, in the name indeed of Great Britain, Lord Rosebery extended such a greeting to the visitors as aroused the keenest enthusiasm and touched the deepest chords of feeling in the great audience that faced him.

The delegates gathered in force on the following Monday, June 7, for serious practical business and ad-

dressed itself to the consideration of the question of Cable News Service and Press Inter-Communication. Eventually the Conference appointed a Committee of Overseas delegates, to whom were added representatives of British newspapers, to inquire and report to an adjourned sitting on June 25, upon the topic of cheapening cable rates within the Empire; while another resolution constituted the whole body of delegates a Standing Committee, "to organize an Imperial Press Service, and secure fuller inter-communication within the Empire."

Following this the delegates were the guests at luncheon of the literary and journalistic members of the two Houses of Parliament and were later taken into the Gallery of the House of Commons where they spent an agreeable hour in watching the Mother of Parliaments at work before going on to a Royal Garden Party at Marlborough House which formed their next engagement.

"The Press and the Empire" was the topic of discussion for the second day's sitting and a resolution was carried recognizing the duty of the Press to do all in its power to co-operate with the naval and military authorities in organizing the defenses of the Empire and in avoiding any injury to the public interests in publishing news during times of war. The subject was again resumed on the third day and a resolution was proposed affirming the desirability of each self-governing

proposing the health of "Our Guests", coupled with the name of Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal. (Cheers.) I confess that I feel overwhelmed by the importance of this occasion. It is not only that in this vast hall, speaking to so many remote tables, I feel something like a prophet in the desert—a minor prophet—(laughter)—speaking to a number of believers in scattered oases. (Laughter.) It dreads that I shall not be able to make myself heard; I confidently expect that I shall not. But, at any rate, gentlemen, coming from so far, I am sure you will be merciful to one who has to address you under such trying circumstances. There is another thing which fills me with a sense of awe. It is the enormous importance of the gathering I am speaking to. We have had conferences before—many of them; conferences of great importance, at which the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Empire have met together to consult on the great matters of policy which concern the Empire. It is no disparagement to those gatherings to say that I hold that this is more important still. (Hear, hear.) I have the greatest respect for Prime

(Continued on Page Seven)

Donation adopting universal military training for the male population, but it was not pressed, because objection was taken that the matter did not come within the province of the Conference to discuss, and that its decision would bind no one. But the general understanding as to the good-will of the Dominions in the matter was absolute. The next event was a luncheon at the Mansion House tendered by the Lord Mayor of London.

"Literature and Journalism" was the subject set down for discussion on the fourth and last day of the first part of the conference; the fifth being spent with the Army at Aldershot and at a banquet of welcome officially tendered by the British Government. The sixth day was featured by a great naval spectacle at Spithead in which virtually the whole of the Grand Fleet participated and on Sunday most of the delegates attended service in Westminster Abbey.

The second part of the conference consisted of a Provincial tour which included visits to Coventry, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Sheffield, Chatsworth, the Manchester Ship Canal, Oldham and Windsor. Next came a Scottish tour embracing Glasgow, the Trossachs and Edinburgh and on return to London the Conference concluded its labors with final deliberation on cable rates and imperial defence.

Provincial Employment Bureau (FREE)

No. 83 Bridge Street, QUEBEC

Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Telephone 2933

It is in the interest of masters and servants, employers and employees to make known all their wants or demands of employment to the Employment Bureau.

It is by keeping in constant contact with the Employment Bureau that employees will find good places and that masters can obtain the best employees.

Don't forget that the work of the Employment Bureau extends to all branches of labor and industry without exception.

Therefore, let all masters or employers requiring employees apply to the Provincial Employment Bureau, where they will find a first-class service to supply them immediately with employees, and that, without any cost.

A large number of unemployed people visit the Provincial Employment Bureau daily. That is to say that it is the best place for those who are looking for employees.

Masters and heads of manufactories who wish to make their own engagements are cordially invited to visit the Employment Bureau, where they will find a well installed office at their disposal, and where they can transact all their business free of charge.

ALFRED CROWE
Superintendent.



ALL ABOARD!

Montreal - Toronto - New-York

and all aboard means you AND YOUR LUGGAGE.

Whether you carry it by hand or whether it rests on the platform, in Hotel lobby or room it is the most impressive and tell tale thing about a traveller.

As its owner you will experience the feelings of pride and economy when your selection bears the Alligator Brand.

From the smallest leather bag to the largest wardrobe trunk the Alligator line is complete. It is the line that reflects quality and distinction.

Alligator Brand

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

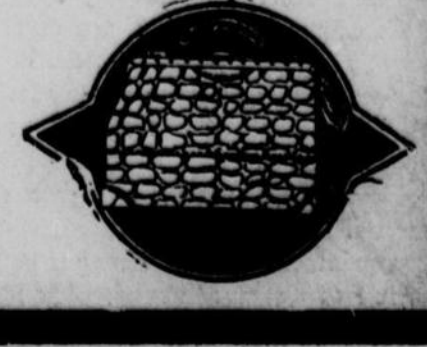
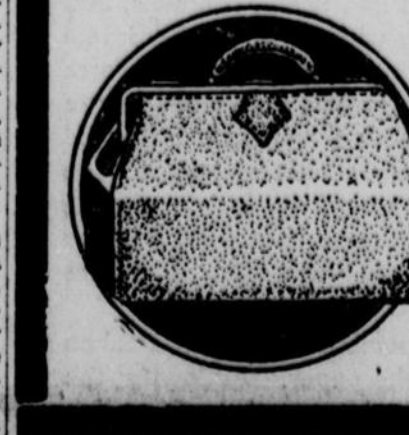
Lamontagne Limitée.

Largest Canadian Manufacturers

58 CROWN STREET,

QUEBEC

Tel. 5655



RECALLING THE FIRST HUNDRED Two Pages from

OVER one hundred and fifty-six years ago—1764—the Quebec Gazette was founded—the forerunner of The Quebec Chronicle—and is still “on the job” being published once a week at The Chronicle Printing Company’s establishment, No. 9 Buade Street.

What changes have taken place in the affairs of this Country since the first issue of the paper was circulated.

Canada as it is known today did not exist at that time. The struggling Provinces were without that co-operation which came a hundred and five years afterwards, trade was not fostered as it is today, transportation was difficult. Imagine if you will in this Twentieth Century—no steamships to cross the ocean in a week, no railroads to link up the different cities of the country and carry the products of the factory and farm to the seaboard, besides distributing it throughout the country. No telephones to save you many precious hours in your business transactions, in fact no electricity to furnish power to your motor, to give light to continue your work after twilight,—only the old tallow candle. All those things seem unbelievable to us of this day but such was the condition of affairs over a hundred and fifty years ago when the Quebec Gazette came into existence.

It immediately set to work to help to put this country on its feet, which it did with energy and was backed up in its endeavors years afterwards by the Quebec Chronicle which is today published as a Daily Newspaper.

The City of Quebec having taken on a new lease of life within the last few years is determined to overcome the obstacles in her way and regain the position of commercial influence which she held in the days of the old wooden clipper ships when Quebec-built vessels sailed the Seven Seas, and steps are now under way to have it realized.

The first number of the Morning Chronicle was issued on the 18th of May, 1847, and over the editorial column,—an exceedingly slim one in those days—appeared an announcement to the following effect: “The Morning Chronicle is published during summer every morning at 10 a.m., Sundays excepted and three times a week in winter by R. Middleton and C. St-Michel, at their office, No. 25, Mountain street, Quebec.—Terms:—Twenty shillings per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Subscriptions for the summer half year: Fifteen shillings.”

In their leading article, the founders introduced themselves and outlined their programme in their leading article as follows:—

“On introducing ourselves to our patrons and the public, it will, doubtless, be expected that we should afford them some brief explanation of the principles by which we intend to be guided in the management of the Morning Chronicle. We shall therefore begin by simply declaring that, as we glory in our connexion with the British Empire it will be our undeviating endeavor to create and foster a cordial attachment to those time-honored institutions which have made them so illustrious in the annals of the world.

“Our tone will be ever conservative, and, in the conscientious discharge of our duty, we shall always exert ourselves to preserve unsullied and unimpaired that noble constitution which is at once the brightest ornament, the grandest privilege and the most valuable inheritance enjoyed by mankind.

“In the discussion of local politics, we shall faithfully do all, which may be in our power, to soften the asperity and to allay the animosity of that spirit of party, which is the bane and curse of Provincial prosperity, while at the same time our best efforts shall be employed in promoting and diffusing those kindly sentiments of harmony, contentment and good-will, which alone are wanting to make the North American colonies a happy and united people, and to lead them to develop those mighty resources, which a bountiful Providence has placed at their command.

“Having thus furnished our readers with a brief statement of the political sentiments we entertain and by which we intend to be governed, it may be well to intimate at the outset that it is far from our designs to occupy much of our readers’ time or our own space with prolix disquisitions either on provincial or imperial politics—our ruling desire will be to give a succinct narration of passing events at home and abroad, to cater to all that is interesting for the mercantile man as well as for the retirement of the family circle, and to employ all our energy in accomplishing what we have ever conceived to be the legitimate aim of a newspaper, namely, the rendering it “an abstract and brief chronicle of the times.”

“Conceiving judicious selections to be the most essential constituent in the duties of a public journalist, we shall be ever careful with our extracts that there may be nothing offensive in their character or calculated in the remotest degree to inflict a wound upon the taste of the most fastidious, and, following out this plan which has been adopted by many of our provincial contemporaries with decided success, we purpose devoting a portion of our space to the publication of popular works of fiction, from the leading periodicals of the day, one of which we shall commence in our next number.

“Our frail bark being now launched upon the waters of public opinion, we desire to steer an honest course, and being determined in taking truth as our polar star and prudence as our helmsman, we trust we shall keep clear of the maelstrom of petty strife and rancorous contention.”

From this plain, upright, straightforward programme, the Chronicle, in all its subsequent changes of proprietorship and management, can proudly boast that it has never swerved. It is still conservative in tone; it is still a firm upholder of British connection and of those institutions which are the pride of the

Empire, as well as the source of its greatness and Canada’s. Its best efforts are still employed in promoting and diffusing those kindly sentiments of harmony, contentment and good-will which are so essential to the national peace and prosperity, and it still loses no opportunity to soften the asperity and to allay the animosity of that spirit of party, which is unhappily as much as ever the bane and curse of our political discussions. Its columns have never been the receptacle of anything that could offend morals or good taste, private or public. On the contrary, while keeping pace with the times and the requirements of modern progress, its constant endeavor is and has been to elevate the standards of both, to stimulate the cultivation of loftier

editor of the new daily, as well as one of its proprietors, retired in 1849 to assume the proprietorship and control of the Quebec Gazette, leaving Mr. Charles St. Michel sole proprietor of the Morning Chronicle.

With 1854, the year of Quebec’s last visitation by the Asiatic cholera, the history of the Morning Chronicle as a regular all year round morning daily begins. By that time its importance and popularity as a political organ, an enterprising and reliable pur-

Hardly was one government in office and deemed well seated in the saddle than it was unhorsed and replaced by another. In fact, the year 1854 ushered in one of the stormiest and most unsettled, yet one of the most brilliant eras of Canadian constitutional development. It was the era of short-lived Administrations, but also of many of the greatest figures in Canadian history. Papineau had disappeared from the scene; Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, McNab and Morin were passing from it; George Etienne Cartier and John A Macdonald were coming on; while standing out prominently with them in the moving picture of the years we notice men of such mark and weight as George Brown, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, the “Enfant Terrible” of his day, L. H. Holton, J. C. Chapais, Henry Starnes, N. F. Belleau, Isidore Thibault, Joseph Cauchon, W. P. Howland, Jas. Cockburn, Richard Cartwright, Thomas d’Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, E. P. Tache, P. J. O. Chauveau, John Rose, L. S. Huntington, Sandfield Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Oliver Mowat, Letellier de St. Just, Alexander Campbell, Hilyard Cameron, Charles Alley, John Carling, R. W. Scott, H. G. Joly, A. T. Galt, W. McDougall, John Henry Pope, &c. It was also the era which witnessed the coming into force of the reciprocity treaty with the United States and its working until abrogated in 1866; the burning in 1854 of the old Parliament Buildings; previously the Archbishop’s Palace, which reared its stately pile on the site of the present Frontenac Park, from the stone of which the present Champlain market hall was built, and which was replaced in 1859-60 by the plainer structure of white brick erected for the Government by Hon. Thos. McGreevy, who in 1856 had successfully inaugurated his career as a public contractor by constructing the new Custom House; the formation of the Liberal-Conservative party through a union of the moderate Liberals from Lower Canada and the moderate Conservatives from the Upper Province to hold in check the aggressiveness of the Rouges in the one and the Reformers or Clear Grits in the other; the agitation and settlement of the troublesome clergy reserve question, which had long excited and divided public opinion; the growing dissatisfaction with the peripatetic system by which the seat of government was successively transferred from Quebec to Toronto, Montreal and Kingston, and the reference of the question of the selection of a permanent seat of government to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, with her final decision in favor of Ottawa as the capital; the substitution of the decimal system for the old pounds, shillings and pence system which took place in 1858, and, lastly, the persistent demand of the Clear Grits, consequent upon the greater growth of Upper Canadian wealth and population, for representation by population or “Rep. by Pop,” as it was briefly called, which finally led to a political deadlock between the two provinces and raised a burning problem that was only solved in the end by the union of the best men on both sides to bring about Confederation. In the political turmoil created by all these important questions, the Morning Chronicle was directly plunged and its columns were filled from day to day with faithful reports of the stormy debates in Parliament, and with articles of marked ability and telling force upon them, which went far towards influencing and shaping the results. But, with masterly skill and courage, its barque was steered through the troubled waters until the goal was reached which marked the birth of the new Dominion.

