Origin and Development of Newspapers in Vancouver

by

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The University of British Columbia

September, 1942
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Preface

It is true that the history of Vancouver is still spanned by the memory of living citizens, yet as the years pass it will be to the local newspaper files that historians must turn for much source material. Vancouver's journalistic files are a daily diary of its historic growth. The earliest papers are priceless. The editorials, political articles, and local news items provide a very intimate picture of Vancouver's early business and social life.

This thesis is a pioneer study in the field of Vancouver newspapers. It cannot therefore attempt a complete study of the contributions made by the newspapers to the economic and social development of Vancouver. Neither does it deal with the sociological aspects of journalism. The "press" as a whole has doubtless had a real influence on the life of the city. To attempt an assessment and interpretation of that influence with all its political distortions has seemed to the writer to be beyond the scope of her subject.

The aim is simply to chronicle the history of newspaper enterprise in Vancouver, sketching the history of the chief papers with reference to the personnel of their staffs and the general trend of editorial policy and business management. No attempt has been made to include the histories of the city's more than fifty smaller publications such as the "Kitsilano Times", the "Point-Grey Gazette", and
the "British Columbia Worker's News" as they do not pertain to Vancouver as a whole but to specific districts, labor organizations or religious denominations.

Thanks are due to the members of the History Department for their constructive criticism and kindly suggestions. Gratitude is also extended to the various other people who willingly gave information valuable to the writer in making this study.

B. L.

Vancouver, British Columbia,
October, 1942.
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Chapter 1

The Vancouver Weekly Herald and North Pacific News

On January 15, 1886, five months before it was destroyed by fire, Vancouver greeted its first newspaper. Copies of the paper, a weekly, were placed in the Deighton House, the Sunnyside Hotel, Joe Mannion’s Granville Hotel and other favourite rendezvous, and old-timers drifted in eager to see what kind of a paper "Bill" Brown had produced from his hand-press brought from Toronto and so recently installed in his Carrall Street office between Powell and Oppenheimer Streets (Cordova Street East). As Granville was in the process of having its name changed to Vancouver the new paper was called the Vancouver Weekly Herald and North Pacific News.

Major J. S. Matthews, city archivist has a copy of the first issue of the Herald. It is thought that there may be another copy somewhere as a copy of the World, Souvenir Edition, dated June 1896 contains a facsimile of the first issue of the Herald. Markings on the facsimile show that it was not made from the copy now in the City Archives. This copy (Volume 1, Number 1) now fragile at the age of fifty-six years has had a strange preservation. It went down at sea in the sinking of the S. S. Prince Rupert in Swanson Bay, September 1920, and it was found 1:
On the site where The Vancouver Daily Province now stands, 56 years ago stood the offices, pictured at top, of the city's first newspaper, the Vancouver Weekly Herald. Lower picture shows a portion of Page 1 of the first edition of the Herald.

Promises of Vancouver's first newspaper.

Facsimile print of Vancouver's first newspaper.
still intact and without blur to mar its reading when that
ship was raised in January 1921. The significance of
the fact that the "Herald" was truly Vancouver's first
newspaper becomes apparent when the reader glances over
the advertisements. Some of the advertisers are not yet
accustomed to giving their place of residence as
"Vancouver" and use the older names of "Coal Harbor" and
"Granville". The Granville Hotel gives its address as Water Street, Vancouver, and in brackets, "Coal Harbor".

The first "Vancouver Herald" was a four-page hand-set
little journal. The pages had seven columns. Merchants
lavishly used nine columns for advertisements in the
first issue. Probably the most important notice appearing
in the first paper was to the effect that at the next
session of the Legislature application would be made to
incorporate the city. It was signed by R. H. Alexander
as Chairman and A. W. Ross as secretary. The editorial
page had a further article dealing with the fact that
"Granville" was shortly to become "Vancouver"—the
terminal city of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the
Pacific coast. The article points out that the beauties

2. Vancouver Herald, January 15, 1886.
3. (a) R. H. Alexander was secretary and local
manager of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading
Company. He became trustee and Secretary of first school
board.
(b) A. W. Ross was Real Estate Broker, Water Street
Later he became M. P. in the Manitoba Legislature.
of Burrard Inlet will shortly be disturbed by the march of progress and the rush of the iron horse.

Mention was also made of a meeting addressed by Honourable John Robson, provincial secretary, and the editor quotes him as saying, "It is impossible to form any conception of the future of this new city but with the Dominion and England at its back the probabilities are that it will soon become a place of importance. It is the city on the Pacific Coast and towards it many eyes are turned."

Other articles of interest in the first paper included, "Unemployment problem of 1886," "Railway Company Building First Dock," and "Indians hold dance near Hastings Mill". Shipping news recorded 36 ships in the harbor during 1885 and that lumber shipments aggregated 20,000,000 feet. Another news item reported that some primroses had been plucked in George Black's garden at Hastings by Sam Brighouse.

William Brown's venture in the newspaper field looked very promising at first and in a few months he was able to equip his establishment on Carrall Street (east side between Powell and Oppenheimer) with a new printing outfit. His intention was to publish his paper tri-weekly but when the fire occurred which laid the city in ashes and the "Herald" went up in smoke, Brown lost everything including his investments in new equipment. Following

5. Note: George Black was proprietor of Brighton Hotel.
the fire, arrangements were made to print a small weekly edition in the Columbian office, New Westminster, until a new plant and a building could be procured.

The fire was a great financial blow to the "Herald" but by September 3, 1886 Brown resumed publication of his weekly from a little frame building on the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets. The "Weekly Herald" was continued up to June 1, 1887, when a daily edition "Daily Herald" was added and published every afternoon except Sunday. Considerable space in the daily paper was given to advertisements. The name, Evening Herald was used from Wednesday, October 12, 1887 until June 1888 when publication ceased. Brown did not receive the financial support necessary to continue publication on a paying basis. This was largely due to the fact that a rival daily, the News-Adviser (the amalgamated News and Advertiser) was offering too strong an opposition. Brown did not retire from public life, however, but continued to serve his city for many years as an alderman, as a school trustee, and as chairman of the waterworks committee.

A Native of Fife, Scotland, William Brown was born in 1827. After migration to Canada he owned and published the Walkerton Herald, Bruce County, Ontario. He became known as the "dean of the printing industry" from his

6. Evening Herald, October 12, 1887.
7. Provincial Archives - Notes
work in Vancouver. Following his retirement from the printing business and from an active career as one of Vancouver's pioneer business men, he spent the remainder of his life quietly at his home, 2123 Main Street, Mount Pleasant. He died in September 1917.

9. Files--Vancouver Public Library.
Chapter II

The Vancouver Daily Advertiser

The second newspaper to appear was the Vancouver Daily Advertiser. The first issue was printed May 8, 1886 and had the honour of being, not only the first daily published in the city of Vancouver but the first daily published on the mainland of British Columbia. The first office was located on the north side of Powell Street and west of Columbia, the site being about opposite to where the Europe hotel now stands. The location as printed in the Advertiser was simply, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

The original Daily Advertiser staff was composed of John Hay, owner; William Macdougall editor and manager; J. J. Randolph, foreman; "Jerry" Maxwell, W. E. Peck, W. B. Miller, Colonel Phillips and E. K. Sargison, printers. The paper was published each morning on a Washington hand-press, which, after an active life of 56 years, is today being used as a proof press in the Vancouver Sun Job Printing Office. The subscription price of the Advertiser was eight dollars per year or five cents a copy.

The Daily Advertiser began as a five-column four-page journal. At least half of each page was devoted to the

3. Loc. cit
4. City Archives--From letter--George Bartley.
display of closely packed advertisements. Occasionally a complete page was given to advertising. Front page news included a number of mail and telegraph despatches from important world centres.

Of special importance in the Advertiser of May 11, 1886 is the complete record of the first meeting of the Vancouver City Council held on May 10, 1886. This includes the inaugural address of Vancouver's first mayor, M. A. MacLean. Macdougall names the address "The First Civic Spike".

The inside pages of the Advertiser which contain several articles copied from other newspapers, also report the arrival and departure of steamers and stages. The last page is devoted to the city news and is labelled, "Our Daily Local Grist of Interesting Items in and about Town", The first item of this nature in the above issue is, "Rain! Rain!! Rain!!!" Then follow a numerous personal notes.

On May 14, 1886 the editor, W. B. Macdougall, announced through the Advertiser that a great Indian "Potlatch" would take place at the Second Narrows opposite to George Black's Hotel the following week commencing on Sunday and that a Tyee, known to his friends as "Big George" planned to give away blankets and biscuits to his numerous friends. The editor suggests it will be an old Indian custom worth seeing, especially as the authorities have forbidden any more celebrations of that nature.

5. The Brighton Hotel, Hastings, B. I.
The journal describes the Potlatch in the issue of May 22, 1886. There were over 4000 Indians present and the program consisted of dancing, yells and screeches as the grabbers fought and tussled for the hides and blankets.

Macdougall announced on May 31, 1886 that in place of the evening paper a morning daily would be issued. The reason given was that the journal was determined to keep pace with Vancouver's progress and that a morning paper was an advertisement for a city. That the above paper was progressing with the city seemed evident in the larger "current comment" articles and in the announcement that an enlarged newspaper would appear at an early date. The announcement was further emphasized in the "City News" column which carried two small news items announcing the above change in a pleasing manner—one, "Good morning Vancouver Daily Advertiser," and the other "Last day of May, 1886. First issue in Vancouver of a morning daily newspaper." Incidentally the first issue of a new rival morning daily, the News was to be published the following day.

The Daily Advertiser paid its respects to the News on June 2, 1886. The editor wrote,

"We received yesterday morning the initial number of the Vancouver News a morning local competitor but a creditable sheet. Any imperfections will be remedied of course, the first number being always a trial and tribulation to the poor publisher. If Vancouver will stand it, the city has a third good advertising medium. The descriptive matter referring to our city's local prospects was excellent and throughout the new paper is a credit to any community."
W. B. Macdougall was always clear through his columns as to his political affiliations. He was a definite sup- porter of the Macdonald government and had little use for the "rousing Grit" politicians. In an article by the Ottawa Citizen, published in the Daily Advertiser, the former paper expressed every encouragement to the first daily published on the mainland of British Columbia and added that they knew their old friend Macdougall would be a supporter of the present government.

An amusing editorial appeared in the Advertiser on June 10, 1886 with the title "Nova Scotia's Cry of Secession". Macdougall had little sympathy for the inhabitants of New Scotland and stated that they were a "psychological study". He concluded by saying that their desire to secede was nothing but a touch of spring fever. Other outstanding articles related to the Canadian -- American Fishery Dispute and also to a detailed history of the progress and prospects of Vancouver's industries. The latter was especially written in order to publicize Vancouver to the Eastern provinces and to the United States.

The fire which destroyed Vancouver on Sunday afternoon June 13, 1886, completely destroyed the premises and plant of the Daily Advertiser. Just sixteen days

6. The Daily Advertiser. June 6, 1886
(1st Sunday publication)
7. Daily Advertiser, June 10, 1886.
later, however, on Tuesday June 29, 1886 the Advertiser was again issued from its own plant in a tent which had been erected on Carrall Street between Cordova and Hastings. Within a short time it moved into a frame building on the east side of Carrall Street between Cordova and Water Streets. The Advertiser was the first paper printed and issued in Vancouver after the fire. Though the News was selling on the streets at an earlier date it had been printed in New Westminster. The editorial in the journal of June 29, 1886 contained these optimistic words, "Our immediate prospects are indestructible. We will rise again superior to all difficulties. Fortis in arduis."

In September the daily paper was dropped for a weekly edition of the Advertiser, which had the additional title of the Pacific Coast Canadian. Macdougall stated that the amount of news available at that time did not seem to warrant the publication of a daily but that a daily would be resumed again shortly. There is little doubt, however, but that the absence of the daily paper was due to the fact that Macdougall's staff were at the time dissatisfied. Wages had not been forthcoming.

The weekly Advertiser, like the daily was composed

10. Vancouver Daily Province, June 20, 1936.
of four pages of five columns each. It was published on Thursday and sold at the yearly rate of two dollars. The daily issue was resumed December 20, 1886 and published as the Evening Advertiser. There was a definite change of policy and a change of style. The arrangement of material was a little more modern and the price was now seven dollars per year. The editorial in the new evening issue mentioned the advantages of an evening paper over a morning paper and made reference to the Morning News. There followed a brief review of the Advertiser's previous experiences together with its intention to increase the size of the paper in order to more adequately set forth selected reading matter and the latest world news.

The issue of December 21, 1886 reported that a new era in the history of international communication had dawned with the completion of the "Telegraphic Circuit" known as the "Mackay--Bennett and Canadian Pacific Railway System." Actually this was the Canadian link with the Atlantic Cable. On December 20, 1886 New Westminster and "Old" Westminster used the cable service to exchange greetings. The messages and story

11. The Vancouver Advertiser and Pacific Coast Canadian September 2, 1886.
13. Ibid December 21, 1886.
of the installation of the telegraph system are also reported in the News of the same date.

The Advertiser was never very prosperous, its short life being one embarrassment after another. At one time the employees grew tired of not receiving their wages and started an opposition paper called the Evening Register, of which two issues appeared in October 1886. Meanwhile "Billy" Macdougall (known as Wandering Willie) managed to find some funds. The short-lived Register went out of existence and the employees went back to their old jobs on the Advertiser.

Newspaper competition was extremely keen in 1886 and 1887. Something of the rivalry that existed between the Advertiser and the News can be noticed throughout many issues of the former as the editor directs remarks and criticisms at the News. The population of Vancouver at the time could not adequately support more than one local paper. Macdougall made a desperate effort to re-establish his paper on a sound basis but the strain proved too great. He was obliged to sell his interest to F. L. Carter-Cotton who on March 31, 1887, amalgamated the Advertiser and the News which he had also purchased, under the name of News-Advertiser.

12
Macdougall was never a successful journalist. Previous to his experience with the *Advertiser* he had had some journalistic work editing the Nanaimo, *Westward Ho!* When the *Advertiser* was forced to cease publication Macdougall was for a time employed by Carter-Cotton. His name does not appear again on available records and it is believed that when he left Vancouver he also left public life.

Chapter III

The Vancouver News

The Vancouver News appeared as a morning daily, June 1, 1886. It was published by N. Harkness and J. H. Ross, with W. Rogers and Percy Whitworth as printers. The office was located on the west side of Abbott Street between Water and Cordova. The News which began with four large pages sold at eight dollars per year. The first of the five columns on the front page was used to display advertisements,—the remainder reported the news of Vancouver. The introductory editorial is conclusive proof of the editor's faith in the young city. It reads,

"For the News we have only to say that it is a business enterprise----. Understanding that individual prosperity depends upon general progress, their primary aim will be to advance and maintain the interests of the city of Vancouver; to make known to visitors and impress upon residents its splendid prospects and unparalleled possibilities.

In politics the News will be independent, the organ of no party or faction; aiming simply to promote honesty, economy and progress in municipal, provincial, and Dominion affairs. We shall always be on the side of morality and law and order and opposed to the evil influences which too often become predominate in new and rapidly growing towns. Our aim will be to improve as the town improves, to keep pace with its progress, however rapid; to make the paper at all times worth its price. The public shall judge whether that effort is successful."

2. The Vancouver News, June 1, 1886.
On the first page of the issue June 1, 1886, coupled with an outline of the history of that great national undertaking, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is general information about the city and its prospects. There is also the suggestion to American citizens that here are inducements for capital and enterprise unequalled elsewhere on the continent. Another item of special interest to journalists is the history of Vancouver newspapers to date. This article concludes by saying that the News was the second daily and that they believed it was the intention of William Brown to commence publishing a daily at an early date.

The News continued to be an enthusiastic booster of Vancouver until its publication ceased. It continually advocated the promotion of the young city. The following headlines are typical. "Vancouver Terminus Canadian Pacific Railway. Central Point on the Great Route from Liverpool to Hong Kong." "The most promising Young City in America", "Vancouver's destiny enwrapped with the greatest undertaking of the 19th Century." To illustrate the value of enthusiastically supporting home industries, the News dated June 8, 1886, displayed a copy of a Northern Pacific railroad ticket with a coupon stating, "Good for Three meals and one night's lodging at the "Tacoma Hotel", Tacoma, W. T. The News

3. The Vancouver News. June 8, 1886.
considered the latter was good advertising.

Vancouver papers did not fall far short of their American neighbours however, in advertising their business prospects. Among some of the advertisements appearing in the News are

(a) "Vancouver Hotel, Carrall Street
    Thomas McDonald, Proprietor.
    Superior Location. Meals .25¢
    Lodging .25¢ to .50¢ First-Class
    accomodation in every respect.
    Special facilities for the traveling public.
    No Chinese employed."

(b) "C.P.R. Hotel—Hastings St. D. McPherson Prop.
    This new and commodious hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Bar supplied with choice liquors and cigars."

Day after day more and more real estate advertisements appear. There is also a very noticeable variation of print and spacing in the advertisements to draw the attention. In fact the print becomes so startling with its variations in size, shape, and horizontal, diagonal, and curving lines that the results become most distorting to the eye. No doubt there were advertisers who felt some form of relief was necessary in the advertisement columns for on Friday, August 9, 1886 a Cigar Store Advertisement appeared with a good-sized picture of its proprietor. This was the first use made of portraits in

4. The Vancouver News, June 8, 1886
Vancouver's local newspapers.

Some of the "City notes" in the News are quite amusing. Evidently James Ross was living up to his promise to rid the city of evil when he published, "A plain drunk was run into the cooler yesterday." Several later papers made mention of the use made of the "cooler".

The News had only issued twelve copies when it was destroyed by the great fire, yet on June 17, 1886 just four days later, a small edition was selling in Vancouver. Its title was simply, The Daily News. The paper a double sheet approximately eight by ten inches had been printed in New Westminster on the British Columbian presses by "Sid" Peake, the type being set by "Bob" Matheson, now a dentist in Kelowna.

The following item in the fire issue of June 17, 1886, shows what a terrible disaster had befallen Vancouver. The News "grandiloquently" states, "Probably never since the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum was a town "Wiped Out Of Existence" so completely and suddenly as was Vancouver on Sunday." The story of the catastrophe was then told in detail. The report was followed by an optimistic article stating that the disaster could


Note:
Sidney Peake worked as compositor for the Daily News-Advertiser in 1888 and for the World in 1889. He later went as a missionary to the Orient. Vancouver City Directories March, 1888 and Jan. 1889.
scarcely impede the progress of Vancouver at all and that in a few months or even weeks it would be restored. One page lists several buildings, including a new office for the News, which were already under construction. At least forty names are given, together with location and nature of business. The last page consists entirely of small notices and applications for licenses for hotels and saloons.

Mr. B. A. McKelvie writing about the June 17 copy of the News stated that it was a story of Vancouver's spirit, her courage and enterprise of four decades ago, for in that first appearance of the paper after the destruction of the city were recorded the preparations already made to reconstruct Vancouver from her ashes.

James Ross again published a large sized paper on July 23, 1886 from his new office in Vancouver. The name of Harkness does not appear in this issue. He had sold his interest and had left for California a short time before the printing of the News was resumed in Vancouver. The issue of July 26, 1886 reported Maurice E. Kenealy as city editor. The paper which was now an evening journal carried the former title of The Vancouver News. James Ross expressed his appreciation of

6. Vancouver Daily Province, June 13, 1926
7. City Archives--George Bartley's letter to Major Mathews, Archivist.
   August 13, 1940
Honorable John Robson in the editorial of July 23, 1886 when he wrote,

"In politics we shall pursue an independent course giving our general support to the present Provincial Government and to Hon. John Robson who so faithfully represents the New Westminster district in which Vancouver is included. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned we shall do it full justice, supporting it when we consider it is on the right side, and shall not fail when in our opinion it is pursuing the wrong to call attention to its short-comings."

Mention was made in the same issue of the approaching extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Moody to Vancouver and of the prospect of a visit from William Van Horne, general manager.

The News became a morning paper again on July 29, 1886. A Vancouver weather report reached the press and was published in the News August 6, 1886. Daily weather reports followed in the succeeding papers. The issue of Thursday, September 14, 1886 begins the interesting story of "Gassy Jack", which is continued in the next issue.

The editor in introducing the story of the eccentric character who gave Granville the name of "Gastown" states that he is writing the story for the benefit of future historians, seeking the truth of "Gassy Jack's" career. This article is well worth reading. Ross quotes Deighton's own explanation for his voluminous conversation.

9. Note: John Deighton was nicknamed "Gassy Jack" because of his gift for conversation.
The history of the Vancouver News would not be complete without a more personal reference to that pioneer J. W. Ross who with his partner N. Harkness began Vancouver's second daily newspaper. Ross spent his boyhood in Belleville, Ontario, but as a young man the West called him. He went first to Winnipeg where he worked in a printing office and then later held a position with the Winnipeg Free Press. He came to Vancouver before the rails had reached it. He was in Vancouver in charge of the News when the first train arrived May 23, 1887 carrying so many distinguished officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ross faced many trials and difficulties during his stay in Vancouver. He was attending church service on the morning of the fire, when his partner came and told him that their home was in immediate danger. Rushing out, Ross was just in time to assist his wife and baby daughter to escape to Hastings Mill wharf. His residence and all his earthly possessions including the printing plant fell before the flames that swept on leaving desolation in their wake. He spent that memorable Sunday night sitting outside a fisherman's shack at Moodyville, just across the Inlet, while his wife and child slept on the fisherman's cot. Next morning he went to Victoria and purchased a printing plant from J. B. Ferguson who owned a book and stationery store in that city. Ross also consulted his friend John Robson 20
and through his influence generous arrangements were made whereby the "Columbian" in New Westminster would print the Daily News until such time as Ross could get his own plant functioning in Vancouver. The next day Ross returned to Vancouver, borrowed a horse and rode bareback to New Westminster. He arrived there in the evening, worked all night writing up the story of the fire and on the afternoon of the third day he had his paper selling in Vancouver.

Ross continued to publish in this strenuous manner for a few months but the strain was great, riding to New Westminster to get the paper out, working feverishly, then returning to sell it. By July 23, 1886 he had a new plant functioning in Vancouver. The office was situated in a one-storey building about where the Manitoba Hotel now stands on Cordova Street.

The investments made by James Ross were not very productive financially and in the spring of 1887 he decided to sell out to Messrs. Cotton and Gordon. The last copy of the Vancouver News dated March 30, 1887, carried the notice of sale.

Ross went east after his business deal was completed, with the intention of remaining only a short time but it

11. Vancouver Daily Province, December 5, 1926.
wasn't long before he found himself engrossed in journalism in Smith Falls Ontario, where he bought out the Independent. He continued to control and edit that paper for several years. When he eventually sold his interests in Smith Falls, Ross bought the Winchester Press, at Winchester, Ontario. This weekly he controlled until his death on December 18, 1935.

The lives of pioneers are colored with many interesting incidents. The life of Ross was no exception. In an early paper he described the scene when Hon. John Robson came to Vancouver and addressed an open-air meeting. As the speaker delivered his address from a large burned stump he was continually interrupted by a man named "Moody" from Moodyville. The next morning the News said some severe things about the interrupter. The remarks so angered Moody, that he came over from Moodyville in the afternoon with a big horsewhip intending to thrash the editor. Fortunately Ross was in Victoria and escaped chastisement. Moody evidently "cooled off" for he did not return the second time.
Chapter IV
The News-Advertiser

In the spring of 1887 the News-Advertiser was formed by the purchase and amalgamation of the two existing daily journals, the News and the Advertiser. With the financial assistance of R. W. Gordon, F. L. Carter-Cotton, became the proprietor. Under the latter's managing editorship the News-Advertiser acquired the reputation of being the most reliable journal in British Columbia. Carter-Cotton's policy was to publish the news as he received it. If he had any comment he made it through the editorial columns.

The paper commenced publication March 31, 1887 under the title The Vancouver News and (sub-heading) the Daily Advertiser. The later series entitled The Daily News-Advertiser was begun May 13, 1887. The paper, at first four pages, soon became an eight page seven column journal. Like its predecessors, the News-Advertiser became an important advertising medium. Brokers and real estate agents sometimes used as much as half a page each in order to boost Vancouver's new sub-divisions as they were placed on the market. There were numerous small advertisements and the reader notes that they begin to be labelled and placed in various columns according to their nature. This is the first step toward classified advertising as we know it today.

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Carter-Cotton was a remarkable man. He was English by birth and had little knowledge of Canada and its traditions. He had no previous newspaper training but he had an unusual business ability coupled with rigid ideas of honesty and ethical conduct. It was the above factors which entered into the management of the News-Advertiser and made of it such an outstanding paper in the province for many years.

The News-Advertiser was above all, noted for its painstaking accuracy, its high literary style, and its hard-shelled Conservatism. It exerted a strong political influence in every phase of civic and provincial affairs. So voluminous were its reports of the proceedings of the provincial legislature that the News-Advertiser was nick-named the "Hansard" of British Columbia. It was Carter-Cotton's business instinct which prompted him to adopt every means possible to guard his enterprise against competition. He accomplished this by securing a monopoly of the press service furnished by the Telegraph Company to morning newspapers. The value of such a concession in a new city can easily be understood. It became almost impossible for a rival to gain a foothold. With such security against competition in the morning field he was

3. Note: Research not followed up re the Telegraph Company. Believed to be the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph.
able to turn his attention to local and provincial affairs, becoming one of the province's most influential men.

The News-Advertiser operated a bindery business in the Herald building. The land on which the building stood belonged to the Canadian Pacific Railway and as this company refused to grant a lease the owners of the News-Advertiser were compelled to purchase it. The old Herald building was later occupied by the late M. S. Rose, as a plumbing and tinsmith's shop. It had various other tenants until it was finally demolished to make way for the Carter-Cotton Building.

The first office of the News-Advertiser was a one-storey frame building on the spot now covered by the rear portion of the Dominion Bank. In 1890 the office was moved into a building at the north-east corner of Cambie and Pender Streets. This building was constructed by the News-Advertiser at a cost of some $20,000. Although a barn-like structure it was considered a notable addition to the city in those early days. The bindery was located at the corner of Cambie and Pender Streets, Mr. G. A. Roedde, still in business in Vancouver, was in charge of that department. The late John L. Powell was the foreman of the job printing room which was located behind the bindery. The business office was situated to the left of the entrance. William Keene, one of the first settlers in North Vancouver

4. Vancouver Daily Province, April 5, 1924.
was the bookkeeper. The late H. Neville Smith was in charge of circulation and delivery, and many leading professional and business men of today gained an intimate knowledge of the business as route boys.

The editorial room was next to the office. In this room for many years Carter-Cotton would be found every night remaining at his desk until the paper had gone safely to press. The editorial room too, served as a grand rallying place for prominent politicians during those stirring elections of the 90's.

The reporters' room with J. B. Kerr in charge of the local work adjoined the editorial room. "Husky" Jack Wilson, killed in the Boer War was proofreader. Thomas Spink, later of Port Haney was the foreman in the composing room. Between the composing room and the job room was the press room, the late George Pound being in charge of that department, while old "Pete" Atkinson ran the newspaper press.

Among the other pioneers of the staff were R. E. Gosnell, W. A. Calhoun, Colonel Wornsnop, J. Powell, G. F. Pound Sr., D. Jameson, J. Wright, Harry Dodds, Robert Holloway, George Bartley, Thomas Spink, W. S. Armstrong, J. A. Clark, W. M. Waters and W. J. Gallagher. Still others who were associated with the News-Advertiser included Senator Taylor of New Westminster, Mrs. Julia Henshaw, pioneer woman journalist, N. C. Schon, for many
years reeve of Burnaby, J. H. MacGill, later a practising barrister, E. J. Harrison, who later became correspondent for the *London Times* and for the Harmsworth press in Japan, Roy W. Brown, later of the *World*, of the *Province* for over thirty years, and now of the *Sun*, and F. J. Burd, managing director of the *Province*. J. D. McNiven who became Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia also worked with the *News-Advertiser*. John Nelson who was managing director of the *News-Advertiser* for five years under the ownership of J. S. H. Matson will receive further mention in connection with the *World*.

Soon after its establishment the *News-Advertiser* opened an agency in New Westmenster with F. Bourne as agent and correspondent. He was succeeded by Alexander Philip, later of North Vancouver. The *News-Advertiser* was conveyed each morning to New Westminster in a two-wheeled cart drawn by two horses. The vehicle was driven rain or shine for many years by "Charlie" Jones. Excellent pictures of "Charlie" and his rig may be seen in the City Archives.

The story of F. L. Carter-Cotton's first and only "Special Edition" is often referred to by Vancouver's early journalists. John Warren, the veteran news and job specialist of Western Canada had arrived in Vancouver in February 1889. He had heard of the proposed new street

5. *Vancouver Daily Province*, June, 1936. *passim*
car system which was to have consisted of horse cars. As he walked around he saw the new News-Advertiser building and mistook it for the street car stables. On enquiry, however, he found that it was the spot he was seeking. George Pound, the pressman, was there wrestling with the 1888 Christmas Number of the News-Advertiser. Due to the extreme cold the Christmas edition was still in the press. Coal-oil lamps were used to keep the presses warm. That was the last "special edition" ever attempted by Carter-Cotton.

It was no easy task to publish a newspaper in the early days of Vancouver's history. There were both financial and mechanical difficulties to be faced. In 1890 and for many years afterwards Vancouver's population of 15,000 had no less than three daily papers. Competition was keen and the financial depression of the early 90's which followed the railroad boom days made the publishing of a daily paper a very risky venture.

The first type was set by hand and the paper was printed on a "Country Campbell" press, two pages at a time so that an eight-page paper had to be put through the press four times and then the sheets folded by hand. Power was at one time supplied by an electric motor, the News-Advertiser making the undisputed claim of being the first paper on this continent to use electricity for its press.

After the street cars were started, however, the current was of too great a voltage and could not be used. A water wheel was then installed in the Cambie Street building with a steam engine for reserve power.

In January 1893 Vancouver experienced one of the coldest periods in its history. The thermometer went down to four degrees below zero and the News-Advertiser almost missed publication. Setting type by hand in a building not constructed for cold weather was like handling chunks of ice with bare hands. The type cases had to be crowded into the reporters' room where the men managed to set up the type while Tom Spink wrapped up in his overcoat made up the forms in the chilly composing room. Printing the paper under such conditions was a difficult task. The frost was on the rollers and use had to be again made of the oil-lamps placed under the ink wells. Nevertheless the paper, though some hours late finally appeared.

Typesetting machines were first used in 1893 by the Victoria Times and the News-Advertiser. These papers were the British Columbia papers to use them. A strike of the printers occurred in Vancouver and lasted a week, but not a single issue of the News-Advertiser was missed. The paper was brought out by members of the editorial and business staff. The strike was really an ill-advised attempt to prevent the use of the "Rogers" typesetting machines.
and was staged with reluctance by the News-Advertiser staff, as Carter-Cotton's relations with his employees were at all times of the most friendly nature. The "Old Man" as he was termed, was highly esteemed by all members of his staff.

An erratic and expensive telegraph service was obtained in the early days over the government telegraph lines to the United States, via New Westminster to Vancouver, but as soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway had completed their telegraph line to the coast it provided good news service. Until the office on Hastings street was built the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph operators were located on the top floor of the New York Block on Granville Street. Messages were delivered at night by a man somewhat advanced in years. The messenger usually had many duties to perform and very often the delivery of press despatches to the News-Advertiser was delayed. Very often too, on the occasion of some important news item a member of the paper staff made several trips from Cambie to Granville Street and climbed up to the fourth floor (there were no elevators) to secure the despatches in time for publication. This was quite a task on stormy nights. In 1896 on the occasion of the Dominion election which returned Sir Wilfred Laurier to power for the first time, the News-Advertiser had a Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph wire strung into its building and received the returns direct. The latter was considered a great achievement.

8. See footnote P.24
Space will not permit the recall of all the many trials of early journalism that the News-Advertiser successfully overcame. Suffice it to say that with the returned prosperity of the years 1897 and 1898 the newspapers received their share of success. The News-Advertiser expanded to their new building on the corner of Pender and Hamilton in 1907. This building was later occupied by the Morning Star. J. S. H. Matson purchased the newspaper from Carter-Cotton in April 1910 and John Nelson became manager with S. D. Scott editor. Later A. Lineham was appointed manager and his successor was P. J. Salter. The plant was moved to Pender Street just opposite the present "Sun Tower".

The policy of the paper changed with the ownership. Although always Conservative in politics it now became the official organ of the Provincial Conservative party. The editorials were of the old school of Toryism saturated with Sir John A Macdonald's national policy. When the Bowser government was thrown out of office in the elections of 1916 the News-Advertiser lost a great deal of influence. All former patronage from the government was cut off and it was placed in circumstances where it must sooner or later collapse. Competition becoming stronger, Matson sold out, on September 1, 1917, to the Morning Sun, then owned by R. J. Cromie.

The News-Advertiser dated August 31, 1917 carried in its editorial the announcement of sale. Matson wrote,
"I have sold the News-Advertiser to the Sun Publishing Company, and today's issue will be the last of that paper which is to be amalgamated with the Sun. It has been known for some years that one morning paper would fully supply the demands of the city of Vancouver and I'm sure the Sun will meet the requirements."

He expressed his gratitude to the patrons of the paper, to his business staff, and to the editor S. D. Scott whose loyalty, devotion, mature judgment, and forceful articles had guided the paper for so many years. He added that it was his own intention to devote his entire time to the Victoria Colonist which he owned and controlled.

It is interesting to note Carter-Cotton's prominence outside the realm of journalism. For 26 years save for a brief interval he was member of the provincial legislature, being the representative of Vancouver in 1890-1900 and for Richmond in 1903. During that period he held at various times the offices of minister of finance and agriculture, 1898-1900, chief commissioner of lands and works 1899-1900, and president of the council 1904-1910. In 1913 he became president of the Board of Trade, of which he was a charter member. He was chairman of the first board of harbor commissioners in 1913. He was also, in 1912, the first chancellor of the University of British Columbia and although not a college graduate, he devoted himself to its support. He died in Vancouver, November 20, 1919.

J. S. H. Matson, who owned the News-Advertiser for seven years 1910-1917, died suddenly November 1, 1931, in
Victoria. Matson was born April 21, 1869 in York County, Ontario. He was educated in that province but when still a young man he went to Michigan with the purpose of learning the lumbering business. He met with an accident while in charge of a logging operation and when he had sufficiently recovered he left that occupation and came to Victoria, British Columbia. He then entered the insurance and brokerage business. On July 13, 1906, Matson acquired control of the Colonist. He decided in 1910, to expand his operations in the journalistic field by the acquisition of the News-Advertiser in Vancouver and the Nanaimo Herald of that city. After seven years he disposed of both the latter properties, concentrating his newspaper endeavours upon the development of the Colonist.

Chapter V...

The World.

The Vancouver World was established September 29, 1888 by J. C. McLagan who had previously assisted in the establishment of the Victoria Times. The original office was located in the old Masonic Hall, on Cordova Street, between Homer and Cambie Streets. It moved into its own building near the corner of Pender and Homer on May 24, 1891 from which place it continued to be published until it again moved into its last home, the stately World Building at Pender and Beatty streets.

McLagan was assisted in the above enterprise by J.M. O'Brien and R. A. Anderson, ex-mayor. O'Brien, who had previously been associated with D. W. Higgins on the Colonist Victoria, became editor. He was a clever writer but unfortunately illness forced him to leave the World and return to his native New Brunswick where he died.

The World, in opposition to its morning rival the News-Advertiser, tended to be Liberal in politics. Since Carter-Cotton had astutely secured a monopoly of news services the World had many difficulties to face. McLagan made the World a standard both for the circulation of its news and for the expression of opinion that has to do with

1. News-Advertiser, June 29, 1913.
2. Interview with Roy W. Brown, The Vancouver Sun.

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the shaping of public thought and action. In his first editorial he stated that the World proposed to conserve the very best interests of Vancouver and that it would cater more especially to Vancouver citizens. He added further that the World would endeavour to build up the material, moral, and social life of the city. McLagan strictly adhered to this policy until his death in 1901.

His widow, Mrs. McLagan with the assistance of her brother Fred McClure from Matsqui assumed charge of the paper from McLagan's death until 1905. McClure acted as business manager and O'Brien continued as editorial writer during the time that Mrs. McLagan was in control of the paper. Higgins who had been at one time the owner of the Victoria Colonist also served as editor for Mrs. McLagan and later for L. D. Taylor. Higgins, an outstanding personality wrote with a powerful pen. He had had journalistic experience before coming to British Columbia in that he had founded the San Francisco Chronicle some years earlier. While acting as editor for the World he also served as speaker of the Legislature for approximately two years. Higgins was noted for his abilities as an author. He wrote several books on British Columbia, two of which are important studies. They are "The Passing of a Race" and "The Mystic Spring."

3. The World, September 29, 1888
4. Sun Files.
Mrs. McLagan had the honour of being the first woman editor in Canada of a daily paper. For four strenuous years she followed the dictates of a high ideal as to the educative and regulative force a paper should strive to exert for the good of a community. She maintained the standard her husband had set, despite opposition. The story is told that at one time, in order to prevent unauthorized copy finding its way into the paper surreptitiously, Mrs. McLagan exercised a vigorous censorship as proofreader and in this matter she ran counter to an international law of the Typographical Union, stipulating the employment of a union worker.

In 1905 the World was purchased by Ex-Mayor L.D. Taylor and Mrs. A. H. Berry, the daughter of Jonathan Miller, the city's first postmaster. Victor Odlum, shared in the financing of the transaction whereby he became a partner in the ownership of the paper. Apparently there were numerous financial complications which this essay will not attempt to solve. It can be said however, that General Odlum's share in the World as partner and as reporter was his first venture in the newspaper business. In 1924, as owner of the Star he took a more active place in Vancouver's journalistic field.

When the real estate boom came to Vancouver about

5. Biographical, Vancouver. IV: 1191
1910 the *World* quickly became a money making proposition. Business and circulation grew rapidly. The paper was filled with display advertisements. Riding on the "crest of the wave" the proprietors of the *World* built one of Vancouver's first skyscrapers in 1912. This structure, later known as the Bekins Building, and now as the "Sun Tower" was named the "World Building". For many years the *World* boasted that their 17-storey structure was the highest in the British Empire.

The boom burst in 1913 and as depression set in the big building was forced into bankruptcy. The *World* newspaper was purchased by a group of men led by the late John Nelson. Nelson had had previous newspaper experience. He was first city editor of the *Victoria Times* and when Matson bought the *News-Advertiser* in Vancouver he brought Nelson from Victoria to manage it. Nelson remained managing director of the *News-Advertiser* until 1915 when he became publisher of the *Vancouver World*.

The purchase of the *World* May 4, 1915 was completed only after many legal difficulties, and its final acquisition came after a dramatic "financial episode" famous in the history of journalism in Vancouver. In one night John Nelson and staff moved the whole plant, machinery,

books, and equipment from the offices in the famous "World Building" to new headquarters at Hastings and Richards Streets. During the year it again moved to a more spacious location at the corner of Richards and Pender Streets.

Under Nelson's management the World claimed to be independent in politics. The Daily Province, January 25, 1936 states however, that for a time it became the official organ of the Prohibition party which was an important force in British Columbia politics.

On May 1, 1921 Nelson sold the World to Charles E. Campbell who had already held several newspaper positions. Campbell was unable to revive the paper on a paying basis and on March 11, 1924 he sold out to the Morning Sun which took over the World's evening field. The following notice to the public and signed by Campbell (owner and publisher) appeared on the front page of the World's last issue.

"Realizing the advantages to readers and the economies to advertisers of a consolidation of newspapers in Vancouver I have today accepted an attractive offer for the Vancouver Daily World from Robert Cromie, editor, and publisher of the Vancouver Sun."

Campbell thanked the public for past support and wished his readers and the new Vancouver Evening Sun every success.

11. The World, March 11, 1924 states that the World has been sold to R. J. Cromie for $475,000 and that Charles E. Campbell had purchased that paper in 1921 for $250,000.
In a historical sense the passing of the World was an outstanding event in Vancouver. A veteran paper, a survivor of the earliest days of the city had disappeared. But what of its noted pioneer journalists?

John C. McLagan, the World's founder had died April 10, 1901, but old-timers in the city love to recall the sterling characteristics of his life. This beloved pioneer, as stated earlier, was for many years a central figure of journalism, as the founder, publisher, and editor of the Vancouver World. McLagan was born in Perthshire Scotland, July 22, 1838 and came to Canada in early life. He began journalism as a printer in the Sentinel office at Woodstock, Ontario, and from 1862 until 1870 was associated with James Innes in the publication of the Guelph Mercury. After severing connections with the Mercury he entered the sewing machine business in Guelph. McLagan came west to Winnipeg in 1880 and while there he operated the job printing department of the Free Press. In 1882 he came further west to Victoria where he not only assisted in the establishment of the Times and became its editor but he also formed a partnership and set up a real estate and brokerage business under the name of Robertson and McLagan. His connection with journalism in Vancouver began with the founding of the World.

McLagan gave the World readers the best that circumstances would justify. His energy up to the time of his fatal illness was remarkable. Even when he was dying he
had his correspondence sent to his bedside so nothing would go amiss. He had faith in Vancouver and he justified his faith by his works. As a citizen McLagan's purposes were always honorable. He was a Mason of high order, a member of the old St. Andrew's Church, and an honorary member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and of the Liberal Association. He never forgot his Scottish origin and became one of the first members of the St. Andrew's and the Caledonian Societies of Vancouver.

Louis Dennison Taylor, now living in retirement led a vigorous life as mayor of Vancouver for several years and as owner of the *World* for nearly eleven years. This pioneer journalist universally known as "L.D." was born in the then small university town of Ann Arbor, Michigan. His first taste for the publication business came, as a boy, by way of distributing almanacs for a small printing establishment of the Ann Arbor *Courier*. The lure for publication activities led him on until after many experiences, he found himself in Vancouver working in the circulation department of the *Province* for Walter Nichol.

In 1905 L.D. Taylor became deeply involved in journalism when he took over the publishing of the *World*. He

12. *Vancouver Daily Province*,
February 28, 1939.
forged steadily ahead though the path was often stormy. Through his efforts in combating the original Canadian Pacific monopoly on news for Canadian papers, that railway finally suggested a conference—the outcome of which was the formation of the Canadian Press. The World became one of the original shareholders and was the first paper in Canada to obtain direct wire service.

