

Free Newspapers

During the Revolutionary era, newspapers were the most important source of information on public affairs. The number of public prints of New England grew during these years, rising from fifteen in April 1775 to thirty-two in April 1789. Most of this growth occurred outside of the large port cities, with many smaller ports and inland towns gaining their first weekly sheets during the 1780s. Still, a host of problems confronted participants in the trade. Acquisition of necessary materials usually proved difficult, either through lack of capital for its purchase or simply through lack of availability. Life seldom proved simple for printers, but most people who entered the business managed to succeed. Newspapers of the Revolutionary era also contributed to the development of a free press. Printers declared that their sheets should be free from all outside interference, particularly from the civil authority. They insisted that a truly free press was necessary for a republican government to operate. Without it any government would eventually become a tyranny. A libertarian theory of a free press did not become commonplace until the nineteenth century, but the groundwork was laid by Revolutionary era printers. The public view of newspapers changed during this time. No longer were they just purveyors of news and information to the "better sort"; now they belonged to everyone. The debate over the Constitution in 1787-88 transformed the public prints into the dominant public forum, outdistancing pamphlets and broadsides. From this point until at least the early twentieth century, newspapers were the major means of disseminating information to the people. The public prints increasingly reached out to inform an ever-growing readership about their country and the outside world. The widening of the readership of the gazettes, chronicles, and journals enabled the press to perform its vital role. The press became increasingly democratized during the Revolutionary era; it reflected developments in the political arena as more and more people not only voted, but also became more directly involved in government, instructing their representatives and seeking offices previously held by their social betters. The public prints likewise contributed to political change. By proclaiming that newspapers were essential to inform people about the doings of their rulers, they inferred that all had a right to participate in government to protect their liberties. As both reflector and former of public opinion, the American newspapers--"this popular engine"--played an essential role in the democratic evolution of the United States.

Kindle BuffetFind and download the best free books,magazines and newspapers for your Kindle, iPhone, iPad or AndroidStephen Weber

A General Report on Mass Communication: Newspapers, Radio, Motion Pictures, Magazines, and Books

Directory of Polish Newspapers & Periodicals in the Free World

Newspaper Dailies

Efforts of Newspapers to Solve the Free Publicity Problem

Free Trade

A Study of Two Competing Weekly Newspapers in Gratiot County, Michigan

Discusses whether it is a crime for someone to take most or all copies of newspapers that are left in various public places for the public to take free of charge.

Abstract: The model of the free newspaper is bringing a boost to circulation and how commuters spend that idles time while getting to their destination. The industry, which has many options on how to deal with these new free papers, is still working out what this new growth means for newspapers. By studying what gets prominences and what a reader sees on the cover, we can better understand what content and possible demographic these free newspapers are aiming for. By analyzing three free dailies that are offshoots of paid dailies, this paper looks at what the major papers are doing with this new model of a newspaper.

Using Mobile Phones and Free Newspapers During an Election in Mozambique

Europe's Free Press

Free Circulation

The Future of Newspapers

The Advocate, Free Press, Independent, and Advance 1887-1932

Taking Free Newspapers

The Book, Letters from South Carolina, is a collection of a total of seventy-five letters to the editor by author, Steven Hawkins, who started writing these letters in 2014. He had, before compiling his collected letters anthology, been published in several newspapers and magazines in South Carolina and North Carolina such as The Greenville News, Asheville Citizen-Times, The Anderson Independent-Mail, The State, The Columbia Star, The Journal scene, Charleston Magazine, Mountain Xpress, and Charlotte Weekly. He writes about the attractions and happenings of the local regional areas that he visited with his family and friends over the years. And he writes about the historic sites and folklore of different areas around the region that he visited over the years with his family and friends on vacation and school and religious trips. Hawkins has also since last year, 2018, recently written to national newspapers such as Detroit Free Press, The Washington Times, The Jersey Journal, New York Daily News, and Miami Herald about movies and music that he always listened to and grew up on. These faraway national cities he visited several times with his family on extended vacations over the years. Hawkins loves to live in his state, South Carolina, and he always loved to visit those "smiling faces and beautiful places" with his family and friends through the years. He hopes through his letters and editorials that people around the country and even around the world will be moved to come visit South Carolina and enjoy all the historic attractions, beaches, small towns, and happenings the state has to offer. He hopes that people will find South Carolina a fast-moving place and its industry and commerce truly a part of the New South. South Carolina is just right.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work.As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

A Comparative Analysis of Three Major Newspapers and Their Free Off-springs

Porcupine, Picayune, and Post

Indexes to Four Newspapers of Admire, Lyon County, Kansas

This Popular Engine

Not Taxed Food. With Selected and Abridged Extracts from Newspapers, Speeches, and Reviews on These Subjects, and Proofs that the British Working Classes are More Prosperous Than Those of the United States, France, Or Germany, and a Diagram-map with the Title "Trade and the Empire" ...

