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NEWSPAPERMEN came out of the elections with flying colors. In almost every case their victories were remarkable. Mr. Scott, of Regina, defeated that redoubtable Tory, N. F. Davin. Mr. Richardson, of Winnipeg, had a dangerous fight in Lisgar, for his own party put up a candidate against him, but he emerged triumphant. Mr. Maclean, of Toronto, had an unexpectedly large majority in East York, where the fight was supposed to be a close one with the odds against him. Mr. Holmes, of Clinton, held his seat by a sufficient majority in West Huron after a hard fight. Mr. Marcil, one of the most popular and experienced of Montreal reporters, has won in Bonaventure. It is curious to consider that he has been for years a member of the staff of that strongly Conservative paper, The Montreal Star. Mr. E. F. Clarke headed the poll in West Toronto, the most signal of his many victories. However, the palm is carried off by Mr. Alex. Johnston, who knocked out Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton, the first time that veteran leader ever suffered personal defeat. The list of newspapermen elected, therefore, as far as noted, is: W. F. Maclean, Walter Scott, C. H. Parmalee, Chas. Marcil, Robt Holmes, R. L. Richardson, E. F. Clarke, Frank Oliver and Alex. Johnston.

It seems that the statement published in the last issue of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, that the Government had refused to grant an increase of wages to the compositors in the Printing Bureau, was erroneous. An Ottawa employing printer writes that, by taking advantage of the pending elections, the compositors insisted on an increase of wages without discussing hours of work. The increase was granted. The result is, according to our correspondent, that "the men now have the eight-hour day, with many holidays, and nine-hour pay or better."

The scale of wages in the Bureau is now as follows: Linotype operators—\$16.50 per week of 48 hours for day work;

\$20 per week of 48 hours for night work. Compositors—\$13.50 per week of 48 hours for day work; \$17.50 per week of 48 hours for night work. There are a number of Liberal publishers of country papers who maintain that they do not get adequate reward for their services to the community. If they properly used what "pull" they possess, they might make life easier for their contemporaries and themselves by forsaking journalism for the pleasant and free-from-care life of a night compositor in the Bureau. There is almost \$900 per year in it—paid in cash.

The condition of the libel law in Quebec is sufficiently illustrated by a suit which Mr. Henry Mason, of The Montreal Trade Bulletin, is defending. An individual took an action against the paper, and the jury decided in its favor. The paper republished the judge's remarks, and is now being sued for that as a new libel. If Mr. Mason wins again, and once more reports the case, he may find himself troubled for the third time. The Quebec libel law amendment should be pushed through.

There has been lately a recurrence in Victoria, B.C., of that old issue—the right of a reporter to attend a committee meeting. The meeting in question was that of a committee to investigate a recent fishermen's disturbance and the calling out of militia to quell it—an investigation that should clearly be public. Those who objected to The Colonist reporter entering did wrong. But there are occasions when the press can be excluded, although you would think to hear some reporters talk that they can attend the sessions of any public body. They haven't yet claimed to be present at the meetings of the Privy Council—but that will come.

A judge's ruling is to be sought on the question of a newspaper publisher being a manufacturer—for taxation purposes. The question came up in Toronto several years ago, and the city solicitor then decided in the negative.

The Huron Expositor complains of the publication in newspapers of wills filed for probate. Wills, it argues, are of a purely private nature, and it must be offensive to families to have their private affairs blazoned before the public. *We doubt the soundness of this view. When the state, for the purpose of taxation, takes cognizance of a deceased person's estate, it imparts an official nature to the details of what would ordinarily be a private affair. Like the assessment of property, it becomes a matter of public record and interest.*

W. L. Thomas, who founded The London Graphic, and who died recently at the age of 70, possessed exceptional qualifications for making the enterprise a success. He was an artist and engraver of the highest merit, and this enabled him to judge of and maintain the quality of the work put into the paper. Others put up the capital. He was also a good manager. Hence the success of The Graphic.