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A STUDY OF CHINESE NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN AMERICA

by

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PREFACE

This research is primarily a historical and critical survey as to the natural growth and development of Chinese journalism on American soil. In particular, by means of the comparative method, the content of the leading Chinese newspapers of today in America has been measured, and should show the progress that has been achieved by the Chinese press in this continent from the standpoint of newspaper-evolution.

Except some information about the early Chinese newspapers produced in America which is short and fragmentary in content, the data used in this dissertation mainly come through correspondence together with the examination of copies of newspapers and personal experience of the author. It is a pleasure to the author to acknowledge his profound indebtedness to the editors of The Morning Sun, the Kuo Mun Yat Po, the Chinese Daily of Industry and Commerce, the Chinese Times, and the Chung Sai Yat Po, to the Secretary of the Chicago Chinese Y. M. C. A., and to a few of his friends, all of whom have given much information, many copies, suggestions, and experience for the preparation of this dissertation.

University of Missouri,
Columbia, Missouri,
May I, 1930.

S. W. C.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Newspapers, generally speaking, are the product of human need. In primitive society, because the social life was simple, localized, and sufficiently supportable with the means at hand in a limited environment, men did not need any language communication whatever. Yet, as the time went on, this isolated and face-to-face situation broke down. The result of the Renaissance in the fifteenth century was to bring the dawn of popularization and simplification of language. The influence of the Industrial Revolution in the early part of the nineteenth century lessened geographical isolation. And, with the present age of commercialization and dollarism, it became urgent and characteristic that a language or printed go-between be used in society. Undoubtedly the increasing complexity of life and the development of communication brought forth the birth of so-called modern newspapers.

So, too, we can trace why the Chinese in America have wanted Chinese newspapers to meet their need, since the middle part of the nineteenth century. To explain this fact at least three points which are related must be taken into consideration. The first force which made the Chinese in America feel they needed newspapers of their own was the necessity of propagandizing works of the Chinese Reform

Movement in China. Under the sway of the monarchy nothing could be expressed orally or published in papers. Hence the foreign soil became the safest place for the work of Chinese Revolutionists in overthrowing a throne thousands of years old and laying the foundation of a democratic government for the Republic of China.

The demand for organization, education, and understanding of others was apparently the second cause of the rise of the Chinese press in America. By that time the over-seas Chinese in American society were widely scattered here and there. They had no organizations whatsoever. Because of the difficulty in speaking a foreign language, misunderstandings often occurred between the Americans and Chinese. With nothing at all for defense, they were always in danger. Thus they wanted themselves organized and educated. They hated isolation. They desired more understanding of others. Since their time had to be largely spent in making a living they needed newspapers for their tutors, their guides, and their news-tellers.

Lastly, because the twentieth century was an age of commercialization and business struggle for existence, the need of new field for advertising purposes became ultimately important and extremely necessary. With this new demand the Chinese newspapers came into being one after another.

But, on the whole, the over-seas Chinese newspapers

were not prosperous during a period of about forty years following 1862. There were many obstacles which barred the ~~advancing march~~ of the progress of Chinese journalism in America. Of them the following four should be mentioned:

I The difficulties of the Chinese language. "It is needless to go into a description of this marvelous language to explain the difficulty of the Chinese compositor, but one illustration is sufficient. Certain sounds often stand for several hundred words; the difference, often vital to an intelligent presentation of an idea, depending on certain diacritical marks accompanying each word. There are thousands of these symbols which are engraved, each one representing a type, but a well-regulated newspaper will require fully eleven thousand characters; if others are needed they are made in the office. A font of type in the Chinese language requires eleven thousand spaces, and in the large and spacious racks ... each word, instead of each letter, as in English, has a place for itself. There is also a peculiar grouping or classification of symbols into groups to further facilitate the mental labors of the typesetters. Thus in the immediate vicinity of the symbol for fish would be found the symbols for scales, net, fins, tail, gills." Thus it

I The Chinese Press in America, Scientific American, Vol. 87, p. 241.

is not an easy job for the typesetter to work in the composing room. Even for a small four-page daily paper, as was often the case about thirty or so years ago, the constant labor of eight or nine skilled Chinese was required for twelve or thirteen hours. And "For convenience about ten thousand of more common words are selected, the vocabulary used in the paper is confined to them. Yet with the type case till about sixty-feet long and five-feet high, in a day's work the compositor has to walk about twenty-five miles up and down in front of the case."²

2 The lack of education and ignorance of the Chinese language. Among the over-seas Chinese, the older generation mostly lacked the art of reading and writing, while the younger ones neglected the Chinese language. Thus only a few of them were recruited as regular newspaper readers. Moreover, at the same time, probably most pieces of news printed in those foreign born-Chinese newspapers were uninteresting, having no human interest at all.

3 Journalistic work was not a profession. The lack of professional editorship was evidently one of the most important causes why Chinese journalism in America had no success before 1920. In America, the editing of newspapers became a side issue with Chinese students. But they

2 A Chinese Newspaper In America, World's Work, Vol. 3, pp. 1950-3.

were not specially trained professional journalists. Undoubtedly they did their best in their undertaking. Also they left for good as soon as they graduated from schools. With this frequent changing of editors, it was impossible for the Chinese newspapers to keep going with a consistent policy. This shifting of newspaper policy in the past made the Chinese press stand still without any further progress.

4 Newspapers as tools for factional strife. Most of the older generation of the over-seas Chinese had many factions. They regarded newspapers as an instrument for strife. They fought each other with written words. But, at the same time, they forgot all about the bitterness of the life of the rest of them and, very naturally, made no pretense of trying to do better for their papers or for the sake of the reading public.

Thus, as the facts tell the story, although the Chinese press in America has a history of about seventy years, the most interesting part of it only started ten or more years ago. The former difficulties have largely been overcome, and, on the whole, Chinese journalism in America is now in its fullness, racing toward prosperity and growth.

CHAPTER II THE PIONEER PERIOD (1862-1900)

The Chinese Immigrants' Weekly (1862-1864)

The very beginning of Chinese journalism on American soil was in 1862. It was a weekly, named the Wah Kui Chow Po, which was edited and published by the Chinese Six Companies, San Francisco, California. Its first issue was written by hand. The news which appeared in this weekly was that which had been imported from China. In addition to the imported news there were announcements and notices of the Six Companies. This weekly, in other words, may be simply called the bulletin of the Six Companies. In 1864 The Chinese Immigrants' Weekly was discontinued.

The Quartet

Following the demise of The Chinese Immigrants' Weekly, four weeklies appeared in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. They were known as the quartet.

(I) The Recorder (1868-1907)

The first issue of The Recorder which came out in 1868 was published by Mun Kee & Co. It had a subscription list of 530, eighty delivered in the city of San Francisco, the remainder mailed to the interior. Mr. Mun Kee was the editor and publisher of The Recorder. He sold his paper to Mr. Lee Fee, the translator of The Recorder, in 1871. Under the editorship of Mr. Lee Fee the paper continued to issue

till 1907.

(2) The Oriental (1881-1907)

This weekly, The Oriental, which was printed by Wah Kee & Co. had a circulation of about 400 each week. It died in the same year, 1907, with The Recorder.

(3) The Weekly Occidental (1882-1893)

One year after the beginning of The Oriental, The Weekly Occidental came into being. Horn Hong & Co. was its publisher. The proprietor used to claim that it is a 'live' paper and has the 'largest circulation'. It had a fairly large circulation. There were 1,000 subscribers, 200 in the city, and 800 in the country. Mr. Cum Shoo was a well educated man, both in English and in Chinese. It was he, the translator and reporter, who has made the paper famous. Everything of interest in the Chinese quarter appeared in The Occidental. The paper was striking in style and content. Satisfaction was expressed by its readers, but it suspended in 1893, after a life of eleven years.

