

Canadian Pacific Railway. Its members were content for several years to put up with inferior service to that supplied commercially (although this placed them at a disadvantage with their non-member competitors) in defence of the principle at stake. The Western Associated Press later gained the support of the established dailies of Vancouver and Victoria and grew in strength and importance.

The ultimate success of the Western Associated Press was due primarily to the efficiency of the services rendered by Wallace Dafoe, one of the great newspaper correspondents of that day, and the skill of J. F. B. Livesay, as well as to subsequent cheapening of telegraph costs. The Western Associated Press became a model for the later Canadian Press.

In 1909 the Eastern Press Association was organized in the Maritime Provinces. Ontario and Quebec each established its own organization two years later, so that there were four independent news-gathering bodies covering different sections of the Dominion. The year 1910 marked a turning-point in the fight of the co-operative press associations. In this year the Western Associated Press appealed to the Railway Commission against the exorbitant and inequitable rates charged to its members for use of the Canadian Pacific telegraphic facilities as compared with the rates charged for its own news service. Eastern and Western co-operative associations all combined on the issue, which was eventually won. The principle was recognized that the railways had no business in the news-agency field and the Canadian Pacific Railway voluntarily surrendered to the Canadian papers the Canadian rights to the Associated Press, the great co-operative association of American daily newspaper publishers. In 1911 Canadian Press, Limited, was organized to take over these rights on behalf of Canadian publishers as a whole, and this link was the only bond existing up to that time between the four sectional associations. These were all co-operative with memberships limited to daily newspapers who must be members also of Canadian Press, Limited.

In the immediately ensuing years, E. H. Macklin, President of Western Associated Press, worked tirelessly toward the ideal of a Dominion-wide national co-operative news association. But there stood in the way the apparently insuperable difficulty of covering, by costly leased wires, the geographical 'gaps', lacking population to support daily newspaper publication, necessary to knit these four associations into a single entity. These gaps lie between Saint John and Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, and Calgary and Vancouver. The urge of war, however, supplied the necessary impetus. Realizing that the unification in a news sense of all Canada was essential to the successful prosecution of the War effort, the Borden Government in 1917 made an annual grant to Canadian Press, Limited, of \$50,000 for the express purpose of binding these gaps by leased wire. Accordingly, on September 1 of that year the four sectional co-operatives were merged into one national news-gathering and -distributing agency which became known as The Canadian Press, operating under Dominion charter.

In 1924 the grant was withdrawn, but The Canadian Press by that time was able and willing to shoulder the added burden, and felt that by so doing it would free itself from even a suspicion of government control. The annual meeting of 1925 went on record that "never again must the Canadian Press accept a grant or subsidy from any source".

The Canadian Press has built up alliances with The Associated Press, Reuters, and Havas, through which it exchanges news it gathers for that of the rest of the world. Its head office is in Toronto but it maintains its own bureaus in London, New York, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver.