

the unnecessary work on machines, which were better in use than idle—a point which "Telescope" overlooks. The union then wanted these men to get \$12 per week for learning, as is the rule. But there is a difference between learning for your own education and learning by setting matter which is not required at once, and as part of the general staff of the department.

It showed a somewhat overreaching spirit on the part of No. 102 to attempt to enforce a claim resting on a misconception of this kind, but perhaps it was due rather to a lack of knowledge of the exact facts of the case, and when these are

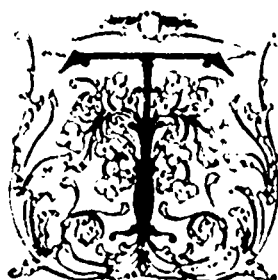
known, better counsel will prevail among the members of the Typographical Union.

"Telescope" makes three other statements which may be mentioned without remark: 1st. That the number of unemployed printers would be far less if the 8-hour movement was inaugurated in the Bureau and the machines which produce quantity but certainly not quality, as the Hansard amply proves, discarded. 2nd. The demand for operators is purely imaginative. 3rd. Machines have not yet proven to be adapted for first class book work.



1,000 SQUARE MILES OF WHITE PAPER.

THE NEW YORK WORLD SAYS THIS REPRESENTS THE ANNUAL ISSUE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.



THE daily newspaper reaches back into a highly respectable antiquity. It is indisputable that *The Gazette*, of Pekin, China, has appeared in its present form for a thousand years at least. This venerable pioneer of daily journalism probably holds the record for "scoops."

It still sends out daily its edition of eighteen pages, printed on oblong sheets of soft ragged-edged paper inclosed in yellow covers stitched at the back. Its circulation reaches 10,000, and its contents are mainly official information and imperial edicts.

In Europe news pamphlets containing information of and comment on the more striking news of the time appeared before the discovery of America. A specimen bearing the date 1495 is still in existence. Written news letters were widely circulated in Europe, and to a limited extent in the American colonies also.

The Frankforter Journal appeared in that well-known German city in 1615, and was the first regular European newspaper. It was followed in 1619 by *News Out of Holland*, England's earliest paper. This was succeeded by *The Weekly News* in 1622. *The Courant*, established in 1709, was the first London daily.

A paper which attempted to establish itself at Boston in 1689 was promptly suppressed by the Government of Massachusetts on the plea that it contained "reflexions of a very high nature," which, however, consisted of nothing but the ordinary political news of the day. *Public Occurrences*, launched the following year, met a like fate. So effectively were these pioneer American sheets stamped out that only one copy of the first and two copies of the second are known to be in existence.

The Boston News Letter was started in 1704, and *The Gazette*, of the same city, in 1719. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War there were thirty-four papers in the various colonies. Massachusetts had seven, Connecticut three, Rhode Island two, and New Hampshire one. Pennsylvania had eight papers and New York three. In the south, South Carolina led, with three. Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina had two each and Georgia one.

The United States to-day has 19,855 newspapers and periodicals. Since the most reliable statistics estimate about 41,000

as the product of the whole world, this country issues nearly one-half of them.

Of the other leading nations Germany issues the most, 5,000 periodicals. France has 4,100, England, 4,000, Austro-Hungary, 3,500, and Italy, 1,400. No other country has a thousand publications. Canada possesses 919; all Australia, 700, South America, 635, Asia, 461, and Africa about 150. The State of New York publishes more newspapers than the whole world lying south of the equator.

China, with six times the population of our own country, has only twenty-four papers. Of these eleven are issued in the native tongue, one in French and the rest in English. Bleak little Iceland supports more papers than the huge Flowery Kingdom.

Japan has ninety-two dailies and 175 other periodicals, all started within the last twenty-five years. India publishes a number of papers in the various native tongues. These are said to be more widely circulated and read in proportion to the number of copies of them printed than any others in the world.

Persia has six papers, five in the vernacular and one in the Syrian. No type is used in their production. The editor gets up his matter and hands it to an expert, who with the pen produces a fine calligraphic copy. This is photographed on a lithographic stone touched with acid, whence the edition is printed.

The smallest newspaper printed in the world is the little sheet printed in English at Sarawak, in the island of Borneo. It measures only 8½ by 13 inches.

England supports 200 dailies and the United States 1,868. Paris possesses 141 dailies; more than London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined. As the only great city of one of the greatest nations, Paris monopolizes the journalism of all France. Then, too, its papers exploit a literary field that with us is largely left to magazines and special periodicals. These two facts conspire to give the newspapers of Paris that unique pre-eminence as to circulation which they enjoy.

The Sunday newspapers are perhaps the most truly indigenous product of American journalism. There are about four hundred of these in the various cities and larger towns. Somewhat in the manner of the French newspapers, they have partly usurped the field of the purely literary periodical, and besides supplying the daily news have diverted to their columns much