(4) The American and Chinese Commercial News (1882-1908)

In the same year that The Weekly Occidental appeared The American and Chinese Commercial News published its first issue. It was printed by Suey Kee & Co. In 1886 it had a circulation of 700. The editor was trying to revolutionize the Chinese newspaper business in San Francisco. The

title of the paper was printed in old Roman text, and above it was a representation of a flaming dragon.

These four papers all had only one big sheet, or four pages. Usually the paper was white and the ink black. But on special occasions, especially in the Chinese New Year, they all came out in red, either red in paper or red in ink.

The subscription price of each was \$2.50 per annum, by carrier, in the city; \$5 yearly, country or abroad. The average price of an advertisement was \$2 per column inch per insertion, with a reduction for 'ads' running over six months. Among the advertisements the papers carried were prices of commodities, communication information of all kinds, and notices of the Six Companies.

All issued regularly each week and had an average circulation of 2,500 copies.

"The staff of a Chinese newspaper consists usually of four persons, namely: an editor, a sub-editor, a translator, and a reporter or pressman. The editor and the sub-editor are generally the proprietors, and each usually edits one-half the paper.

"The translator is a most important person. His duty is to pick up news around the Chinese quarters and read carefully the American daily papers. From these he culls the market reports, accounts of outrages on Chinese and any other items which he thinks will interest his country-

men. These he translates into Chinese characters and hands them to the editors for insertion.

"The editors copy the characters so supplied them with the ordinary Chinese pen and specially prepared ink on what is called transfer paper. The sheet of transfer paper is of the same size as the paper to be printed. When the editor has his sheet of transfer paper filled with characters his labor is done, and he hands the paper over to the printer.

"This functionary has a lithographic stone already prepared, and to it he transfers the characters on the paper. After 'setting' the ink on the stone with nitric acid and gum he is ready for printing. After passing a wet sponge over the stone, he rolls over it an ink roller, the ink from which only adheres to the written characters. He then lays the sheet of paper to be printed on the stone, placing on top of it a metal cover. An iron bar is now passed across this cover and tightened down by a lever worked by the foot of the operator. The frame on which the stone is set is then, by means of a strap and pulley worked by the printer, made to slide under the cover which causes the impression of the inked characters to be transferred from the stone to the paper. The process is repeated until the required number of copies is printed. Then the stone is cleaned off and smoothed down, and the characters for the

other side of the printed sheets commence. Only one side of a paper can be printed at a time. A smart printer can print one side of 400 sheets in an ordinary day. Five working days are required to get out an edition of I,000.^I"

The Chinese World (1891-)

Now we will consider a Chinese newspaper which had a most characteristic influence in the past and lived a long life from 1891 to the present day. This is the Mon Hing Yat Po, a weekly which was known to Americans as The Chinese World.

It was, of course, a reform paper, organ of the Empire Reform Association in which Mr. Tong King Chong, the founder of The Chinese World, was the secretary. This Association was a powerful organization, very influential in Chinese Circles in San Francisco, California, or along the Pacific Coast, and said to include a fourth of the entire population. It was published at 825 Duport Street, San Francisco, by Mon Hing Yat Po Publishing Company and Mr. Tong was the editor. He was a man of high culture and many attainments. Indeed he was a remarkable journalist, the controlling spirit of the most influential Chinese newspaper in the United States. He had a strong desire to reform the entire Chinese nation and to accomplish this end he adopted

I The Inland Printer, Vol. III, p. 738.

the means of education. He was struggling for the ~~over-~~throw of the Manchu power seated in the Dowager Empress. The restoration of the emperor, Kwang Hsu, was, in other words, his sole aim.

The Mon Hing was well edited and published through Mr. Tong's editorship week after week. It was a paper of strong reform principles, reprinting the news from China which came across the Pacific and with it the occurrences of interest which happened among the scattered members of the Chinese colony in America. It was printed on a lithographic press. It had four pages in two sheets. Every character in its four pages was carefully drawn on transfer paper and then applied to the stone. Even if the method was ~~not~~ modern the press surely was, for it was driven by electricity.

Before the Boxer War Mr. Tong wrote an article for a San Francisco paper, under the caption, "How we shall dethrone the Dowager". It was the first forecast in an English paper of Chinese events to come. And, more, it was the first accurate prophecy of the upsetting of an empire.

Soon after the War, Mr. Tong started another paper called The Oriental and Occidental Press in English. His aim was to make some explanation to the Americans in San Francisco about the attitude of the Chinese. He said that Chinese of San Francisco were all Cantonese, while the rulers of China were Manchu Tartars who conquered China proper

holding it in a sort of servitude. The Boxers were of this Northern race. They were killing two times as many Cantonese as Christians. Canton Chinese were willing to go to China to fight Boxers. Thus when the end of the trouble came there was no further need of this paper and it was discontinued. But with the increasing power of the Reform Association, Mr. Tong changed his paper to a daily and added an English supplement once a week. This English supplement was a condensation of the Chinese dailies, that is, the translations of the more important pieces of news that have been published during the week. He did this, because many of the important news items of The Chinese World had been translated by American papers of San Francisco and publishing as cablegrams. Mr. Tong wished, also, his own paper to get the credit for them in the English-speaking world.

Since the day the weekly became a daily, the former editorial policy was somewhat modified. It no longer published the mere reform principles. The daily became a publication of news. It published all the news concerning the Chinese people and all the important news of the world. Its circulation was scattered all over the United States, the inland of the Pacific, and the portion of China south of the Yangtze, the Great River. Its subscription rate by mail was as follows:

One year \$6

Six months \$3.50

Three months \$1.75

One month \$0.75

The price for one copy was 5 cents. The paper had eight pages. And on the first page it said that sample copies would be forwarded on application and advertising terms will be cheerfully given by addressing:

The Chinese World
825 Duport St.
S. F., Calif.

Although the copies were not well made, the advertisements occupied quite a portion of the total space. On the first page of the issue of August 29, 1902, two thirds of the issue was devoted to advertisements. They were all commercial. Except the limited space used for the printing the name of the daily and its address and subscription rate, for example, the rest of the space on the first page of the same issue mentioned above was used to publishing advertisements of five lines of business: Drugs; Chinese Medicines; Jewelries and Silk Goods; Varnish-ware; and Groceries.

The Company was well organized and arranged. They were about twenty employed. The manager and employers ate there every day, two meals a day, breakfast at 9, dinner at 4. Hence it gave an opportunity for an interchange of ideas.

Chinese-American Advocate (1892-1895)

Chinese-American Advocate was a weekly. It was edited and published by Mr. Jin Euey Moy in Philadelphia, Penn. It was an independent paper and was printed both in English and in Chinese. It died in 1895.

Tai Tung Po (1894-)

This paper was founded by Messrs. K'ang and Liang, the first two scholars who demanded that the Manchu Emperor open China to reforms of all kinds. Tai Tung meant the equality, opportunity, and enjoyment of all. It was an aggressive paper, of course, but the editorials published in that paper were the representative fine works of late Chinese classics. It produced a Renaissance of Chinese thought, and was one of the main forces in dethroning Manchu monarchism.

Chinese News Weekly (1895-1897)

The first Chinese newspaper that was published in Chicago was the Chinese News Weekly. It was a commercial paper but suspended two years after it published its first issue. Since then there was no Chinese paper printed in Chicago till 1922.