While owner of the World Taylor experienced both boom years and depression years. He was always a friend of labour and in that connection he took a strong stand in his paper. He took the same stand as the city's chief magistrate for eleven years. He was not always successful in his mayoralty campaigns; but in his younger days he was usually found in the midst of civic elections. On December 15, 1936 he made his seventeenth attempt to be elected mayor.

Taylor has been the host for many royal visitors—his autograph book, now being one of his prized possessions. When speaking of his own public life "L.D." recently wrote, "I have had a lot of grief and a lot of fun. I have made enemies but I have made more friends."

John Nelson who controlled the World in the years 1915-1921 occupies a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him, not only in Vancouver, but across Canada and in other lands. He made his influence felt in many inter-

13. Note: L.D. Taylor's efforts were accentuated by the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway officials had refused to cash one of his cheques.
national fields and died in January 1936 while attending a trustees meeting of the Rotary International Foundation in Chicago.

Nelson was born in Paisley, Ontario, and came to the coast in 1898 where he became first city editor of the Victoria Times. Mention has already been made of his journalistic work while in Vancouver. When he sold the World in 1921 he did not immediately leave the publishing field but remained for a short time in the weekly field as publisher of the B.C. United Farmer. Tiring of "printer's ink" in 1925, he became supervisor of the public relations department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. This position took him to Montreal his place of residence when he died January, 1936.

At one time Nelson conducted a racial survey covering the entire Pacific coast from the Mexican boundary to, and including Alaska. As director of the Western Associated Press he took a foremost part in the co-operative movement of Western Canadian daily newspapers for the collection and distribution of news. He was instrumental in the bringing of the British Columbia daily newspapers into the "W. A. P." fold. Altogether his work took him around the world, to Honolulu and to Japan in 1929.

Nelson had a pleasing personality. He was an excellent conversationalist and a good public speaker with an inexhaustible fund of stories. His contribution to Canadian
and international life will long be remembered.

Charles E. Campbell, owner and manager of the World during the last three years of its life is another noted journalist. He was born May 16, 1885 in Des Moines, Iowa, his parents having migrated from Woodville, Ontario for a short time. Campbell came to Vancouver with his parents in May, 1898 and attended the Vancouver schools. He began his newspaper career as a newsboy selling papers after school hours. As a young man he worked with his father's business, "Campbell's Storage Company, Limited" from January 1910 until the business was sold in 1921 to the Mainland Transfer Company.

Campbell became a shareholder in the Vancouver Sun in 1912 and later became one of the directors. Following a quarrel with Cromie in 1921 over policy, Campbell purchased the Vancouver World from its then owners, "Cameron and Davidson" contractors. He sold the World to Cromie in 1923 and in 1924 he founded the Star but sold it to Victor Odlum after a month and a half. Campbell purchased the Edmonton Bulletin in 1925 and has remained owner and publisher of that paper to the present time.

See the Sun January 1936.

Chapter VI.

The Daily Telegram

An interesting paper in Vancouver's early days was the Telegram which began about June 7, 1890. W. J. Gallagher, a former member of the News-Advertiser staff organized the company which supported the venture. The Telegram was financed by Mayor David Oppenheimer, J. W. Horne (an ex M.P.P.), C. D. Rand and other prominent citizens who were annoyed by the insistent attacks made by the News-Advertiser upon the policy pursued by the civic government. The Telegram was designed to counteract Carter-Cotton's influence with the public.

The existence of the Telegram was not justified by the population of the city, then about 17,000, but the men behind the paper believed that if the paper was well managed it might obtain a foothold and eventually thrive at the expense of both the News-Advertiser and the World. The Telegram however, could not exist by political animosity alone. The public was unimpressed. As is usually the case when an enterprise is under the control of a committee, no consistent policy was pursued and the Telegram organization lacked personal vigor. Ill-feeling

1. News-Advertiser June 29, 1913.
2. Kerr, J. B. Journalism in Vancouver
The British Columbia Magazine VII 576-579
June, 1911.

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arose among the directors due to personal attacks made by the *News-Advertiser* at the civic government, the important members of which were members of the *Telegram*. Gradually the first enthusiasm of the *Telegram* staff diminished. After two years duration W. J. Gallagher found himself doing the work of the office boy and yet being unable to make even an office boy's salary. Late in 1892 the *Telegram* quietly ceased publication.

The first copy of the Vancouver *Daily Telegram* to be preserved in the Provincial Archives is number 47 and is dated July 31, 1890. This journal, comprised of four large pages was issued daily from its office on Homer Street until July 3, 1891 when it was moved to the New Horne Block, Cambie Street. A large proportion of the front page of each issue carries long lists of small advertisements under such headings as legal, society, professional, lost, to rent, and for sale. Many large advertisements appear on the inside pages, several occupying the full width of the paper and from one quarter to one third of its depth.

The issue dated October 12, 1891, as well as several succeeding issues display a very large advertisement advocating the use of "Home Refined Sugars". It emphatically discourages the use of "Chinese sugar" by depicting

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3. Interview—Lynn Brown of *Kitsilano Times*.
4. The *Telegram*, July 31, 1890
two large insects with numerous legs, and with the suggestion that they are only one of the many foreign entities to be found in that brand of sugar. The advertisement states further that this ugly little animal may be carrying leprosy or some other equally loathsome Oriental disease. There seems little doubt but that readers of the *Telegram* would immediately discontinue the use of Chinese sugar. Other advertisements show a definite experimentation in form, type, and general arrangement. Pictures illustrating the benefits to be derived from certain patent medicines are equally amusing.

The *Telegram* resembled the two earlier papers, the *News* and the *Advertiser* with its general editorials and articles dealing with the commercial possibilities of Vancouver. A little of the feeling of enmity which existed between the *Telegram* and the *News-Advertiser* is revealed in the issue of October 13, 1891. In that paper W. J. Gallagher published a letter to Thomas F. McGuigan, Clerk of the City of Vancouver. The letter stated that the *News-Advertiser* was spreading its advertisements instead of keeping the words solid and thereby it was using more space and receiving higher revenues from the public than was just. Gallagher, not only charged the *News-Advertiser* with irregularities but persuaded the *World* to do likewise through the columns of the *Telegram*.

The weakening of the Telegram became apparent October 14, 1891 when a notice of a general meeting of the shareholders for purposes of increasing the capital stock of the Company, was called. The notice appeared in the Telegram dated October 14, 1891 and was signed by J. W. Horne, W. J. Gallagher and R. W. Harris—trustees. Shortly after the date of notice the Telegram did not appear. It had fallen into the hands of a receiver after a struggle which lasted nearly two years. The Telegram had made the mistake of issuing as a morning paper when the News-Advertiser already had a monopoly of the regular morning news service and so was forced to pay a high price for a special service. The decease of the Telegram made it easier for the World and the Advertiser but they did not begin to enjoy any real prosperity until the Yukon gold rush occasioned a business revival.

W. J. Gallagher did not cease newspaper work with the passing of the Telegram. He brought a weekly paper, The Monitor into being in the autumn of 1892 but it only lasted a few issues. Gallagher then moved to Nanaimo where he operated a paper there by the name of the Nanaimo Daily Telegram. Some time in 1894 W. J. Gallagher left Nanaimo for the Hawaiian Islands. He published a

6. The Telegram, October 14, 1891.
8. The News-Advertiser July 6, 1913.
paper in Honolulu known as the Financial Times. He died in Honolulu December 1898. His wife, and son "Rex" who was born in Honolulu May 2, 1897 returned to Vancouver in 1899.

The Telegram was never very outstanding as a newspaper. Its history does point out, however, something of the civic struggle that took place in Vancouver's early administration and something of the difficulties of the city's early journalism.

10. Interview July 10, 1942. Rex V. Gallagher
1875 Yew St. Vancouver and Major Matthews, City Archivist.
Chapter VII

The Vancouver Daily Province

The Vancouver Daily Province began publication in this city on March 26, 1898. It developed from the weekly journal The Province which had been established in Victoria four years earlier on March 3, 1894, under the editorship of A. H. Schaife. The latter paper received its financial support from Hewitt Bostock, a wealthy young Englishman who had come to British Columbia a short time previously and who, having political aspirations, regarded a newspaper ally as an important factor in advancing his ambitions.

The weekly Province with its sub-heading "A province I will give thee. Ant. & Cleo.," was a bright little magazine of eighteen pages and about ten by twelve inches in size. The first two and the last two pages were given entirely to advertising, reserving all the two-columned inside pages for news and editorial discussions. The first page of the magazine proper was entitled, "Men and Things". Under this heading the happenings of Victoria were discussed in a general manner. The Province contained other articles under such headings as, "Parliament and Bar", "Agriculture, Commerce and Labor", "The Library", "Music and Drama", "Prize Puzzles", and "Short Stories".

1. The Province, Victoria, B. C. March 3, 1894.
The salutatory appearing in the first issue, Saturday March 3, 1894, compares the first appearance of the new paper to that of a gladiator entering an amphitheatre. It reads,

"The debut of a newspaper upon the journalistic stage of today may be likened in some degree to the first appearance of a gladiator in the amphitheatre of old. The public scan the fresh arrival with curious and none too friendly glance. Should he make his entrance into the arena with proud and lordly air he is instantly dubbed an upstart, presuming upon their patronage, and meriting annihilation. Should his demeanour on the other hand be modest and unassuming he is a fellow of mean spirit, a churl of low degree, unworthy of their support.

The Province has a decided advantage over the gladiator. We have entered the lists prepared and determined to win our way to public approval, if necessary through many encounters. No weekly journal, precisely on the lines laid down by our paper is published on this side of the Rocky Mountains. We think there is room and further that there is need of such a publication. The outcome of our opinion is the present issue of the Province.

Untramelled as we are by ties of party, uninfluenced by vested or other interests, bound to no special denomination we trust that our pages may prove of general utility and offer a medium for the ventilation of opinions, from whatever source they may emanate, provided only that they are put forward with a view to the advancement of British Columbia.

There is, however, one point upon which we desire that there should be no mistake as to our view. We are opposed to protection in every shape and form, and we advocate the adoption of free trade, or as near an approach to it as may be consistent with the requirements of revenue on a basis of greatest economy.

Financially, the Province proved a heavy burden. Bostock was called upon to contribute to the extent of $10,000, a year to keep up the running expenses of printing and machinery. He was keenly feeling the drain on his purse when, in the spring of 1897 a young Canadian
journalist W. C. Nichol, from Ontario, appeared on the scene. The latter had been attracted to the West by the gold rush. Schaife, tiring of the proposition was on the point of leaving for England and Bostock was desirous of seeing if a trained newspaperman could not transform the paper into a financial success. After some negotiations Nichol was persuaded to take over the editorship of the Province. He assumed that position on October 1, 1897.

Shortly after Nichol took over the editorship of the Province, he and Bostock decided it would be of advantage to turn the weekly paper into a daily and publish it in Vancouver. It was characteristic of the former that at the time this decision was reached he had all his plans made with friends in the East to begin the issue, of a daily newspaper in Vancouver whether Bostock came in with him or not. As it was, the ownership of the new publication was evenly divided when on March 26, 1898, the first number of the new daily paper was issued in Vancouver from the Province building on Hastings Street.

Although both were newspapermen, the basic interests of Bostock and Nichol ran in different directions. The former was engrossed in politics and public problems generally. He was a strong Liberal and was esteemed by Laurier, who later appointed him to the Dominion Senate.

where he ultimately became speaker and government leader. Nichol, on the other hand, although deeply interested in public affairs was primarily a newspaperman. He foresaw that the successful publications of the day would be those which maintained their independence of all party organizations and gave unbiased publicity to the views and activities of all. Circumstances arose within a few years which led to Bostock's interests being thrown on the market where they were immediately acquired by Nichol. The latter then became sole owner of the Daily Province for a quarter of a century.

When the first number of the Daily Province was placed on the streets in Vancouver the residents regarded the undertaking as foolish in view of the fact that the city was already served by two daily papers, the News-Advertiser and the World. The Daily Province presented itself nevertheless, its owners firmly convinced that here in Vancouver was a thriving expanding population. The daily paper proved a success from the beginning when ten boys were sufficient to deliver the first issue. Its circulation went up so quickly that the press could barely print the paper fast enough.

The first editorial bears record of its general independence, making no promises and soliciting no favors.

Note: An article concerning Bostock's Liberalism by the "Pacific Monthly Magazine" was rewritten and published in the Vancouver Daily Province, January 9, 1904.
It states,

"The Province has no occasion to introduce itself to the public. Everybody knows it and it is hoped that everybody will come to like it in daily form so well that life without it will seem flat and worthless. It has no promises to make as to what it means to be and do—no elaborate programme and declaration of principles to fly at the editorial masthead. Its own pages from day to day will form the best evidence of its intentions and of the zeal and courage and ability which its duty to the public is performed. Whatever its merits and demerits be, there is this to be said for the paper and that is, that it is first and last a business enterprise. It is believed that there is room in Vancouver and British Columbia for a paper of this character, for a paper that will always endeavour to print the news of the day brightly and attractively; that will try to take the world philosophically and good-naturedly as it finds it and seeks to get the best out of life that life affords. If people expect to see this paper going around all the time with the corners of its mouth drawn down as if it had a pain in its stomach, they are very much mistaken."

The front page of that first Daily Province carried the headline, "Mr. Gladstone Dying". To present readers those words seem symbolic of the passing of the Victorian age. Some of the names of the advertisers appearing in that first issue have remained well-known advertisers in the Province of today. Such names as Hudson's Bay Company, W. H. Malkin and Company and McLennan, McFeely and Company are quite familiar.

Nichol confessed that his greatest source of worry in those early days was over the securing of an adequate telegraphic news service. At the time the only telegraphic channel between Eastern and Western Canada was supplied

5. Vancouver Daily Province, March 26, 1898.
by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system and was of a very inadequate character. The necessity of ampler telegraphic communication was accentuated by the outbreak of the South African War.

