

later establishment of Canadian Press and British United Press (now referred to also as United Press International) accelerated the speed-up. Today the teletype brings in news from distant places while it is still fresh enough to be included in a newspaper. The modern typesetter permits the inclusion of even more last-minute news than was previously possible; it frees members of the newspaper's mechanical staff to set up more local news items; it allows papers to build up a backlog of 'time copy' without imposing extra labour on the typesetters.

Two twentieth century developments, one somewhat unexpected, are related to the increasing timeliness of the press. One of these is the virtual disappearance of the newspaper 'extra', a disappearance that took place sometime between the two world wars. It is somewhat surprising that this 'most-up-to-date' newspaper edition should be discontinued at the very time the press was becoming increasingly up-to-the-minute. In this case, however, the radio proved powerful enough to reverse a trend. Since the broadcasting agencies could disseminate news more quickly than even the fastest newspapers, the novelty value of the extra was lost.

The second development was the shift from the morning to the evening dailies as the most numerous and largest newspapers. This change, more marked in Central and Western Canada than in the Maritimes, occurred particularly during World War I when nearly all of the major news stories of the European struggle 'broke' in time for evening rather than morning editions. This shift has continued because Canada's working populace does not find as much time for newspaper reading in the morning as it does in the evening. The result is that today many cities such as Ottawa, whose *Journal* and *Citizen* both discontinued their morning editions in recent times, have only afternoon papers. In centres such as Calgary, Montreal and Toronto which have both kinds of journals, the afternoon publications almost invariably have larger circulations than the morning papers. In the rare instances where the reverse is true, the exception is often accounted for by special circumstances. In Victoria, for example, the dominance of the morning paper is probably accounted for in part by the fact that a large proportion of the population consists of retired persons who have morning leisure for newspaper reading.

NEWSPAPER CONTENT AND TONE

It would be quite impossible even to list the great stories that have found place in Canadian newspapers during the twentieth century. In that period the most obvious new ingredient was the international story, brought to the Canadian readers more speedily, in fuller detail, and from more remote places than previously. Long, continuing events like the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese adventure in Manchuria, League of Nations deliberations, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Suez Crisis, and the Russian suppression of the Hungarian revolt received continuing attention and gained front-page banners on event-filled days. First place in both space and prominence was claimed by accounts of national disasters, of personal tragedy, and heroic individual exploits: the San Francisco Earthquake, the Halifax Explosion, the Eruption of Mount Pelee in Martinique, the Messina Earthquake, the Sinkings of the Titanic and the Lusitania, the Moose River Mine Disaster, the Winnipeg Flood, the Assassination of McKinley, the Death of Roosevelt, the Murder of Dolfuss, Lindbergh's Transatlantic Flight, the Perfection of Salk Vaccine, the Dropping of the First Atom Bomb, and the Launching of Sputnik I are but a few of countless possible examples. The long full story of the First and Second World Wars and the Korean War was given a completeness of treatment that depended on the magnitude of the tragic struggles and also on Canada's deep involvement. The press told the story of Canada's growing autonomy as fully as it had described the evolution of Responsible Government during the Second Press Period, and the achievement of Confederation during the Third. However, the continuity of the self-government theme tended to be obscured by the episodic nature of the innumerable events that were part of the long-term evolutionary process. Additionally, the myriad-detailed accounts of a multitude of other unrelated happenings had the effect of burying the story of the purely Canadian development. Anyone who wishes to learn that story from Canadian