Chung Sai Yat Po (1899-)

This was the last paper ~~which~~ appeared in the pioneer period of the history of Chinese journalism in America. It was published at first in Los Angeles around 1894, and

moved to San Francisco since 1899, keeping on publishing as a weekly until it became a daily. It was an influential organ of the new Chinese in America. The editor was a Chinese minister of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Ng Poon Chew, a man of high culture; his assistants were all graduates of American schools.

It is now a corporation, not an organ for any faction. Mr. Tang Yick Wan is the chief editor, while Mr. Ng Poon Chew is managing editor. It owns its own property at 716 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California. The salary of the staff varies from \$75 to \$250 per month and board. The paper comes out seven days a week and has an editorial in each edition. The policy of the news and that of the editorials are independent. It is an eight-page daily and has, as a rule, no extra edition. The paper is published in its own "Duplex Press" and is ready to be sent out by carriers and the post office at 1 o'clock every afternoon. Its subscription rate is as follows:

Per year	\$11
Six months	\$6
Three months	\$3.35
One month	\$1.25
Single copy	5 cents
Foreign countries	\$13 per year, postage included.

Fifty per cent. of the white space is devoted to advertisements and about half of the revenue which is used to take care of the cost of production comes from the advertising columns. Its advertising rate is given in the following table:

ADVERTISING RATE

CHUNG SAI YAT PO

	I issue	I week	I mo	3 mos	6 mos	one year
One column	\$31.65	\$89.60	\$180.20	\$384	\$707.20	\$1244.15
One inch	" 2.15	" 7.00	" 14.00	" 54	" 54.80	" 97.20
Two inches	" 3.85	" 11.90	" 24.00	" 51	" 91.80	" 175.25
Three "	" 5.85	" 17.85	" 34.00	" 71	" 137.70	" 267.95
Four "	" 7.75	" 23.80	" 44.00	" 91	" 173.60	" 330.50
Five "	" 9.70	" 29.75	" 54.00	" 110	" 219.50	" 413.10
Six "	" 11.60	" 35.80	" 64.00	" 130	" 255.40	" 495.75
Seven "	" 13.55	" 41.65	" 74.00	" 150	" 299.30	" 578.35

Illustrations are seldom used. Its circulation runs between 6,000 and 7,000 copies daily. It has its own engraving department. All news about China comes from The Associated Press and its own correspondents in China. Those who are working in the mechanical department are all young people.

On each page half or two thirds of the space from the bottom up to or above the fold is entirely devoted to publishing advertisements. There is always one editorial on the first page and a part of the next. The editorial is usually long and somewhat specialized. It is generally printed serially. The topic ordinarily discussed is the

foreign affairs of China and the attitude and policy of other nations, the League of Nations, towards China. In the issue of October 20, 1929, for instance, the editorial topic is "The Changing Attitude of the League of Nations and the Decline of the Chinese Foreign Affairs." Its policy on editorial is chiefly criticism. Here is an extract on the topic abovementioned from the first part in the series:

"..... Woodrow Wilson was the first-class idealist of the twentieth century. After the Great War broke out, he was convinced that it is necessary to have an organization above any nation to settle the disputes of nations in order to maintain peace. And this international organization would have to be built upon the following principles:

"(1) That all peoples in the world should be allowed to have the right of self-determination and no alien force should be permitted to come in to interfere;

"(2) That all nations, big or small, should be allowed to enjoy the equality of sovereignty, to respect each other's integrity of territory, and not to invade; and

"(3) That the united force of nations will have to prevent some of the most ambitious politicians attacking other nations and to destroying peace.

"Thus on January 25, 1919, in the second meeting of Paris Peace Conference, the proposed principles for organizing the League of Nations were approved.

"The present League of Nations is not President Wilson's ideal League of Nations. The present representative conference is not an international body belonging to every country. It is simply the headquarters of the European Powers and the imperialism of Japan in eastern Asia. The League of Nations is directly used as an imperial instrument by the Emperor of Great Britain. The three principles projected by Wilson have been thrown away by the Powers a long time ago. If things happen in the domain of the Powers, no other nation is allowed to speak a word. But, on the contrary, in case some event occurs in other nations, on the pretext of maintaining peace, the Powers would interfere. How foolish and ridiculous would it be if Chinese are still believing that the League of Nations is a sacred organization!"

On the second page the columns are divided into four parts:

- (1) Its special telegrams;
- (2) Great events between China and Russia;
- (3) Leading news in China; and
- (4) Local news.

The local news is continued on the third page. On this page, except more local news, there is news of America and news of other nations, part of which is printed on the
2
fourth or back page.

The fifth page is the first page of the second sheet. This page is devoted to features and customs of interest to women. The news about all parts of China occupies the other three pages.

It is necessary to say a word about the makeup of this paper. It is a beautifully printed daily. There is plenty of space on the top and left-hand side, and about half as much as the left-hand side margin on the bottom, while the margin on the right is about half as much as the margin on the bottom. The illustrations and advertisements are all clear and well printed.

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- 2 This daily is printed in Chinese order, that is, the first page is turned over from right to left. So the back page of this daily means the first, or front, page of an English newspaper.

CHAPTER III THE PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT (1900-1920)

Sai Gai Yat Po (The Chinese World)

In 1900 the Chinese name of The Chinese World, Mon Hing Yat Po, was changed to Sai Gai Yat Po, a somewhat direct translation of The Chinese World.

The Chinese World is printed on the order of English papers. Its subscription rates are:

Single copy \$.05

Monthly "1.25

Yearly "11.00

It has only one section containing ten pages. More than sixty per cent. of the total space is devoted to printing advertisements.

The first and second pages, that is the cover and back pages, are used for the publication of the special political and social items, its own telegrams, and the most important news of the day. Take the issue of November 12, 1929, for example. It has the "Manifesto of the Shanghai Aviation Association" on the first page printed as a special column. On the second and third pages is the war news. Then comes the local news, the out-of-town news being on the fourth page. The Chinese news appears on the fifth page, while news about Kwangtung Province appears on the sixth and seventh pages.

The eighth page is called "The Small World". It is a page for feature stories. In this issue it contains a long novel, travels, humor, and stories of interesting social cases.

The special literary and political articles appear on the ninth page which is called "The Bright World". In the same issue three important serial articles are printed. They are:

- (1) The Observations of The Characteristics of The Peoples of Various Nations;
- (2) A Study of the Nations of South America; and
- (3) The Confucian's Philosophy and Its Political Thought.

The last article was written by Mr. Liang, the leading Chinese scholar who died years ago in Peking.

Only one column of news stories is found on the last page between the advertisements.

The New Era (1901-1909)

The New Era published its first issue in 1901. It was a daily and was printed by Kwock Won Yat Po Publishing Co. This daily was the official organ of Chung Hing Wui, the foreshadow of Kuomintang. In 1909 it combined itself to The Young China, one of the leading Chinese newspapers of today in San Francisco.

The Chinese Weekly Herald (1901-1912)

This weekly, The Chinese Weekly Herald, was the

first Chinese newspaper published in New York, N. Y. Gee Kung Tong was its publisher. It had four pages. The anti-monarchy tendency between the lines in this paper was quite strong. Its subscription price was \$1 per year. It died 1912. Since then its place was taken by the Chinese Republic News Weekly in New York.

The Chinese Free Press (1903-1913)

It was a radical weekly. Its publisher was also Gee Kung Tong. It was printed by the Tai Tung Yat Po Publishing Co., San Francisco, and was discontinued in 1913.

