THE HELIOGRAPH



The Tombstone *Epitaph* was one of Arizona's most notable newspapers and was published in the building shown above. John P. Clum launched the paper in 1880; it is still published in the "town too tough to die" (Elliott, 1884).

The Postal History Foundation

WINTER 1996 ISSUE VOLUME 10, NO. 1

THE HELIOGRAPH

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 1 (Whole Number 37)

Winter 1996

Contents

Philately and U.S. Newspapers, 1850-1925 (part III of the serialization of Dane Claussen's exhibit).....1

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Dane S. Claussen,
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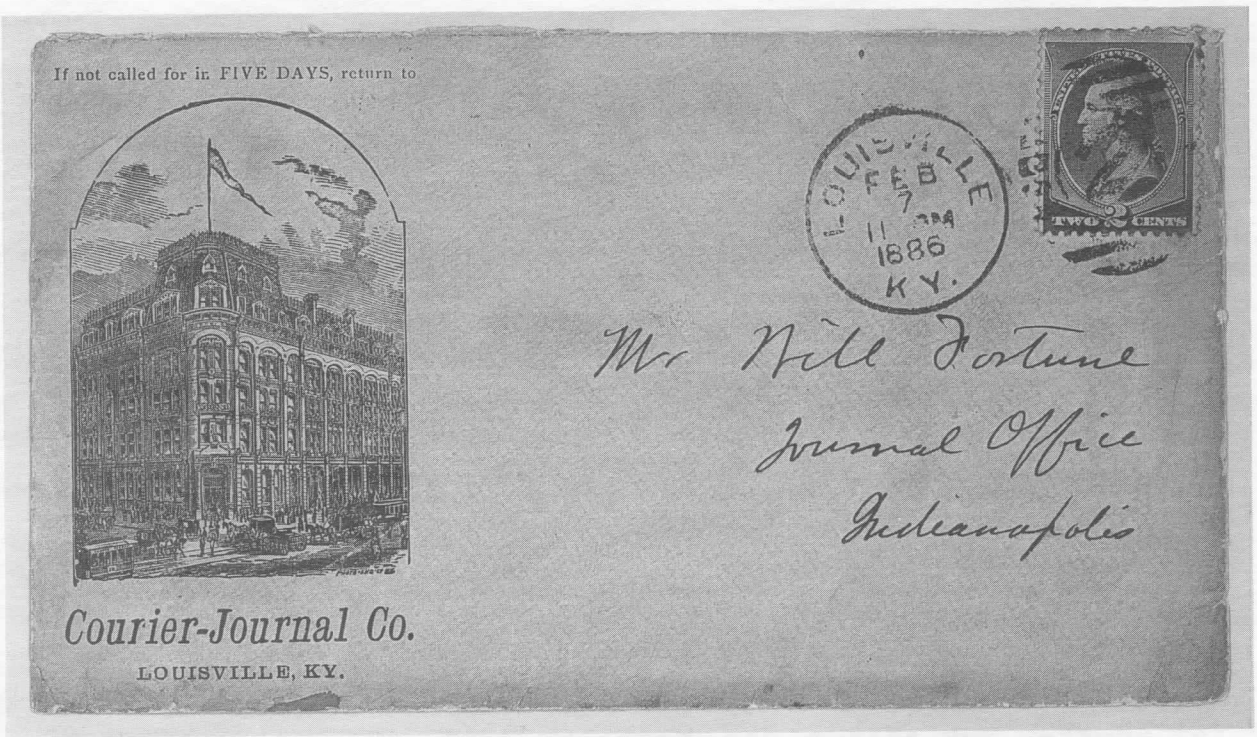
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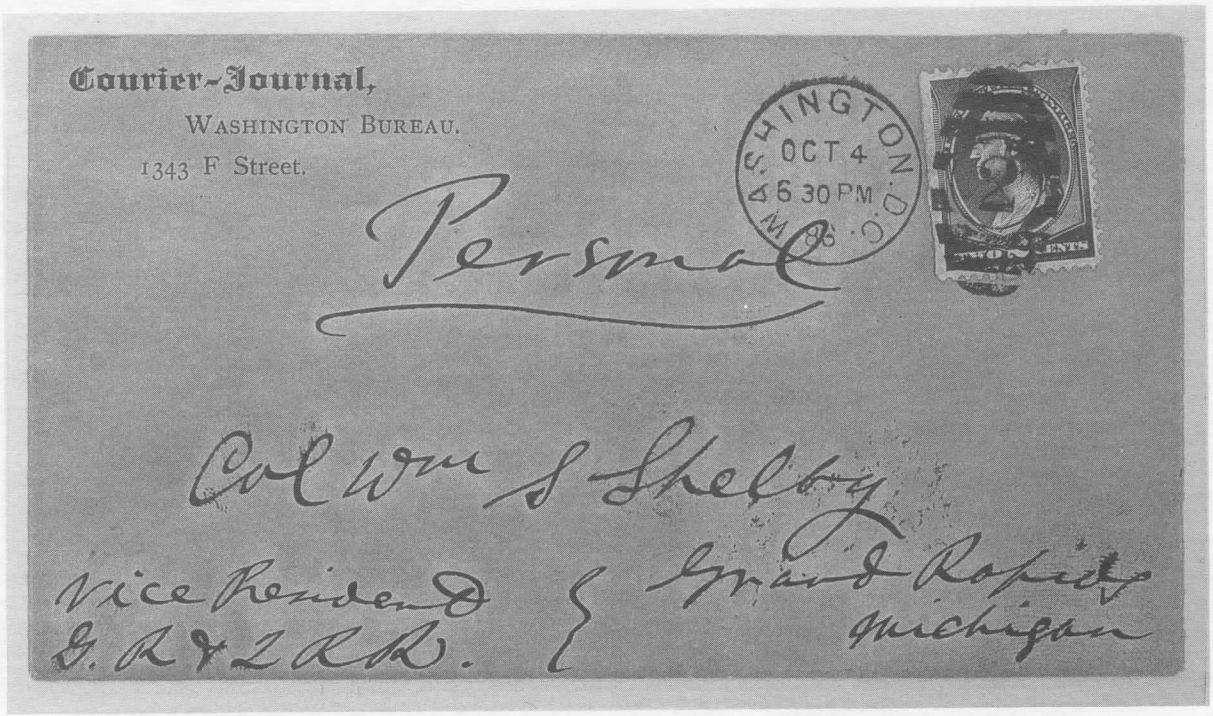
Articles for, and correspondence to, the editors can be addressed to Dane S. Claussen, P.O. Box 411731, Kansas City, MO 64141-1731.