Read All about It!

Free books, all you can eat. You may never have to pay for a book again! Many popular books are offered completely free of charge during brief promotional periods. If you manage to find and download a book while it's offered free, it's yours to keep forever. Its a great way to sample a new genre, or perhaps discover an author you had not noticed before. The free promotions usually last only a few days, but there is a new crop every day. You will be amazed at the wealth of great books usually there are several hundred freebies in virtually every category of fiction and nonfiction, every day of the year. This book will introduce you to KindleBuffet.com, a showcase for the best free Kindle books, plus a multitude of other avenues toward great free content.

Identifies specific print and broadcast sources of news and advertising for trade, business, labor, and professionals. Arrangement is geographic with a thumbnail description of each local market. Indexes are classified (by format and subject matter) and alphabetical (by name and keyword).

Indexes to the Admire (KS) Advocate, Free Press, Independent and Advance Newspapers, 1887-1932

Find and download the best free books,magazines and newspapers for your Kindle, iPhone, iPad or Android

Ayer Directory, Newspapers, Magazines and Trade Publications

Periodicals and Newspapers in the Central Reading Room of the Free Public Library, Newark, N.J.

With Selected and Abridged Extracts from Newspapers, Speeches, and Reviews on These Subjects, and Proofs That the British Working Classes Are More Prosperous Than Those of the United States, France, Or Germany

Letters from South Carolina

The question of how much freedom the press should enjoy has been debated throughout American history. In 1942 an impartial commission was formed to study mass communication, evaluate the performance of the media, and make recommendations for possible regulation of the press. This book is the general report of that commission. The Commission on Freedom of the Press began with the premise that freedom of the press is essential to political liberty; it is unique among the freedoms, for it promotes and protects all the rest. At the same time, the commission feared the concentration of media control into fewer and fewer hands, stating, "It [is] imperative that the great agencies of mass communication show hospitality to ideas which their owners do not share." The commission concluded that any regulation of the media must come from within, not from the government.

Tarboro is the county seat of Edgecombe County, which is one of the oldest counties in eastern North Carolina. The newspaper records in this book have references to persons also in the surrounding counties such as: Pitt, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Wake, Greene, Wayne, and Johnston. Some of the newspapers here are The Southern, The Free Press, The North Carolinian, the North Carolina Press, The North Carolina Free Press, Political Synopsis, The Taraboro Mercury, The Tarboro Press and The Tarboro Scaevola.

The Free Papers

Free Newspapers (Restriction of Delivery) Bill. (vote).

Free Exchange and Transmission of Newspapers and Distribution of Public Documents

Deaths and Marriages from Tarboro, North Carolina, Newspapers, 1824-1865

Survival of a Free, Competitive Press

A Comprehensive Study of America's Shopping Guide and Free Circulation Newspaper Industry

The future of newspapers is hotly contested. Pessimistic pundits predict their imminent demise while others envisage a new era of participatory journalism online, with yet others advocating increased investment "in quality journalism" rather than free gifts and DVDs, as the necessary cure for the current parlous state of newspapers. Globally, newspapers confront highly variable prospects reflecting their location in different market sectors, countries and journalism cultures. But despite this diversity, they face similar challenges in responding to the increased competition from expansive radio and 24 hour television news channels; the emergence of free "Metro" papers; the delivery of news services on billboards, pod casts and mobile telephony; the development of online editions, as well as the burgeoning of blogs, citizen journalists and User Generated Content. Newspapers' revenue streams are also under attack as advertising increasingly migrates online. This authoritative collection of research based essays by distinguished scholars and journalists from around the globe, brings together a judicious mix of academic expertise and professional journalistic experience to analyse and report on the future of newspapers. This book was published as special issues of Journalism Practice and Journalism Studies.