Radiator Weekly (1904-1914)

The first issue of Radiator Weekly came out in 1904. It was a religious paper. Its circulation was small. It died in 1914 and its equipment was sold to Chung Sai Yat Po, San Francisco.

The Chinese Reform News (1905-)

This paper was the official organ of the Reform Association in New York. It was published by the Chung Kowk Wie Sun Po Publishing Co., New York. Its subscription price was \$3 a year.

The Young China (1910-)

The Young China came out in San Francisco about 1910. It was and is a morning paper. Each edition contains two sections, one for the editorials, telegrams and cablenews, and one for local news, gossip, and so forth.

The first section has but four pages, while the second has six pages. Its subscription rates are as follows:

Local by carriers	\$10	per year
Local by mail	\$13	" "
North & South America	\$11	" "
Other countries	\$13	" "
Single copy	5	cents

Its motto is to carry on the instruction or the Will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The Will is printed every day on the first page. It reads:

"For forty years I have devoted my life to a revolutionary cause in an attempt to elevate China to a state of freedom and independence. The experience of these eventful years has absolutely convinced me that to attain this cherished goal we must enlist the support of the common people at home and work in cooperation with those nations which treat us on the basis of equality.

March 12, 1925. Sun Yat-Sen."

Following the Will is the editorial columns which are devoted to publishing special articles or addresses by famous politicians or writers at present time in China. In the edition of October 18, 1929, for instance, the editorial

space is used for the printing of an address "The Mission of the Supervision Department" delivered by Mr. Hu Han-Min, the chairman of The Supervision Department of The Nationalist Government in Nanking. The special telegrams, news about China and Russia, out-of-town news, international news, local news, are printed on page two, three, and four. All this is in the first section.

In the second section probably three fourths of the news space is used for the printing of Chinese news. This news appears on page five, six, seven, and eight. Every news on each page has a different headline. But, from the standpoint of news value, all news which is printed on these four pages has, however, an equal importance.

The ninth page is called "The Morning Sunshine". On this page we find the short stories, short essays, translations, verses, and others. Party news appears every day on the last, the tenth, page. This is all printed in the smallest type but is very clear and good looking. They are not at all the dry events about Party activities. They are very interesting and full of literary taste.

Every Sunday The Young China adds a "Sunday Supplement" of two extra pages. In this supplement the specialized articles and essays are printed. They are mostly political, and revolutionary. On the issue of October 20, 1929, for example, the whole space is occupied by three articles

on authority. They are: (1) "To Carry Out The Original Spirit Of The First Revolution," (2) "The Essentials Of The Industrial Project," and (3) "The Foundation Of New Politics."

The Chinese Republic Journal (1914-)

Chung Wah Min Kock Po, The Chinese Republic Journal, appeared in San Francisco in 1914. It took the place of The Chinese Free Press which died in 1913.

The Chinese Republic News (1912?-)

Around 1912 or later the Tai Tung Po was reorganized and it has been called The Chinese Republic News ever since. And again it is to be reorganized and named The Morning Sun in 1929. (See Chapter IV)

The Mun Hey Yat Po (1915-)

The Mun Hey Yat Po, or The Chinese Nationalist Daily, was first published in the year 1915 in New York city. It is now a daily containing eight pages. Its subscription rate is 5 cents a copy or \$11 a year. It is printed in the Chinese order.

This is the only Chinese newspaper in America having no advertisement printed on the first page. The editorials and the most important news of China come every day on the first, second, and third pages. The fifth page is reserved for the publishing of telegrams and first-class news of China and other nations. The American news and

local news is on the sixth and seventh pages. There are no news items whatever on page four and eight. They are entirely used for the purpose of publishing advertisements. The Will of Dr. Sun is printed every day on the front page under the name of the paper.

On special days the entire paper changes its usual color and type, and is then called "The Special Edition". Take November 12 for example. This is the birth-day of the late Dr. Sun. Hence on that particular day, in 1929, the paper came out on pink paper and big type was used. In that issue the first, second, and third pages were entirely devoted to printing the writings of Dr. Sun and other articles written about his works, thought, doctrine, and the like by others. Six pictures appeared in that edition, representing Dr. Sun's childhood, manhood, old age, showing him with his family, with Madame Sun, and he himself in Party Uniform designed by him for the use of the Nationalists.

CHAPTER IV THE GOLDEN PERIOD (1920-1930)

It is this period from 1920 to 1930 that opens a new era to the over-seas Chinese journalism in America, leading up to entering the newspaperdom of the modern world. Not only is the quantity of all these publications increased amazingly, but their quality is very much improved as well. Particularly the art of the make-up of the paper, its appearance and that of the advertisements is scientifically beautified and modernized.

During the time of the Washington Peace Conference, many Chinese weeklies and monthlies began publication. But they were all short-lived ones. Of them the following three papers are worthwhile mentioning.

(1) The Chinese Advocate (1921-1922)

This paper was published in English by the Chinese students in Columbia University, New York. It came out in pamphlet. The total space was devoted to printing the discussions regarding Shangtung question. The paper was distributed free. It died 1922.

(2) Hwa-fu Pao (1921-1922)

Hwa-fu Pao, the Washington Conference News, was printed in Chinese. It was also edited by the Chinese students in Columbia University, New York, under the auspices of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United



States of North America. It printed discussions and news of the Conference. It was discontinued soon after the Conference was over.

(3) China Review (1921)

China Review was the organ of Kuomintang. It was a monthly magazine and was published in New York. It was printed in English but had a Chinese department also. This monthly had very wide circulation, for it carried all kinds of news. Although this publication came out in 1921, it became a very popular periodical both in the English-speaking world and among the Chinese. It had a powerful influence on the reading public. It continued to issue for a few years after the close of the Conference.

Besides these short-lived publications as well as those papers already mentioned in the foregoing two chapters, five more dailies and one weekly were established one after another in this period and are now flourishing.

I The Chinese Daily of Industry and Commerce
(1921-)

Kung Shong Yat Po, The Chinese Daily of Industry and Commerce, is the first of the five dailies. It was the second Chinese paper published in Chicago, Ill. The initial issue of this journal came out November 11, 1921. It was at first published every other day, or every Monday,

Wednesday, and Friday. But since 1928, it has become a regular eight-page daily.

The editors of Kung Shong Yat Po are Messrs. L. P. Jin and N. Yih. It is published at 247 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., a fine building facing the home of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. It is organized by the Chinese merchants in Chicago. It is a corporation and not controlled by any faction. The whole business is taken care of by a Committee elected by the stock-holders. All the resolutions made in the Committee are to be carried out by two executive members selected by the Committee.

The paper is organized as follows:

(1) Business Department--has charge of all about subscriptions, advertising, income, budget, ...;

(2) Editorial Department--takes care of all manuscripts and editorials;

(3) Printing Department; and

(4) Book Department.

There is one chairman in each department. And these four chairmen are selected from outside by the Committee.

The salary of the editorial chairman is \$200 a month, while the managing editor gets \$160. They work six hours per day, except Sunday.

It has a triple aim:

(1) To introduce the culture, and report the first-

important news of the Fatherland to the public;

(2) To print the leading world events of the day;
and

(3) To study the condition of industry and commerce in China and America as well as print all the news about over-seas Chinese in every part of America.

The editorials appear on the first page every day. It elaborates on the current events and the various studies and surveys of industry and commerce. And, with very rare exceptions, the editorial policy is based on the news gathered.

