

and the editor, when questioned, said merely that he found it on his desk. Did such a thing take place in Canada, the very stones would hide their faces with shame.

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The recent labor troubles are attributed by many to the gradual but constant introduction of machinery. Among those who have stated this is T. V. Powderly. In no trade is this more noticeable than in the printing trade. Over 50 per cent. of the laborers in this branch of trade in the United States were displaced last year by the typesetting machines. The same thing has taken place in Canada, although perhaps not to the same extent. This result has been mentioned in these columns before, and the cause explained. The unions drove the rate of wages up and the number of hours down, they also tended to break down the sympathy—however small or large it may have been—between employing and journeyman printers. When the machines appeared, employers took them up gladly to rid them of a servitude that they loathed. Hence the machines are not a cause of trouble, but a result of certain lines of action.

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On July 14th a Government bill was read the third time in the Senate amending the Post Office Act in a matter of consequence to publishers. Section six of the amending act of 1889, which fixes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals published less frequently than once a month at one cent a pound, is amended by adding the following: "This section shall apply to almanacs, chromos, lithographs, prints, or engravings, issued by any such newspapers specially and not as part of its regular issue, and also to lithographs, prints or engravings issued from a known office of publication on a regular series at intervals of not more than one month." Section 93 of the Act is amended by including printed circulars inviting subscriptions, and printed envelopes addressed to publishers, in the class of matter permitted to pass folded or enclosed in newspapers sent to subscribers. According to this, the recent ruling of the post

office on the subject of circulars will be negatived, and circumstances will be just as before the post office circular was issued.

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From a paragraph in a Vancouver paper one might easily gather the idea that the newspaper men of that city have been trampled upon. It also quotes from the Montreal correspondent of the Empire as follows: "The Montreal Board of Trade people never do things in a small kind of a way, as the following document eloquently testifies. 'Board of Trade Banquet, Windsor Hotel, Saturday, July 14, 1894. Admit "Empire" representative to dining hall at commencement of toasts. Signed, the Secretary.' It should also be said that the distinguished favor embraced on the above was denied the other outside dailies, although rumor has it that one press man, more enterprising than the rest, penetrated this mercantile holy of holies via the kitchen."

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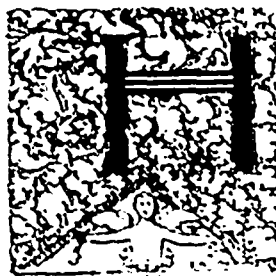
The Toronto Board of Trade once adopted a similar plan, but it was soon dropped. The newspaper men of Toronto had a remedy in their own hands. They knew it, and so did the Board of Trade. They used it; and now the papers receive just, yea, even generous treatment.

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Apropos of the discussions in this journal on cheap credit will be the following from the Fourth Estate, New York: "One cause of the many failures of newspapers is due to too much credit. Manufacturers of machinery and office equipment are often so anxious to dispose of their goods that they will take unusual risks of payment. A man with a small capital may thus obtain a plant by paying a comparatively small sum down and giving a mortgage for the balance. As it takes money as well as brains to run a newspaper, he is soon at the end of his resources, and the fact is chronicled of 'another newspaper busted.' If the supply men would demand 'more cash and less credit' there would be fewer failures."



A LONG, QUIET STRUGGLE.



HOWEVER plain may be the sailing course of that little craft "The Canadian Press Association," the trimming of the sails and the turning of the rudder have not been accomplished without certain doubtful "considerings." To those outside, and even to many of the members, the course pursued by those who lead the Association has seemed a

most natural one, and one which is chosen from a due consideration for the general welfare of the newspaper men of the province. To those who are more interested, this placid calm of mind and intention has not been so apparent. In fact there is evidence that a long, quiet struggle has been taking place between the Toronto dailies and the dailies in the other cities.

Up to February, 1893, a publisher who was a member of the Association could procure railway privilege certificates for his business manager, his editors and his reporters at a cost of \$2 per certificate. Those who reaped the greatest advantage were those who had the largest staffs—the Toronto dailies. This

was their bread and cheese, because at a rate of two cents per mile considerable extra travelling of reporters, etc., could be paid for with a small amount of money. This led to an emigration of reporters, canvassers and general agents of Toronto papers, and they emigrated into the surrounding towns and cities, took pictures and manufactured write-ups, and secured subscriptions and advertising contracts.

All this apparently made some people jealous, and in February, 1893, a change of constitution was effected. Last January this was explained in PRINTER AND PUBLISHER in these words:

"The attention of publishers is drawn to the fact that by the amendments to the constitution made by the Executive of the Canadian Press Association at the last annual meeting in February, 1893, no person is entitled to a certificate of membership unless he is a duly accredited member. On page 12 of the annual report will be found the following words in the report of the Executive: The (Executive) Committee instructed the secretary not to issue certificates to canvassers or agents of newspapers; also that business managers must join the association as full members and may not have the privilege of a reporter's certificate issued to them." Then further on was a recommendation, afterwards adopted, admitting to active membership reporters of three years' standing, habitually and pro-