The site chosen for the *Daily Province* in 1898, was still partly covered with forest and faced a narrow vehicle road, now Hastings Street. Occasionally the postmaster, Jonathan Miller, would use this road as he drove through the suburbs with his fast horse. The first building acquired by the *Province* was a portion of the older section of its present premises, located midway between Abbott and Cambie Streets. The building was then used as a litho­graphing establishment turning out salmon canning labels and similar work on the ground floor while the second floor was rented to roomers. The *Province* opened their business office on the ground floor. It consisted of a room ten by twelve feet and out of this was a small corner built off for Nichol's private use. The composing room, press room, and editorial offices were above.

It was not long before larger quarters were urgently needed. The remainder of the second floor was taken over and the editorial staff was separated from the mechanical section by a partition. The press continued to be operated upstairs for several years. In 1916 the eight­storey Carter-Cotton building adjoining the *Province* office and fronting on Cambie and Hastings Streets was purchased.
and used to house the production departments. The Edgett building which fronts on Cambie and extends back to Pender was purchased in 1925. The two buildings were connected by bridging the alley and tunnelling under the lane.

Historically, the Province occupies what may be termed a "newspaper corner". The site was occupied in 1886 by the Herald which was published in a one-storey frame structure on the corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets. The News-Advertiser used the original building before the erection of the Carter-Cotton and Edgett buildings on these lots.

The first issues of the Province were printed on a second-hand flat-bed Wharfdale press which had a capacity of 1000 copies per hour. This machine was replaced after a few months by a more modern Goss press. With the Goss, the first regular eight-page six-column paper was issued on June 30, 1898, although an eight-page paper had previously been published on the "death of Gladstone" on May 14, 1898. Necessary betterments required the purchase of a third press—a Campbell-Potter, before the end of the year and with this press the first sixteen page Province was issued. Many other presses were secured and tried as business expanded. In 1918, 32-plate Tubular plate presses were installed.

Expansion has also been notable in the composing

6. Vancouver Daily Province, March 26, 1918.
room. The Province had started in 1898 with one linotype, one man setting the advertisements while acting as an apprentice. There was, within a few years, a battery of linotypes and many men employed in day and night shifts. Big presses, worked by electricity, could be seen after twenty-five years through plate-glass windows. The sight bore evidence to Vancouver citizens that the pioneer days had passed.

Nichol was born in Goderich, Ontario, October 15, 1866. His boyhood was spent in his native province where he very early showed an inclination towards journalism. His first attempt was the editing of a small monthly devoted to cycling. At the age of fifteen he joined the staff of the Hamilton Spectator and in the years that followed he formed a friendship with William Southam of that journal.

After leaving Hamilton, Nichol went to Toronto where he joined the staff of the News and later the staff of the Saturday Night. He won for himself on the latter publication, an enviable reputation as a writer of humorous prose as well as commentator on more serious topics. Nichol returned to Hamilton in 1889 and accepted the editorship of the Herald. He held this position eight years and then went to London, Ontario, as manager of the London News. While in London he met Miss Quita Moore, daughter of Dr. C. G. Moore, a well-known physician. They were married in 1887. Nichol did not remain long with the London News. He decided to come to British Columbia, and settled at
Kaslo in the Kootenay District. He left Kaslo to form a partnership with the future Senator Bostock of Victoria. Though Nichol's greatest interest was in journalism his personal influence was felt along the lines of education and public welfare. In recognition of his work in the cause of the former he was honoured by the University of British Columbia with the degree of LL.D. Nichol was appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in 1920 and shortly afterwards sold the Vancouver Daily Province to the Southam Company.

The Vancouver Daily Province had other able editorial writers, namely, Dr. S. D. Scott, Roy W. Brown, and D. A. McGregor. Dr. Scott, father of Cecil and Sydney Scott of the present staff, came to the Province from the News-Advertiser the day following that paper's last publication. He remained with the Province until his death on December 9, 1923. Born at Westbrooke, Nova Scotia on January 6, 1851, Snowdon Dunn Scott received his higher education at Mount Allison College. He held many influential journalistic positions in the Maritime Provinces before he entered the services of the News-Advertiser in 1910. Scott was editor of the Halifax Mail from 1882 to 1885. In 1885, he became editor of the St. John Sun and remained head of that paper for 21 years. The last sixteen years of that period he reported the sessions of Parliament at Ottawa for his paper as well as for other Maritime journals.

Dr. Scott became deeply interested in historical
research as a very young man, and never missed an opportunity to hear Joseph Howe speak during the Confederation campaign. He became president of the St. John Historical Society in later years after writing numerous articles on early explorations in the Maritime provinces. Scott had an intimate knowledge of Canadian political and constitutional history. The latter was reflected in his column of casual comment, "The Week-End" which he had begun in the News-Advertiser in 1915 and which he wrote under the pen name of "Lucian". He continued to write the same column for the Province.

S.D. Scott was granted an honourary degree of LL. D in 1913 at Mount Allison College. He was a distinguished member of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia for a number of years. He remained a classical scholar throughout his entire life and was never too busy to keep up his reading of Greek and Latin texts. Dr. Scott was recognized as one of the ablest editorial writers in Canada.

D. A. McGregor, chief editorial writer of the Province succeeded Dr. Scott. He was born in Ottawa, October 30, 1881, and came west as a young man to Vancouver. McGregor was awarded the gold medal in 1927 for the best editorial dealing with Confederation, its purposes and objects. He has also made himself an authority on Pacific affairs, having attended several sessions in connection with Pacific Relations. For more than a
generation he has wielded a powerful and understanding pen, especially in political matters of which he is an authority. An exceedingly modest man, Mr. McGregor has served the Vancouver Province for nearly forty years. Something of Roy Brown's contribution to journalism will be discussed in the chapter dealing with the Vancouver Sun.

The Vancouver Province of today belongs to the Southam Company. The Southams now own, besides the Daily Province, the Ottawa Citizen, morning and evening, the Hamilton Spectator, the Winnipeg Tribune, the Calgary Herald and the Edmonton Journal. These papers vary individually though they are in the hands of a family corporation. Five of the Southam papers have in general supported the Conservative party. Five carry the following wording at their "mastheads". "The (name of the paper) aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service." The Calgary Herald makes no masthead declaration. All the Southam papers are described in newspaper directories as either Independent or Independent-Conservative.
The British Columbia Saturday Sunset, a bright weekly commenced publication June 15, 1907, from its office located at 711 Seymour Street. The publishers were John P. McConnell editor, and R. S. Ford, business manager. The Saturday Sunset was a credit to its publishers. It contained twenty pages and included many columns of interesting matter touching politics, society, finance, fiction, and western life and development. McConnell had been in the employ of the Toronto Saturday Night before coming to Vancouver and he modelled the Saturday Sunset after the Toronto paper which he admired. The following articles published by the Walkerton Telescope and the Petrolia Advertiser and which were quoted in the Saturday Sunset of July 6, 1907, serve as excellent introductions to the founders of the latter paper.

"Our versatile but somewhat restless friend, John P. McConnell is into a new venture, that of founding a new paper at Vancouver, B. C. Some years ago Mr. McConnell held a position on the Toronto Saturday Night and that paper so impressed him that "Saturday Night" may be discovered in every page of the new production from the cartoon on the front page to the bucking broncho on the last page. "Saturday Night" made E. E. Sheppard, who started it, a rich man in a very few years, and the "Saturday Sunset" will we hope do the same for Mr. McConnell. Mr. Sheppard always wrote in the first person singular, that is instead of using the editorial "we"
in referring to himself, he used the pronoun "I" and it seemed to give force to everything he wrote. Mr. McConnell is doing the same. Mr. Sheppard used "Don" for a pen name. Mr. McConnell is doing honour to the old county in which he was raised by signing himself "Bruce". We wish Mr. McConnell every success in his new venture."

Walkerton Telescope.

"There is a new weekly published at Vancouver on the lines of the Toronto Saturday Night. What makes it of more than ordinary interest to our reader and us is the fact that it is published by the Ford-McConnell Co., and that means Mr. Richard S. Ford who for several years conducted here the best dry goods business in Ontario west of London, and who lately sold out to Mr. Ferguson, is responsible largely for the new publication, the first issue of which appeared on the 15th inst. and has just come to hand. It contains the kind of reading matter that will gain the paper much favor and make it indispensable to the people of the Pacific province, and we shall be much disappointed if it fails to meet remarkable success. Newspaper people will be much surprised to read in the columns of the "Sunset" that it is on a paying basis from the start and to find that it proves it by pointing to its advertisement columns and rates. We who know Mr. Ford, the business manager feel no surprise at the statement for he has for years been the strongest believer in advertising that we have met, and amply justified his beliefs by acts and results. He could not fail to instil his beliefs into the business men on the Coast and having done that he and the Saturday Sunset cannot be other than a great success.--------Every business man and person in Petrolia was sorry to lose Mr. Ford from the business life of this community in which he stood so high in the estimation of all classes. ------

Petrolia Advertiser.

The first issue of June 15, 1907, displayed a large appropriate cartoon on the first page. It was the picture of the birth of the Saturday Sunset portrayed by a small child walking out of the sunset on the rays of light, across the mountains and the water to Vancouver and British Columbia's outstretched hands. The remainder of the front page was given over to a lengthy editorial by McConnell, who signed it with the pen name "Bruce".

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McConnell followed a similar plan for every front page of the issues which followed. The cartoons were usually in keeping with the editorials. A good example of the latter is to be found in the issue for June 13, 1907. The cartoon was entitled, "Shall we gather at the river where the milkman's feet have trod?" The editorial in this case related to a current milk problem.

McConnell made his policy clear in his first editorial when he wrote,

"For the benefit of the would be wise ones who like to follow clews and pose as the custodians of mysterious and useless information I will here make a plain statement as to the ownership of the British Columbia Saturday Sunset, although it is not necessarily a public matter. But for the benefit of one or two blatherskites who have had something to say about it I will say that for the present it belongs to Richard S. Ford and the undersigned, solely, exclusively, and as much stronger as it may be said...... Our future course will be to simply publish the British Columbia Saturday Sunset, making it as interesting, readable, and welcome to the homes of British Columbia as we know how to make it. As editor of the paper I shall keep its columns clean and fit for decent people to read and without bias or cant."

In all his editorials "Bruce" threshed out current and local problems, never once hesitating to say what he wished.

The inside pages were devoted to a variety of interesting topics. The formation of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra was reported and elaborated upon in the first paper. A page entitled "Be it Ever so Humble There's no Place like Home" gave the news in Eastern social circles. No doubt this page would be eagerly sought and read in

1. The B.C. Saturday Sunset, June 15, 1907.
Vancouver's earlier days. Considerable space too was given to fiction, jokes, and verse, both humorous and otherwise. Many little ditties such as:

"My Bonnie lies under the auto
My Bonnie lies under the car,
Please send to the garage for someone,
For its lonesome up here where I are."

appeared in the "lighter vein" sections. Many of the longer poems most likely made excellent recitations for use in the "little red schoolhouse."

Apart from these more entertaining magazine articles the *Saturday Sunset* did not avoid the serious problems of the day. "Bruce" was well known by his breezy but caustic comments on men and events, and by his furious tirades on what he conceived to be wrongs. Such comments were a joy to the readers, even including those who suffered from the writer's barbs. National news was also discussed. An article entitled "French crowding us on the East Coast—Japs gathering on the West Coast—the lot of English speaking races is anything but promising"; quickly draws the attention of the present day reader.  

McConnell's early Liberal tendencies were apparent throughout the *Sunset* as he directed many attacks toward the McBride government. Especially is this so in one of his later editorials in which "Bruce" urges the Liberals

2. The B. C. *Saturday Sunset*, July 13, 1907.
to organize in order to efficiently oppose the McBride government. The organization was carried out and headed by McConnell and Ford, who gave up their interests in the *Saturday Sunset* and founded the *Morning Sun* February 12, 1912, for the express purpose of more effectively setting forth the political theories of the Liberal organization to the public.

The Saturday Sunset continued to appear until July 17, 1915, but not with McConnell as editor. In 1911 the *Saturday Sunset* had passed into the hands of the Burrard Publishing Company and became subject to the control of a board of directors, mostly lawyers. F. C. Wade, K.C. was president of the company. As McConnell was not in agreement with the Burrard Publishing Company, he ceased editing and ex-Alderman Walter Hepburn took over that duty until the *Sunset* eventually died.

McConnell, left the Sun in the autumn of 1914 and formally withdrew from the Liberal party March 30, 1915. Politically and financially there had been "wheels within wheels" and McConnell together with William Carswell, a newspaperman in the Sun organization who had also severed connections with that paper, founded an opposition weekly paper known as *J.P.'s Weekly*. McConnell was editor, and William Carswell was manager. In the latter journal McConnell states that

3. The B. C. *Saturday Sunset*, April 29, 1911.
4. Provincial Archives, Victoria
(Mr. R. L. Reid's Library)
"Bruce" is again free to write what he wants and how he wants without fear of any party restraints. "Bruce" did so. The largest proportion of J.P.'s Weekly was devoted to political discussions. Numerous political controversies were aired freely. Though McConnell claimed to have no party affiliations there were no more opposing remarks about the McBride administration. McConnell's political support had been entirely withdrawn from the Liberal organization. His former partner R. S. Ford, from whom he severed connections, remained with Wade and his associates.

J.P.'s Weekly composed of sixteen pages of three columns each, continued publication until October 7, 1916, when it bid "au revoir" to its readers for the time being. The reason given was that owing to the war it was impossible to buy good paper and the editor refused to use plain newsprint in a weekly journal.

McConnell joined the staff of the Vancouver Province in the autumn of 1916, where he again displayed his talent for short story writing. As a columnist for the Province he made frequent trips into various districts of British Columbia where he studied the natural resources and local problems. Many of his articles dealing with British Columbian pioneer life appeared in the columns of the Province. He was very fond of outdoor life and many of his trips into the hills were made on a packhorse. One of

7. Note: J.P. McConnell first came to Vancouver by packhorse, having crossed the mountains and the Province by that means.
his expeditions was over the Hope mountain trail and the data he secured on that occasion served him as material for a series of articles where a public discussion arose as to the best route for the Kettle Valley line.

At a later date McConnell went with "Tommy" Burns, the Canadian heavyweight boxer, on a placer mining expedition to Antler Creek. No minerals were obtained but both men returned, the richer in experience for the winter spent in the Cariboo hills. Shortly after the above mining episode McConnell went east where he entered the advertising business in Toronto, under the firm name of McConnell and Ferguson. He died in Toronto, July 8, 1926, at the age of 53, following a sudden critical operation.