The news, which occupies the major part of the space, is Chinese, military, political and diplomatic. Whatever information is real about the situation and events in China, in other words, is printed for the over-seas Chinese. The Chinese news comes from correspondents and special reporters in China. The American news is mostly gathered by its reporters and from the American papers as well.

The daily is printed with its own Duplex Printing Press. It has eight pages or two big sheets. There is no special supplement issued during year. It is the hope of the Committee, however, to increase the number of pages from eight to ten this year or next. The paper is off the press every day between 5:30 and 8 P. M. The outer sheet,

or the first four pages, is devoted to printing editorials, important news and correspondence, while the inner sheet, the last four pages, is devoted to publishing local news and features. Illustrations are also used, but not every day.

Its subscription rates are:

Local by carrier	\$10 per year
Local by mail	\$13 " "
North & South America	\$11 " "
Other nations	\$13 " "
Monthly	\$1
Single copy	5 cents

Its circulation is 6,000 copies a day. The printing of cards and circulars is done in the newspaper plant.

The advertisements appear in each issue on every page. They are all obtained by its own special advertising solicitors. The following table is its price list of advertisements.

Kung Shong Yat Po

Price List of Advertisements

Space	I Day	2 Days	I Week	I Month	I Year
3½x1 in.	4.80	6.00	13.00	28.00	86.80
3½x2 in.	8.00	11.00	22.00	50.00	154.00
3½x2½ in.	10.00	13.40	28.00	60.00	186.00
3½x3 in.	12.00	15.80	32.60	72.00	218.00
3½x3½ in.	13.80	17.90	36.00	82.00	250.00
3½x4 in.	15.00	19.80	41.40	91.30	277.60

(continued from page 31)

3½x4½ in.	16.90	21.90	45.50	100.00	304.20
3½x5 in.	18.30	23.70	49.30	108.30	329.50
3½x6 in.	20.80	27.00	56.00	127.20	374.30
3½x7 in.	22.90	29.70	61.70	135.70	412.70
3½x7½ in.	23.80	30.90	64.20	141.20	429.40
3½x ½ Col.	24.60	32.00	66.40	146.00	444.00
3½x1 Col.	41.80	54.40	112.80	248.20	744.80

It is printed in Chinese order. The first page is divided into three main parts. The first part from the top downward is used for the printing of editorials and telegrams. Following that is the space for all the important news of the world. The last part from the bottom upward is entirely reserved for the advertisements. Only one column at the top of the second page prints the statistics of commerce between China and America, while the rest is advertising. As to the rest of the six pages, except one or two columns in which the news and features are seen, all are used for advertising. On the third and fourth pages there appears the news of Chicago, of New York, and of city. The special correspondence from China comes on the fifth and sixth pages, while the seventh page has Canton news. A novel, humor, and science are found on the last page.

2 The Chinese Times (1924-)

The Chinese Times began publication in San Francisco, July 15, 1924. Its editor-in-chief and manager was and is Mr. W. U. Lun. The publishing plant is located at 117-119 Waverty Place, San Francisco, Calif. It was

organized by The Chinese American Citizen Alliance. The purpose of this Alliance is to organize all Chinese Americans to take part in political affairs and to help all the Chinese American citizens to have and to exercise the same privileges of equality and opportunity as Americans have.

The work of this newspaper plant is divided into five parts: (1) business; (2) editorial; (3) make-up; (4) printing; and (5) job work.

On the average, the monthly salary is \$100 for everyone on the staff.

It is published every day in the year. The editorials appear in every issue, but there is not very much relation between the editorials and the news of the day; both are independent.

It is an eight-page daily with its own Duplex Printing Press. The papers come off the press at I P. M. Its subscription rates are:

Local	\$10 per year
Out-of-town	\$13 " "
North, South, & Central America	\$11 " "
Other nations	\$13 " "
Six months	\$6
Three months	\$3.35
One month	\$1.25
Single copy	5 cents

Its circulation is about 8,000, including the subscribers in China, and Mexico, but is fluctuating.

The advertising rate is about \$40 per year for one column of sixteen inches. Sixty per cent. of the total space is devoted to the printing of advertisements. Its special interest is in publishing the great events of China, the important news of Kwangtung Province, and all the American news in connection with the Chinese. Any news which has been highly or somewhat colored with politics or religious propaganda is rejected. There is one member of the staff who examines all the advertisements. Its printing business is a by-product.

The advertisements appear on every page, mostly below the fold, sometimes one column above the fold, but never on the top of the page. It is printed in English order. The editorials and telegrams are on the first page. The important news of China comes on the second page, and some is continued on the next--the third--page together with the local news. The American news is published on the fourth page, while the Canton news is on the fifth and the sixth. The seventh and the last pages are used for the features, occupying about three columns of space altogether, consisting of one serial novel, some humor, diary, interesting news stories, and the like.

3 China Monitor Weekly (1925-)

This is a commercial weekly. It is published in New York. Its circulation is small. But it is a well edited and carefully printed paper. Its chief interest is in publishing commercial news and in introducing science and culture to the public. It is the best example of all the Chinese weeklies published and edited in America. Mr. Ernest V. Moy is its editor.

4 Kuo Min Yat Po (1927-)

The Chinese Nationalist Daily, Kuo Min Yat Po, printed its first issue June 15, 1927, in San Francisco, Calif. It is an evening daily containing eight pages. It is an official organ of the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuo Min Tang) in America. Its sole aim is to spread the Three Principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Its circulation is between 8,000 and 7,000. It is the most popular and best known daily among the Chinese in America.

Its advertising rate schedule is:

ADVERTISING RATE

Columns Three And A Quarter Inches Wide,
Sixteen Inches Long.
Six Columns To A Page, Eight Pages To A Copy.

	I issue	I week	I mo	3 mos	6 mos	I year
1 inch	\$ 2.50	\$ 7.50	\$ 15	\$ 31	\$ 55	\$ 90
2 inches	" 4.00	" 11.00	" 22	" 45	" 80	" 150
3 "	" 6.00	" 15.00	" 30	" 60	" 110	" 210
4 "	" 8.00	" 20.00	" 40	" 80	" 160	" 300

(continued from page 35)

5	"	"10.00	"25.00	" 50	"100	"200	" 360
6	"	"12.00	"30.00	" 60	"120	"240	" 450
7	"	"14.00	"40.00	" 80	"160	"320	" 600
$\frac{1}{2}$ column	"	"16.00	"45.00	" 90	"180	"360	" 690
1 column	"	"32.00	"75.00	"150	"300	"550	"1000

Its subscription rate is:

Local by carrier \$10 per year

Local by mail \$13 " "

North & South America, Canada &
Cuba \$12 " "

China, Japan, & other nations .. \$13 " "

Single copy 5 cents

It is printed in the Chinese order. On the right side of the first page is the name of the daily, under which is the Will of the late Dr. Sun written to the members of Kuomintang. Following this is its subscription rate with the Weather Report underneath. The whole page is divided into six columns from right to left. Two bottom columns are always devoted to advertisements. Above this advertising space are the columns, one below and one above the middle fold, being the regular place for printing telegrams and addresses or remarks made by some of the big leaders of Kuomintang. The editorial, usually one of a series on the same topic, is on the top two-column space. The topic discussed is always about the Party, Kuomintang. For example, the editorial of the issue of November 13, 1929, is the beginning of a serial editorial under the

caption of "Party and Multitude, and Its Position Towards Government". The first section of this serial editorial is "What is a Party?" It is defined as "A party is the organ of political activities for the multitude." Then the following paragraph is given as an explanation.