In 1859 the Morning Chronicle underwent a change of proprietorship. By purchase from the then owner and publisher, Mr. Chas. St. Michel, who retired from the newspaper business, and who in after years served two terms in the City Council as one of the aldermen for the St. Roch’s section of the city with much credit to himself and utility to the community, it passed into the hands of Mr. S. B. Foote, who made some important improvements in its plant, including the introduction of steam as the motive power of its presses, and who, for about a year and a half or two years more, continued its publication in the old building on Mountain Hill, in which it had been started.

In 1861, the enlargement of the paper’s business and circulation had made the necessity of more spacious publishing premises imperative, and the Morning Chronicle’s establishment was accordingly removed further down Mountain Hill to the building previously known as “The Neptune Inn,” when further additions and improvements were made to the plant. In 1863 another change of proprietorship had also taken place, Mr. S. B. Foote transferring his interest in the paper to his brother, Mr. J. J. Foote, under whose control and management it remained for the next thirty-four years or until his death in 1897.

The removal of the publication office closer to St. Peter Street brought the Morning Chronicle still more in touch with the business community that centred there and in the Lower Town generally, and, though considerable attention had been previously given to the commercial and maritime features of the paper, the effect was soon visible in the quickening of the life of those departments and their greatly increased efficiency and value to the mercantile and shipping interests of the port.

These were the days of merchant princes and active business men in Quebec like the Symes, the Levys, the Burstalls, the Woods, the Petries, the Youngs, the Andersons, the Scotts, the Gibbs, the Stevensons, the Sharples, the Halls, the Hamiltons, the Rosses, the Dobells, the Withalls, the Bensons, the Bennets, the Forays, the McLimonts, the Chinics, the Thibaults, the Gillespies, the Deans, the Slows, the Jones, the

THE
QUEBEC
GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1764.



LA
GAZETTE
D’E
QUEBEC.
JEUDY, le 21 JUIN, 1764.

The PRINTERS to the PUBLICK.

As every kind of knowledge is not only entertaining and instructive to individuals, but a benefit to the community, there is great reason to hope, that a NEWSPAPER, properly conducted, and written with ACCURACY, FREEDOM, and IMPARTIALITY, cannot fail of meeting with universal encouragement; especially as it is allowed by all, that such a paper is at present much wanted in this colony.

Every one expects, and expects with reason, that when the attention of the public is solicited, the principles should be laid down, on which the claim to public favour is founded.

Our design therefore is to publish, in English and French, under the title of THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, a view of foreign affairs, and political transactions; from which, a judgment may be formed of the interests and connections of the several powers of Europe. We shall also take particular care to collect the transactions, and occurrences of our mother country, and to introduce every remarkable event, uncommon debates, extraordinary performances, and interesting turns of affairs, that shall be thought to merit the notice of the reader, as matter of entertainment, or that can be of service to the public in the bits of an English colony.

With regard to the MATERIAL OCCURRENCES of the American Colonies, and West-Indian Islands, we may venture to affirm, that from the extensive correspondence established for this purpose in each of them, many interesting FACTS will be laid before the public, with all becoming impartiality and candour.

The rigour of winter preventing the arrival of ships from Europe, and in a great measure interrupting the ordinary intercourse with the southern provinces, during that season, it will be necessary, in a paper designed for general perusal, and public utility, to provide some things of general entertainment, independent of foreign intelligence; we shall, therefore, on such occasions, present our readers with such Originals, both in Prose and Verse, as will please the FANCY, and instruct the JUDGMENT. And here we beg leave to observe, that we shall have nothing so much at heart, as the support of VIRTUE, and MORALITY, and the noble cause of LIBERTY: The refined amusements of LITERATURE, and the pleasing vein of well pointed WIT, shall also be considered as necessary to the collection; interspersed with other, chosen pieces, and curious essays, extracted from the most celebrated authors: So that blending PHILOSOPHY, with POLITICKS, HISTORY, &c. the youth of both sexes will be improved, and persons of all ranks agreeably and usefully entertained. Upon the whole, we will labour to attain to all the exactness that so much variety will permit; and give as much variety as will consist with a reasonable exactness. And as this part of our project cannot be carried into execution without the correspondence of the INGENIOUS, we shall take all opportunities of acknowledging our obligations, to those who shall take the trouble of furnishing any matter which shall tend to entertainment, or instruction.

As many disappointments may accrue to such subscribers as reside in the remote parts of the country, by want of care in those to be employed in distributing our papers; we pray such gentlemen as may hereafter subscribe, as also those who have already subscribed to this undertaking, to point out to us (in writing), their proper address, and the particular conveyances by which they would chuse to have their papers sent.

Advertisements, the use of which is so well known to every body, by their effects on the sale of lands, and goods, will be inserted with particular care, and at reasonable prices. And as our papers will not only circulate through the several capitales, and other cities and towns of the British colonies in America, and through the Islands in the West-Indies, but also through the trading ports of Great-Britain, and Ireland, by which means, those who advertise therein, cannot fail of a very extensive correspondence.

This is a sketch of the plan on which we propose to establish this paper, and as such an undertaking must in its infancy be attended with a heavy expence, we flatter ourselves that it will meet such farther encouragement as the execution thereof may deserve.

We take this earliest opportunity of acknowledging the favours we have received from the GENTLEMEN of this city, who have generously subscribed to our paper, and whose example will, we hope, influence a number, sufficient to enable us to carry on our undertaking with a prospect of success.

Our intentions to please the Whole, without offence to any Individual, will be better evinced by our practice, than by writing volumes on this subject. This one thing we beg may be believed, that PARTY, PREJUDICE, or PRIVATE SCANDAL, will never find a place in this PAPER.

Les IMPRIMEURS au PUBLIC.

COMME tout genre de science ne sert pas seulement à instruire, et à amuser le lecteur particulier, mais doit aussi conduire au bien du Public, il y a lieu d’espérer, qu’une Gazette, soigneusement compilée, écrite, avec choix, des matières, sans partialité, et avec une liberté convenable, ne manquera pas d’être encouragée, comme tout le monde sent combien un imprimé de cette nature est nécessaire dans cette colonie.

Chaque un s’attend, et ce avec raison, que celui, qui sollicite l’attention du Public, exposera les raisons sur lesquelles il fonde ses prétentions à son suffrage.

Notre dessein est donc, de publier, en Anglois, et en François, sous le titre de LA GAZETTE DE QUEBEC, un recueil d’affaires étrangères, et de transactions politiques, à fin qu’on puisse se former une idée des différens intérêts, et des connexions réciproques, des puissances de l’Europe. Nous aurons aussi un foïn particulier, de recueillir les transactions, et les occurrences de la mere patrie, faisant attention à chaque événement remarquable, à chaque débat intéressant, et à tout ouvrage

ideals, to direct the thoughts and the energies of the people into the most practical and useful channels, and generally to supply the public with a thoroughly interesting, instructive and reliable paper aiming to inform and not to mislead its readers, and as acceptable to the counting-house and the business man, as it is to the fireside and to the private citizen. This was the honest, straightforward, useful course traced out for themselves by its founders, who have long since passed over to the great majority, but in whose footsteps their ancestors today continue faithfully to follow.

In the meantime, an important change had taken place in the management of the paper. Following the death of Hon. John Neilson, the Nestor of the Canadian press, in 1848, Mr. Robert Middleton, who was the first

veyor of news and an advertising medium had so increased that its proprietor and publisher, Mr. St. Michel, found it necessary not only to adopt this step, but to enlarge the form of the paper and make improvements in its plant in keeping with the progress of the typographical art and the growing demands upon its advertising space. The education of the Canadian people in the principles and practice of self-government, together with the constitutional development generally of the country, had also advanced rapidly, but this very advancement was marked by many and great differences of opinion between the public and representative men of the united provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, coupled with much political heat and excitement and frequent and almost kaleidoscopic changes of ministry.

But, if before Confederation coming events had been casting their shadows before, so also after the union of the British North American provinces did those shadows commence to lengthen for the ancient city with which the Morning Chronicle has been so closely identified. The very year of that union was rendered sadly memorable for Quebec by the death of

present day, which has
to Quebec's trade. It
of the greater enter-
en of action like Mr.
Frank Ross, Mr. E.
ers to make the many
y needful to carry it
done with Mr. H. J.
undertaking.

Quebec Gazette was
icle shortly after the

No history of the Quebec Chronicle would be complete without some reference to the men who filled its chief editorial chair at different times and whose able pens did so much to shape its destinies, increase its prestige and raise it to its present high position in contemporary journalism. Among the earliest of its chief editors, of whom there remains at this distance of time any

(Continued on Page Six)

(Continued on Page Six)

The First Hundred Years of Canadian Journalism

reliable record, we find the names of the late Mr. Robert Middleton, the paper's enterprising founder with Mr. St. Michel in 1847, Mr. Chas. Roger, one of the ablest and most versatile writers of his day, Mr. John Henry Willan, a famous local lawyer, one of the cleverest men and the most eloquent and pungent journalists of his time, who in after years edited the Quebec Mercury, Dr. Kimlin, a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the highest literary attainments, Dr. Andrews, at one time rector of the Quebec High School and a most classical and pol-

Two Pages of Chronicle History

(Continued from Page Five)

ished writer, Mr. James Dunbar, K.C., the late well-known Crown prosecutor for this district, who graduated from the law reportership of the paper to its chief editorial chair, which he filled for some time with that remarkable talent for which he became so noted in subsequent years as one of Quebec's leading lawyers, Mr. Dan Morrison, another brilliant journalist, who came here from Ontario to assume editorial charge of the paper, Mr. George Sheppard, probably the most powerful political writer of a stormy political period and who in after years before his death became editor of one of the great New York dailies, Mr. Arthur Harvey, Canada's great statistician of a later day, whose controversies in the paper and the law courts with the late Mr. Charles Secretan, a prominent and eccentric, but exceedingly clever local lawyer of that age, are still remembered with amusement by many of Quebec's older citizens, Mr. John Felix McDonnell, one of the most gifted and versatile of journalists, a man of the widest general information, a splendid writer of prose and verse; and Messrs. Findlay and Davis, both journalists of great experience and power. Coming down to a somewhat later period, we find Mr. Isaac Watson, a recent arrival from Ireland and one of the ablest stenographers of that day, in editorial charge of the paper, followed by Mr. W. Leslie Thom, a young Quebecer, and a fluent and sarcastic writer who made the Chronicle "hum," so to speak, for a few years in the early seventies, and whose sensational hauling before the bar of the Provincial Legislative Assembly to answer for some biting comments in the paper on certain administrative acts of the then Local Government, caused considerable excitement. In turn, Mr. Thom was succeeded by the late Mr. J. A. Jordan, who at different times previously had been connected with the Chronicle as its city editor or Parliamentary correspondent. Mr. Jordan filled the chief editorial chair during the whole period of the Mackenzie Liberal Administration at Ottawa and the Joly Government at Quebec, which was one of the most important and trying stages of Canada and Quebec's political history, and his ability is still so well known to his fellow-citizens that it calls for no comment. After Mr. Jordan came the late Dr. George Stewart, one of the most eminent of Canadian litterateurs and one of the most correct, pleasing and logical, as well as the wittiest and most humorous, of writers, who filled the position for a much longer period than any of his predecessors, and who in turn was replaced by another well known local journalist and literary man, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, the author of "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment," and other famous sporting, as well as historical works, whose journalistic career began on the "Progress," of St. Andrew's, Argenteuil, and who had for many years been connected with the Chronicle as its city editor, winning golden opinions by his remarkable ability, moderation, tact and good judgment. Mr. Chambers, who is now the President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, filled the editorial chair from the date of Dr. Stewart's retirement till about a year and a half after the death of Mr. J. J. Foote, when the paper passed into the hands of the present company

and when he was succeeded for a short time by Mr. H. Wallis and later by Mr. J. J. Proctor, the author of many excellent works in prose and verse, written under the nom de plume of "The Ragged Philosopher" and a journalist of long experience, wide information, and remarkable ability.