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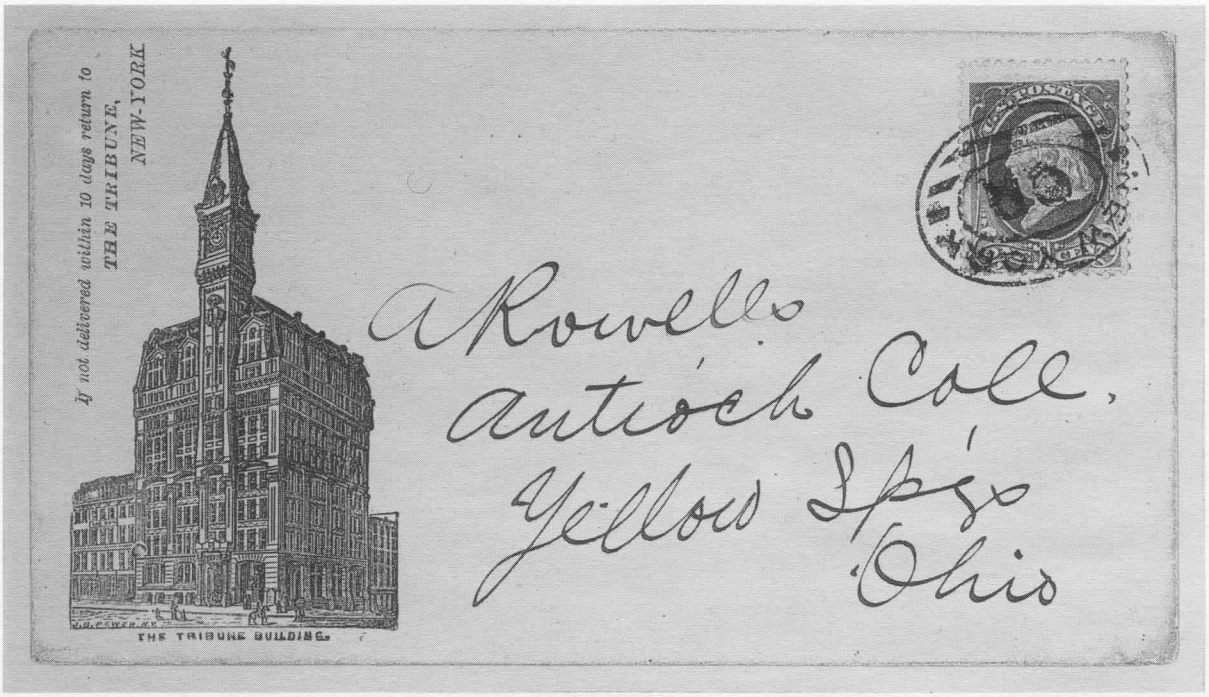
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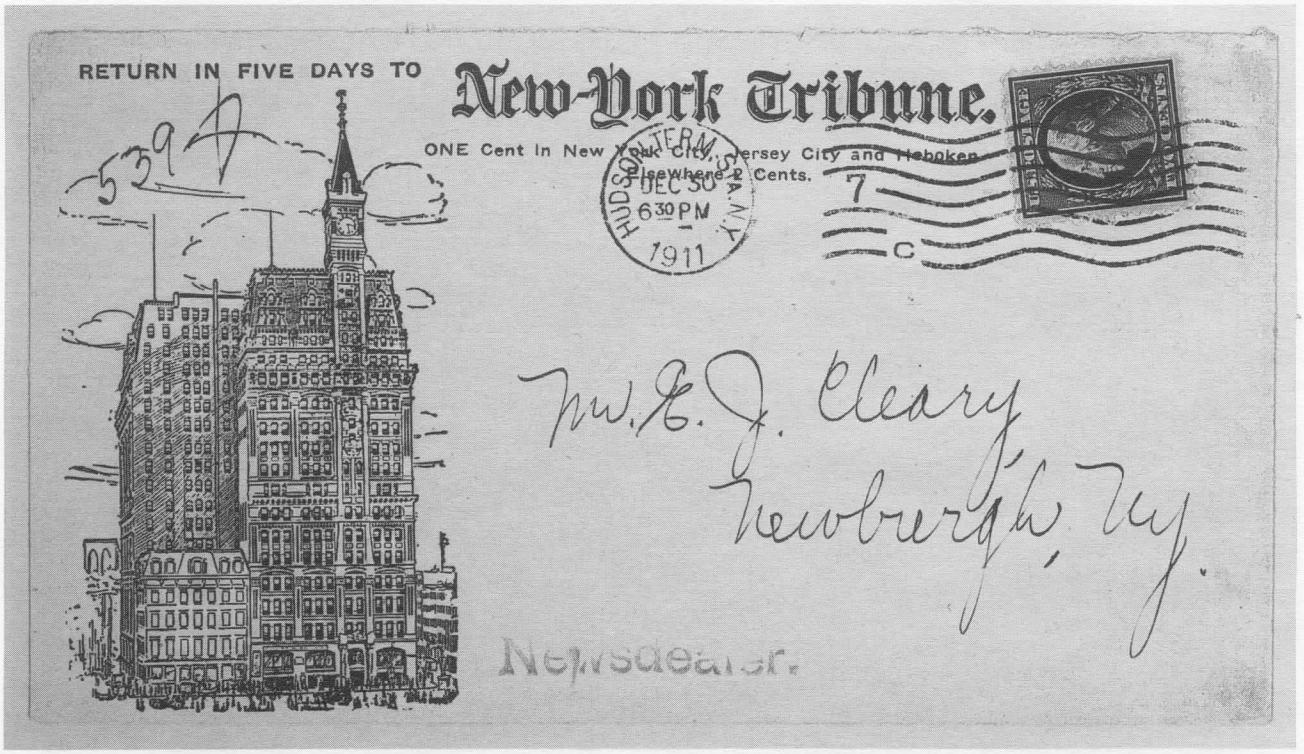
Another outstanding post-war editor was Henry Watterson, under whom the Louisville Courier-Journal became the South's leading newspaper during his 1868-1919 tenure.



Transition



Yet another key editor was Whitelaw Reid, who edited the N.Y. Tribune from Greeley's death in 1872 until his own in 1912. Greeley had been a liberal Republican but Reid was a conservative and the paper lost much of its flare.

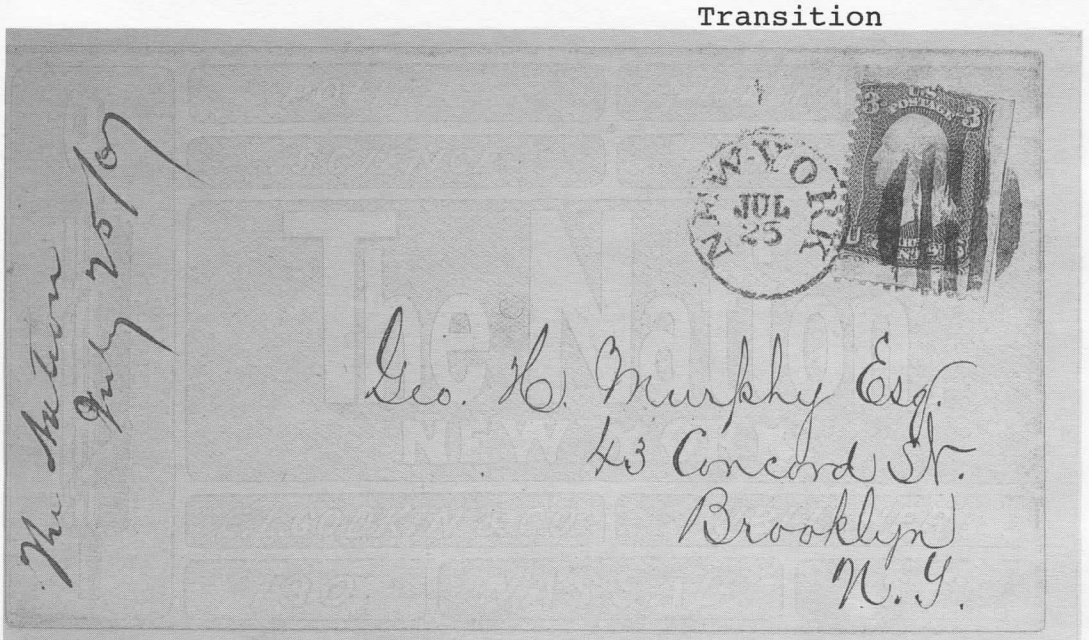


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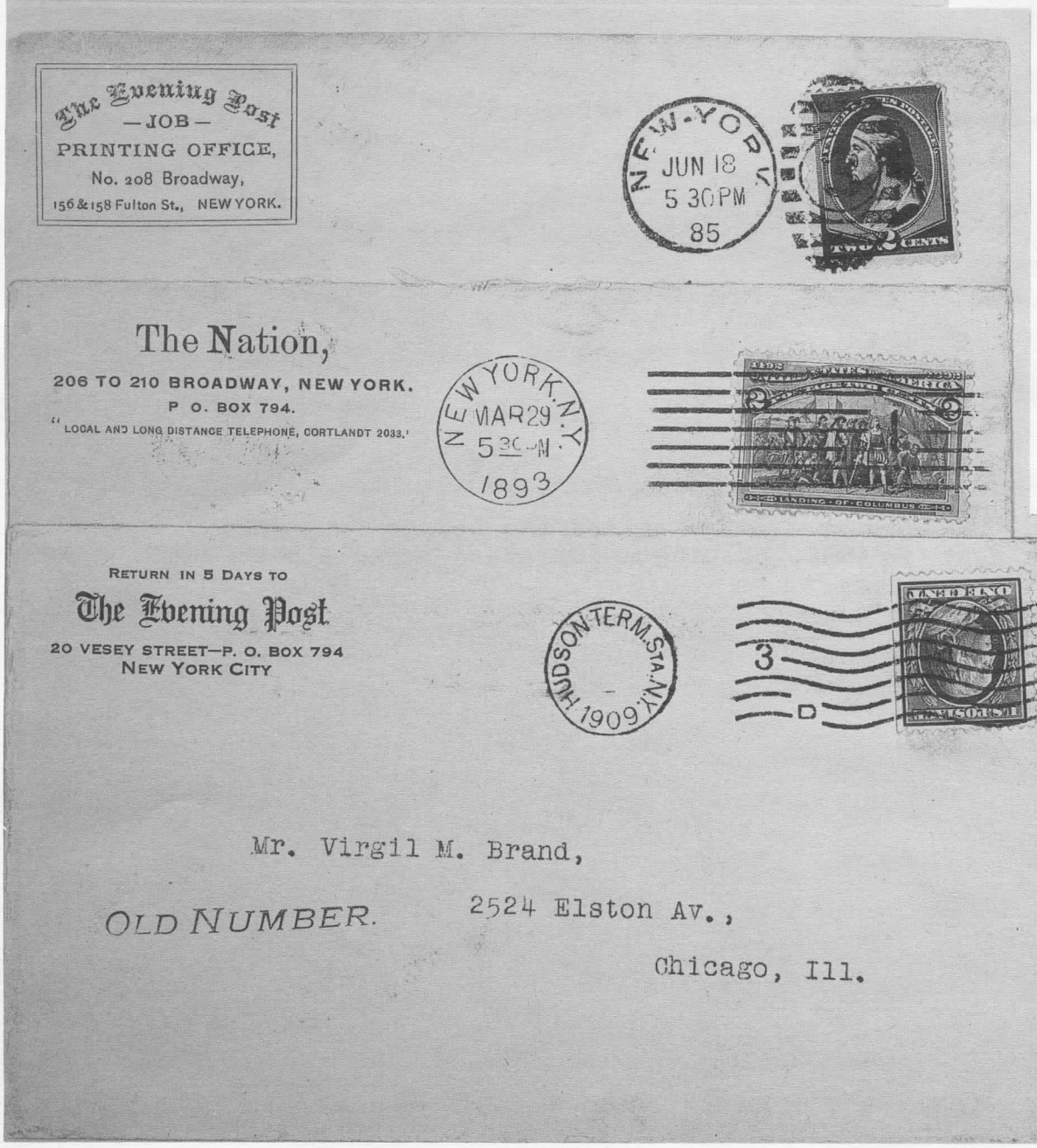