"No matter what class the Party represents, the Party is an organization which is formed by the public which is engaged in political activities. In case the masses, however, have certain demands and tendencies, then the political party which represents this kind of demand and this kind of tendency secures the trust of the masses. At the time of reaction or revolution, the multitude, therefore, acts under the guidance of political parties. Without the political party, all the political activities of the masses would lose their organization and scheme. Without the multitude, the political party becomes an empty shell, with only few professional politicians." The editorial policy of this paper is plainly expressed by the paragraphs abovementioned.

Therefore about half of the four columns on the second page are devoted to printing the addresses and remarks of Kuomintang leaders. Sometimes special correspondence from many parts of China is used instead of the addresses. On this page the advertisements occupy six columns, from the bottom up; while the other two columns are reserved for printing local news.

The same amount of advertising appears on the third page. Out-Of-Town News is the caption under which all news which has some connection with the Chinese in any part of America is printed.

There is but one column left at the top of the fourth page for printing International News.

The sixth page is divided into two equal parts by the advertisements below the fold and The People's Club above the fold. In The People's Club there are six or five serial free-lance articles in each edition. The most interesting topics in the edition of November 13 are: "The Everlasting Sign," "The Japanese Wife," "The Standard of the Husband-to-be of Miss Soong," "The Disgrace of A Sinful Boy,"

The ~~Kwangtung~~ News appears on the top two columns of the seventh page and the top two columns of the last page as well.

5 The Chinese Journal (1928-)

The Chinese Journal, eight pages, appeared in New York City in the year 1928. It is published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. It is the most progressive, intelligent and constructive newspaper in Eastern America. Its subscription rate is \$8 per year and 5 cents a copy. It is published by New York Shong Po Publishing Company of which Mr. Thomas P. Chan is the president and publisher.

Its creed is printed in every issue under the name of the paper on the front page. It reads:

" The Position of Shong Po

It is absolutely independent in finance and in opinion. It will never be controlled or used by any faction or party. It would sacrifice its life to avoid being used by special interests rather than enjoy its existence under the sway of others.

" The Mission of Shong Po

To struggle for the progress of society and of people. To work for the benefit of the overseas Chinese as a whole. To supervise government. To direct public opinion. "

There is one column left at the top of the last page and on the first page for the editorials and the less important news. Since The Chinese Journal is a Chinese newspaper of commerce published every other day, the topic discussed in the editorial column is with no exception connected with commerce. The editorial of the issue of November 20, 1929, for instance, comments on "The Causes of The Decline of Stocks."

The telegrams and the most important news, political and diplomatic, appear on the upper half of the second and third pages.

On the seventh page there is news printed under the heading "The Fatherland's News."

The fourth page is called "The Chinese New Yorker," a magazine section exclusively devoted to the description of Chinatown's life. It is a feature column. There are verses, humor, feature stories, traveling articles, and serial novels.

The fifth page is used for the publication of Kwangtung news. The foreign news is on the sixth page.

The Shong Po Publishing Company also has a job printing department in connection with the paper.

6 The Morning Sun (1929-)

The Chinese Republic News ceased publication about 1924 or 1925. It was revived August 15, 1929, as The Morning Sun.

The goal of The Morning Sun is to help the real national government of the Republic to grow. Its present circulation is between 3,000 and 4,000 copies daily. Its advertising rate is \$1.75 per inch per day, the second day \$0.50 per ~~inch~~ would be added, while the third and the following days only \$0.25. This paper is printed between 9 and 10 P. M. daily. It is an eight-page daily, published by the Kung Lun Po Publishing Company in San Francisco.

The subscription rates are:

Local by carrier \$10 per year

Local by mail	\$13 per year
" " "	\$6 half "
" " carrier	\$5 " "
" " "	\$1 one month
Canada, North, South, & Central America	\$11 per year
Other nations	\$13 " "

It has a job plant and sells books in addition to printing the daily. It is printed in the English order.

The editorials are on the first page occupying a two-column space at the top daily. The most important news items appear in the top two columns of the second page. The local news and news of America is printed on the third page above the fold, while the world news occupies a two-column space on the fourth page. There is one column which is between the top first column and the column above the middle fold of the fifth page, devoted to the printing of news of China. The Canton news appears on the sixth page above the fold. There are four columns, two on the seventh page and two on the last page, used for features. In these columns are serial novels, short stories, scientific information, stage news, dramatic criticisms, social happenings, and verse collections. They are interesting and well written, implying a literary taste.

CHAPTER V A STUDY OF THREE LEADING CHINESE NEWSPAPERS AT PRESENT TIME, 1930

Since San Francisco is the main cradle of Chinese journalism, a special study of the Chinese newspapers in San Francisco is necessary. Three leading papers published in San Francisco are selected. They are: the Chung Sai Yat Po, the Chinese Times, and The Young China. This is a study of the content of these papers by means of mathematical measurement. The aim of this study is to work out an average of how much news and what kind of news is issued, and how much advertising is published in the Chinese newspapers of to-day per issue. And also for the purpose of comparison the percentages of news and what kind of news, and of advertising, are supplementarily added. The percentages and inches in the accompanying six tables represent the average percentages and inches of the selected papers of three issues from October 21 to 23, 1929.

As a rule the Chinese newspapers carry more advertising than news. With reference to the accompanying TABLE I, the conclusion is near the truth. The Young China almost divides its total space into equal shares for news and advertising. The Times carries about 60 per cent. of advertising, while in Chung Sai Yat Po the space occupied by the advertising is nearly twice as much as that taken by news.

Thus far two generalizations are reached. On the one hand, it proves that the Chinese merchants in America are still ignoring the importance of using advertisements, and, on the other, it brings out the fact that the new trend of the Chinese press in America tends not to commercialization to make money but to try to fulfil the original function of a newspaper in providing news for the public.

TABLE I
THE PERCENTAGE OF NEWS SPACE AND NON-
NEWS SPACE TO THE TOTAL SPACE

Name	<u>Chung Sai Yat</u>		<u>Chinese</u>		<u>The Young</u>	
	<u>Po</u>		<u>Times</u>		<u>China</u>	
Pages	8		8		10	
Total	Col.	in.	Col.	in.	Col.	in.
space	653	100	653	100	813	100
Total	241		266		430	
news	37		40		50	
space	412		387		386	
Total	603		653		819	
non-	63		60		50	
news						
space						

For the convenience of this study the nature of news is classified as the following:

1. Political news: civil war, cabinet, congress, foreign affairs, conference, etc.
2. Commercial news: public debt, industry, labor,

market, customs, finance, etc.

3. Crime news: murder, robbery, gambling, etc.

4. Features: stories, verse, illustrations, special articles, comic, etc.

5. Miscellaneous: sport, public meetings, philanthropy, social case stories, etc.

The news policy of the Chinese newspapers stresses mostly the political and the miscellaneous or the social. The TABLE II shows that on the average the political news occupies almost half of the total news space in most any Chinese newspapers in America. According to the following table the miscellaneous, or the social news, is considered second in importance by the Chinese press. The feature page has of late increased in extent and importance in Chinese newspapers. Nowadays it, in comparison with the space it occupies, occupies a position next to the social or the miscellaneous news. The Young China seems to be somewhat different from both the Chung Sai Yat Po and the Times, because on the one hand it has almost as much social or miscellaneous news appears as political, and on the other the commercial news nearly equals the space occupied by features.