8. Vancouver Daily Province, July 8, 1926.
9. Letter, from his daughter Edith Denton (Mrs. Ivan Denton) Vancouver.
Chapter IX

The Vancouver Sun

The Vancouver Sun claims the honour of being the oldest newspaper published in Vancouver,—that is oldest by inheritance through the absorption of the News-Advertiser and the World. It thus dates back through the Advertiser to May, 1886. The actual founding of this paper, however, goes back only to February 12, 1912, when the Morning Sun was first originated and published by J. P. McConnell and R. S. Ford, who had earlier founded the Saturday Sunset.

Briefly, the succeeding history of the Sun (morning and evening) may be traced as follows. Early in 1914 the Morning Sun passed into the hands of interests represented by F. C. Wade, K. C. In 1917 it was purchased by Robert J. Cromie who also purchased the News-Advertiser September 1, 1917 and amalgamated that paper with the Sun. After several years' successful operation of the Sun as a morning paper, Cromie purchased the evening World, March 11, 1924 from Charles Campbell and published both morning and afternoon editions for a period of two years. On February 1, 1926, negotiations took place by which Cromie sold the Morning Sun to Major-General Odlum and bought and

1. The Sun Files.
2. Reference made to the transactions in previous chapter.

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amalgamated the **Evening Star** which Odlum was then publishing with the **Evening Sun**. Since the latter transaction the **Sun** has gone steadily forward. Following Cromie's death in 1936, P. J. Salter became president and general manager. Other members of the management included Robert Cromie II vice-president, Roy W. Brown, editorial director, Herbert Sallans, managing editor, Herbert Gates, circulation manager, and A. H. Middleton, national advertising manager.

Some changes in management were announced recently. P. J. Salter, president since 1936 announced his retirement on July 4, 1942. Robert E. Cromie, vice-president resigned the same day. The new president and publisher of the **Vancouver Sun** is Mrs. W. R. McKay, widow of Robert J. Cromie, while Donald Cromie, younger brother of Robert E. Cromie, has now become general manager. Donald Cromie has spent four of the past five years in various editorial capacities with the **Sun**. He was on the staff of the **Toronto Star** during 1941.

One name of the **Sun** management, that of Roy W. Brown deserves special mention. He began newspaper work as an office boy on the **News-Advertiser**. He also served for a time as cub reporter on the **World** but returned to the **News-Advertiser**. As a youth he gained the attention of

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4. Vancouver Sun, February 1, 1926.  
5. The Sun Files.  
W. C. Nichol of the Province, by his accuracy and fine writing, and Nichol persuaded him to join the Province staff in May 1901. Roy Brown literally grew up with the Province and served that paper for over thirty-five years, for the greater period being vice-president and editor-in-chief. He retired from the Province May 26, 1938, but after a few months the Vancouver Sun persuaded him to re-enter the active newspaper field as editorial director of that paper. He took up his new duties with the Sun, September 3, 1938, "where he continues to be known for his tireless energy, his vast understanding of human nature, his exceptional knowledge of public affairs and his remarkable memory." 7

The story of J. P. McConnell's early connection with the Sun has already been written but it is interesting to trace the life and work of the journalists who followed McConnell as owners or publishers of the Vancouver Sun. Wade, who became editor and president of the Vancouver Sun Company early in 1914, holds a prominent place among the names of Canadian lawyers, statesmen, and journalists. He was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, February 26, 1860, and after a broad college education became a barrister in the province of Manitoba, 1886. In 1897 he visited Dawson City following which he set up an active law practice in Vancouver, becoming the head of the legal firm of Wade, Wheeler

8. See Chapter X.
and McQuarrie.

He was an active politician from his early years, attaching himself to the Liberal party. It was as president of the Young Liberal Association in Vancouver that he also came to be president of the Vancouver Sun, the early mouthpiece of the Liberal organization. Wade held many first place positions in local clubs and organizations. As a citizen he was deeply interested in benevolent and charitable projects and gave them his whole support. He took the initial steps in a movement, in 1903, for the erection of a memorial to General James Wolfe at the tomb of the hero in St. Alfeges Church in Greenwich, England. He was agent-general in London for British Columbia in 1920. He died November 9, 1924, after a very active life.

As a newspaperman F. C. Wade did his first editorial writing for the Toronto Daily Globe, while he was attending college. He became, in Winnipeg, the chief editorial writer for the Manitoba Free Press, and he remained editor and president of the Vancouver Sun from 1914 to 1917 when the Sun was purchased by R. J. Cromie.

Robert J. Cromie secured control of the Sun largely through the financial backing given to him by the Company known as "Foley, Welch and Stewart," builders of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. As a young man of ability he worked as private secretary for General Stewart in the office of Foley, Welch, and Stewart, railway contractors. The latter, active in politics, possessed a large financial
share of the Vancouver Sun, which was then published in opposition to the Conservative morning, News-Advertiser. General Stewart solved his problem of what to do with the Sun with its circulation of 10,000, by turning it over to Robert Cromie, who consolidated it with the News-Advertiser, September 1, 1917, under the name Vancouver Sun. His purchase of the World came March 11, 1924, and with it he began a morning and an evening publication with a total circulation of 41,800. The following editorial appeared in the evening Sun Wednesday, March 12, 1924.

"The consolidation of the World, oldest and one of the most highly respected dailies in the West, into the Evening Sun, does not mean that the old is bowing its head to the new. It means rather that the old is being reborn in the new."

Cromie, as mentioned earlier, disposed of the morning Sun February 1, 1926, by some negotiations with Odlum whereby the latter bought the morning Sun and in return sold his evening Star to Cromie. By this consolidation Cromie made a better evening paper for his readers and left the morning field open to Odlum.

The original location of the Sun was 711 Seymour Street, in a small building later torn down to make way for the Strand Theatre. Its next location was 125 West Pender Street, where the plant was swept by fire which damaged it to the extent of $200,000, on March 22, 1937. On May 17, 1937 the Vancouver Sun purchased the Bekins Building. This 17-storey structure which was once the pride
of the World is now the home of the Sun and is known as the "Sun Tower."
Chapter X

The Vancouver Star

The Vancouver Star had its beginning in the evening field, June 2, 1924. It was founded by Charles E. Campbell as sole owner and publisher a few months after the latter had sold the World to the Sun Publishing Company. This daily carried the heading, "The Only Independent Daily Newspaper in British Columbia", immediately below the title The Vancouver Star. It began as an eight-column paper of ten pages. The words "1¢ only, pay no more" appeared in large print in brackets on the upper right hand corner of the first page.

Charles Campbell held that a moderately priced paper would be supported. His announcement, which appeared on the front page of the first issue made the latter fact clear. He stated that, the publisher planned to publish a "Peoples' Paper" that would enable every person in Vancouver and British Columbia to obtain a modern daily paper at a modern price. The editor stated further that he supported no political party, and that he would be dictated by exigencies as they arose with no party fealty. He intended to support all progressive legislative measures. Campbell added that the Star was a paper for the masses, its only creed being, "The greatest

1. The Vancouver Star, June 2, 1924.

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good for the greatest number". He used the slogan, "If it will help to make a greater Vancouver the Star is for it."

Charles E. Campbell believed in the support of the wage earner as well as the men who furnished the capital to develop the natural resources, and he made this truth clear through the columns of the Star. He was opposed to further invasions of British Columbia by Orientals and advocated the elimination of Asiatics from all industries dealing with the natural resources of the province.

World news was well covered in the Star but it was published in a more or less condensed form. The editorial columns were related to various phases of the growth and development of British Columbia's industries as well as to current happenings of the world. L. D. Taylor had a column on the editorial page for the first few issues together with his photograph. This column doesn't appear after the first week. Besides the world news and editorials the Star had special features for everyone, including articles by noted writers, social news, and pictures, comic strips and plenty of advertising.

The Star apparently did not offer attractive financial prospects because after a period of a month and a half Campbell had figured in a series of deals which made Victor W. Odlum, the manager of the paper. Odlum had been a partner of ex-Mayor Louis D.
Taylor in the property of the old World newspaper twenty years earlier. He had dropped out to enter other business, following which he had gone to war. After his return he again felt the urge to handle printer's ink and the Star gave him the opportunity.

The issue of the Star dated July 19, 1924, carries the following announcement signed by Victor Odlum.

"I have today with the financial assistance of my father, Professor E. Odlum, completed the purchase of the Vancouver Star from its owner and publisher (Charles E. Campbell). I am assuming personal direction of the paper forthwith. My father will be associated with me as president of the Company and as contributor to the Star's columns."

Odlum then recalled his first newspaper work as reporter on the World when it had been owned by Mrs. McLagan and added that he welcomed the opportunity to return to newspaper work after an absence of several years. He also stated that the Star would retain the chief characteristics with which Charles Campbell had endowed it, that it would continue to be a popular priced journal and that it would remain completely independent, supporting no political party but advocating only modern democracy. The only change which General Odlum immediately planned was to alter the motto slightly so as it would read, "If it makes for a greater, a better, and a cleaner Vancouver the Star is for it."

The Star dated Monday, July 21, 1924, bore the names Professor E. Odlum, President and Victor W. Odlum,
Managing Director. The new management continued to operate from the same location, 303 Pender Street West, and charged the same rate of 30¢ a month or one cent per copy.

Odlum carried on the Evening Star publication for nearly two years when another series of negotiations took place. This time R. J. Cromie of the Sun and Victor Odlum of the Star decided to exchange publications. R. J. Cromie bought the Evening Star and consolidated it with his own Evening Sun. Victor Odlum in turn bought Cromie's Morning Sun and in doing so took over the morning field. Notice of the consolidation of the evening newspapers was published in the Evening Sun, February 1, 1926.

A similar announcement signed by Victor Odlum appeared in the first issue of the Morning Star. Odlum stated, "It gives me great pleasure today to be able to announce the successful termination of the Star's negotiations to purchase Vancouver's exclusive morning newspaper field." He continued by saying that the deal had been consummated on the preceding Saturday and that in place of the Morning Sun, the Morning Star would henceforth make its appearance regularly, bringing the world's news fresh to the breakfast table of the business man and to people in every walk of life throughout the province.

3. The Vancouver Star, February 1, 1926.
Odlum also expressed his regret of losing his old subscribers but added that they would now receive the *Evening Sun*.

The general policy of the *Morning Star* as stated in that paper was to be fair in all things, even politics, also accurate, and thoroughly British but Canadian first of all. It was the intention of the *Morning Star* to build a strong local organization which would publish a complete morning news by means of full telegraphic services. The paper would also include a great assortment of special features similar to the features printed in the recent *Evening Star*. The price was to be raised to 75¢ monthly.

The heading of the *Morning Star* editorial page is worthy of special mention for in it the editor now traces, by means of a diagram, the history of that paper through inheritance and amalgamations back to the *Advertiser* and the *News* of 1886. The claim is based upon the fact that the above papers became the *News-Advertiser* in 1887, that the *Morning Sun* absorbed the *News-Advertiser* in 1912 and finally that the *Morning Sun* had become the *Morning Star* in 1926. The editor wrote that the *Morning Star* had taken up the traditions of the past and the task of the future.

On December 11, 1926, Victor Odlum tried the experiment of adding its first rotogravure supplement to the *Morning Star*. This consisted of a 32-page

4. See appendix.
pictorial presentation of the province of British Columbia, its basic industries, natural resources, scenic attractions and its social, civil, and recreational life.

The Morning Star, like its predecessor now in the Sun evening field was destined to a checkered career. Continued losses attended the enterprise, making it impossible to obtain more than a modest living. Indeed the editor, doubting the future success of the paper sold out to George Bell, publisher of the Calgary Albertan on September 14, 1929. Bell had had a long and successful newspaper career as president of the Leader Publishing Company of Regina in 1922, as one of the managers of the Saskatoon Star and as owner of the Northern Mail in Le Pas in 1926. The publication of the Vancouver Star under George Bell's management proved "rough going" and after losing something like $300,000, in his venture Bell handed the paper back to its former proprietor and retired to the sole management of his home paper in Calgary.

Odium resumed control of the Star in May 1931 but due to the existing depression in business he was unable to ever get it back on a paying basis. So severe did the losses become that early in 1932 the management decided that only by a cut of 15% in wages could the paper be kept going. The proposition was put

5. The Vancouver Star, December 11, 1926.
6. The Vancouver Star, September 14, 1929.
before the staff but the unions refused to agree to a reduction in the wage scale sufficient to meet the situation.

Odlum appeared adamant. He had decided that unless he could practically "balance the budget" he would not attempt to continue operation of the paper. He said that as he did not choose to operate with a non union staff he had no alternative but to cease publication. The *Daily Province* of February 12, 1932, carried the news that the *Star* might not issue the following day, and added that if the paper failed to appear it would be the first time in more than forty years that Vancouver had not had its morning news.

The next day the *Province* published an editorial entitled, "Adieu to the Star". The *Province* paid tribute to the *Star* by saying that it had been a decent, self-respecting newspaper, giving the news without color or misrepresentation, and giving its opinions honestly on the side of the decent and honest thing. The *Province* stated further that the *Star* had in spite of its troubled brief existence, placed its name among the list of Vancouver's principal newspapers. Unfortunately it had had to face hard times and thus for a great part of the time was a losing concern.

Journalism for Victor Odlum however, had only been a sideline. Speaking of the *Star* a few years later he
remarked that to him newspaper work had been an interesting form of relaxation and that he had fully enjoyed all his press connections. For the most part his has been, and remains a military career. As a youth under military age he went as a private to the South African War. He went off to the Great War as second in command of a battalion and returned in command of a brigade. During the first Great War he became Brigadier General Odlum, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O. At the present time he is serving his country in Australia as Canadian High Commissioner, having first gone to England as commander of the second division. He was raised to the rank of Major-General in England in 1940.