George W. Childs competently edited the Ledger from 1864 until his death in 1894, helping to introduce women's pages late in the period.

Transition



The most outstanding editor of the 1865-90 period was Edwin L. Godkin. Pioneering intelligent public policy opinion and literary criticism, he founded The Nation in 1865 and became editor of the N.Y. Evening Post in 1881; he edited both until 1899. Godkin worked for Henry Villard, whose son, Oswald G. Villard, edited the Post, 1900-18, and The Nation, 1900-1933.

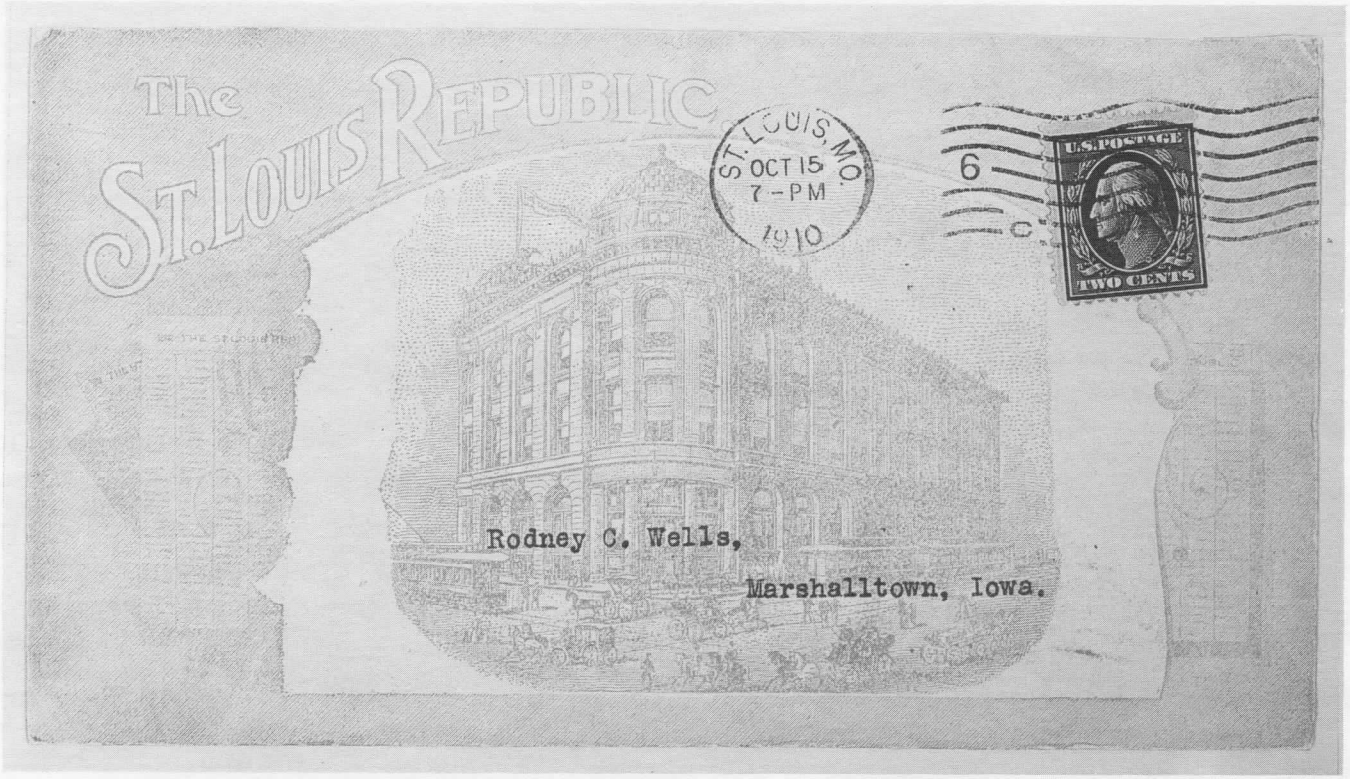


[P. 4]

Transition



Cities such as St. Louis became permanently known as newspaper centers. The Missouri Republican became the St. Louis Republic in 1888 to continue competing with Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch and the solid Globe-Democrat, which finally bought the Republic in 1919.



Transition

Office of the

Clarion Democrat.

Steam Power Presses, First Class Job Office.

R. B. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor. J. F. BROWN, Associate Editor.

Democratic Organ. **Subscription $2 a Year in Advance,** Clarion Co. Oil News. Official County Paper. **Circulation Guaranteed over 1,850,** Fully Reported.

Clarion, Pa., Aug 15th 1872

Dear Brother:-

I was nominated yesterday for Senate, after a prolonged contest on account of the opposition to me by the railroad monopolies, and rings opposing me. Gen. John Ross was out and tried to buy up the conferees for Golden & Armstrong, who is a railroad lawyer. When Golden found I would beat him, his conferees staid out, and the other nine nominated me. I will have a fight, but expect to be elected, as the oil region will support me without regard to Grant, Davis Wilson is the Republican candidate. ee President test will be

If not called for in 10 days, return to R. B. Brown, Editor Democrat, Clarion, Pa.

The Clarion Democrat,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
Circulation Guaranteed over 1,800.
SUBSCRIPTION, $2,00 A YEAR.
Good Advertising Medium.

STEAM POWER
Job Printing Office.
New Engine, Two Power Presses, and a large variety of Type and Printing Material.
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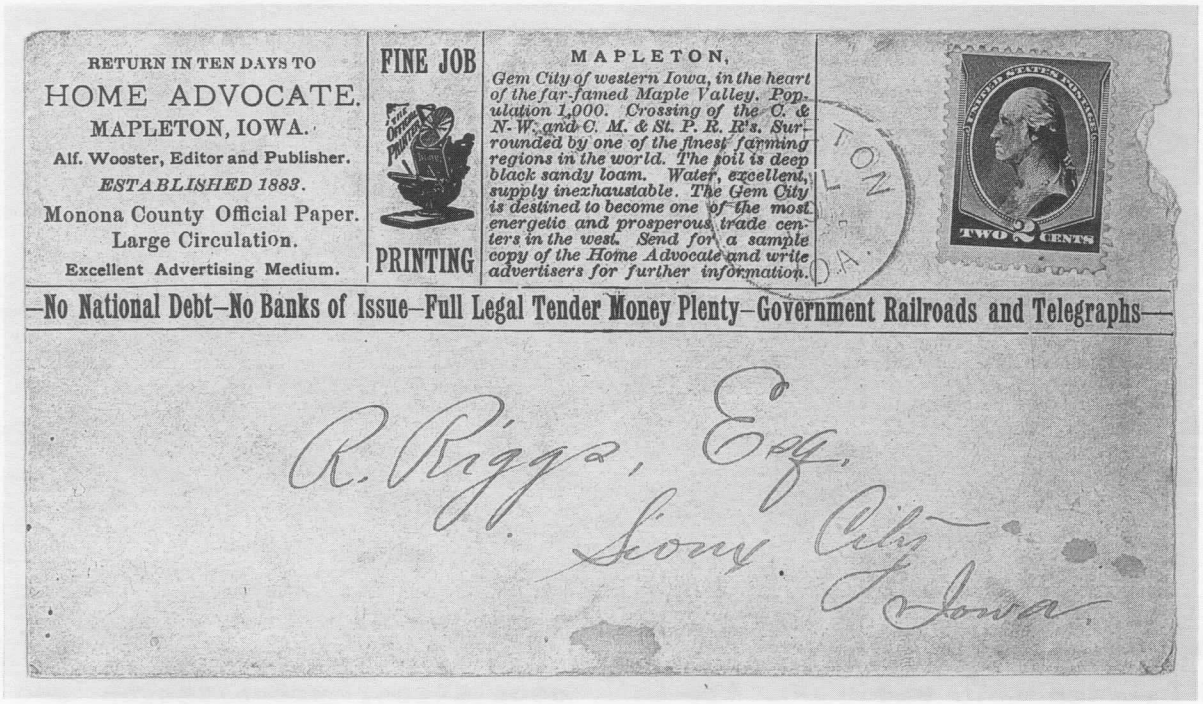
S. T. Brown Esq
Huntingdon
Penna