Dr. Harper, a former Rector of the Quebec High School, an ex-President of the Literary & Historical Society, and an author of considerable repute, edited the Chronicle for a short time before the appointment of Mr. W. Pike Osborne, the next editor, and again for a brief period after the latter's lamentable death by drowning in Lake St. Joseph in October, 1917. Mr. Osborne was a Cambridge man who had gallantly served in the South African War, and whose cultured literary style displayed itself in his editorial work and also in the poetry which flowed so readily from his facile pen. His was the delicate task of conducting the editorial policy of the paper in the absence at the front of the then Managing Director, Sir David Watson, which later fell to the lot of the present editor, Mr. Arthur G. Penny who assumed charge in December, 1917. Mr. Penny was to the manner born, being a grandson of the late Senator Penny of Montreal, a former proprietor of the Montreal Herald. A native of Montreal and a son of Mr. E. Goff Penny, formerly M. P. for St. Lawrence Division, he was educated in England and at McGill University of which he is graduate in Arts. Mr. Penny is a forceful and scholarly writer, and of remarkable zeal and industry, possessing a deep insight into both local and national affairs and manifesting deep personal as well as professional interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city and country. He is the author of a number of poems of value and also of a work entitled "Great Undertakings," which resumes his experience while a member of the Canadian press party which visited the Great Fleet and the battlefield in France and Flanders during the summer of 1918.

The other heads of the Editorial Department are Messrs. John A. Davis, City Editor, J. J. O'Flaherty, Shipping Editor; Charles M. Pike, Social Editor; George Roberts, Sporting Editor.

It would be impossible today to recall even a tithe of the occasional contributors to the columns of the paper from its inception. Their name is legion. But it may be briefly said that the number includes almost every local and other notability during the passing years of its career. Among the more prominent and frequent that come to mind are George Augustus Sala, the famous English novelist, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Sir James M. LeMoine, the eminent Canadian historian, Mr. T. H. Grant, the active secretary, at that time, of the Quebec Board of Trade, Hon. R. R. Dobell, Mr. Henry Fry, Hon. Jos. Shehyn, &c., &c.

Successfully presiding over the whole Chronicle establishment and its destinies is Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.C.L., Commander of the Order of Leopold and of the Legion of Honor, who has been connected with the paper since his youth.

For over twenty years Sir David has been in military associations; joining No. 4 Co. 8th Royal Rifles,

Quebec, as a private and rising through all ranks to the Colonelcy. He took command of the 2nd Batt., 1st Canadian Division, on the outbreak of the war, August, 1914; commanded the 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, August, 1915; and commanded the 4th Canadian Division from 1916, up to the conclusion of the war. He has been mentioned in despatches eight times, was created C.B. in 1916, C.M.G. the following year and K.C.B. in 1918; also being Commander of the Order of Leopold and wearing Le Croix de Commander of the Legion of Honor

J. Burstall & Co.,

Purchasers and Shippers of All

Kinds of Timber and Lumber

Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Quebec

Branch Office: Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal

— ALSO —

J. Burstall & Co. Ltd.

57 Gracechurch Street,

LONDON, E.C.,

England



The Province of Quebec

The area of the Province, with the new territory of "Ungava" added, forms a total superficies of 703,859 square miles, with a total population of 2,240,000 souls.

Quebec is therefore now the largest Province in the Dominion of Canada.

The prominent features of Quebec are its immense forests, agriculture, mining, manufactures, fish and game, water powers.

The most tempting propositions possible are held out to immigrants; and there is a wealth of good arable land at the disposal of the settler, in many and various parts of the province, at absolutely nominal prices.

The pulp and paper trade of America must of necessity, be controlled by Quebec in a few years time, as the great body of spruce existing on this Continent is situated within our borders, consequently the value of timbered land is sure to increase materially. Already 175,000 square miles have been erected into Provincial Forest, and larger additions will be made later to this area.

Our water-powers are very numerous, in fact they are to be found on every stream of any appreciable size and volume.

Comparatively speaking, labor is cheap, machinery for working up the raw products is obtainable at the various manufacturing plants, and our waterways and railways are equal to any elsewhere in the world.

The mining industry is developing surely; before long the rich field north of Lake St. John, and west to the Ontario boundary, will be actively exploited.

Settle in Quebec on good land. Prices are the very lowest possible.

Secure a timber limit and make a handsome profit.

Buy a good mining claim and work it to advantage.

For all information concerning the value of land timber limits and water powers, apply to the

MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTS, Quebec.

And for good mining claims, apply to the

MINISTER OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The Liverpool Post and Mercury

(From "The Street of Ink")

By H. SIMONIS

In another chapter I have referred to an example of journalistic enterprise to the display of machinery by newspapers for the inspection of the passers-by in the street. This is unknown in London, but one paper at least—the Liverpool Post and Mercury—has a press room in full view of the street in the building recently added to its head office, and the public beholds the printing with never-failing interest through the big windows. As a further example of enterprise, I may add that this extension was planned so as to produce a complete newspaper in the event of a fire burning down the main building. In this respect the premises are probably unique, although I gather from Mr. Jeans that they are already fully occupied, and the present site, big as it is, is a source of worry, as it does not allow for future expansion!

The Liverpool Mercury is the older portion of the amalgamated property, having made its appearance on July 2, 1811. It was established by Mr. Egerton Smith, a literary man and philanthropist, as a weekly paper, and was originally a small eight-page sheet, the price of which was sevenpence. In 1847 the paper began to appear twice weekly, and eleven years later a daily edition

was published at the price of one penny, in addition to the weekly which continued to maintain (as it does today) its popularity as a family journal.

The Liverpool Post is a survival of the Liverpool Journal, which was founded in 1830 (price twopence), and is now incorporated with the Weekly Post. The Liverpool Post began its career on June 11, 1855, and was ahead of the London dailies by being a penny paper from the outset. The management has always been enterprising. Thirty-five years ago it distinguished itself by dispatching three correspondents of its own to the Egyptian war.

The Liverpool Post and the Liverpool Mercury were amalgamated in 1904 by Mr. Jeans, the present managing director, who engineered the combination so quietly that on one day in Liverpool knew of it until the day before it was accomplished, and the Liverpool Echo, Liverpool Football Echo, Liverpool Weekly Post, and Liverpool Weekly Mercury are con-

sequently all under the same management. The amalgamation was an undoubted success. The papers covered the same territory, and each had a strong following. They eliminated competition, and formed a strong combination with the additional asset of the experience of Sir Edward Russell and Mr. A. G. Jeans, the latter of whom started the Liverpool Echo to satisfy the demands for a new Liverpool evening paper in 1879. Its record has been one of constant growth.

The Weekly Post was founded in 1878, and is one of the most popular journals in the provinces. There are various editions according to the new demands, and its pages contain in addition many acceptable features (including pictures), of which fiction is one of the strongest. One of its successes was "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," by Hall Caine, who was originally a member of the staff of the Mercury, as was Sir Henry Lucy.

Sir Edward Russell, now over eighty-two years of age, is editor-in-

chief of the allied papers. His name is a household word among journalists, by whom he is regarded with the admiration and respect that his character and abilities command. Originally intended for the ministry, he became associated with the Islington Daily Gazette, of which he was afterwards editor. (This paper, by the way, deserves mention in view of its unique position as a London local daily.)

Sir Edward became associated with the Liverpool Post as assistant editor in 1860. There was a period during which he returned to London and acted as leader writer on the Morning Star, of which Justin McCarthy (and subsequently John Morley) was editor, but he kept up his connection with the Post until he returned to Liverpool as editor in 1869.

Mr. A. G. Jeans has been engaged in the management of the Daily Post since 1871, in which year he joined the literary staff. To his business instinct and organizing skill much of the success of the papers must be credited. He is a member of a well-known and honored journalistic family the traditions of which are being worthily carried on by his son, and assistant, Mr. Allan Jeans. Mr. Egerton Castle, the novelist, is a director of the papers.

Cable Address: "SHARPLES"

W. & J. SHARPLES, Reg'd.,

Wholesale

LUMBER AND TIMBER

Exporters

QUEBEC and MONTREAL

QUEBEC'S

Famous Panoramic Tour

AND

THE ILLUMINATED RIDE

Destination: Seeing Quebec and all the Historical Landmarks and points of scenic beauty.

Time Schedule: Special Observation Cars leave Place d'Armes Square, Opposite the Chateau Frontenac, daily at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 and 4.30 p.m.

Fare: 50 cents for the Tour.

Time Occupied in Making Tour: 1 hour and 45 mins. An experienced resident guide accompanies each car, pointing out and describing all places of interest.

You have not seen Quebec until you take in this Tour.

TO VISITORS

IN THE CITY OF

QUEBEC

TAKE THE

Fast Special Tourist Trains

FOR

Ste. Anne de Beaupre & Montmorency Falls

Leaving Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., Station, St. Paul Street, at 9.45 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. daily.

Guide Explains all Places of Interest

The Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company

The Province of Quebec

Has taken the lead in Road Improvement

Build Good Roads and make the country prosperous.



For all information apply to
HON. J. A. TESSIER,
Minister of Roads.

Lord Rosebery's "Welcome Home"

(Continued from Page Three)

Ministers and Ministers; but, whatever their splendour may be when they are in the ascendant, they are essentially transient bodies—(laughter)—except, I believe, in Canada—(laughter)—while good newspapers are or should be eternal; and the power of a great newspaper, with the double function of guiding and embodying the public opinion of the province over which it exerts an influence, is immeasurably greater than that of any statesman could be I say, then, that this is a meeting of vast importance. It reminds me, indeed, of one of the few real collections I have of my classical education at Eton. Those who, like me, have pursued the same arduous course may remember the description of the cave of King Aëolus—the cave in which all the minds of heaven were embraced, and over which King Aëolus held sway. At a touch or sign from him these gales swept out of the cavern, either as hurricanes to spread wreck and devastation all over the world, or in the form of balmy breezes to bring blessing and health wherever they might attain. Well, I to-night am in the cavern of the winds of the Empire. I do not pretend—God forbid that I should pretend—to be the King Aëolus who controls these powers. That would rather belong to my noble friend on my right in the chair. (Laughter.) But I may, at any rate, claim to feel as a humble, timid, and perhaps—(A Voice: "A Derby winner?") One hardly feels like a Derby winner on this occasion. If the gentleman who has position of being a Derby winner, he will agree that you can hardly conceive anything so remote from that as addressing a meeting in this large hall. I would rather claim the privilege of being a humble and unworthy guest of King Aëolus. Well, I am quite sure when these winds go forth, when these powers are exerted for the Empire on your return from this island, they will be exerted for the benefit of the Empire. (Cheers.) Now, Lord Rosebery, it is my duty, I suppose, to make a speech, and not immediately to sit down, but if I carried out my own sense of the occasion, if I carried out what I believe to be what is required on this occasion, I should confine myself to two words and then sit down. They are the only two essential words. They are the simplest and, perhaps, the sweetest that can be heard by mortal ear, and yet they are the only two words in which I would sum up what I have to say to our guests from beyond the seas to-night—"Welcome home!" (Renewed cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, that is the motto of this occasion—"Welcome to your home." (Renewed cheers.) Some of you, many of you, have never seen your home, and you will see something in the course of the next fortnight which I will not boast of, but which in its way is unmatched in the world. (Cheers.) You will see an ancient and a stately civilisation. You will see that embodied in our old abbeys and cathedrals, built in the age of faith and surviving to testify that that faith, is not dead in Britain. (Renewed cheers.) You will see it in the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and St. Andrews and Aberdeen—places of learning which are venerable not only from their antiquity. You will see as you pass about the country—you will see the little villages clustered about the heaven-directed spires, as they have clustered for centuries, and you will see the ancient mother of all Parliaments, the most venerable progenitor of free institutions—the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I cannot promise you an even greater pleasure in seeing the House of Lords, because that will not be sitting during the period of your visit. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) And throughout the country you will see the manner of the houses where the squires of Great Britain have lived for centuries, almost all of them inhabited long before the discovery of Australia, and some even before the discovery of America—a civilisation, a country life, which I advise you to see on your present visit, because when you next come it may not be here for you to see it. (Laughter.) Speeding onwards from these more rural scenes, from all this which is embodied history, and which represents the antiquity and tradition of a thousand years, go on to the teeming communities which represent the manufactures, the energy, the alertness of commercial life in Great Britain. And, last of all, surrounding all, and guarding it, you will see a prodigious armada. All of these, gentlemen, are yours as much as ours. Your possessions, your pride, and your home. What do you bring to us? That is quite as important; it is, indeed, more important to us than what you can take from us. You bring, I trust, the youth of your vigorous communities; you bring the candour of acute criticism, the frankness of speech which belongs to your young dominions across the seas; you bring to us, I hope, the freshest news, the most recent information as to all the aspirations and policies of the communities amongst which you live; you bring, I suspect, the same message which you quoted just now, and which the Prince of Wales brought back and condensed in those admirable words, after a tour round the Empire: "Wake up, old country!" I hope you come to tell us all the most recent news about the dominions beyond the seas.