TABLE II

THE SPACE OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS CLASSES OF NEWS

Name	Chung	Sai	Yat	Po	Chinese Times	The Young	China
Total							
news	241	col.	in.	266	col.	in.	430
space							
Poli-							
tical	133	"	"	83	"	"	153
Commer-							
cial	11	"	"	17	"	"	60
Crime	5	"	"	4	"	"	2
Fea-							
tures	48	"	"	63	"	"	54
Misce-							
llan-	44	"	"	99	"	"	161
eous							

From the standpoint of space it seems that, as a rule, the news of China always takes up half of the total news space in any Chinese newspaper in America. The local news is only considered next in importance by The Young China, about two thirds as much as of it of news of China being printed daily. Also, in each of the three papers just as much space is devoted to features as is given to printing both the American news and the news of other nations.

TABLE III

THE SPACE OCCUPIED BY NEWS IN GENERAL TERMS

Name	Chung Sai Yat Po	Chinese Times	The Young China
Total white space	653 col. in.	653 col. in.	816 col. in.
Total news space	241 " "	266 " "	430 " "
News of China	132 " "	124 " "	219 " "
Local news	21 " "	33 " "	98 " "
American news	24 " "	23 " "	27 " "
News of other nations	15 " "	23 " "	33 " "
Features	49 " "	63 " "	53 " "

It would be clearer if the space occupied by the news of China were compared with that allotted the non-Chinese news and that the percentage devoted to features to the total amount of news space in each paper. In the Chung Sai Yat Po it is found that the news of China occupies 55 per cent. while the non-Chinese news 25 per cent. and the features 20 per cent. The Times, according to TABLE IV on the following page, does not carry as much news of China as the other two papers do. The percentage, 47, is less than the combined percentage occupied by the non-Chinese news, 29, and the features, 24. But when in the case of either The Young China or the Chung Sai Yat Po the reverse is true.

That is, in either one of the two dailies the total percentage of the features and non-Chinese news is, as a rule, always less than the percentage of news of China. To state it more concretely, the news of China printed in both The Young China and the Chung Sai Yat Po everyday almost always occupies 50 per cent. of the total news space of the day, while in the Times it is less than 50 per cent.

TABLE IV

THE PERCENTAGE OF NEWS OF CHINA AND NON-CHINESE
NEWS TO THE TOTAL NEWS SPACE

Name	Chung Sai Yat Po		Chinese Times		The Young China	
Space	Col. in.	%	Col. in.	%	Col. in.	%
Total	241	100	266	100	430	100
news						
News of China	132	55	124	47	219	51
Non-Chinese news	60	25	79	29	185	37
Features	49	20	63	24	53	12

Without exception the news of China in each of the three dailies is largely political. The accompanying TABLE V on the next page shows that on the average the political news occupies 70 per cent. of the total space of news of China. It runs up to 85 per cent. in Chung Sai Yat Po

which has fewer pages, 8, than has The Young China, 10. On the contrary it is only 66 per cent. in The Young China. The Times seems to have less political news than the other two. But as a matter of fact it carries more than twice as miscellaneous or social news from China as that carried by the two others. It is 19 per cent. in the Times, while in the Chung Sai Yat Po it is but 9 per cent. and in The Young China 8 per cent. Yet The Young China has a higher percentage (17) of commercial news than has either the Chung Sai Yat Po (7) or the Times (14). As a rule, however, the Chinese newspapers in America are not interested in printing crime news. On the average in each edition of either the Chung Sai Yat Po or the Times there is only about 1 per cent. of it. But none is found in The Young China.

TABLE V

THE PERCENTAGE OCCUPIED BY NEWS OF CHINA CLASSIFIED

Name	Chung Sai Yat Po		Chinese Times		The Young China	
Amount	Col.	in.	Col.	in.	Col.	in.
Total						
news of	132	100	124	100	219	100
China						
Poli-						
tical	113	86	71	57	145	66
Commer-						
cial	9	7	16	14	38	17
Misce-						
llane-	8	6	35	28	36	17
ous						
Crime	2	1	2	1		

A word is enough about advertising. That is, as TABLE VI below shows, on the average the Chinese newspapers carry around 60 per cent. advertising in each edition. And, as a rule, more than 90 per cent. of the advertising space is devoted to advertising of a commercial nature.

TABLE VI
ADVERTISING SPACE AND PERCENTAGE USED

Name	Chung Sai Yat Po		Chinese Times		The Young China	
Space	Col. in.	%	Col. in.	%	Col. in.	%
Total	653	100	653	100	813	100
white						
Total	412	63	387	60	386	50
advertising						
Commer-	356	86	365	95	356	93
cial						
Non-						
commer-	56	14	22	5	30	7
cial						



CHAPTER VI OTHER PUBLICATIONS

It is impossible to make a collection of all Chinese weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies, and so on published in America, because there have never been any statistics or reports of the Chinese press made, which can be used as a basis for the present study. Nevertheless, Chinese periodicals printed in America are numerous. The followings may represent the most famous and popular ones at the present time.

Equality (1927-)

Equality is a monthly published by The Equality Society, San Francisco. The first issue came out in 1927. It is printed in pamphlet form, containing 20 pages. Articles in this monthly are to a greater extent criticisms on present politics and labor conditions. Six cents is the price for a single copy.

The Truth (1927-)

It is a monthly. The Board of Chinese Christian Churches Association in America, San Francisco, is its proprietor. It is an organ of the Association to propagate Christian truth and all information concerning churches in different places. The following table shows its present organization:

Board of Trustees:

I chairman	2 secretaries	4 treasurers	6 trustees
------------	---------------	--------------	------------

Educational Board:

- I editor-in-chief
- 5 associate editors
- I chief copy reader

Advertising Department:

- I chairman
- I assistant

Printing Department:

It is taken care of by the Association of
Nine Churches

The accompanying table gives its advertising rates:

Space	year	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	3 issues	I issue
I page	\$60	\$35	\$18	\$6
$\frac{1}{2}$ page	\$30	\$16	\$10	\$3.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ page	\$16	\$9	\$6	\$2

Ke Ming Chun (1929-)

Ke Ming Chun is published monthly by the Publicity Department of the San Francisco Branch of Hsien Cheng Tang of China. A single copy costs 10 cents. One dollar is the price for a year. It has 60 pages. In it there are political articles, comments, serial stories, and a monthly review

of the great events in China.

The Confucian Monthly (1930-)

This monthly is a recent magazine. The pages are devoted entirely to printing articles written by the most famous Confucians to spread Confucianism. It is edited by The Confucian Monthly Society and published temporarily by The Chinese World, San Francisco. Its subscription rate is 10 cents for one copy or \$1 a year.

The Chinese Press Correspondence (1929-)

It is a weekly published by The Chinese Nationalist Daily Publishing Company, San Francisco. The first edition came out in 1929. The yearly price is one dollar while a single copy costs 5 cents. It is a revolutionary periodical, carrying articles written along the line of present political conditions in China. They are critical and specialized.

The Humorist (1928-)

The Humorist is a monthly, printed in San Francisco. The content is, to a large extent, political. Its subscription rate is:

One copy	\$0.25
Year	\$4.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ year	\$2.50

Chinese Students' Monthly (1904-)

It is printed in English. It is known to the English-speaking public. In 1925 it had a circulation of 8,450.

of which 6,000 copies were mailed to China.

Chinese Students' Quarterly (1904-)

This is an educational magazine written in Chinese.

These two publications are edited and published by the Chinese Students' Alliance in The United States of America. The objects of this Alliance read:

"To labor for the general welfare of China, both at home and abroad.

"To promote the common interests of the Chinese Students in U. S. A."

They are, in other words, "devoted to the discussion of national and international questions".

Chung Hua

Chung Hua is a monthly published in Seattle, Wash.