Rec'd 13 Aug

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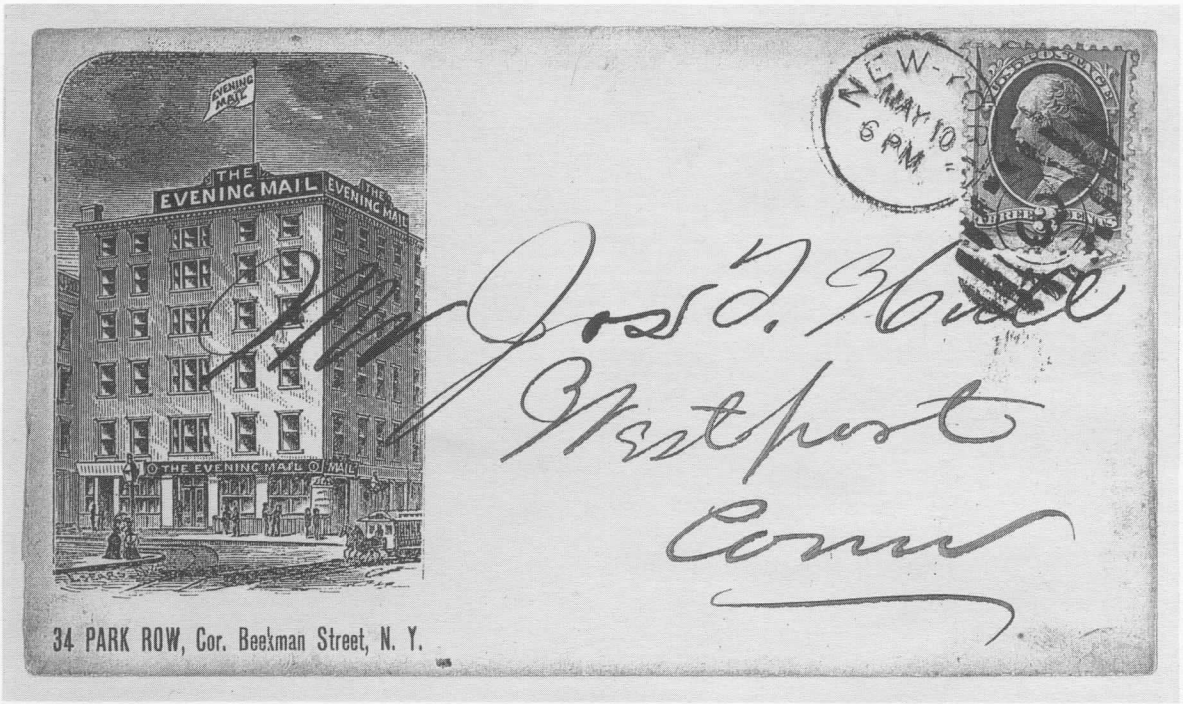
The press still was highly political. In 1872, when Greeley ran for president, dozens of editors ran for office. One Pennsylvania state senate candidate was R.B. Brown of Clarion. He had been in the state House, 1869-70, and would be again, 1875-6.

Transition



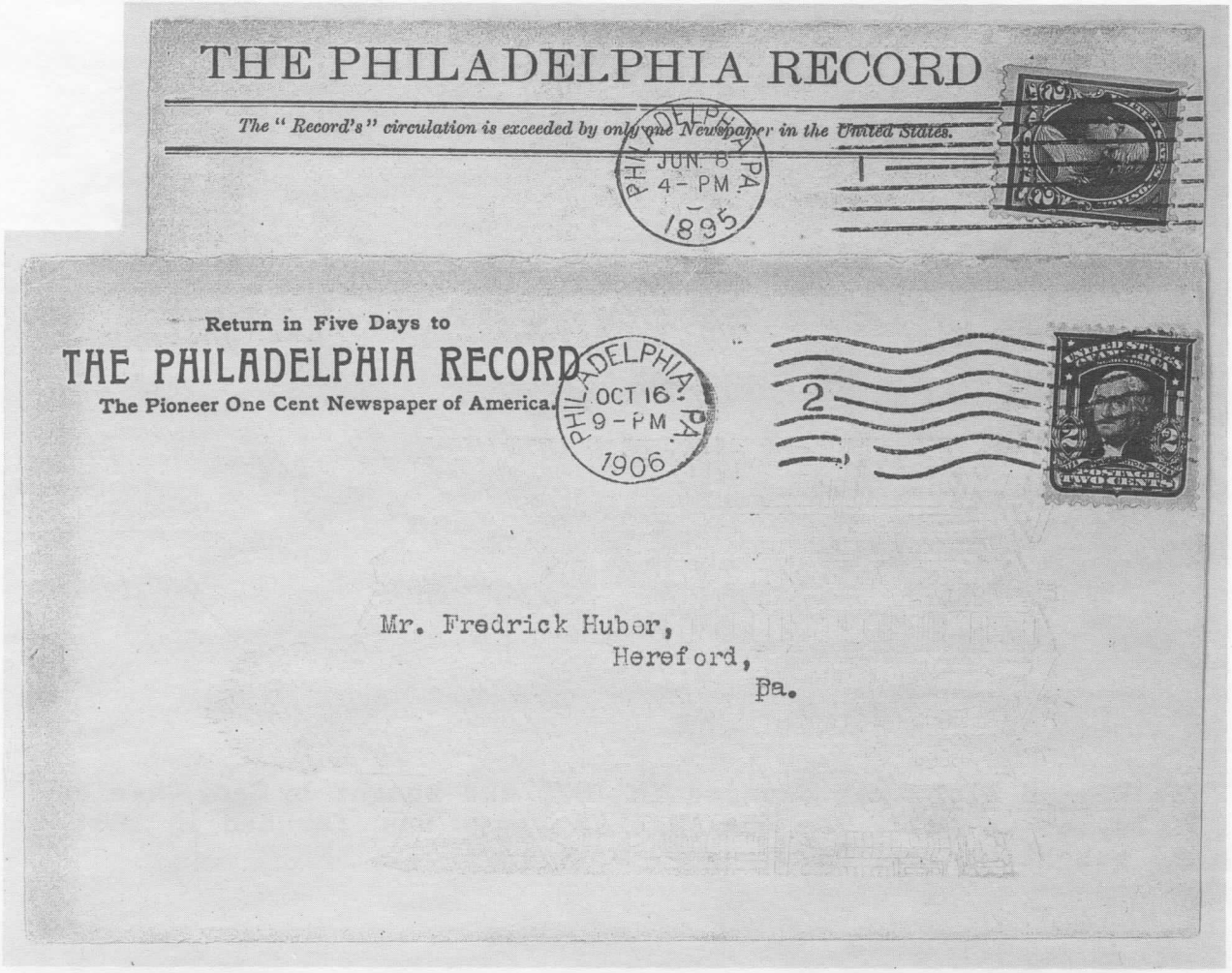
Some newspapers were unabashed about their political stances.