I am aware that there is ample representation here of the different parts of the Empire, including Canada, Australia, the Cape, and India. I am quite aware that there is an ample representation from the Press of India on this occasion, but they will forgive me if I do not address myself to them, because what I have to say to that eastern country, that ancient civilisation, will be of a different scope from that which I address to the representatives of the newer parts of the Empire. But I do hope—and I say this word to the Indian delegation—I do hope they will not go away without having given some guidance to our democracy as to the right method of governing and guiding that ancient civilisation of India, comprising numberless races and numberless religions, an inscrutable whole of native populations which seem to understand us so much better than we can be said to know about them. Well, gentlemen, after all, the best you can bring us is the knowledge of yourselves and your communities, because we never can know enough about them. (Hear, hear.) The other night I ventured to dream a dream—which is a very favorite practice of retired politicians. (Laughter.) And thinking of that vast armada, the surplus of which is so constantly scrapped at what seem so wholly inadequate prices to the taxpayer—(laughter)—I could not help imagining how admirably some of these large ships might be used, not for the purposes of war, but for the purposes of peace. I thought to myself that, if I were the lay-disposer of events in this country, I should like Parliament to vote supplies for two years, and then pack itself up in three or four of these obsolete warships and go for a trip in order to find out something about the Empire. (Prolonged applause.) You may object at once to my scheme, and say: "But how would the country be governed while all the Ministers were absent?" (Laughter.) I reply with confidence that the people would be governed much as they are now—(laughter)—by the heads of the permanent departments. (Laughter.) And I am not sure that some of us would not feel an even greater confidence in the welfare of the country if it were under that permanent and well-ordered control. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, but should I include the House of Lords in this expedition? (Laughter.) I think the House of Lords might accompany them on condition of paying their own expenses. (Laughter.) For that, I may explain to Colonial visitors, is the great distinction between the House of Lords and the House of Commons—the House of Commons votes the taxes and the House of Lords pays them. (Laughter and cheers.) Therefore, I think my proposal would place them on an equitable basis. (Renewed laughter.) Whatever their present relations may be, I should not be afraid of putting them in the same vessels, because I am confident that the wholesome discipline of the ocean would soon shake them down to a condition of parity, if not of amity. (Laughter.) Now, let us imagine how our scheme would shape up. I would take them first to Newfoundland, on a visit of homage to our most ancient and historic colony, where even our legislators would be able to find some constitutional problems which have been solved nowhere else. (Cheers.)

I would take them to Canada, and I would give them many months in Canada—(hear, hear)—partly for the sake of Canada, and partly for the feeling that the holiday should be a leisurely one. I would give them a long time in Canada. They have an immense dominion to rove over there. They might see many things which were new to them. They would see that, even under the most advanced democracy a Prime Minister may hold his own against the successive buffets of innumerable General Elections. (Laughter.) They may see that in Canada wealth is not a crime—(laughter)—because some of the most glowing specimens of that obnoxious creature, the millionaire, have been produced on that soil of liberty. But I will not pause to point out the varieties both of political and physical sport in which our legislators might indulge in Canada.

I would take them on to New Zealand, and there in New Zealand they would see most of the policies at which they aim, and which they are endeavoring to construct for this country, being carried out under the advantages of a virgin soil and the absence—the total absence of tradition and complexity.

I would take them on to Australia—(laughter)—that most marvellous of continents, where everything is abnormal—the marsupials, the duck-billed platypus, and point to the fact that a population of about two-thirds of the population of the capital of this country is able to maintain seven Legislatures, seven capitals, and seven Ministries without any serious inconvenience. (Laughter and cheers.) In our country we have always found one of each of these to be sufficient, and it shows the vigor of the young continent that it could supply such a multiplicity of these numerous blessings; and if my expedition was disposed to take its leisure, it might indulge in the permanent sport of Australia, the hunting for a Federal capital. Then they should return through South Africa, where they would see the greatest success of the Imperial Government of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) The greatest and the most recent success—where a bold and magnanimous policy has healed the seams of war and from the blood gallantly shed on both sides in the recent war, which might well have been a stream of unending division between two contending populations, has extracted the cement which has united a new Empire. And if my excursionists were not tired out, and if they were not too ardently summoned home—which I don't think would be the case—if our excursionists were not tired out, they might proceed northward through Africa, avoiding Uganda, so as not to disturb the privacy of the late President of the United States—(laughter)—and, proceeding northwards, they might take their way home by Egypt, where they would see what British government, wisely directed, can do to rescue order from chaos. (Cheers.) The dream I recently dreamed in I know, impracticable. I know that

the fact that Parliament is sitting, and constantly sitting, is one of its measurable consolation to every British taxpayer—(laughter)—and I am quite certain nobody could be found in England willing to lose the advantages of the society of our Parliament and of our legislators for a single month, much less the slightest months which I contemplated in my trip. But there would be counterbalancing advantages with regard to the acquaintance they would make with the Empire with which they have to deal. To pass from that, I notice that you have—of course, I know that you have—solid and practical topics to deal with on this occasion. You don't come here on a coffee-house tour. You have come to see the old home and to do much practical work. I have looked at the list of your topics, and I must say it was with a feeling of sensible relief that I saw that Tariff Reform was not among them. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not, of course, that I doubt that that interesting topic would have been exhaustively dealt with, but I understand it is desired that this should be a peaceful conference, and perhaps, it is as well with that object that that particular topic should be eliminated. (Laughter.) Then we come to the question of the closer communication between the Empire. That, sir, is one of the most vital of all. (Hear, hear.) It is perfectly certain that if you are to build up the Empire—or a treble Empire bound up in one, as I think it is—if you are to build up the Empire you can only do it by the freest knowledge of each other's wants and ideas—(hear, hear)—that the whole opinion and the thought of the Empire, which circulate like blood through the body politic, should, like blood, chiefly circulate through the heart. (Cheers.) I remember, when I was travelling about trying to make myself acquainted with these great dominions, when I was in Australia—which, I am sorry to say, I computed today was twenty-five years ago—I thought that cricket bulked a little too largely in the news that reached me from the ancient country; and I remember, when I was in Canada—which, I am ashamed to say, is even longer ago—some thirty-six years ago—I thought that the news which reached Canada from the Mother Country did not, somehow, pass through a wholly favorable and friendly channel. (Hear, hear.) Well, of course, all that is changed now. (Hear, hear.) I do not know the existing state of things, but I am quite certain that no such abuses exist as I remember on that occasion. But if you want to bind the Empire close together, your first and your main means must be by the cheapest methods of communication. (Cheers.) The unwearied Mr. Henniker Heaton—(cheers)—has sent me some very interesting papers bearing on this subject, but I do not think they are suited for an occasion such as this, but are more for your serious discussions in conference. I pass, then, from the question of communication, merely making this remark in passing—no one can have lived as long as I have without seeing the enormous improvement in our British Press with regard to the news from the Empire beyond the seas. (Hear, hear.) Thirty or forty years ago you were satisfied with a jejune announcement that some Prime Minister, whose name you had never heard, in some place with which you were imperfectly acquainted, had recently resigned office, and had been succeeded by somebody else; but I think you may give us this credit, as regards our English and Scottish Press, that you will find ample, well-informed articles on all subjects relating to colonial affairs, which show both an interest and an enthusiasm which is extremely gratifying to the Imperialist. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, you will forgive me if I come next and at once to what is by far the most vital topic that you will have to discuss at this conference, or which concerns our Empire as a whole—I mean that of Imperial defence. (Cheers.) I do not know that in some ways I have ever seen a condition of things in Europe so remarkable, so peaceful, and in some respects so ominous, as the condition which exists at this moment. There is a hush in Europe, a hush in which one might almost hear a leaf fall to the ground. There is an absolute absence of any questions which ordinarily lead to war. One of the great Empires which is so threateningly supposed to menace peace is entirely engrossed with its domestic affairs. Another great Eastern Empire which has furnished a perpetual problem for European statesmen has taken a new lease of life and youth in searching for liberty and constitutional reform. All, then, forbodes peace, and yet, at the same time, combined with this total absence of all questions of friction, there never was in the history of the world, so threatening and overpowering a preparation for war. That is the sign which I regard as most ominous. For forty years it has been a platitude to say that all Europe is an armed camp, and for forty years it has been true that all the nations have been facing each other armed to the teeth, and that has been, in some respects, a guarantee of peace. And now what do we see? And now, without any tangible reason, we see the nations preparing new armaments. They cannot, indeed, arm any more men upon land, so they have to seek new armaments upon the sea, piling up this enormous preparation as if for some approaching Armageddon. And yet this is in a time of the profoundest peace. We live in the midst of what I think was called by Petrarch a "latens bellum"—a silent warfare, in which not a drop of blood is shed in anger, but in which the very last drop is extracted from the body by the lancets of the European statesmen. I admit there are features of this general preparation for war which must cause special anxiety to the friends of Great Britain, and of the British Empire. But I will not dwell upon this tonight. I will only say this, that I will ask you, while in this country, to compare carefully

the armaments of Europe with our preparations to meet them, and give your impressions to the Empire in return. I feel confident in the resolution and power of this country to meet any reasonable conjunction of forces, but when I see this bursting out of navies everywhere, when I see one country alone asking for \$5 millions of extra taxation for warlike preparations; when I see the unprecedented sacrifices which are asked from us on the same grounds, I do begin to feel uneasy as to the outcome of it all, and to wonder where it will stop; and if it is merely going to bring back Europe into a state of barbarism, or whether it will cause a catastrophe in which the workmen of the world will say: "We will have no more of this madness and foolery which is grinding us, so powder!"

Gentlemen, we can and we will build "Dreadnoughts," or whatever the newest type of ship may be—(loud cheers)—as long as we have a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into them. (Renewed cheers.) All that we can and will do, but I am not sure that even that will be enough, and I think it may be your duty to take back to your young dominions across the seas this message and this impression: that some personal duty and responsibility for national defence rests on every man and citizen of the Empire. (Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, take that message back with you. Tell your peoples—if they can believe it—the deplorable way into which the Empire is relapsing into militarism and the pressure that is put upon this little England to defend itself, its liberties—and yours! (Loud cheers.) But take this message also back with you—that the Old Country is right at heart; that there is no failing or weakness in her; and that she rejoices in renewing her youth in her giant dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) For her own salvation she must look to herself, and that falling her, she must look to you! (Cheers.)

Well gentlemen, I would ask your pardon for having detained you so long—(Voices: "No, no!" and "Go on!")—I know that whatever may be the outcome of this visit you will return strengthened to your high functions as the guides of your communities in matters of the nation. And you will return, I hope, convinced of the necessity of the mission of that communion of Commonwealths which constitute the British Empire. Having come, I hope, believers in that faith, you will return to your homes missionaries of Empire—(cheers)—missionaries of the most extensive and most unselfish Empire which is known to history. (Cheers.)

I will end as I began. After all, I may speak to you for hours, and I can only sum up what I have to say in the two simple words with which I began, "Welcome home!" Welcome home to the home of your language, your liberties and your race. Welcome home to the source of your parliaments, your free institutions and of this immeasurable Empire. Welcome home to the supreme head of all these dominions, your Sovereign and mine, who is not merely the King of Great Britain, but the King of Hearts. (Loud cheers.) Welcome home to this and to anything besides that we in all brotherhood and affection can offer you. Welcome home!

THE MOVEMENTS OF FISH.

The erratic movements of fish are a constant source of worry to scientists, who, try as they will, can never account for the vagaries of these sea dwellers. An American writer relates a case in point. In May, 1878, the fishing schooner *Hutchings*, sailing from Gloucester on the Atlantic coast, was under the command of Captain Kirby, trawling for cod. A strange fish came up in the nets, a large creature covered with yellow spots. The men caught two tons and brought them to land, where they were found to be an entirely new family. Scientists named them "file fish." For three years, until 1882, they were caught in large numbers. Then the "bankers" reported that they were no longer to be seen. The news came that the sea was covered with dead fish. Six thousand square miles of sea were almost hidden by the dead bodies. Authorities said that there must have been a volcanic disturbance or else some deadly disease had killed off the fish. In 1915 a schooner working the same waters caught the file fish in abundance, and to this day the fish are there in millions.