In the interval of peace 1918-1939 Odlum held many positions other than journalistic. He was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in various capacities and he was a partner in the bondhouse of Victor W. Odlum, Brown, and Company. He became the Liberal representative for Vancouver in the Legislature in 1924, and a member of the board of governors for the University of British Columbia in 1935. Victor Odlum was never without numerous business interests. When in 1932, the Star which he owned and edited ceased publication he turned his attention elsewhere.
Chapter XI

The News-Herald

and

The Vancouver News

All of the newspapers discussed in the preceding chapters originated and were operated as private financial enterprises. Capital was supplied by the owners and backers who usually sought patronage through "party politics". Those papers which have survived now openly disavow any political affiliations and term themselves "independent". The News-Herald, founded on April 24, 1935 began however, as a joint-stock company composed of the staff of the paper. Most of the founders had been former members of the recent Star organization. When, on the night of February 12, 1935, Victor Odlum had told them that publication was suspended a number of his ex-employees decided to organize a newspaper. This group project came into being in April of the next year.

Meanwhile another group, headed by G. Sivertz, managing director and J. Edward Norcross, editor, (both had been former members of the Star) had begun a paper called, The Vancouver News. This little morning paper commenced publication from 614 West Pender Street, on November 1, 1932.
but succumbed April 8, 1933 after a period of only five months. The News had saluted the public in its first issue with the explanation of the obvious need of a new daily in Vancouver. The owners stated that they had come to remove a reproach that Canada's third city had no morning paper, and furthermore they were going to furnish employment to a number of former employees of the defunct Star.

This attempt by the News was doomed to failure. Business men did not support the endeavour with sufficient advertising. The paper which was issued Saturday, April 8th, was really an eleventh hour appeal for more financial support. It was not forthcoming and the Saturday issue was the end of the News enterprise.

But what of the first mentioned group headed by Roy Harold Robichaud and J. Noel Kelly, who had determined on a co-operative paper? Forty in number they had combed Vancouver for funds, credit, advertisements, and circulation. For several weeks prior to publication the News-Herald staff had the difficult assignment of trying to sell something that didn't exist. The psychological element played its part and set people talking, making many decide to give the sponsors a chance. At least 10,000 subscribers had signed up, even before they had any notion of the sort of paper they would receive.

1. The Vancouver News, November 1, 1932.
2. Ibid April 8, 1933.
Walter Sampson, writing in Maclean's Magazine said of the founders,

"They rented a small downtown office as headquarters, rolled up their sleeves, cleaned, scrubbed, dusted and began." It was a step in the dark with little to lose and everything to gain. All who joined the enterprise had an equal chance to share in the profits.

The News-Herald which had such a modest beginning in April 1933, is now a leading morning daily. It enjoys the fact that it has proven it possible to start a metropolitan newspaper on a "shoestring" and that from the beginning the paper has been a joint-stock business. At its masthead every day the News-Herald publishes the line, "Owned and controlled by the staff." When the founder-stockholders made a financial report in November 1936, they discovered that from their original $5,000, investment they then had 103 employees earning $125,000, annual payroll, 250 carriers earning $3,000, a month, an annual business turnover of $250,000, and a circulation of almost 20,000, largest of any Canadian morning paper west of Toronto.

Besides Roy H. Robichand and James Noel Kelly, the original business organization included such names as Major Gus Sivertz, David Duguid, Harold Bell, H. E. Bendickson and Al. Williamson. In addition to the above the editorial staff

consisted of Evelyn A. Caldwell, Beatrice Green, Everett Leslie, A. Cromar Bruce, Jack Scott, Himie Koshevoy and Jimmie Dyer.

The founders of the News-Herald had to face many trials and hardships before success was theirs. Lacking finances they had to start printing with an ancient press which they dug out from under a pile of rubbish and bought from a job plant on terms for $1,100. They turned it over by hand when it failed to function on the first 1,000 copies of the paper's first run. Another difficulty which the young paper organization had to contend, lay in the fact that while its editorial and business staff worked on boxes and kitchen tables in one building, its composing room was a block away, and its old press and mailing room were outside the city. Business was carried on in this manner until finances allowed the company to purchase a suitable building and adequate mechanical equipment.

The editor who piloted the News-Herald through its most difficult days was James Noel Kelly. He was born on the Isle of Man and had been a world wanderer until he settled in Vancouver. Editor Kelly gave his staff a definite formula in connection with local news. Realizing that subscribers to the morning paper were also readers of

7. Ibid 49.
at least one of the evening papers, Kelly said at the beginning that they would carry no "rewrites" and that the morning paper would be a new paper. He declared that the News-Herald would avoid politics and long continued articles. Instead, all news items would be brief and to the point and thereby suited to the hurried morning reader.

It is nearly ten years since the News-Herald was founded as a combined staff enterprise but it has not remained on that business basis. Approximately three years ago this organization found itself unable to meet its financial obligations and accepted assistance from D. A. Hamilton who now owns the major portion of the shares. Several of the original founders are still shareholders.
A study of Vancouver newspapers reveals gradual but constant progress in general form and appearance. Forward movement may be observed from year to year in the increased number of pages making up an issue, in the number of columns on a page, and in the size and variety of type used. Change is evident too in the use made of blank space and illustrations. The part of each paper reserved for advertisements, editorials, and news items, also provides evidence of their relative importance as far as the owner of the paper was concerned. A few observations will now serve to illustrate the above changes.

Each of Vancouver's early papers, the Herald, the News, and the Advertiser was simply a folded sheet making four pages in all. The News-Advertiser added more pages as advertising grew and as world news became easier to obtain. Later newspapers, the World and the Province also made modest beginnings as far as the number of pages was concerned, but within a relatively short space of time the number of pages issued for each paper was considerably increased. By the end of the first years' operation in Vancouver the Daily Province was issuing a sixteen page paper. Today the Province and the Sun publish papers which contain thirty or more pages. The present morning paper, the News-Herald is
not so large. It averages twelve pages.

Early preferences of portions of papers to be used for advertisements seem to indicate that newspapers were read for their news rather than for their features. The result was that the front pages of the Herald, the News and the Advertiser were plastered with advertisements. One of the main functions of the early Vancouver papers was to tell the world how rapidly the city was growing and what opportunities it offered for large capital investments. The Advertiser and the News both carried daily columns devoted to descriptive matter concerning the city's economic prospects, its geographic position, its magnificent harbor and its scenic beauties. These columns and editorials were cleverly placed between blocks of real estate advertisements which set forth the great advantages of the immediate purchase of subdivisions and lots. The other advertisements in the local papers of 1886 and 1887 were simply lists of Vancouver's business concerns. Each advertiser set forth his particular business as brightly as possible and mentioned every detail that might be the means of attracting another customer. All these advertisements were arranged in a compact manner leaving very little blank space. No attention was given at that time to the value of form, contrast, or isolation, in their arrangement. As the advertisements grew in number it became more and more evident to the producer that the public might not see his particular notice, so use was
made of different styles of type. Attention was gained too by the placing of the typed words vertically or diagonally across the assigned space. The Hastings Sawmill advertisement in the News featured vertical printing, the reading of which necessitated the turning of the newspaper.

The years 1887 to 1890 were definitely years of experiment as far as newspaper advertising was concerned in the local city papers. "Position" seemed at first to be the most important factor. On January 11, 1887 the Daily Advertiser tried the insertion of business advertisements alternately among the local city news items. The idea was evidently not successful as it only lasted a few issues. Gradually more attention was given to such elements as motion, contrast, isolation, pictures, trade-marks, and slogans. The use of pictures was at first noticeably crude, especially in connection with dentistry and patent medicine advertisements. The World on December 13, 1913 carried a novel dentistry advertisement by Dr. Lowe who published photostats of grateful patients' letters. A later dentistry advertisement carried the following slogan printed in big red letters, "If it hurts don't pay."

The demand in the 1890's for larger advertising space occasioned an increase in the size of newspaper pages. As business developed the producer realized that he must attract the attention of people to his special product and

1. The World, September 1914.
influence them to buy it. Realizing that most people read a newspaper hastily the producer saw the advantage of advertisements which were short, simple, and so isolated as to catch the readers' notice. More use was made of blank space, and in turn such innovations as slogans, jingles, trade-marks and money-back guarantees, but the advertisements no longer occupied all the front page. The publishers, becoming sufficiently entrenched in business, could afford to reserve the front page for news and remove a large proportion of the advertisements to inside pages.

The manner of displaying world news varied with the editors but in general its form underwent a similar change to that of advertising. At first the news was closely typed and spaced so as not to waste any paper. There was little variation in the size of type even for the titles. Real headlines did not make their appearance in Vancouver until 1904 and 1905. The World used small headings at the top of the first page in 1904 but by 1906 one solid large red headline was stretched across the paper. The following year big black headlines were in use, but the World returned to the use of "red" on October 1, 1913 and continued until April 30, 1915. Following the last date black print was again used. From May 1, 1915 until October 1, 1921 the World ceased the use of headlines, with one exception. The words "Lusitania Sinks" were used in the issue of May 7, 1915.

Several experiments with the size, number of words,
and arrangement of headlines followed the first use. They were used in colour and in script. The latter may be seen in the Morning Sun of January 1, 1922, the headline being placed above the title of the paper. This particular headline reads, "Rule of the Road Changes January 1. Keep to the Right." The Daily Province began the use of headlines on December 24, 1913, using three small headings across the top of the paper. With a few exceptions for special editions, the Province does not make a practice of using too startling headlines.

No matter how important or extensive a news event may be, however, it can at best constitute only a part of the contents of a newspaper. No story has ever been important enough to entirely crowd out local sports, finance, or social news. The wheels of business and social life must be kept turning even if the clash of war makes all else seem to be of secondary importance. The saying that all humanity is aboard a lumbering stagecoach bound for the grave may be true but newspapers have decided the trip might as well be as gay as possible. Because the average journal is forced to carry a sorry lot of passengers, death, murder, suicide, robbery, warfare and crookedness, it must supply relief by articles of a lighter literary nature. It is interesting to recall at this point that the August 3, 1887, issue of the Herald, Vancouver's first

2. The Sun, January 1, 1922.
paper, labelled the birth, death, and marriage columns "come", "gone" and "fixed to stay".

Modern newspaper streamlining has meant the introduction of more legible type, picture maps and action photographs. It has meant the gathering, sorting, and reproduction of world news in an efficient and expeditious manner. The general development has included the reservation of more and more space for syndicated materials, the most widely read of which are the "comic strips". The first appearance of the latter in the local papers came with the first issue of the Morning Sun February 12, 1912. The strips published were "Mutt and Jeff" and "Mr. Twee Deedle". "Mutt and Jeff" was also the first "comic strip" published by the Daily Province, appearing on February 20, 1913, nearly two years after it had been featured by the Sun. Many of the best known strips had their beginning locally in 1914. "Foxy Grandpa" with "Buster Brown" occupied a space in the World on February 7, 1914. "Bringing up Father" or "Jiggs" as the strip is familiarly known appeared in the Province January 10, 1914. That paper gave Vancouver readers, "Little Orphan Annie", "Gasoline Alley" and the "Gumps" on September 1, 1925. The "Gumps" had already made an earlier appearance in the Sun, February 24, 1921. Vancouver papers have continued to make daily use of the "comic strips" and have added a weekly of several coloured pages along with the magazine section.

Cartoons first found their way into the local papers as
humorous barbs directed at unpopular civic administrative policies. J. P. McConnell of the Saturday Sunset made constant use of cartoons to illustrate his front page editorials which were often attacks at local undesirable practices. The first cartoon to appear in a daily paper was used by the Province in December 1912 and was related to Christmas shopping. The second to appear in that paper referred to a current False Creek by-law and was published March 8, 1913. After this date cartoons began to appear in all the local papers at frequent intervals.

J. B. Fitz Maurice, popularly known as "Fitz" was Vancouver's first outstanding cartoonist. He was born in England in the year 1875 and received a good education in that country. After trying many occupations in Canada he finally found his "niche" in life as cartoonist for the Vancouver Daily Province. Fitz Maurice was noted for his fine type of humour. His cartoons portraying the voter, the taxpayer, the gardener and all the little joys and vexations of family life were tremendously popular. More droll than witty, his characters seemed to move on the picture page. One of his best cartoons depicting pioneer members of the Province staff and including himself, hangs in a prominent place today in the Vancouver Province reference room.

Fitz Maurice died in Vancouver January 17, 1926 at the age of 51. His good friend Butterfield then author of "The Common Round" paying him his last respects wrote,
"One moment he would be discussing from a high plane the eternal verities of life, the relations of man and man as expressed in religion, culture, justice, love, and other high matters and the next moment would find him making mental mud pies with you upon such trivialities as politics, horse-racing, billiards, and bootlegging."

Butterfield closed his humble tribute with the words, "Goodbye Fitz".

Jack Boothe, the present popular and lively cartoonist for the Province is carrying on the work begun by Fitz Maurice. There is a chunky little owl in Boothe's drawings which comments on the "goings-on" in the cartoons. The owl is an amusing, convenient, and unusual symbol for "general common sense". Originals of cartoons by Jack Boothe which have appeared in the Province have been displayed in the Vancouver Art Gallery.

Chapter XIII

Conclusion

Regarded from the point of view of their business organization, Vancouver newspapers show an interesting development. The first publications, the Herald, the Advertiser, and the News, were owned, edited, and published by their respective owners. Serving a pioneer community there was little need for an elaborate organization or a large editorial staff. The main ambition of the owner was to earn a livelihood, a task which was extremely difficult in a young city only beginning to explore its industrial and commercial possibilities. Indeed, when the above newspapers made their appearance Vancouver was but a logging area. Even if the community could have supported a larger newspaper in the years 1886 and 1887, the owner of such a paper would have required considerable capital to instal a suitable press. Feeling the need of security owners of all the early newspapers were forced to rely upon either political or financial interests in order to be sure of some support. As Vancouver's population grew and as commerce developed the journals continued to accept the financial backing derived from political interest, real estate agencies, and land speculators.

Most of Vancouver's earlier newspapers were affiliated with some political party, some originating as a means of publicity for particular political platforms. This was
especially true in the case of the Sun organization which was founded by a group of strong Liberals. The *Saturday Sunset*, the Sun's predecessor, was also a strong Liberal publication. Political connections may be noted too in the history of the *News-Advertiser* and of the *World*. The former was always a Conservative organ although begun by private capital while the latter supported very strongly all opposition to the Conservatives. The two chief papers of the present day, the *Province* and the *Sun*, however, profess to be independent of all political affiliations. This is now characteristic of most large metropolitan papers, the reason being that a newspaper now requires a large amount of capital; it is consequently run on the same principles as any other large business.