The Chinese World (1930-)

This is a monthly pictorial magazine. The first issue came out January 1, 1930. It is one of the most beautiful magazines in America from an art standpoint at the present time. From the following greetings of S. S. Young, consul general of The Republic of China in New York, and J. T. Lee, acting consul general of The Republic of China in San Francisco, its sole aim may well be seen.

I. Greeting from Mr. S. S. Young to the editor:

"On the occasion of the birth of The Chinese World,

a pictorial magazine intended for circulation among Chinese in this country and among friends of China, I wish to extend to you and your associates my heartest congratulations on the praiseworthy spirit which has promoted you to undertake such an enterprise. The noble purposes which have inspired you to present the beautiful to our fellow countrymen to help them to raise their standards of life and to encourage constant co-operation among them deserve every support and I am confident that the appearance of your publication in the near future will be welcomed by many. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to wish you every success."

2. Greeting from Mr. J. T. Lee to the editor:

"It gives me great pleasure to send this word of greeting to the Chinese Over-seas World Magazine upon its start in the journalistic field. A magazine devoted to the purposes of uplift-moral and educational-is always a welcome one, for happily the trend of our times is now towards higher and intellectual advancements.

"To my fellow readers I commend the Chinese Over-seas World Magazine to their earnest attention and considerations; may it prove a nucleus for serious thought and development among our over-seas Chinese people, giving them a viewpoint beyond the ordinary every-day one of mercenary pursuits.

"To our American friends to whom the magazine may

come, I trust the bond of goodwill and friendship may be strengthened by the messages brought within the pages of the magazine.

"May success and good fellowship crown the efforts of the editors of this magazine in the high purposes to which they dedicate its pages, for the old-time motto still holds good that 'the pen is mightier than the sword!'"

It has 50 pages. Except two or three short articles on art and a few verses, the space is entirely devoted to printing pictures. There are 86 pictures in the issue of January I, 1930. They are:

Pictures and photos	number
Photographs of famous men	16
Photographs of beautiful women	15
Landscapes	13
Current events	18
Customs	5
Airplanes	5
Buildings	3
Old and modern famous paintings	5
Old writings	2
Photos of artists	3
Nude	1
Total	86

Its subscription rate is as follows:

One copy \$0.30

$\frac{1}{2}$ year \$1.60

Year \$3.00

It is an independent magazine, edited by Chinese post-graduate students in the United States and published in New York City.

The Chinese Gazette (1929-)

The Chinese Gazette is a monthly, printed in New York. It was an illustrated magazine. But this year it became entirely an art magazine. This is, then, the second Chinese pictorial magazine printed in America. The price is \$2 a year in the United States and \$3 abroad.

The Chinese Christian Student (1914-)

This monthly was and is published in English ever since it was founded. Its former name was Chinese Students' Christian Journal. It was changed to Chinese Students' Christian Association Fellowship Monthly in 1924. After that the name was shortened to the present title, The Chinese Christian Student.

It is published by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America. In 1925 it had a circulation of 5,000. It has ten pages in which we find news summaries, correspondence, special articles, book reviews, and stories of the activities of Chinese students in the

different schools in America. It is a high class publication. Detailed information about this monthly is found on page 6 of the February edition, 1930. It reads:

" THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN STUDENT publishes,

Reliable News about China and the activities of Chinese students in North America and

Worthwhile information about movements for peace and goodwill, scholarships, social service, etc.

" It Is, Non-Partisan,

The only nation-wide news-gathering and news-disseminating organ by Chinese students in North America and

Published on a mutual basis. We do not accept advertisements nor do we deny those who cannot pay for the opportunity of reading it. "

Eight consecutive issues cost \$1 while 20 cents is the price for one copy. But as a rule this monthly is distributed free to anybody who is interested in its content.

CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION

It is correct to say that the Pacific Coast was the cradle of Chinese journalism in America. From that cradle the Chinese press by and by extended inland and finally reached the Atlantic Coast. One section of eight pages is seemingly the average size of Chinese dailies in America. And, without exception, 5 cents is the price for a single copy. These papers are nearly all edited by Chinese students at the universities. Hence, it is safe to draw the conclusion that Chinese journalism is now stepping into the right path on American soil, and that wherever there is a center of Chinese students there also is a center of Chinese newspapers.

APPENDIX A

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF PRESENT CHINESE

DAILIES PUBLISHED IN AMERICA

Name	No. of pages	Price	Circulation	Kind of paper	Place	Time of publication	Date of first issue	Sec-tion	Nature
Kuo Min Yat Po	8	5 cents a copy; \$12 a year	8,000-7,000	daily	S. F.	even-ing	1927	one	Sun Yat-Sen-ism
Kun Shong Yat Po	8	5 cents a copy; \$1 a month; \$11 a year	6,000	daily	Chi-cago	even-ing	1921	one	Com-mer-cial
The Young China	10	5 cents a copy; \$1.25 a month; \$11 a year		daily	S. F.	morn-ing	1910	two	Sun Yat-Sen-ism
The Chinese World	10	single copy 5 cents	7,557	daily	S. F.	even-ing	1891	one	com-mer-cial

(continued from page 59)

The Chin- ese Times	8	single copy, 5 cents; \$1.25 8,000 daily S. F. I:00 monthly; \$11 P. M. yearly	1924	one	Inde- pen- dent
Chung Sai Yat Po	8	single copy 5 cents; 7,000 daily S. F. I:00 \$11 a P. M. year	1899	one	Inde- pen- dent
Mun Hey Yat Po	8	Single copy 5 cents; \$11 a year	daily N. Y. even- ing	1915	one Sun Yat- Sen- ism
The Morn- ing Sun	8	Single copy 5 cents; \$1.25 3,000 a to daily S. F. even- month; 4,000 ing \$11 a year	1929 (1894 -1924 or 5, then one suspe- nded)	one	Repub- lic
The Ch- inese Journal	8	\$7 a year	tri- week- N. Y. ly	even- ing	1928 one Com- mer- cial

APPENDIX B

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE NUMBER OF CHINESE NEWS-
PAPERS WHICH HAVE APPEARED EACH
YEAR IN AMERICA FROM 1862 TO 1930^I

Year	Number	Year	number
1862	I	1881	2
1863	I	1882	4
1864	I	1883	4
1865	0	1884	4
1866	0	1885	4
1867	0	1886	4
1868	I	1887	4
1869	I	1888	4
1870	I	1889	4
		1890	4
1871	I	1891	5
1872	I	1892	6
1873	I	1893	6
1874	I	1894	5
1875	I	1895	6
1876	I	1896	5
1877	I	1897	5
1878	I	1898	4

(continued from page 61)

Year	Number	Year	Number
I879	I	I899	4
I880	I	I900	5
I901	7	I911	10
I902	7	I912	11
I903	8	I913	10
I904	12	I914	11
I905	13	I915	10
I906	13	I916	10
I907	13	I917	11
I908	11	I918	11
I909	10	I919	11
I910	10	I920	13
I921	15	I926	15
I922	15	I927	16
I923	13	I928	17
I924	14	I929	20
I925	14	I930	22

I This list is by no means a complete list, but the number of newspapers for each year given here would probably represent the minimum number of papers printed each year, because there were many short-lived ones which left no data whatever to be used as reference today except their names; these are not included in this list; cf. Park's, p. 318.

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Scanner model	A300 Plus
Scanning system software	Book Pavilion
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Editing software	Adobe Photoshop 2025
Resolution	600 dpi
Color	grayscale
File types	tiff, combined into pdf
Notes	Images cropped, straightened, and brightened to best ability.