FURS IN SCOTLAND

Ex-Canadian Officer Will Initiate New Industry in Highlands

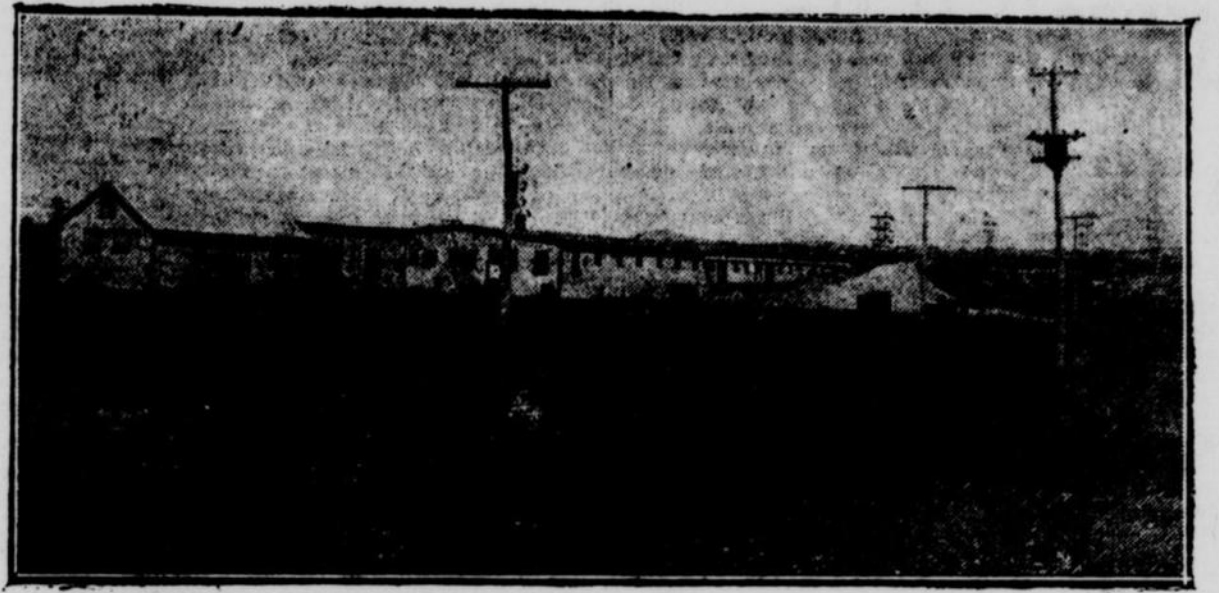
A profitable Canadian industry—fur farming—is to be transplanted to Scotland. An ex-Canadian officer a lawyer in civil life has obtained fifty acres of land in Ross-shire for the rearing of lynx, beavers and silver foxes. The promoter has had experience in Prince Edward Island in this industry and feels that he can make a success of it in the hardy Highland climate. He has succeeded in influencing a number of influential Scotsmen in his project.

FUJI FASHIONS.

Mr. R. W. Dalton, in his report of the trade of the Fuji Islands, says: "Shirts are gradually gaining in popularity among the Fujians. All kinds of soft tennis shirts with collar and pocket or collar and two pockets sell freely. These shirts are usually worn for dressy occasions, when the natives are generally clothed in white or cream. There is an increasing demand for khaki shorts and trousers. The shorts are either plain or with buckle knees and are being worn by Fujian men beneath or instead of loin cloth. There is also a large sale for umbrellas.

LIMOILLOU

Quebec's Industrial Ward Par Excellence



View of the Canada Lumber & Box Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers and Capitalists, see for yourselves and compare LIMOILOU of 12 years ago with what it is To-day

In 1908—No Important Industry.

In 1920—The Canadian Northern Shops.....	275 Employees
La Sucrerie Canadienne, Ltee.....	Chocolates 70 "
E. T. Nesbitt, Enr.....	Wood 70 "
Canada Lumber & Box Co., Ltd.....	Boxes 75 "
Saillant & Lessard.....	Footwear 72 "
Cie. Jos. Lefrançois.....	Wood 40 "
Quebec Glove Leather Mfr.....	Leather and Gloves 42 "
Roy & Mercier.....	Footwear 30 "
Lucien Borne.....	Leathers 70 "
J. H. Savard.....	Furs 18 "
Joseph Thivierge.....	Tannery 15 "
Cie de Balais et d'Accessoires de Quebec.....	11 "
Laval Dairy.....	Cream 11 "
Pelisson & Couture.....	Soap
Pure Food Products Co.	
Britannia Preserving.	
Cie de Produits de Ciment de Canada.	

To what may be attributed such an intensive industrial growth, breaking all records of what was accomplished in manufacturing cities of Canada for the variety of the industries as well as for the prosperity which reigns.

"In Limoilou there is a spirit of activity, an alertness which cannot be found in other wards of the City, and that has astonished us. There is unceasing talk of enlarging its sphere of activity, developments are planned for commercial needs, and it is doubtless due to this activity that in Limoilou, from year to year, manufacturing has developed so amazingly and without other resources than those which are begotten by unceasing labor and the close proximity to incomparable facilities for the manipulation of supplies, materials, etc. It must also be considered that undeniable fact that Limoilou possesses at the present time the largest stretch of railway sidings which can be found in Quebec. The lines of the Canadian Government railways traverse in every direction this section of the City which is justly called Greater Quebec, and this explains the rapid expansion of industries established in Limoilou."

(LE SOLEIL, JULY 10, 1920)

The Nor-Mount Realty Co'y, Ltd., invites all industries to come and establish in Limoilou, "Quebec's Manufacturing Centre," with private sidings at your disposal.

Exceptional propositions to offer to all new industries in the way of advantageous sites, etc.

For all information apply to

NOR-MOUNT REALTY CO'Y LTD.,

Hon. ADELARD TURGEON

ALPH. TURGEON,

President

Sec.-Treasurer

189 St. Joseph Street - - QUEBEC, P. Q.

Brief Sketches of United Kingdom Newspapers

The London Times

(From "The Street of Ink")

When one comes to write *The Times*, it is inevitable that one should write much about Lord Northcliffe. I told him so in effect, and he replied that I forgot altogether the great work which had been done by the men on the staff in recent years, and by "scholars like Geoffrey Robinson, Wickham Steel, and a score of others whose names may not be familiar in Fleet Street, but are well known in spheres which have weight."

I believe that Lord Northcliffe knows more about the history of *The Times* than any other man living. I believe equally that I know more about it now than most people in Fleet Street, chiefly because he favored me with his confidence. Some of these secrets I propose, with his consent, to tell in these pages, but I shall adhere to my original contention, despite all Lord Northcliffe may say, that in the world of journalism *The Times* and Lord Northcliffe are synonymous terms. That is not a bad thing for *The Times*. In the vital periods of its history it has been associated in the public mind with certain great men, particularly John Walter the Second, Sir W. H. Russell and de Bloyville. Apart from them, the public knew nothing about the doings in Printing House Square. One met the prominent members of the staff and knew them by name, but as soon as they disappeared into the building they seemed to become swallowed by anonymity. Today the building is dominated by the personality of Lord Northcliffe.

Delane's Self-Confidence. I always like the description in Sir Edward Cook's "Life of Delane" which tells how Delane, then a young man of twenty-three, rushed into the lodgings which he shared with John Blackwood, the publisher, in a state of the highest spirits, and said: "By Jove, John, what do you think has happened? I am editor of *The Times*!" "In later years," the narrative concludes, "he was asked whether he had felt no tremors. 'Not a bit,' was the reply, 'what I dislike about you young men of the present day is that you all shrink from responsibility.'"

It is because he never feared responsibility that Lord Northcliffe wielded the power that is his today. I said just now that his dominating personality was a good thing for *The Times*. It will be good for one thing, because the organization in that building is more human.

Lord Northcliffe encourages initiative as everyone in Fleet Street knows. He believes in big men for big things. The present manager, Howard Corbett, practically runs the whole building without interference. He has the distinction of being one of the youngest managers in the history of the paper, and, if he overcame a great delicacy of constitution, may leave a mark in Printing.

John Walter the Second.

Lord Northcliffe, by the way, paints a vivid picture of John Walter the Second, which to my mind bears a striking resemblance to himself. He describes him as "the real inventor of modern English journalism." "The records of *The Times*," he says, "show that Mr. Walter was a driving force such as does not exist in English journalism in our time." Residing in a charming old house, which is still part of the great premises at Printing House Square, and of which a view appears in the adjoining illustration, he had around him in surrounding residences an emergency staff of reporters, compositors, and machine-men, who could be summoned at a moment's notice by the loud ringing of a hand-bell. In addition to the ordinary issue of *The Times*, which was published at an hour varying between five and eight each morning, emergency issues appeared on occasions at all hours of the day, weekdays and Sundays. Competition was at least as keen in those days as it is at present, and the fight between *The Times* and the *Morning Chronicle* equalled in ferocity and expenditure anything of the kind in modern newspaper warfare. As a writer, John Walter was possessed of a style so vigorous as to bring him into violent conflict with his contemporaries.

Secret History of "The Times."

I only wish I could tell all the interesting things Lord Northcliffe told me about the history of *The Times*. I

must content myself with a few of the most important items, relating in the main to the past twenty-one years. As yet there is no standard book covering the history of the paper, and for this reason I will mention one or two facts which deserve record. An early view of *The Times* printing office shows the words *Evening Mail* on each side of "The Times Office." It is not generally known that the *Evening Mail* is still in existence under the title of the *Mail*. It is issued tri-weekly, and Lord Northcliffe says that it has "a curious circulation" in China and the Far East. He made a piquant comparison for me between *The Times* in the early part of the nineteenth century and today. "It was," he said, "in constant trouble with the authorities, who punished it by fining and imprisoning the proprietors, depriving them of the patronage of Government advertisements, and otherwise behaving themselves as Governments of a hundred years later."

His description of the second John Walter as the inventor of modern English journalism is supported by many examples of his enterprise. On the general establishment of steam-packet boats, he engaged them for the exclusive service of *The Times* and apparently "reckless" in his enterprise, and the earliest railway engines were constantly used for transmission by the reporters. He himself on occasion would set up his writings in type with his own hand. In this connection the engraving in *The Times* of the first impression (dedicated to John Walter) from a self-acting printing press is not without interest.

The Times has always been well printed, and naturally so, for the Walters were originally printers and were very progressive. It had the very earliest rotary presses and typesetting machines, and it is in accordance with the fitness of things that since the latest change of ownership the mechanical establishment at Printing House Square has been entirely refitted. In order to obtain the present clearness of type, Lord Northcliffe, after examining the working of the monotype in the United States, installed it at Printing House Square, and it is this, in conjunction with the very latest Goss and Hoe presses, and paper made of finest Newfoundland pulp, which gives a general appearance that leaves little to be desired.

A Period of Decline.

Prior to the time when what I may term "the great period of decline" set in, we find that Printing House Square was suffering from what Lord Northcliffe describes as "Anno Domini" for in his words "it was 'Anno Domini' that was largely responsible for the blunder of the publication of the forged Farnell letters, a tragedy in the history of newspapers almost without precedent."

Prior to that culminating disaster, however, *The Times* had been suffering from over-confidence, due to uninterrupted success. Having demolished the *Morning Chronicle* and the rest of its contemporaries, the proprietors did not pay sufficient attention to the oncoming of the *Daily Telegraph*, which, in Lord Northcliffe's words, "appeared in Fleet Street in 1855, in the rage of Cindrella, and was extremely well grounded in 1861, when it began to beat *The Times* in obtaining news of the Civil War in the dis-United States." The "human interest" of *The Times* also declined, and its recording of the lighter side of life which had formed a real part of its success, was not so pronounced as before—facts which the late Lord Burnham and his father were not slow to appreciate. None the less, the actual prosperity of *The Times* continued to increase, and did so continuously until the Franco-Prussian war, when the paper, though well served, was badly defeated in gathering war information by the *Daily News*. In 1870 Delane was no longer as active as he had been, and had not the stimulus of association with "the old" man as the second John Walter. Between 1870 and 1875 *The Times*, though still an active newspaper, suffered so gravely in the matter of news-gathering that it became necessary for its readers, who were declining steadily, to furnish themselves with at least one other newspaper in order

to be certain that they were not missing important intelligence.

This came a period in the history of *The Times* which forms a most melancholy chapter, and constitutes a very long "darkest hour before the dawn." The circulation fell and the revenue declined, despite various schemes. A violent effort to regain its circulation was made by the establishment of what was known as the Book Club, by which, on payment of 14 18s. per annum, *The Times* would be delivered daily, together with a free service of all books on the principle of Mudie's Library. It is not necessary to dwell upon the scheme, or upon the impossibilities of effectively carrying on so grandiose a project, or upon the inevitable quarrelling with the publishers and booksellers, or upon the growth of the litigation which accompanied this experiment. It is unprofitable to dilate upon the want of efficiency in distribution and in passing into oblivion of its machinery of production. A certain, but very small, body of readers stayed staunch, the majority of them being foreign bankers, consuls, ambassadors, and clerics.

Most gallant was the attempt to save the situation made by Mr. Moberly Bell, and it was he who sought Lord Northcliffe's assistance, and formed the basis of a combination of the old proprietors and new blood which brought back to *The Times* not only its letters from public men, but a sale of 200,000 copies daily, and a restoration of the old prosperity. It may interest the newspaper world to know that I have authority for stating that the profits of *The Times* after reduction to a penny reached almost the highest figure in its long history. To meet war conditions the price was increased to 14d., and afterwards to 2d., but I do not know what effect the increase has had on the sales of revenue.

Many legends circulate in newspaper circles as to Lord Northcliffe's first connection with *The Times*. As a matter of fact, his advice was sought by the head of the Walter family nearly twenty years ago, and he made suggestions which it is believed would have averted difficulties, but which, for internal reasons, could not be adopted. More recently, at a time of the gravest crisis in its history, he heard quite by chance that the paper had already changed hands. The statement was nearly, but not quite, true. Unknown to the editor, or the then manager, Mr. Moberly Bell, an arrangement for the sale of *The Times* had been come to without consulting the whole of the proprietors, most of whom, together with Mr. John Walter, the chairman of the present company, still retain holdings. The accuracy of the statement given to Lord Northcliffe was confirmed by the late Mr. W. T. Stead, who was always interested in *The Times*, and a paragraph in the *Observer*, then owned by Lord Northcliffe, produced active intervention on the part of shareholders, who had not been consulted.

As an instance of Lord Northcliffe's powers of organization, and the way in which he delegates responsibility, I need only refer to the fact that he spends, as a rule, at least half of the year out of England. His system is to select capable people and leave them to their own responsibility; and even during the re-establishment of *The Times* he and his brother, Lord Rothermere, were engaged in what he describes as "a far more arduous enterprise"—the initiation of the huge undertaking in Newfoundland, with its 3,400 square miles of territory, its railways, steamships, and paper mills. At the same time, he was rising the great paper mills at Gravesend, where much of the paper is made for *The Times* and the Paris edition of the *Daily Mail*.

One very interesting point emerges from a study of history of *The Times*. I have previously asserted that it is a mistake to believe that present-day conditions in journalism are more strenuous than those of the past, or that in the 'sixties, for instance, the advertisement staff of *The Times* consisted of more than fifty people, and before that period the management was never wary of setting forth the number of copies issued daily which, as was proved by the purchase of Government stamps, equalled that of the combined sales

Sir George Newnes made his impression on daily journalism through the *Westminster Gazette*, and no man could have left the *Street of Ink* a better memorial. When I came into journalism the *Westminster* was two years old, having made its appearance on the first day of the Home Rule Session of 1893.

Sir George was a keen politician, and he had stepped into the breach in consequence of the defection from the *Westminster* of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which changed its politics when Mr. (now Lord) Astor became proprietor. So determined was Sir George to repair the deficiency without delay, that he was not only undeterred by gloomy prophecies of failure, but even brought out the first numbers before the offices and printing machinery were ready. The paper was edited in temporary offices in Tudor Street, and was printed by Messrs. Lloyd, so that it was originally in a somewhat different shape from its present form.

The *Westminster* enjoyed the advantage of taking over many of the staff members of the staff of the *Pall Mall*, including the editor, E. T. (now Sir E. T.) Cook, who left to fill the editorial chair of the *Daily News* some three years later. He was succeeded by the assistant editor, J. A. Swander, who has now been editor for over twenty years, during which time he has won a high and earned a considerable reputation as a great editor and a great writer.

The Press in Parliament.

The news editor was William Hill, afterwards editor of the *Weekly Dispatch* and of the *Tribune*. Sir F. C. Gould (then Mr. Gould) also transferred his pen from the *Pall Mall* to the *Westminster*, and few will deny that he was one of the greatest assets which the latter paper secured. I believe that he acted as assistant editor until the time when he went to Somerset, to enjoy a semi-retirement in which he maintains his connection with the *Westminster* through the cartoons which he sends from his country home. Sir George Newnes gave Sir Francis Gould a very free hand with his cartoons from the outset. They were really a development from the sketches with which belittled Harold Spender's Parliamentary notes, a feature to which great prominence was given.

His delightful drawings and the influence which he exercises have of course, made him one of the best-known political cartoonists in the world. In those times, by the way, Parliament as a general rule received more attention from all the newspapers than it does now, possibly because more prominent newspaper proprietors were in the House of Commons. Sir George Newnes was a member. He was also then, with his father, Professor Stuart, making a name for himself, as "P. P." was prominent both in *Westminster* and in the *Street of Ink*. Lord Burnham was then Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P. Sir Henry Dalrymple, who is still a member, was of course, another, and so one might go on.

New Notes in Journalism.

The circumstances in which the *Westminster* was founded would have made it only natural that political news should be given the greatest prominence, and I don't think anyone will challenge the statement that as a political journal it is equally strong today. I do not wish to imply that the *Westminster* is a political organ pure and simple. No paper could successfully appeal to the public by politics alone. Sir

of the other London morning papers.

Of those, by the way, there were more than there are at this moment—a fact very often forgotten. *The Times* was proud to announce, too, in the fashion of modern American journals, that its advertisements exceeded in number those of any other publication.

This account of *The Times* would not be complete without a reference to the *Weekly Edition*, which, although little seen in England, is known to every English-speaking community abroad; to the literary supplement, which owed its origin to Mr. Moberly Bell; and to the *Times* law reports and other supplements. It is indeed a complete newspaper, worthy of the reputation and energies of Lord Northcliffe, who is contributing such an interesting chapter to its history.

George Newnes did not transfer the leadership of the *Pall Mall* staff to Tudor Street, finance them, and produce a duplicate *Pall Mall* entitled the *Westminster*. He introduced fresh features of his own which gave it an individuality. The article following the leader has long been a popular feature. Grant Allen was a weekly contributor to this, and among others were M. H. Spielmann, William Archer, W. T. Stead, Frederick Greenwood, and Anthony Hope, who contributed "The Dolly Dialogues," and thus made his first essay in literature.

It is interesting to record that the *Westminster Gazette* was a pioneer in the publication of a serial in a *Daily* newspaper. The story was "The Dictator," by the late Mr. Justin McCarthy. The daily portions were so far reduced in length by the demands for news space that the story dragged its slow length along for many months, and finally came to an abrupt conclusion when the book was published in full and in volume form by Messrs. Cassell long before the daily parts had been exhausted.

Some Journalistic Achievements.

Among the *Westminster's* general contributors, one remembers a very striking number of names. It sent Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to obtain his first experience as a war correspondent in the Sudan campaign which was the fame of Lord Kitchener. When P. P. Warner took out his teams to Australia he acted as correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, and his articles on cricket were a long feature of the paper. Colonel A. Court Repington the military correspondent of *The Times*, was previously the literary correspondent of the *Westminster*. Among the authors who have made almost their first appearance in its columns are Charles Garvice, Percival Gibbon, Algernon Blackwood, and Rupert Brooke, whose death in Gallipoli has been universally recognized as a very heavy loss to literature. During the present war "Action" took out his Cable, and "Platoon Commander" are among the best-known "discoveries" of the *Westminster*.

When I asked Sir Frank Newnes if he could recall any great "scoop" of which the *Westminster* management was proud, the reply I got was that a penny evening paper cannot rely on sensations; but looking back over the paper's existence, one would be inclined to say that the most critical moment in its policy was when, alone among the London papers, and practically alone among all the papers of the kingdom, it declared against the folly of a war with Russia over what was known as the Dogger Bank incident, when a fleet of trawlers was shelled by the Russian fleet. Had the almost universal outcry for a declaration of war not been restrained the whole policy of the Empire in recent years might have been swung into different lines.

Sir George Newnes chose a green paper and a bold type to rest the reader's eye. He said that it would be "the most elastic" of evening papers, and arranged so that it could be printed in any size from eight to twelve pages, rising two pages with each edition, which was then a novelty.

The directors of the *Westminster* pride themselves that it was the first of illustrations in the evening Press, and invite anyone who doubts the claim to turn back to the early numbers, where he will find "a heavy of illustrations which have not been equalled since."

Sir George Newnes was before his time in his belief in illustrations. He foresaw that the public would want pictures. He expressed that belief in the publication of the *Daily Courier*, which was issued from the same office as the *Westminster Gazette*; but public opinion was not then ripe for the picture paper, and others have reaped where he sowed.

One of the best features of the *Westminster*, in my opinion, is the admirable "London Letter." The manager is Alfred H. Watson, and another member of the staff to be mentioned is Sidney G. Cram, who was previously with *Pearson's*. The success of the *Westminster* newspaper in its early days, is due to the ability and foresight of Sir George Newnes. One of his beliefs was that the public would only accept an evening paper which gave one edition a day, published about five o'clock, giving all the news of the day, subordinated with that care which would make it possible to read it in the morning columns with news which had happened since the morning papers were published. He often wondered whether his dream would be realized.

PARDAY AND THE AIRPLANE.

The first Indian woman to go up in an airplane is Mrs. Chandra Sen, wife of the local adviser to the Indian studies in London, and later-in-law to the Dowager Maharaja of Cochin Behar—formerly known as Rani Minabini of Patnagarh, before she married the son of the great Indian reformer, Keshub Chandra Sen. She lived the ordinary life of a high-class Hindu lady, and it required great strength and character to leave the life in Purnah—the life behind the curtain, as it may be expressed, and cast away all the burdensome traditions of her caste. As a writer and speaker in English Mrs. Chandra Sen is proficient, and has been lecturing on India in various parts of England. Her English teacher, while she was still living the life in Purnah, was an Indian lady graduate, and before knowing English she published some volumes of poems in Bengali which were well received by the public. Mrs. Chandra Sen is a member of the Indian representatives at the International Women's Suffrage Congress at Geneva in June, and holds that the kind of Purnah that is sanctioned in India cannot be tolerated by any living and progressive community.

Fleet Street is full of strange contrasts, and one that frequently strikes me is the disparity in its buildings. It would not be an exaggeration to write of it as one of the richest streets in the world, having regard to the capital employed and the revenues earned, yet you find huge newspaper offices cheek by jowl with small shops that may be described as suburban, or with empty instead of palatial premises as neighbors, while here and there is the inevitable public-house. One of the handsomest buildings in the street of the *Daily Telegraph*. On one side it adjoins the old Standard business premises (now let out in offices, one of which I occupied in connection with the *Morning Leader* for some years), and on the other a shop with offices above. Outside you get a glimpse of an enormous hall, with a counter and numerous desks where the business of taking small advertisements by the thousand is carried on. But you get the real atmosphere when you pass through the hall and up the wide, pleasant staircase with its homely pictures at the far end. On the first floor you will find two interesting rooms of historic interest to journalists. In one sits the veteran managing editor, Mr. Le Sage, whom Burnham described (at the dinner given to Mr. Le Sage when he was entertained in celebration of his jubilee with the paper) as "the greatest man who, after Dr. Johnson, ever walked Fleet Street." The late Lord Burnham used this room, and when I saw Mr. Le Sage there he was sitting in the same old comfortable chair that his former chief used.

An Historic Room.

Lord Burnham's own room contains many interesting pictures of the prominently associated with the *Daily Telegraph*, including portraits of the founder of the paper, Lord Burnham's father and grandfather, Sir Edwin Arnold, George Augustus Sala, Le Sage, Bennett Burleigh, Clement Scott, and a very interesting photograph showing the late Lord Burnham surrounded by the leading lights of the staff.

The original contents bill, here reproduced, also has a certain interest to the remarkable freshness of the printing which, after so many years, is hardly discolored.

A picture that interested me particularly was a signed portrait of Charles Dickens, who, I believe, was a friend of the late Lord Burnham's and probably largely responsible for the line of action which the latter adopted concerning the people, as shown in the later policy of the paper.

Rooms, like clothes, serve only to reflect the personalities of people. Never did a building better interpret the minds of the men using it than the home of the *Daily Telegraph*. You find in Lord Burnham a spirit that harmonizes perfectly with the great past typified by the pictures in his room. You are conscious that the traditions of his property are exemplified in himself and in the high regard for his father and his staff that he shows by his words. His vitality impresses me with a sense of mental and physical alertness. His sagacity is well known, and he possesses in a marked degree the priceless journalistic gift of a good memory. "That was in October, 1855," he would say, referring to an incident that was mentioned, and he will give you fact after fact with the same perfect accuracy without any need to corroborate them by references.

The Late Lord Burnham.

As one would naturally expect, he speaks with the utmost enthusiasm and affection of his father. When I asked him what he considered to be the first Lord Burnham's outstanding business qualities, he replied that he was a man of wonderful judgment and vision and made up his mind with lightning-like rapidity. He had an almost uncanny power of foresight, and could tell what line of policy in a given case would ultimately be best for the nation. Having made up his mind, he would pursue that policy unhesitatingly. He decided in three minutes to send Stanley on his famous expedition to Central Africa (then known as the Dark Continent). Incidentally, he asked Stanley what it would cost, but the actual amount involved turned out to be roughly from £15,000 to £20,000 more than the explorer estimated.

Reviewing his achievements, however, I am inclined to think that the average journalist would be most impressed with one other outstanding quality. He had a real gift for discovering men. The young journalist (if my own experience is any guide) must often feel discouraged at the outset when he sees how far he has to climb and how difficult it is to mount each rung of the ladder of competition with thousands of others who cherish the like ambitions. As he grows older in the *Street of Ink* he finds many who will help him, a few who will fight him, some who will depreciate him. If I am asked the best way to succeed, I say "No one can help you so much as you can help yourself. Look for your own opportunities and do your best."