A Growth Industry

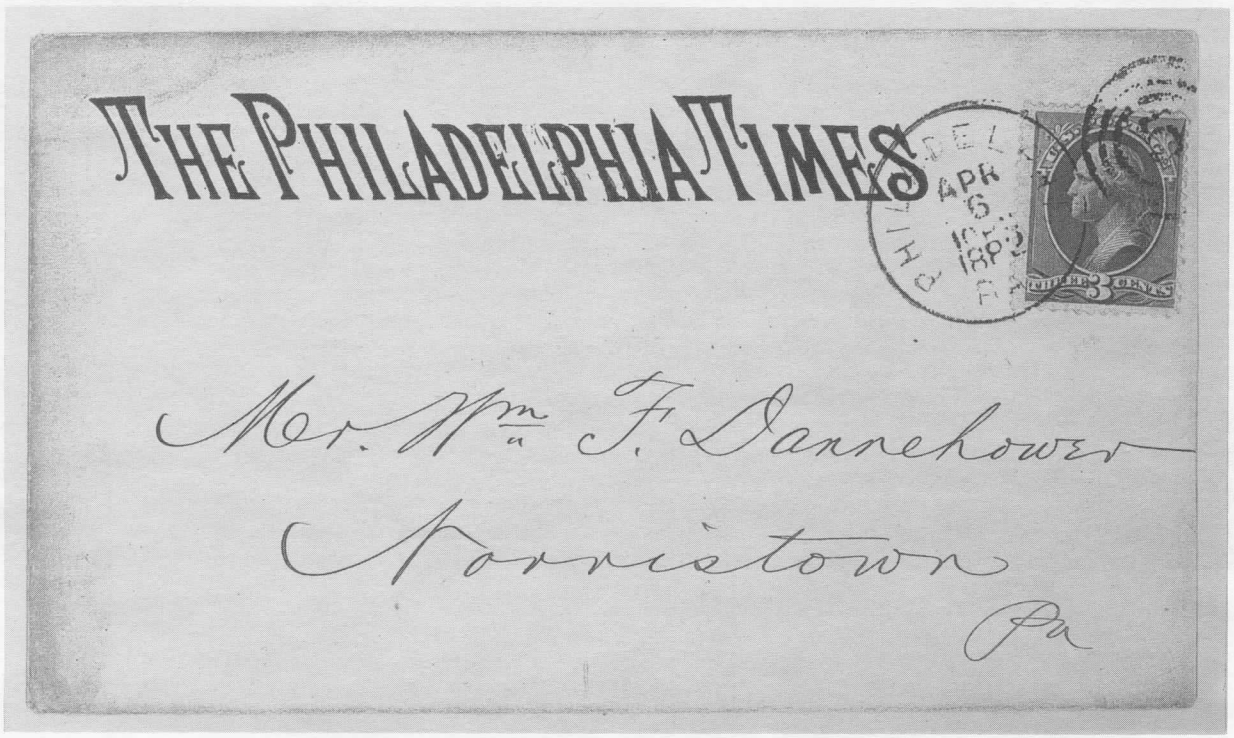


Between 1870 and 1900, the U.S. population, urbanization and literacy all increased quickly. The number of dailies increased to 1,967 from 489 and circulation increased to 15 from 2.6 million. The new papers, such as the Evening Mail (founded 1867), survived decades, some until today.

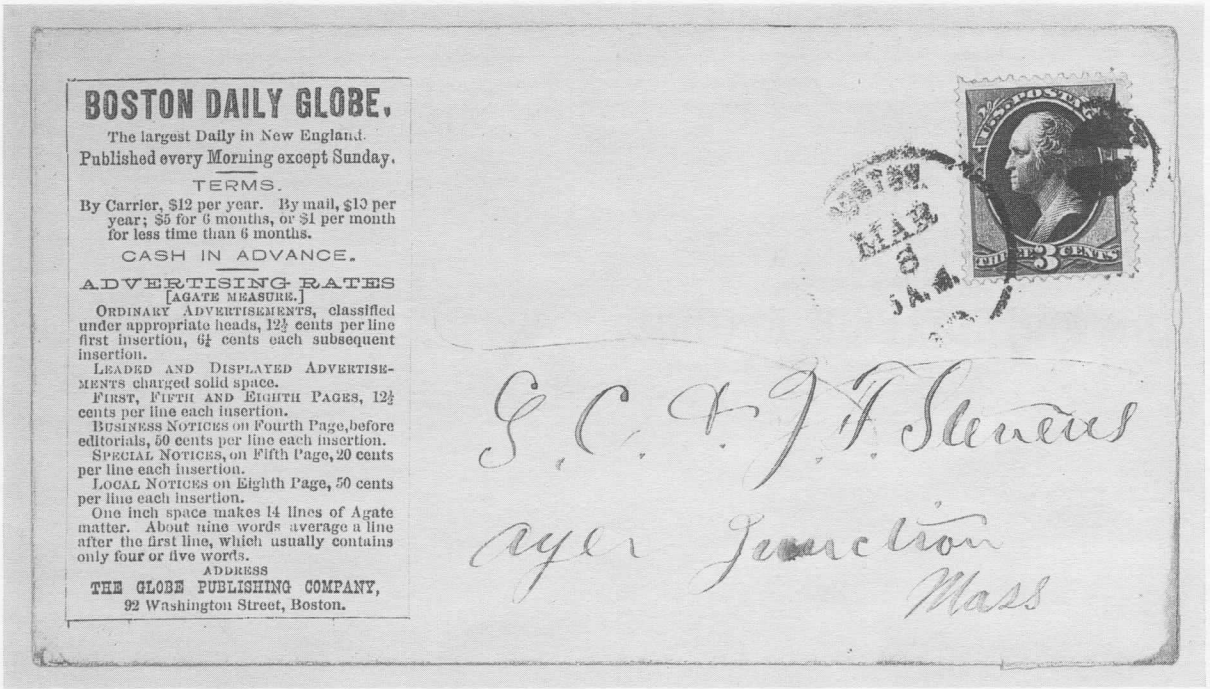
A Growth Industry



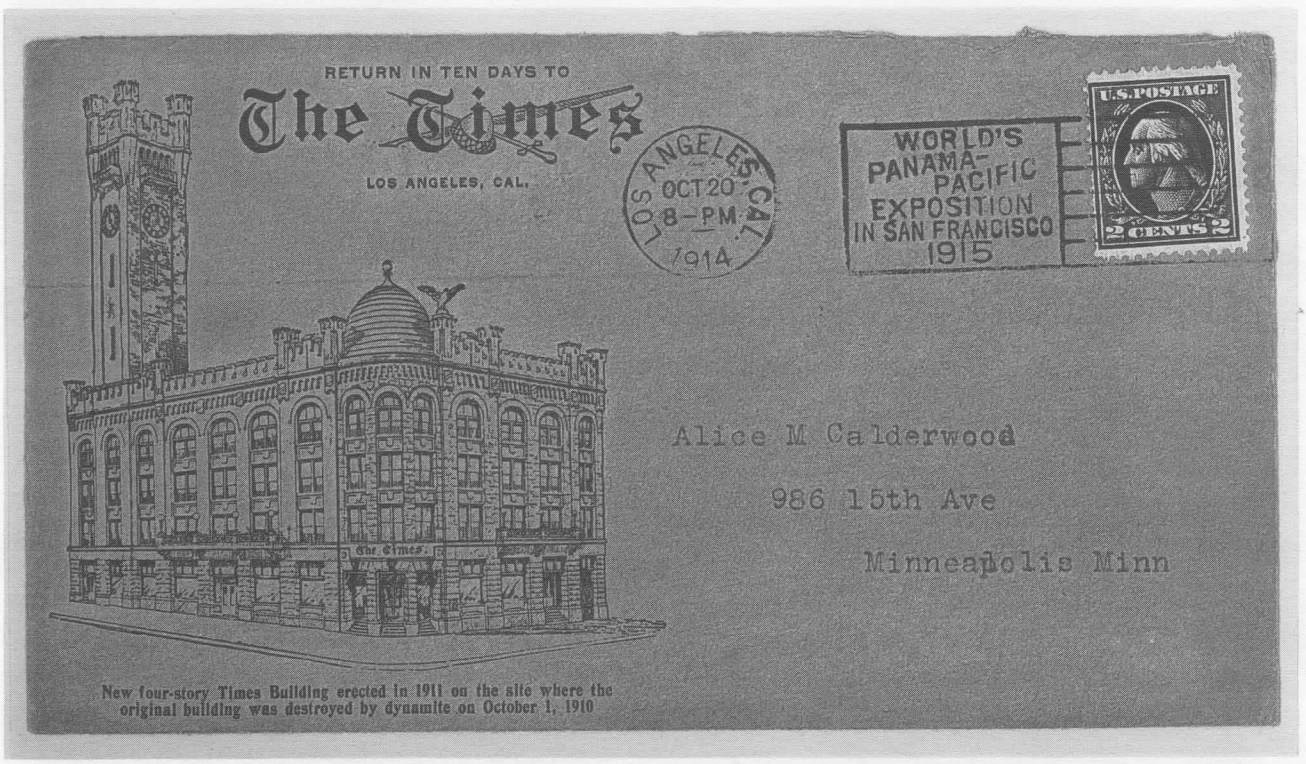
The Philadelphia Record was founded in 1870 and bought by railroad magnate William Singerly in 1877. The Philadelphia Times started in 1875; its publisher was Alexander K. McClure, publisher of McClure's magazine.



