

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 became the first co-ordinating link between the four sectional associations. These were all co-operatives with memberships limited to daily newspapers which had to be members also of Canadian Press, Limited.

In the immediately ensuing years, the then 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 lay 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 of 1914-18, 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In 1924 the grant was withdrawn, but the Canadian Press by that time was able and willing to shoulder the added burden and felt that, by so doing, it would free itself from even a suspicion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 at Toronto but bureaus are maintained at London, New York, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Vancouver. With minor exceptions it includes within its membership every Canadian daily newspaper. Over the private wires of CP from coast to coast goes news to member papers of every major political stripe—Liberal, Progressive Conservative, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or Independent. Its news goes also to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and to private radio stations.

The fact that all papers, without regard to political affiliation, receive the services of the Canadian Press explains how the suppression of vital truth is made practically impossible. Suppose, for example, that some member of the staff of Canadian Press chose to suppress a criticism of the Government over a vital issue. The newspapers of the opposing political complexion, which are part owners of the Canadian Press, would be up in arms immediately against such suppression. Indeed, even the papers supporting the Government would probably object strongly. The democratic way allows for and accepts an honest difference of opinion, and this principle as exemplified in Canada is in operation in other democracies, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, through agencies similar to the Canadian Press.

Imperial and United States News Agencies and Efforts Toward Free International Interchange of News.—The Empire's news agency is called Reuters. It is the oldest of them all and it extends to every corner of the earth. Reuters was once a commercial organization subsidized by the British Govern-