The earliest publications of this city serving as they did a relatively isolated pioneer settlement, devoted the largest proportion of space to local news, local advertisements, and local political arguments. This seems obvious in view of the fact that communication with the outside world at that time was very erratic. With improved telegraphic service, outside news began to occupy more and more space in the newspapers. With the increasing amount of world news available came an increasing editorial responsibility in selection and reproduction. Increase of editorial work

coupled with the general expansion in newspaper equipment required larger staffs. This in turn brought a division of newspaper services into editorial and business management respectively. To the business section went the advertising, the most productive source of newspaper revenue. Growing steadily since the founding of the first newspaper, advertising is now divided into two main parts, "display" and "classified". Although the former was used largely in Vancouver's first papers, yet the classified section began in a simple way as early as 1887 and this section has steadily developed into the present detailed but orderly arrangement.

Vancouver newspapers have striven to keep pace with the constant technical innovations which have affected the daily press everywhere. Syndicated news has come to occupy a large proportion of each issue. Many other technological influences such as the invention of the telephone, the radio, and the printing telegraph machines have all been of vital importance in the evolution of Vancouver's newspapers. The same is true of the great news-gathering organizations, the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service, which now supply the bulk of the non-local news. Vancouver newspapers, however, while supplying their subscribers with the latest daily world happenings never omit local economic, political and social news. All these reflect the daily life of the community and make an intimate appeal to local readers.
Books


4. " Vancouver City Directory, 1889.

5. " Manuscript Volumes, City Archives.


Books

Lists the newspapers of the province.


Short biography of W. C. Nichol on P. 1481.


Chapter 5 deals with the Bank of British Columbia. Many facts relating to the early history of Vancouver are included in this chapter.

27. Thompson, Denys, Between the Lines, or How to Read a Newspaper, London, Frederick Muller Ltd., 1939.
A good book on newspaper observation.

Contains several extremely interesting narratives of pioneer days. One story, "Christmas Thirty-Eight Years Ago" is a vivid description of "Gastown" in 1877.


30. Williams, R. T. Victoria and Nanaimo Cities Directory, Victoria, Williams Publisher, 1890.


32. Wrigley's British Columbia Directory, Vancouver Wrigley's Directories Ltd, 1918.
Contains an Historical Review.
Periodicals

1. Anonymous "Coast Co-operative", Time, XXVIII, 49, December 14, 1936
2. "Twenty Years of Skeezix", News Week XVII, 71, February 17, 1941
5. Coyne, Joan, "Five Million for Pictures." Scholastic, XXXII, 10-11, 32, 37, March 26, 1938.
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2. Canada's Most Progressive Metropolis--Greater Vancouver Illustrated. Dominion Illustrating Company 1908.


7. Morley, Alan Palmer--"The Romance of Vancouver"--Vancouver Sun Clippings, 2 scrapbooks, University of British Columbia.

8. Romance of Vancouver, Vancouver Tourist Association ( )


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The Vancouver Weekly Herald and North Pacific News.
The Advertiser
The News
News-Advertiser
The World
The Telegram
Vancouver Daily Province
Saturday Sunset
J.P.'s Weekly.
Vancouver Sun
The Star
The News-Herald.

Special Newspaper Articles

Vancouver Daily Province.

January 9, 1904  Rise and progress of the Province.
June 10, 1905  Fire
June 24, 1905  Shapers of Destiny--A rapid glance at early journalism on the Pacific Coast.
March 26, 1918  Daily Province Celebrates Twentieth Birthday.
August 12, 1922  Vancouver in '84 was City of Liverpool.
March 26, 1923  Progress of Vancouver During Quarter Century--Phenomenal
March 11, 1924  R. J. Cromie Buys World.
February 11, 1925  Big Press--History
April 19, 1925  First Empress Arrived April 28, 1891
December 5, 1926  J. H. Ross, Pioneer Journalist
January 17, 1927  Old Newspapers
August 14, 1927  The passing of Old Vancouver.
March 26, 1928  Pioneer Vancouver Newspapermen.
April 15, 1928  Mr. Gosnell recalls some early B. C. papers.
February 24, 1929  The Province Round the World.
September 14, 1929  Morning Star Sold--
Special Newspaper Articles cont.

Vancouver Daily Province cont.

January 25, 1929 A survey of the city.
February 15, 1932 Adieu to the Star.
May 18, 1933 Daily Province here since '98.
January 19, 1935 "Let's all go gown to the Drive"
June 12, 1935 "The Town Pump"
December 20, 1935 Death of James Ross
May 21, 1936 Jubilee Supplement Daily Province
June 20, 1936 Pender Street in Vancouver saw plenty of excitement in old-time newspaper days.
March 26, 1938 Forty Years of World crises embodied in the files.
August 4, 1939 Weeklies with prizes.
December 15, 1941 Story of the city's first Newspaper

Vancouver Sun.

May 12, 1936 Robert Cromie

Daily Advertiser

June 29, 1886 Account of the Fire.

The Moodyville Tickler

July 20, 1878 First copy

News-Advertiser

June 29, 1913 Story of Vancouver's Newspapers
July 6, 1913 Story of Vancouver's Newspapers
January 1, 1889. Sketch of the progress and future of Vancouver city.

The News

September 14, 1886 Begins the story of John Deighton,
(Gussy Jack)
Special Newspaper Articles cont.

The News-Herald

April 24, 1936    City Anniversary Edition

The Daily Colonist, Victoria

November 3, 1931    J. S. H. Matson

Daily World

1890    Souvenir Edition
Excerpt. Letter from George Bartley to Major Matthews.

Aug. 13, 1940.

"The late Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton arrived in Vancouver via Port Moody about a month after the Great Fire; in the fall of 1886 he purchased the Advertiser, and became its managing editor. Early in 1887, I believe Messrs Gordon and Cotton purchased the "News" after which the News and Advertiser were consolidated and became the News-Advertiser, being issued from the building on Cambie Street, corner of the lane, in the rear of which the present Dominion building is now situated."

-City Archives files.

Re- the late J. P. McConnell
from a letter by Edith Denton(Mrs. Ivan Denton),
daughter of J. P. McConnell to writer.

"One of the best known cases was the libel suit John Emerson, the lumberman, launched against my father. He (J.E.) had built a fence which covered up not only the lower windows but the second story windows of the house of the man next door--having an argument with him. My father wrote it up and Emerson sued him. He won 50 damages and an apology was demanded. My father wrote the apology--and all the old-timers say it was ten times more damaging than the original editorial, but so written that he could not be sued for libel. Years later Emerson and my father met on an old logging road--. Emerson said he would punch my father's head if they ever met. They were both big men. Anyway they just laughed and shook hands."
Miss B. Lamb,

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Miss Lamb:

I received a letter from Miss Kay Snedden, asking if I would give you a few facts about myself, as you were writing a thesis entitled "History of Vancouver Newspapers".

I am glad to comply with her request and give you the following facts:-

Charles Edwin Campbell, son of ex-alderman, J. B. Campbell and Mary E. Campbell. Born May 16th, 1885, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.

Parents, Canadian from Woodville, Ontario, who were in the United States for a short time and returned to Canada - Vancouver, B. C. - in May, 1898.

Attended Central Public School and Vogel's Business College. Sold newspapers in 1898-99 and 1900 after school.

In July, 1900, worked for the Corticelli Silk Company in the office and later as a salesman, until December, 1909. At that time, was salesman in Alberta and part of Saskatchewan, with headquarters in Calgary.

In January, 1910, joined my father's business, Campbell's Storage Company Limited, until it was sold in 1921 to the Mainland Transfer Company Limited.

Became interested in the newspaper business, as a Shareholder in the founding of the Vancouver Sun in 1912. Later on, was a Director of the Vancouver Sun and purchased the assets with Robert J. Cromie, in 1918. The Sun Publishing Company then purchased the assets of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, which was incorporated into the Vancouver Sun, then publishing the only morning newspaper in Vancouver.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE PAPER AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.
Following a quarrel with the late Robert J. Cromie in 1921 over policy, purchased the Vancouver Daily World from its then owners, Cameron and Davidson, Contractors.

Published the Vancouver Daily World and retained interest in the Vancouver Sun until 1923.

The Vancouver Daily World was sold to the Sun Publishing Company Limited. The Sun then was publishing a morning, evening and Sunday edition.

Later, in 1923, sold my interest in the Vancouver Sun to Robert J. Cromie.

Following sale of newspaper interests in Vancouver, went to Mexico and was interested in an oil venture for a year and a half, returning to Vancouver, in the Spring of 1925.

In December, 1925, purchased the Edmonton Bulletin, Alberta's Oldest Newspaper, from the Hon. Frank Oliver, who founded The Bulletin in 1880.

In 1926, purchased the Calgary Albertan from the late W. M. Davison and sold it one year later, to the late George Bell of Regina.

In June, 1928, founded the Regina Daily Star and sold it to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K. C., then Prime Minister of Canada, in May, 1933.

Have remained Owner and Publisher of the Edmonton Bulletin, since 1925 up to the present time.

If there is any further information I can give you that may be of help to you, I will be glad to do so.

Yours sincerely,

C.E.C./DD  Publisher.
From the heading on the editorial page of the Morning Star.

MORNING STAR

Published at the Port of Vancouver
Founded as the Advertiser 1886

An independent journal with traditions of service and responsibility aiming to be fair, accurate and loyal to Canada and to the Empire.

Published every week day by the Vancouver Star Ltd., Victor W. Odlum, publisher, at the Star Building, 303 Pender Street West. Vancouver, British Columbia.

Per month 75¢ Year $5.00
"In addition to the foregoing daily and weekly publications, "The Peoples' Journal" existed a few months in 1893 as the mouthpiece of the new Independent party of the Lower Mainland. Mr. George Leaper was manager and Mr. J. M. Duval editor. "The Monitor" a weekly was brought into being by Mr. R. G. Gallagher upon the suspension of "The Telegram" and lasted only a short time. "The Mainlander" also a weekly, by Mr. John A. Fulton and Mr. J. S. Scott with ex-alderman N. C. Schon as editor, was published a year or so as a family journal in the early 90's. Its policy was the interests of the mainland as against the island; the Redistribution Bill being a burning question at the time.

Mr. William Baillie, an old-time Western journalist established the "Ledger" in 1894 removing the plant of the defunct "Daily Ledger" of New Westminster to this city. This paper flourished for a time and then joined the silent majority, the press now being part of Mr. E. T. Kingsley's plant in the basement of the Labor Temple. In the spring of 1894 "The Idea" with the late Mr. Seneca Garnet Ketchum as editor, Mr. Percy Whitworth as manager, and Mr. John A. Fulton as mechanical superintendent (according to the firm's office stationery) was established on a joint capital of $3.50. This paper, a humorous Weekly, the late Mr. Ketchum being one of the brightest and most humorous printer-journalists in Western Canada. This paper also went out of existence after a short time. "The Weekly Bulletin" later on a change of ownership became "The Budget" and was published for a few months during 1895 by Messrs. William Baillie, W. M. Wilson, and Thomas H. Hawson. "The Wasp" molded upon the lines of the Toronto "Grip" was the next to enter the field, the publisher being the late Mr. J. Gordon, who had previously been connected with "The Telegram".

In 1907 "The Morning Guardian" was established and published for a period by a local syndicate, Mr. S. J. Gothard being editor and manager. The office was in the basement vacated by Messrs. Evans and Hastings, on Hastings Street. There came in 1902, "The Monday Morning Ledger," Dr. Reynolds, publisher. This paper was printed in an office in the basement of the Flack Block. It moved later to Granville Street, opposite the old post office, where it continued as a morning daily for a year or so. "The Ozonogram" by Messrs. R. T. Lowery and William McAdam existed a short while in 1906. "The Mainland News" published as a Monday morning paper was started in 1907 by Messrs. W. McAdam, George Farrow, and J. A. Macdonald, and lasted
only a short time. All these periodicals though of only ephemeral existence exerted a strong influence on the public questions of the day.

"The Independent" a labor organ was started in 1900 by Mr. George Bartley and ran for over five years. The Socialist party came into existence about this time and Messrs. G. W. Wrigley and R. P. Pettipiece launched "The Canadian Socialist" afterwards becoming the "Western Clarion" and is still in existence. The "Trades Unionist" by S. J. Gothard was launched in 1906 but had a brief existence. In February 1909, "The Wage Earner" made its appearance with Mr. J. H. McVety as editor. This was the first paper published in Canada by a trades and labor council. It was succeeded in November 1911 by "The British Columbia Federationalist" a bi-monthly, with Mr. R. P. Pettipiece at the helm. On June 8, 1912, "The Federationist" made its appearance in its present form.

The publication of "Man-to-Man" a monthly magazine was begun in 1910, and afterwards became the "British Columbia Magazine" of which Mr. J. S. Raine is at present the editor. The Eburne "News" was started in April 1908 by Mr. A. H. Lewis, afterwards changing to the Point Grey "Gazette" in November 1908 with Mr. J. A. Paton assuming control in December 1908. The "Western Catholic", Rev. Austin Bonner, editor, made its appearance in July 1909. "The Western Call" was instituted in May 1909 by Messrs. G. W. Dean and A. S. Goard. The South Vancouver "Chinook" was started in May 1912 with Mr. H. A. Stein as editor.

In addition to these there are various denominational and fraternal publications which are part of Vancouver's journalistic world and enjoy the confidence of the reading public in their respective spheres."

--from News-Advertiser

Sunday July 6, 1913.
General location of Newspaper files

The Herald
Year 1886-- City Archives
July 1887-June 1888- Provincial Archives

The Advertiser
The Vancouver News
The News-Advertiser
University Library
Provincial Archives
City Archives- incomplete

The Telegram
Provincial Archives - incomplete

The World
The Star
The Vancouver Sun
The Vancouver Daily Province
Vancouver Public Library
Provincial Archives

The Saturday Sunset
Vancouver Sun Library
Provincial Archives

J. P.'s Weekly
Mr. R.L. Reid's private library,
1736 Westbrook Cresent.

Each of the local editorial offices have complete files of their own papers.

A copy of Burrard Inlet's first newspaper--the "Tickler" published at Moodyville, is located in the City Archives.