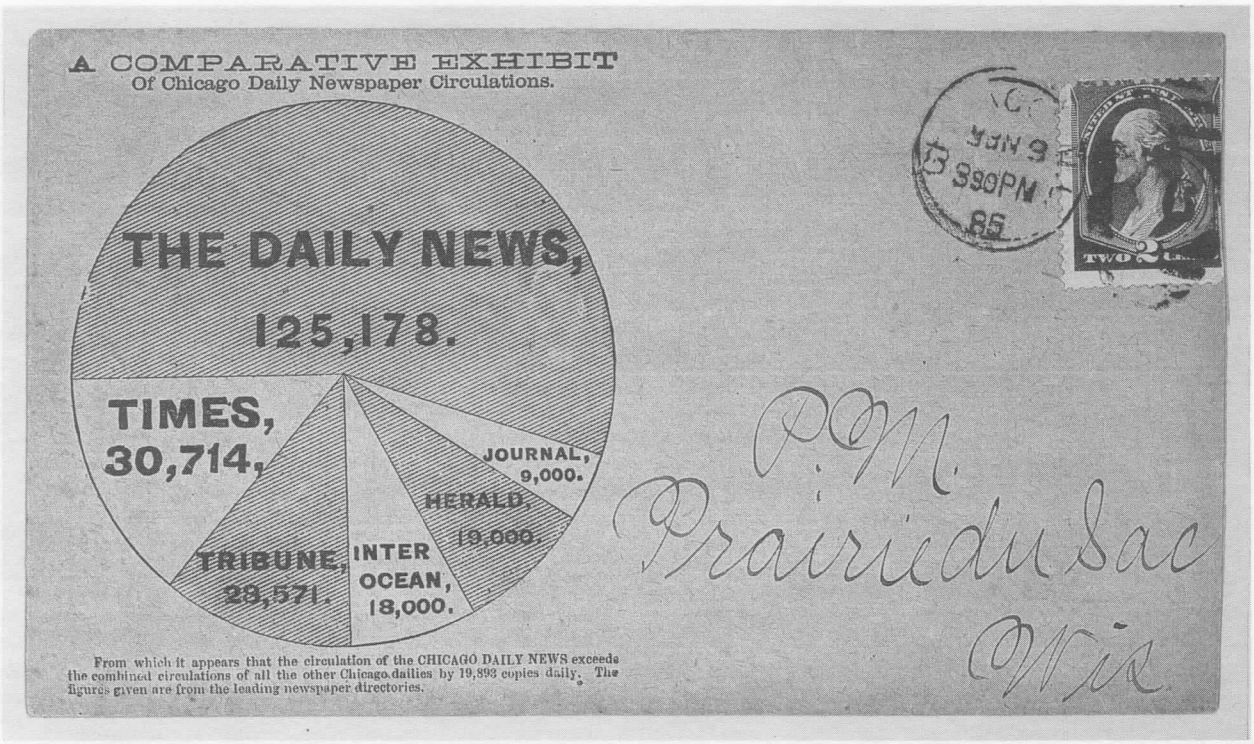
A Growth Industry



The Boston Globe was founded in 1872 and bought by Gen. Charles H. Taylor in 1877. The Los Angeles Times was founded in 1881, and bought by Gen. Harrison G. Otis in 1882.



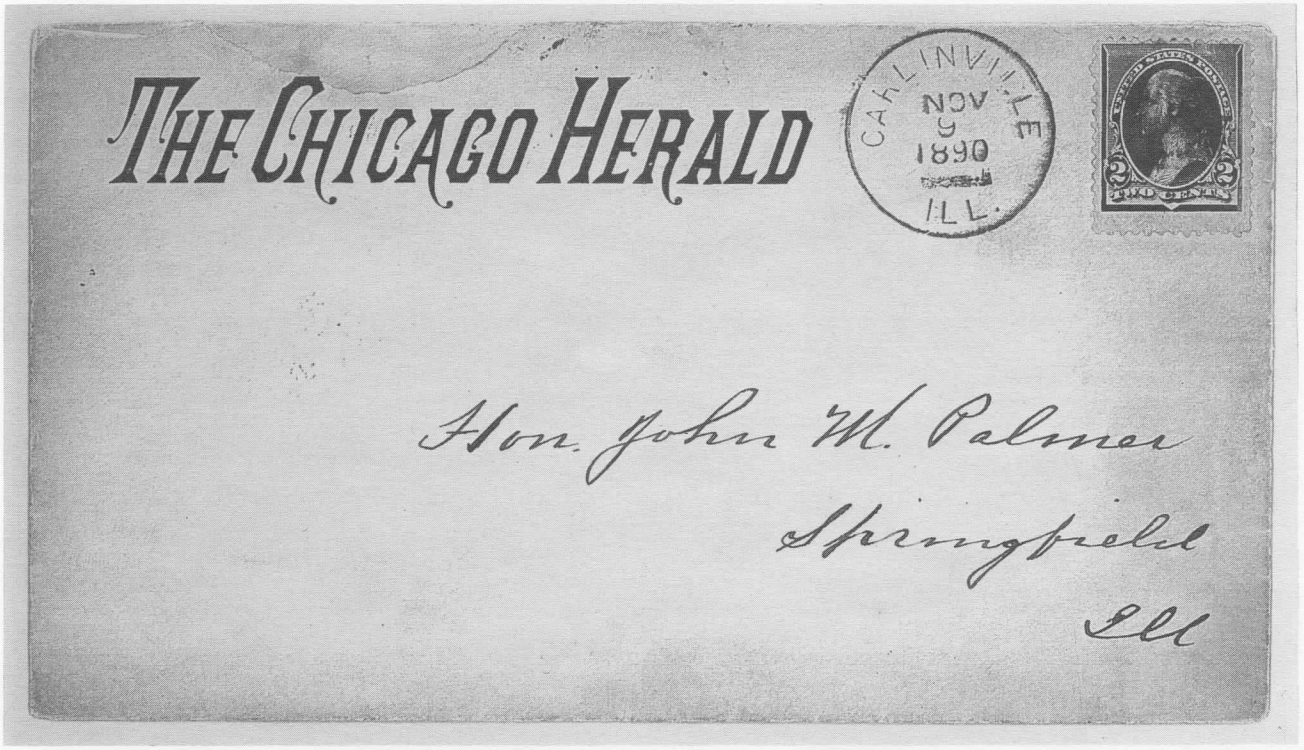
A Growth Industry



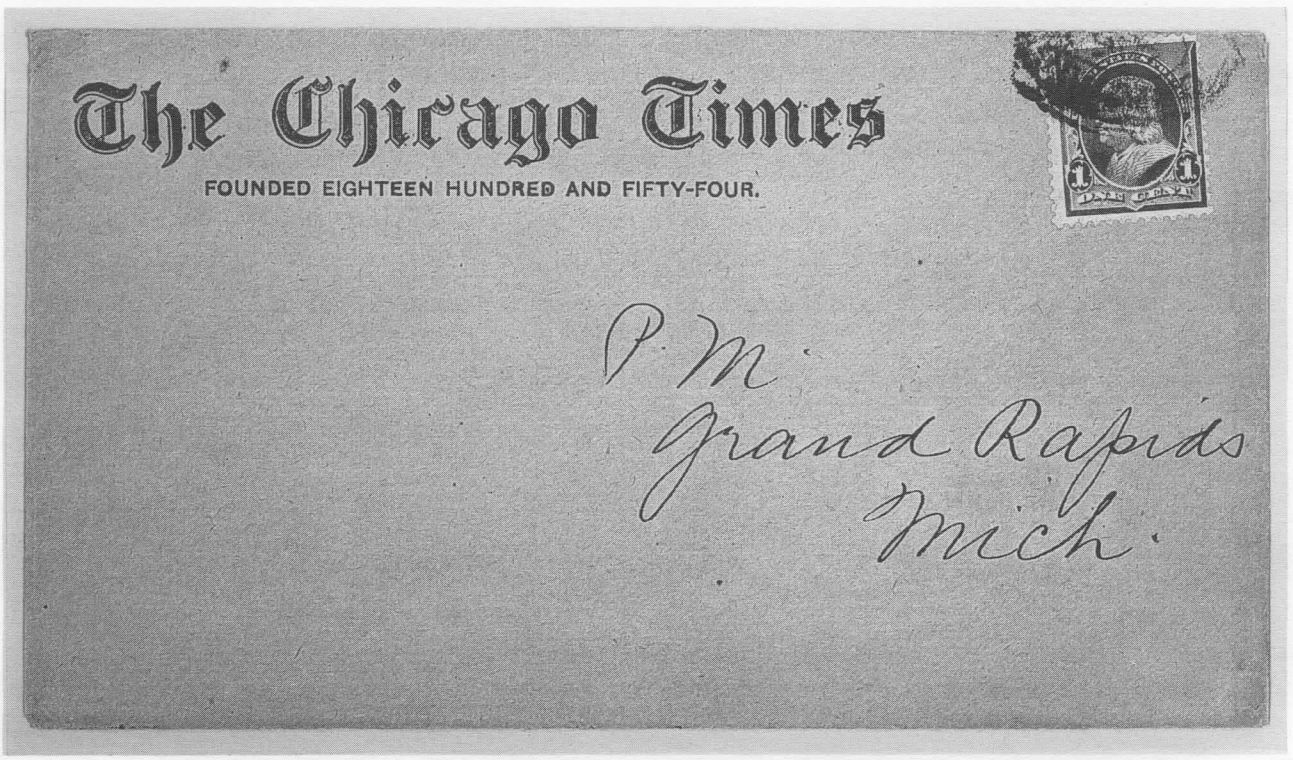
The Chicago Daily News was founded in 1876 by Melville Stone. Stone sold out to Victor Lawson in 1888, and became general manager of the Associated Press in 1892.