G. A. Sala and Bennett Burleigh.

The late Lord Burnham had a rare faculty for finding the men he needed. In the early 'sixties he found that great Bohemian, George Augustus Sala, who was then living in a poor way somewhere in Covent Garden. The result of his perspicacity in that connection is indisputable. This may be taken as disposing of the misconception which was once pretty generally held that Sala inspired his chief. The reverse was the case. During Lord (then Sir Garret) Wolsey's Egyptian campaign in 1882, he discovered another promising man by noticing the work of a correspondent of the Central News. This was Bennett Burleigh, who joined the *Telegraph* in 1884 and went to every war for the paper afterwards. Lord Burnham says he was the strongest man he ever knew; and I may mention that when he went to Madagascari it was said that although practically every man in the expedition was ill, Burleigh pulled through with the aid of a little whisky. Towards the end of the Boer War Burleigh sent a private cablegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pretoria to indicate that the Peace Conference was about to open. Vereeniging had been settled between General Botha and the British representatives. Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener. It was the verse about the Dove of Peace amplified by Easter greetings, but its true purpose was deciphered by Lord Burnham, who was the only person to interpret its meaning. Another of his happy appointments was the selection of W. L. Courtney as literary editor.

"Telegraph" Men.

A volume would be needed to deal adequately with the men who made great reputations with the *Daily Telegraph*. A chapter would be given to Clement Scott, on whose highest word the editorial staff would hang, because he probably possessed more influence than any other dramatic critic of his day, and was almost able to make or break a play or a player. Scott, however, overreached his powers when he attacked the morals of the stage, and found himself confronted with the solid opposition of the leading theatrical managers. Other names to be mentioned are those of Sir Claude Phillips, for several years Keeper of the Wallace Collection, a first cousin of the late Lord Burnham, who is the art critic of the *Telegraph*; H. D. Traill, brilliant alike as a journalist and a classical scholar, and editor, with J. S. Mann, of that standard work, "Social England"; Percival Landon (the "Londoner"), whose achievements include an expedition to Tibet, and J. L. Garvin, who went to the *Telegraph* from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, about the same year that I made my entrance into *Street of Ink*. Mr. Garvin contributed much brilliant writing to the paper under a pseudonym, and I have reason for believing that it was he who described the Diamond Jubilee and wrote a wonderful description of the Coronation. But, as Lord

Burnham remarked to me, he had to confine himself to smaller spaces in those days than he now commands with the *Observer*.

Reminiscences of the "Telegraph."

As will be seen, the Burnhams have been the rulers of the *Daily Telegraph*. Father and son, they have been the real directors of the paper, although actually there have been no appointed editors. They have always dictated the home and foreign policy themselves, assisted by the managing editor, Mr. Le Sage, who holds that office today, reported the last speech which Cobden made, and it is interesting to recall the fact that when Palmerston was said to be dead, he went to Brockton Park to ascertain if the news were true. The footman denied him admittance, but he convinced himself that the rumor was correct and reported accordingly at the office. It seems strange that there was no newspaper bill announcing the news, and no reliable report, although at that very time the Prime Minister had been dead for five hours.

The *Daily Telegraph* has never stooped to sensationalism, although it has a proud record of enterprise. It has always been something greater than a newspaper, as the walls of Lord Burnham's room show. Philanthropy has long characterized its columns. One sees in a frame the original of the Shilling Fund appeal, started at the time of the Boer War in aid of the widows and orphans. The fund was conceived by the late Lord Burnham and was one of his last schemes. It realized the enormous sum of £253,000. I believe that the first newspaper fund of all was the *Daily Telegraph's* subscription started in 1862 for the relief of sufferers from the cotton famine in Lancashire. Another successful fund was started in 1871 on behalf of the starving people in Paris at the close of the siege. In my own time I remember the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee, which produced over £37,000 for the hospitals, and, of course, the Boer War Fund, as well as the first Shilling Fund, which was inaugurated as a national testimonial to W. G. Grace, and realized over £5,000.

One of the *Daily Telegraph's* "scoops" (and the one which Lord Burnham himself thinks was the finest journalistic achievement scored by his paper in this century) was the famous interview with the German Emperor in 1918. The name of the interviewer is still a secret, but the article was quoted in almost every important newspaper in the world. Another "scoop" was getting the first news of the Battle of Tashima Straits in 1905 a week in advance of any other paper.

Looking back over the years, one is conscious of a continued atmosphere of prosperity in all that concerns the *Daily Telegraph*. The paper itself conveys the impression. The headquarters in Fleet Street, both inside and out, are essentially affluent. One might be tempted to think that nothing could be more natural, that the paper just appeals to a prosperous class, and that ordinary business sagacity and journalistic foresight and skill do the rest. Yet without business and journalistic genius combined in a remarkable degree the *Daily Telegraph* would not exist today. Lord Northcliffe is my authority for that. Talking with me about journalism, he said, referring to the *Daily Telegraph*, "Did Lord Burnham ever tell you of the time—a good many years ago—when the total value of advertisements in one day's issue amounted only to 7s. 6d.? If not, ask him to do so." I intend to.

Mechanical Supplies.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steam Motors and Boilers, Gasoline Motors, Steam Traps, Steel Band Saws, Mechanical Troughs, Friction Pulleys, Iron Fences and Stairs.

WE SELL—Passenger and Merchandise Elevators, Electric Motors and Transformers, New and Second-hand Saw Mills, Laundry Machinery, Hydraulic Pumps, Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps, Steam Turbines, and all accessories for these different machines.

WE INSTALL—Complete Waterworks Systems. We install and repair all kinds of machinery irrespective of make.

SPECIALTY: PRINTING PRESSES.

Acme Mechanical, Engineering & Boiler Works Co. Ltd.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

110 5th Street, L'Amolou, Quebec.

GAUDIOS BUREAU, President and Manager.

Phones:—2946. At Night: 5628-5732-145 86.

June 26, Sat., 1920.

Brown Corporation

PRODUCTS

Spruce Lumber

White Pine

Banksian Pine

Screenings

Sales Offices

56 St. Peter St.,

Cedar Shingles

Turpentine

Sulphate Pulp

Quebec, P. Q.

Exceptional Opportunity To Purchase Screen Doors and Refrigerators

We have just received a car load of screen doors and refrigerators that were somewhat delayed in delivery, and owing to the advance in the season we have decided to clear them out at greatly reduced prices.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Wm. DOYLE Reg.

PHONE 968 - - - - 15 ST. PETER ST.

Brief Sketches of United Kingdom Newspapers

The Scotsman

(From "The Street of Ink")

Those who might be inclined to look down upon what they are pleased to call provincial journalism would change their views if they were to inspect the palatial Scotsman building, which must form one of the handiest and most perfectly equipped newspaper offices in the world. The whole building, including the site, cost no less than half a million! It is the largest ever erected by private enterprise in Edinburgh.

The original office, from which the first number was issued on January 25, 1817, consisted of two small rooms for the publishing and editorial offices, the printing being done by contract. The amount of matter corresponded roughly to about twelve columns of the present daily issue, and the price charged was tenpence.

The paper began in a very humble way, as the ambition of the proprietors was to obtain three hundred subscribers, which they calculated would pay their expenses. For six years, until the end of 1823, the paper was issued as a weekly, after which it was published twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It was issued as a penny daily in 1826, but the publication of the two issues a week was continued simultaneously for some years.

The name of Alexander Russell is inseparable from the Scotsman as the name of Deane from The Times. Russell was one of the greatest edi-

tors in the history of the Press. He joined the Scotsman as assistant editor, and in three years, during part of which time he performed the editor's duties, he took sole responsibility, eventually becoming one of the proprietors. During the thirteen years of his direction the Scotsman acquired increased influence and popularity, the ability shown by the editorial department being supplemented by the enterprise of the business management, particularly as regards distribution. When it was decided to seek a larger field than Edinburgh and its neighborhood, the utmost energy was shown, and in the course of a few months the Scotsman's list of country agents had grown from eighty to upwards of one thousand, and the circulation had grown also.

The Scotsman was one of the first papers to install a private wire from London, and to establish a staff of sub-editors and reporters in the Metropolis. No expense is spared in maintaining an efficient service from this office, as may be gathered from the fact that on occasion a review of an important book is often telegraphed from London to the offices in Edinburgh. This editor is Mr. J. P. Croal, in whose hands the traditions and influence of the Scotsman are fully maintained.

I cannot conclude this brief note better than by quoting an extract from a reference to the Scotsman's centenary number published on January 25, 1917:

"A remarkable fact in its career, to which the centenary leading article in the paper calls attention, has been a continuity of influence in its editorial and business management, which is 'perhaps unparalleled in the record of any other journal.' To be one of the few newspapers that have lived through the nineteenth century—there are only three in London which have had this vitality—is itself a distinction; to be able to say that on its business side the paper has been through all its hundred years of activity under the control of two men, the younger of whom was closely associated for thirteen years with the elder, and is still in active supervision of its affairs, and that on the editorial side its direction has been in the hands of only four men, and that continuous personal association links up in this department the 'forties' with the centenary year—a span of seventy years—is to present an extraordinary chapter in journalism." The editors referred to are Charles MacLaren, Alexander Russell, the late Dr. Charles Alfred Cooper, and the present editor, Mr. J. P. Croal; while the business heads whose periods of management have spanned the century are Mr. John Ritchie, who died in December, 1870, at the age of 92, and Mr. James Law, who reaches his diamond jubilee as manager this year (1917).

When one speaks of the greatest papers in the United Kingdom, the Scotsman is always included.

The Irish Times

(From "The Street of Ink")

The Irish Times of Dublin appeared as a penny daily paper on June 9, 1859, having been founded as a tri-weekly at the end of the previous March, and the time was well chosen, for great events were happening and the public was ravenous for news. Major Lawrence E. Knox decided that the name was the best he could choose to indicate the policy of the paper, which was intended to reflect the sentiments of the thinking classes in Ireland. A successful start was maintained by an enterprising management, which took advantage of every facility for gathering news and for distributing it to the public. On the death of Major Knox in 1873 the property was acquired by Sir John Arnott for £35,000, and he signalled his advent by means of a personal address to the readers, in which he announced his intention of "attempting to carry out the aims and aspiration in which the late generous and high-minded proprietor so well succeeded." Under Sir John Arnott's control and the management of the late James Carlyle the paper in which he took a justifiable pride gained prosperity and won the respect of all its contemporaries. Shortly after his death in 1898 a limited liability company was formed, of which the present Sir John Arnott, Bart., became chairman and managing director, the other directors being Major Loftus P. Arndt, Mr. Maxwell Arnott, and the manager, Mr. John J. Simington. John E. Healy, B.L., M.A., has been editor since 1907, and the London correspondent is W. Algerson Locker, and I might add that the present management has equal cause for pride in its journal.

Associated with the Irish Times is the Weekly Irish Times and the Irish Field.

FARM AND BANK TEAMWORK URGED

Need of Co-operation in the Matter of Food Production.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—Greater co-operation between the farms and the banks of Massachusetts, to the end that the State's farm production may more perceptibly lessen its tremendous rearward position with relation to the State's food consumption, is at present one of the chief efforts of the State Department of Agriculture.

Realizing that manufacturers and business men think comparatively little more of walking into a bank and asking for a loan of \$25,000 than of walking into a restaurant and buying a lunch, but that the average farmer has not fully awakened to really appreciate one of the primary functions of a bank, that of furnishing the necessary funds to promote legitimate and needful industry—industry that usually could not be built up were it not for the banks, the State Department seeks to effect the all-important co-operation.

Teamwork is Needed. Team work which has become such a prominent factor in nearly all lines of endeavor in modern life is pointed out as equally vital in the furthering of food production. A farmer may have 40 acres of arable land, but his own independent means makes it possible to plant but a tenth of it, regardless of the fact that the production of vegetables, berries and fruit are far behind the demands of the market and prices are high. A near-by bank which was established for the purpose of making loans and which has plenty of money, none of which was made for idleness but for exchange and as an aid in the development of commendable enterprise, is of about one-half the value to the community that it could be. Obviously declare leaders in agricultural education, here is a big mutual need of getting together—the farmer and the banker, for the obtaining of a loan for an undertaking that assures good returns should not be looked upon as the contracting of a debt or burden, but as a very desirable investment on the part of both the borrower and the lender.

Reports from various sections of the Commonwealth indicate that farmers are reluctant to ask for a loan excepting when their problem has become almost desperate and they then go for it when they are the least apt to get it. If they would get acquainted with the banks, get their credit established and have financial transactions more or less regularly as do other industries in the conduct of their ordinary activity, the State Department point out that there would almost never be any question of credit, and the farmers would find a big difference in their output and profit.

Encouragement Is Met.

Real encouragement along this line seems to have already been accomplished in Massachusetts. The State Department of Agriculture found an eager ally in the Associated Industries, which sent a letter to all its members throughout the State requesting that they take the subject up with the banks with which they did all they could in the way of farm credits. As a result at least one bank in Attleboro, is understood to have advertised credit to farmers.

