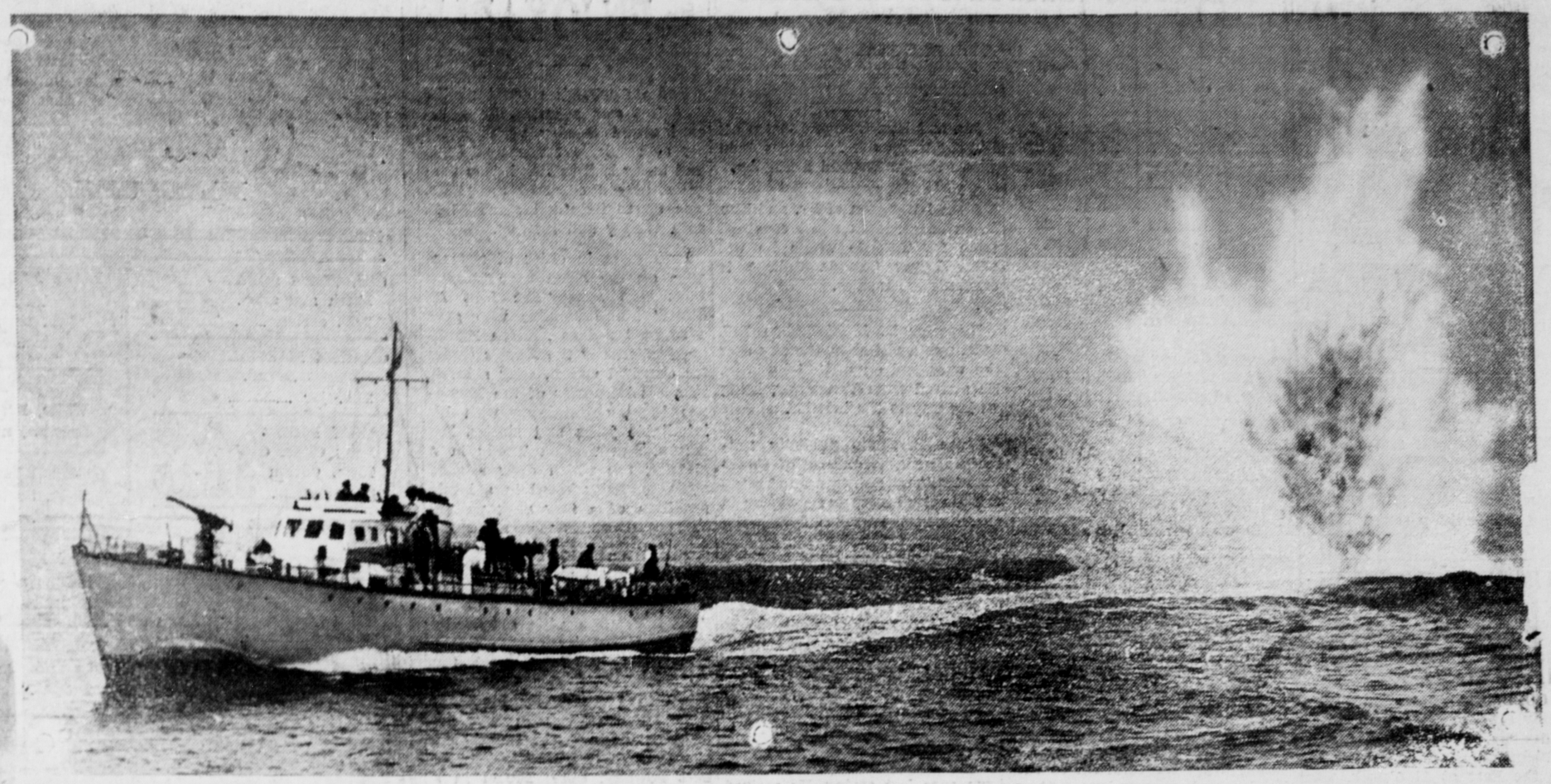
100-Foot Fairmile Subchaser Revealed as Newest Weapon



Newest weapon in the fight against hit-and-run Nazi U-boats in the St. Lawrence is the Fairmile subchaser. Designed in Great Britain, the Canadian-built vessel operated in strictest secrecy until recently. Naval authorities decided to announce the Fairmile record when it had done so much damage to enemy craft that Hitler must have learned about it the "hard way." In this photo a Fairmile is shown just after the depth charge had been dropped, carrying disaster to a sub.

News Birthday—

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 'C.P.' HAS SERVED

Co-operative Organization of Nation's Newspapers Completes Quarter Century of Progress

By J. A. McNEILL
General Manager, The Canadian Press

TORONTO, Sept. 1: 0—At the 25th anniversary today of its founding, The Canadian Press stands as a monument to the courage and vision of a small group of daily newspaper publishers who were first to realize the need for a system of news collection, exchange and distribution in Canada, controlled by its co-operating newspapers.

It is a testimonial also to the resourcefulness and disinterestedness of the whole body of those publishers who, inspired by the example of the pioneers, established and built to its present commanding stature a co-operative organization with international ramifications which provides the people of Canada with the incalculable boon of a domestic and world-covering news service unequalled for accuracy, comprehensiveness and speed by any available to the press and public of any other nation.