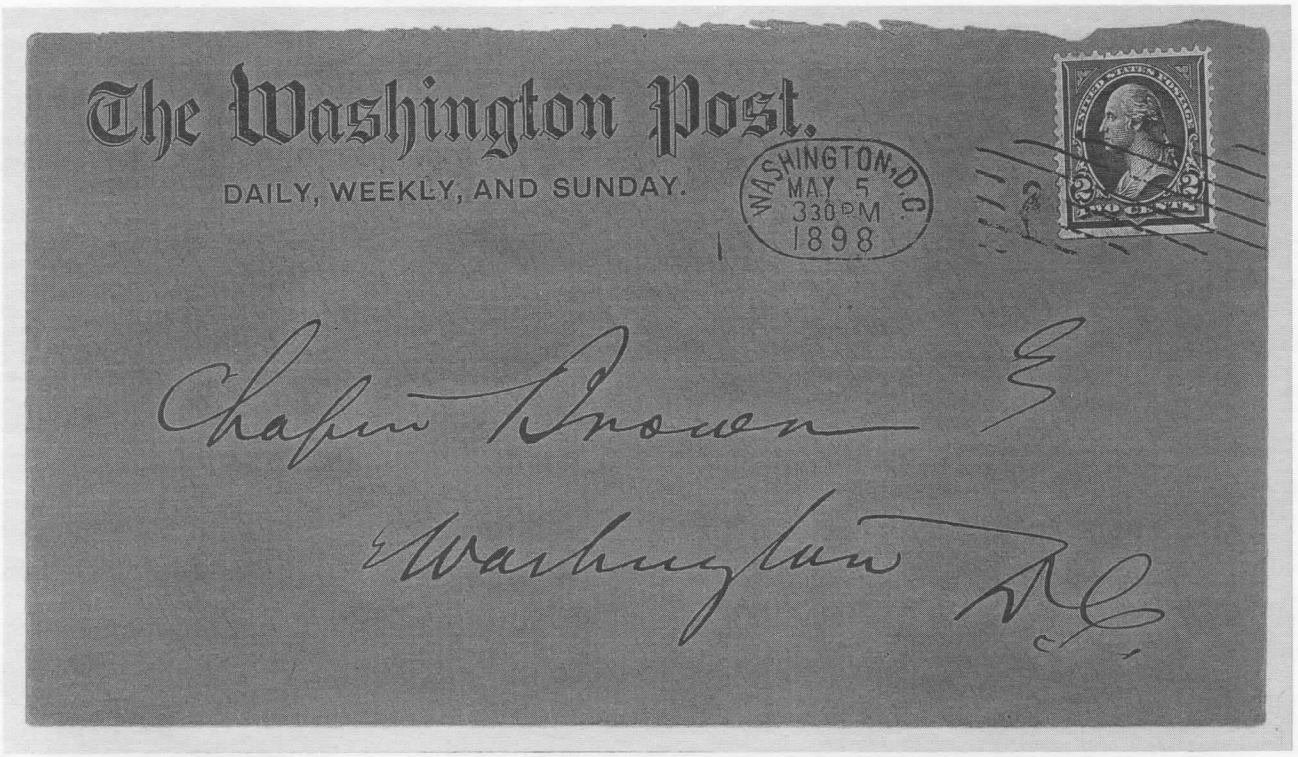
A Growth Industry



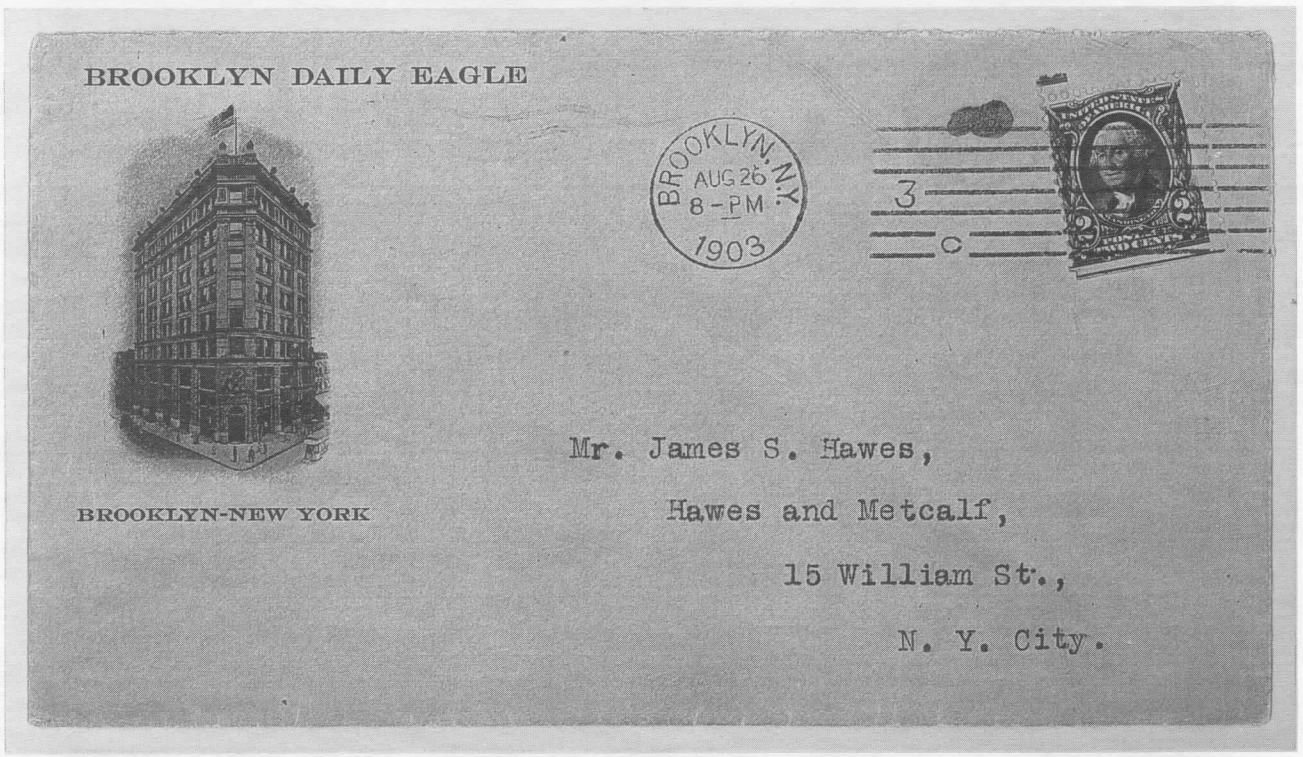
The Chicago Herald was founded in 1881 by James W. Scott. The Times-Herald was formed in 1895 by a merger of the Herald and Times (founded 1854).