The Manchester Guardian

(From "The Street of Ink")

"What Manchester thinks today, England thinks tomorrow." Used to be a favorite saying with Manchester folk. No one, however, would deny that when the Manchester Guardian thinks today, the world weighs in with the Manchester Guardian. Clear thinking, fearless advocacy of its views, and dignity of utterance are all characteristics of this noted newspaper.

It was literally born out of politics. In 1819 a young business man, John Edward Taylor, sought election as one of the assessors of the township of Salford. The returning officer took it upon himself to raise objection to his election, and made several statements which so irritated young Taylor that he called the official "a liar, a scoundrel and a scoundrel." Next morning he had to appear at the Lancaster Assizes on a charge corresponding to the modern criminal libel, and by his own advocacy secured a verdict of "not guilty," riding back to Manchester in the coach, an acquaintance said to him: "It is now plain that you have the elements of public work in you. Why don't you set up a newspaper?"

It was apparently young Taylor's habit to translate thought into action. He founded the Manchester Guardian as a weekly in 1821, and it was not until thirty-four years later, in 1855, that it was converted into a daily. It was believed in 1910 that each copy of the Guardian had a very large number of readers in

Manchester, which accounted for its influence, despite the fact that the circulation was kept down owing to the cost to the purchaser. The price was reduced to one penny in 1857, two years after its conversion into a daily. About 1867 a London office was established in the neighborhood of the House of Parliament (illustrating the importance which the proprietors attached to political news), and it was only within the last few years that a change was made to Fleet Street.

Like others of the larger provincial dailies, the Manchester Guardian has been served by very distinguished journalists in London. Mr. Manningham and Mr. Harold Spender were both at one time members of its London staff, and Mr. J. B. Aikine was for a number of years its London manager. J. J. O'Neill, who joined the London office in 1913 after an association of about three years with the commercial department of the Street of Ink who are the Manchester Guardian, is one of the young working Parliamentary election, and as he is not yet thirty his selection as a candidate does honor to his abilities. The paper has certainly been well served in the Metropolis, and by men who are well-informed and see that it is not behind any of its contemporaries, as is shown by the frequent quotations which are made from its columns.

Mr. C. P. Scott, the nephew of the founder, is one of our great editors

today. During the forty-five odd years of his control he has surrounded himself with a brilliant band of workers and contributors, of whom the best-known are probably the late W. T. Arnold (a nephew of Arnold of Rugby), to whom the paper owes much of its tradition of critical acumen and scholarship; C. E. Montague, Mr. Scott's son-in-law and right-hand man, who, like his chief, has the reputation of being a master of our craft; and L. T. Hobhouse, author of various well-known books on politics and social development. It will be remembered that the late Stanley Houghton, author of "Hindle Wakes", one of the most talented of the Manchester school of playwrights, was one of its dramatic critics. Other prominent names at various times associated with the paper are those of Andrew Lang, Richard Jeffries, J. M. Synge, Comyns Carr, Sir Claude Phillips, Laurence Housman, George Saintsbury, Richard Whiting, and Spenser Wilkinson, to name only a few of the most eminent. Literary and musical criticisms are given much prominence, and every feature carries the stamp of weight without heaviness, which gives the paper the influence which everybody concedes to it. The history of the Manchester Guardian, particularly under Mr. Scott, is a continuous record of work performed in accordance with the highest principles of British journalism.

MORE CANADIAN GREETINGS

(Continued From Page One)

MONTREAL STAR

I am glad to join in your expressions of Canadian welcome to the Imperial Press delegates. It is a privilege to be associated with the organization of the Conference they will attend, which is the first important gathering of representative Britons since the war. It is important both as an opportunity for acquaintance between men who serve the same ideals though living far apart, and as a clearing house for the thoughts and suggestions for the common good. This free masonry of free people working together in many lands under one flag can persist only through friendship based on full acquaintance and on a consciousness of common interests. These occasional conferences of men who control the main medium of this acquaintance can do a great deal to serve that end.

C. F. CHANDALL

LE CANADA

Heartiest welcome to the delegates of the Imperial Press. May their visit to Canada bind more closely the representatives of the press in the whole Empire and afford to them the opportunity of knowing and understanding better the sister nations of the great British family.

J. E. B. BROWN

OTTAWA CITIZEN

I take great pleasure in joining with the enterprising Chronicle in a formal expression of welcome to Canada to our colleagues of the British Press. I sincerely trust and hope that their visit will be a pleasurable one and that lasting good to the British Commonwealth of nations will result from it. I earnestly hope also that after our visitors have glimpsed somewhat in their travels across Canada the material greatness of our heritage the way will open up for them adequately to acquaint themselves with the people of the Great Republic to the south of us so that they may on their return to the Motherland of both the Republic and the Dominion reconsecrate themselves with renewed watchfulness to what Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, addressing the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association at Asheville, North Carolina, last week, called the essential task of developing a mutual understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States. Such an understanding, said Sir Auckland, matters more to the English-speaking people and to the world than anything else at the present time and that the lack of it would turn the hope of mankind that the last Great War had been fought into a cruel mockery.

J. E. B. BROWN

MORNING LEADER, REGINA.

The following message of greeting to the Imperial Press delegates who arrive here on Sunday, was received yesterday from the Morning Leader, of Regina, Saskatchewan, too late to be included with the messages of welcome from other Canadian newspapers:

Regina, Sask., July 30, 1920.

The Quebec Chronicle, Quebec, P.Q.

The Regina, Saskatchewan, Morning Leader joins in greetings to the distinguished visiting publishers and editors. May their sojourn in our midst be accompanied by the fullest measure of profit and pleasure and may their conference tend to wisely foster the solidarity of the British race.

BURFORD HOOKE,

Managing Director, Leader Publishing Company.

IS NOW GRANDMOTHER

Gertrude Claire who, screenically speaking, has been the mother of more film stars than any other woman in the celluloid realm has dabbed another wrinkle on her face and become a grandmother. The effect of Miss Claire's experiment with Father Time will be seen in Allan Dwan's sixth independent production which has just been completed and which will be presented by the Mayflower Photoplay Corporation.

DELEGATES TO THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE



- 1—Geoffrey E. Fairfax—Chairman of the Australian Section of the Empire Press Union, representing "Sydney Morning Herald."
- 2—Miss M. F. Billington, representing the Society of Women Journalists, is the only woman delegate.
- 3—Robert Donald, Chairman of the Empire Press Union, "Yorkshire Observer," and other papers.
- 4—Viscount Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, Chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," London.
- 5—Sir Robert Bruce, Knt., Hon. LL.D., University of Glasgow, Scotland, J. P. F. J. L., Editor-in-Chief, "The Glasgow Herald."
- 6—Sir Harry E. Brittain, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of Arrangements Committee.
- 7—Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., coming to the Conference as one of the proprietors of a combination of newspapers.
- 8—R. S. Ward Jackson, Chairman of the South African Delegation, is Managing Director and Editor of the "Rand Daily Mail" and "Sunday Times."
- 9—R. A. Anderson, representing the "Irish Homestead," Dublin.
- 10—Lord Apsley, representing "The Morning Post."
- 11—Augusto Bartolo, B.Litt., LL.D., representing the "Malta Daily Chronicle."
- 12—D. D. Braham, Editor of the "Daily Telegraph," (Sydney, N.S.W.)
- 13—W. A. Brennan, representing "The Argus," Melbourne, Australia.
- 14—Sir Emsley Carr, Editor and part-proprietor of the "News of the World."
- 15—John T. Clayton, Member of the Executive of the Institute of Journalists which he represents, and President of the Yorkshire Newspaper Society.
- 16—J. P. Collins, Chief London contributor to the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, India, which he represents; also represents Institute of Journalists.
- 17—Taylor Darbyshire, London Manager of the Australian Press Association, representing the "Melbourne Age."
- 18—Hon. C. E. Davies, J.P., M.L.C., representing the Hobart (Tasmania) "Mercury," of which he is Managing Proprietor.
- 19—David Davies, Editor, Managing Director and part-proprietor of the "South Wales Daily Post," published at Swansea.
- 20—William Davies, F.J.L., Editor of the "Western Mail," Cardiff.
- 21—Philip Davis, a Director "The Natal Witness," Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
- 22—Hugh R. Denison Chairman and Managing Director of the "Sun" Newspaper, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W.
- 23—C. D. Don, Chief Editor of the "Star," Johannesburg.
- 24—E. H. Dodd, Editor "Daily Dispatch," East London, South Africa.
- 25—E. E. Edwards, B.A., representative of the Telegraph Newspaper Company, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 26—Hon. Theodore Fink, Chairman of the Directors of the "Melbourne Herald."
- 27—J. C. Glendinning, Proprietor of "The Derry Standard," Londonderry.
- 28—J. D. Graham, Managing Director of the "Express and Star," Wolverhampton, England.
- 29—John L. Greaves, Managing Editor of "The Paper-Maker," London.
- 30—James Henderson, representing the "Belfast News Letter."
- 31—Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook, K.B.E., M.P., representing the "Portsmouth Times."
- 32—Patrick J. Hooper, Editor of "Freeman's Journal," Dublin.
- 33—Henry Horton, Senior Proprietor of the "New Zealand Herald," Auckland.
- 34—Lewis Howarth of the "Yorkshire Post," Leeds.
- 35—Percy A. Hurd, M.P., London representative of "The Montreal Star" and Editor of "The Canadian Gazette."
- 36—James Hutchison, Editor of the "Otago Times," Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 37—George A. Isaacs, General Secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.
- 38—Walter Jeffery, General Manager and Managing Editor of the "Evening News," Sydney, N.S.W.
- 39—E. Abbey Jones, General Manager of the "Southland Daily News," Invercargill, N.Z.
- 40—Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters.
- 41—N. K. Kerney, London Editor of the "Argus South African newspapers."
- 42—Hon. J. W. Kirwan, J.P., M.L.C., Editor-in-Chief and part-proprietor of the "Kalgoorlie Miner," West Australia.
- 43—Valentine Knapp, President of the Newspaper Society.
- 44—C. D. Leng, the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph."
- 45—N. Levi, "De Volksstem," South Africa.
- 46—J. J. Knight, Editor-in-Chief of the "Brisbane Courier."
- 47—Alfred Langer, Editor-in-Chief of the "West Australian," Perth, Australia.
- 48—Major G. V. Lansell, Chairman of Directors of the "Bendigo Advertiser," Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.
- 49—Hon. Arthur Lovekin, M.L.C., the "Perth Daily News."
- 50—T. B. MacLachlan, Editor of the "Scotsman," Edinburgh.
- 51—Percival Marshall, Chairman of Council of British Association of Trade and Technical Journals.
- 52—J. S. Macdonald, representing the Institute of Journalists and "The Farmer and Stock Breeder."
- 53—Walter Makepeace, F. J. L., Editor of the "Singapore Free Press," Singapore.
- 54—W. Maxwell, Editor of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal."
- 55—Hon. Sir Patrick T. McGrath, K.B.E., Managing Director and Editor of "Evening Herald," St. John, Nfld.
- 56—Hon. Alexander W. Mews, Editor of the "Evening Advocate," St. John's, Nfld.
- 57—Major John Mitchell, Editor "Dundee Courier," Dundee, Scotland, representing Institute of Journalists.
- 58—Alderman J. B. Morrell, J.P., York, England, Director of "The Northern Daily Echo" and other papers.
- 59—E. Naylor, Chairman of London Printing and Kindred Trades Association.
- 60—Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., founder and owner of "Tit-Bits," "Strand Magazine," "Ladies Field," "Country Life," etc.
- 61—D. M. Ollemans, Vice-Pres. Press Union of South Africa, "The Daily Friend," Bloemfontein.
- 62—W. J. Penn, Editor "Taranaki Herald," New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.
- 63—Dr. Ellis Powell, Managing Director "The Financial News," London.
- 64—F. Crosbie Roles, Hon. Secretary of the Empire Press Union, also representing "The Times of Ceylon."
- 65—P. Selig, Chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand, representing the "Christchurch, N. Z., Daily Times."
- 66—R. W. Snelling, Editor and Manager "The Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria, Egypt.
- 67—A. G. Sprigg, Vice-Pres. The Newspaper Society, Eng., Manager and Editor "The Leicester Mail."
- 68—Sir Charles Starmer, J.P., managing director of a number of papers published in England.
- 69—Sir Campbell Stuart, representing "The Times," "Daily Mail," "Evening News," "Weekly Dispatch."
- 70—L. Goodenough Taylor, "The Bristol Times and Mirror."
- 71—Sir Geo. Toulmin, proprietor "The Lancashire Daily Post."
- 72—H. E. Turner, Sec. Empire Press Union.
- 73—Lt.-Col. E. W. Watt, "The Aberdeen Free Press."
- 74—J. D. Williams, "The Cambrian Daily Leader," Swansea, Wales.
- 75—Ald. Ernest Woodhead, "The Huddersfield Examiner."
- 76—Harold Harmsworth, representing "The Western Morning News," Plymouth.
- 77—T. Jones, "Times of Ceylon."
- 78—H. G. de Lissar, "The Daily Gleaner," Kingston, Jamaica.