Through the past quarter of a century the story of The Canadian Press has been one of continued progress and expansion. From its loyal ally, The Associated Press, it receives a news service covering the United States, the British Empire and the rest of the world, and distributes it from seven Canadian bureaux. Through these bureaux also it collects, condenses and dispatches the local and district news of its regional members for use by their fellows throughout Canada.

The New York bureau selects the essential news from the huge volume of AP and Reuters material and the output of the CP's London bureau and correlates it for Canadian consumption. A resident CP correspondent covers Washington from the Canadian viewpoint. And at the London bureau a staff of eight Canadian-born and Canadian-trained writers supplement the flow of AP, Reuters and other agency news with dispatches on conditions in Britain of special Canadian interest.

To the London bureau falls the vital task of keeping Canada's citizens informed of the welfare and the exploits of the Dominion's forces overseas. Typical of its service is the magnificent chronicles of the Dieppe raid written by Ross Munro, CP war correspondent attached to the Canadian Army, and the complementary stories provided by his London colleagues.

Early Conditions

Though it was on September 1, 1917, that The Canadian Press first functioned as a national entity, its origins go back for a decade previously, and its history would be incomplete without a resume of the happenings of those 10 years. Prior to 1907, the daily newspapers of Canada were dependent upon commercially operated news services of indifferent quality and limited quantity.

The Canadian Pacific Railway held the Canadian rights to the Associated Press service, which it distributed through its telegraph facilities. The Great North-Western Telegraph Company, now absorbed in the Canadian National Railways, operated the Easson service, named after its manager and consisting of Canadian news collected mostly by G. N. W. agents. Larger dailies supplemented these news supplies by special services from the leading papers of New York and Chicago and by an expensive system of correspondence from other Canadian cities, while smaller papers relied on "boiler-plate" shipped from central points.

A gradual realization by Canadian publishers that they should organize their own news service became general because of a series of events beginning in 1907 when the C. P. R. arbitarily doubled its fees for AP to the three then-existing Winnipeg dailies. Their publishers organized the Western Associated Press, secured other prairie newspapers as members and subscribed for other available news services. When the C. P. R. imposed discriminatory rates on this material, the W. P. A., supported by Eastern publishers, appealed to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa. Meanwhile the publishers of the Maritime provinces, encouraged by the westerners' action, organized the Eastern Press Association on similar lines in 1910.

Merged Into One

Late in 1910 the Railway Board gave judgment for the W. A. P. and ordered equality of press rates whereupon the C. P. R. voluntarily surrendered its AP franchise. This made necessary an organization to acquire the service on behalf of the daily newspapers, and Canadian Press Limited was incorporated, with separate sections—morning and evening—composed of the publishers of Ontario and Quebec. The W.A.P. and E.P.A. continued as entities but their members were also members of Canadian Press Limited, with a loose working arrangement for exchange of Canadian news between the four bodies.

By 1917 it was recognized that this wasteful and cumbrous method should be replaced by an integrated and truly national news system to match and further foster the new national spirit engendered by Canada's participation in the First Great War, then at its peak, and the four sectional organizations merged their identity in The Canadian Press, a co-operative, non profit corporation.

Absorbed Deficit

Establishment of a leased wire system from coast to coast was handicapped by three non productive geographical gaps. The Dominion government made a grant of $50,000 per annum toward the cost but as time passed and the publishers realized that this subsidy raised the danger of political interference with their news, and when in 1924 the grant was withdrawn they cheerfully absorbed the deficit and went on record that never again would The Canadian Press accept funds from any outside source, public or private.

Formal celebration of the 25th anniversary is being deferred until the time of the annual meeting next spring, when CP members now 90 in number, and their editorial aides from the Atlantic to the Pacific will gather to recall the successes of the past and plan for still further progress.

IN PEACETIME

The life of a cargo ship is usually about 30 years.

RED CROSS IS DENIED

Japan Refuses Safe Conduct To Neutral Vessel With Supplies For Prisoners Of War

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 — Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, announces that Japan has refused to grant safe conduct to a neutral vessel carrying Red Cross supplies for American prisoners of war in Japan, the Philippines and other occupied areas.

A Swedish vessel with neutral crew had been loaded and was already to sail with such a Red Cross shipment when the Japanese government refused to grant safe conduct.

Japan was the signatory to a treaty which provided for such safe conduct.

EMPLOYERS

Please help to prevent this...

SOME people are now selling their Victory Bonds. If it were a case of dire necessity to raise money because of unemployment or sickness, nothing could be said against it, but Bonds are being sold by people enjoying prosperous employment, and the money is being spent unnecessarily.

Victory Bonds were offered with the implied understanding that they should be held "for the duration". No new savings or money is provided to help carry on the war, by selling Bonds to a third party. The action is little short of sabotage. It is a betrayal of the men and women on active service and a negation of the whole purpose of Canada's War Financing.

Please take whatever steps you consider practical to persuade your employees to hold their Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates; by personal appeal or by a message in pay envelopes. It is also suggested that you clip out and post this announcement on your Employees' Bulletin Board.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Old Time Dance At Y.M.C.A. Hut

Good Time Provided by Augmented Orchestra

Last night the Y.M.C.A. Hut was the scene of the usual old-time dance. A good time was provided thanks to the old-time orchestra and one or two good callers.

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