Scrapbooks of clippings from the Newspaper Dept. of the Free Library of Philadelphia, compiled by Elizabeth Clegg and Leonore Farrell, of the W.P.A. Historical Survey of Pennsylvania, under the supervision of John M. Heim, of the Free Library. Manuscript notes by Edith B. Skinner, of the Free Library.

A General Report on Mass Communication: Newspapers, Radio, Motion Pictures, Magazines, and Books ...

How Newspapers Get Their Names

The Small Newspaper, Democracy's Grass Roots : Report of the Chairman to the Members of the Committee of the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, United States Senate, January 2, 1947

Kindle Buffet

Newspapers on Microfilm

Virginia Travel Photos

"Porcupine, Picayune, & Post examines the history and etymology of newspapers' names. Bernhard focuses on printed general-interest English-language dailies and weeklies, from the Choteau (Montana) Acantha to the Moab (Utah) Zephyr, with everything in between"---Provided by publisher.

Argues that the nation's newspapers are becoming controlled by large corporations more concerned with profit than informing the public, and suggests that money may destroy America's free press

Kentucky Newspapers in the Louisville Free Public Library

Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media

A Comparison of Suburban Residents' Attitudes Toward Free-circulation Newspapers and Paid-circulation Newspapers

Available Free to Newspapers, Magazines, and Other Media

Notes and References Relating to the History of Philadelphia Newspapers

Speech of Hon. John B. Packer, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1874

Excerpt from Free Trade, Not Taxed Food: With Selected and Abridged Extracts From Newspapers, Speeches, and Reviews on These Subjects, and Proofs That the British Working Classes Are More Prosperous Than Those of the United States, France, or Germany Mulhall, in the last edition of his very useful Dictionary of Statistics, published in 1899, tells na, that the consumption of wheat in 1896 (the latest date which he names), was in Great Britain and Ireland 255 millions of bushels, or nearly 32 millions of quarters, and of this only 6 million. Of quarters were grown in Great Britain, so that 207 millions of bushels, or about 26 millions of quarters, were imported from abroad. In 1897, which is the last year quoted, the total importation of cornof all kinds into Great Britain was 357 millions of bushels, or about 44 millions of quarters, and of these 289 millions of bushels were from three foreign countries; the United States, 211 millions, Russ1a, 59 millions, and Roumania, 19 millions; leaving 68 millions from various other countries, includin our Colonies; consequently, less than one - fifth of a our importations of wheat m 1897 were from our Colonies and froin various other foreign countries than Russia, the United States, and Roumania. The Statesman' 8 Year Book for 1900 informs us that the total exports of wheat from Canada in 1898 were of the value of £323, 987, but, in 1896, they were only of the value of £91 , 685, consequently if we relied on Canada for our wheat, and if the United States threw a large quantity of land under grass from being unable to sell their grain in England, under a Preferential Tariff with our Colonies, and if there was a. Bad harvest general] over the world, bread might rise to 1s.101d.per 4 1. Loaf, as in 1801. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Incumbent politicians in African countries have been cementing their positions in recent elections. That was the case of the Mozambican election of 2009, where the ruling party secured 75 percent of the vote, amid low participation and clear challenges of political accountability. We conducted a field experiment implemented nationwide based on three interventions providing information to voters and calling for their participation in the elections: an SMS civic education campaign centered on the elections, an SMS hotline to which citizens were able to report electoral misconduct, and the distribution of a free newspaper door-to-door focusing on voter education. We measure the effects of these treatments by looking at official electoral results, a behavioral measure of political participation, reports by electoral observers, and surveys. We find a clear positive effect of all treatments on voter turnout, close to five percentage points. Some treatments benefitted incumbents. We also have evidence that the distribution of the free newspaper led to more accountability-based participation and to a decrease in the incidence of electoral problems. All treatments increased information but caused diverse effects on perceptions about politics. --cover page.

Free Versus Paid

Newspapers of Maryland's Eastern Shore

A Guide for Writers and Photographers

Free Trade, Not Taxed Food; With Selected and Abridged Extracts from Newspapers, Speeches and Reviews on These Subjects and Proofs That the British Working Classes Are More Prosperous Than Those of the United States, France, Or Germany, and a Diagram-Map
The Underground Newspapers of Occupied Lands Described as Fas as the Censor Permits
Free-lancing to The Oregonian, This Week Magazine, and 22 Community Newspapers