A Growth Industry



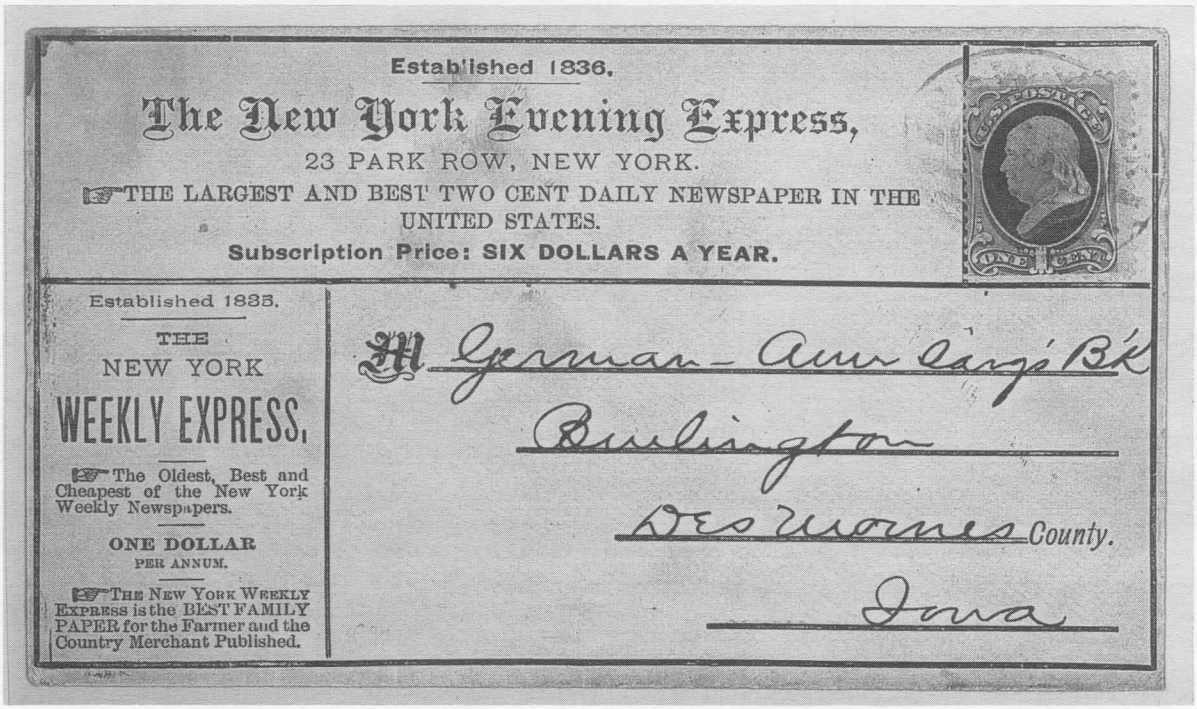
The Washington Post was founded in 1877. The Eagle, though founded in 1841, benefitted tremendously from the population and literacy growths.



Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



The Associated Press of New York was founded by six newspapers (one of which was the New York Express) in 1849, followed by the Western Associated Press in 1862 and United Press in 1882.

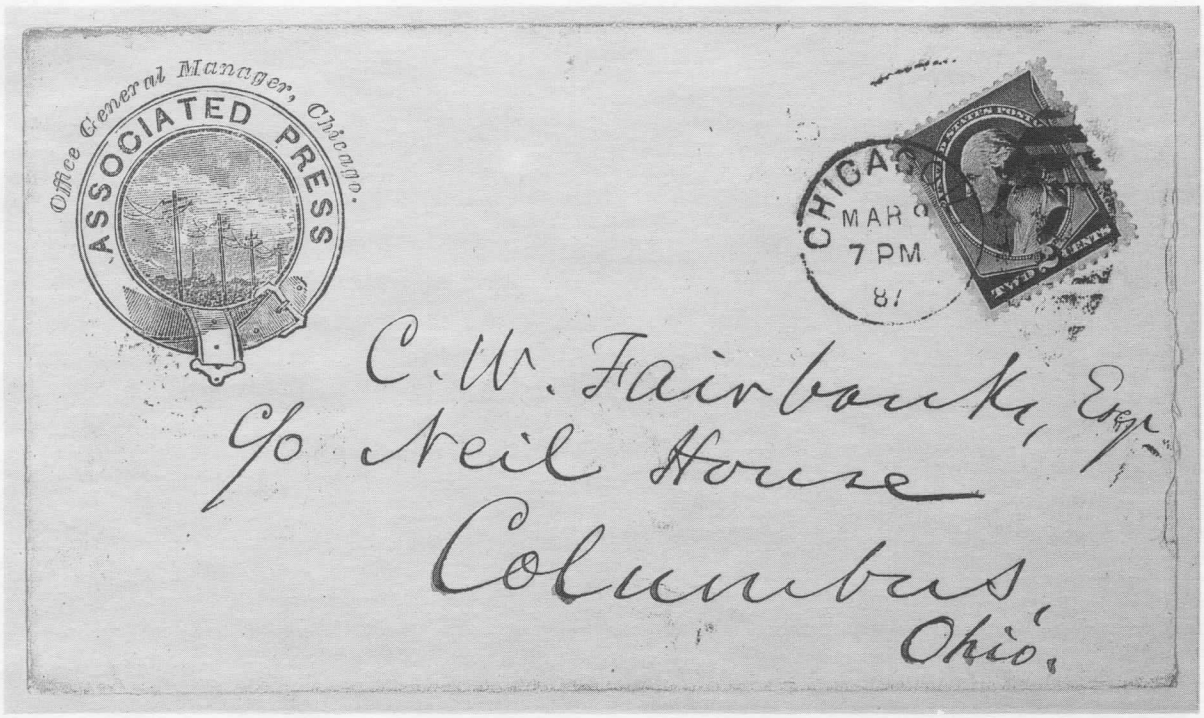


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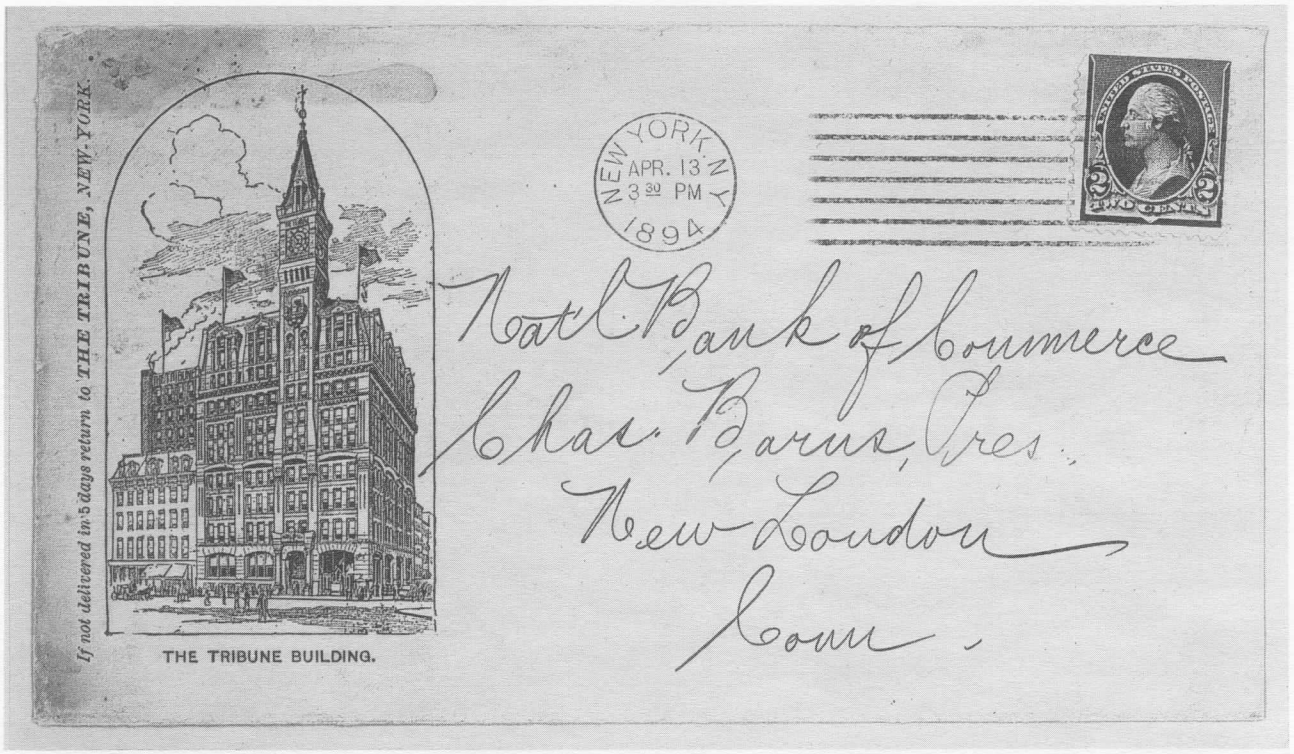
Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



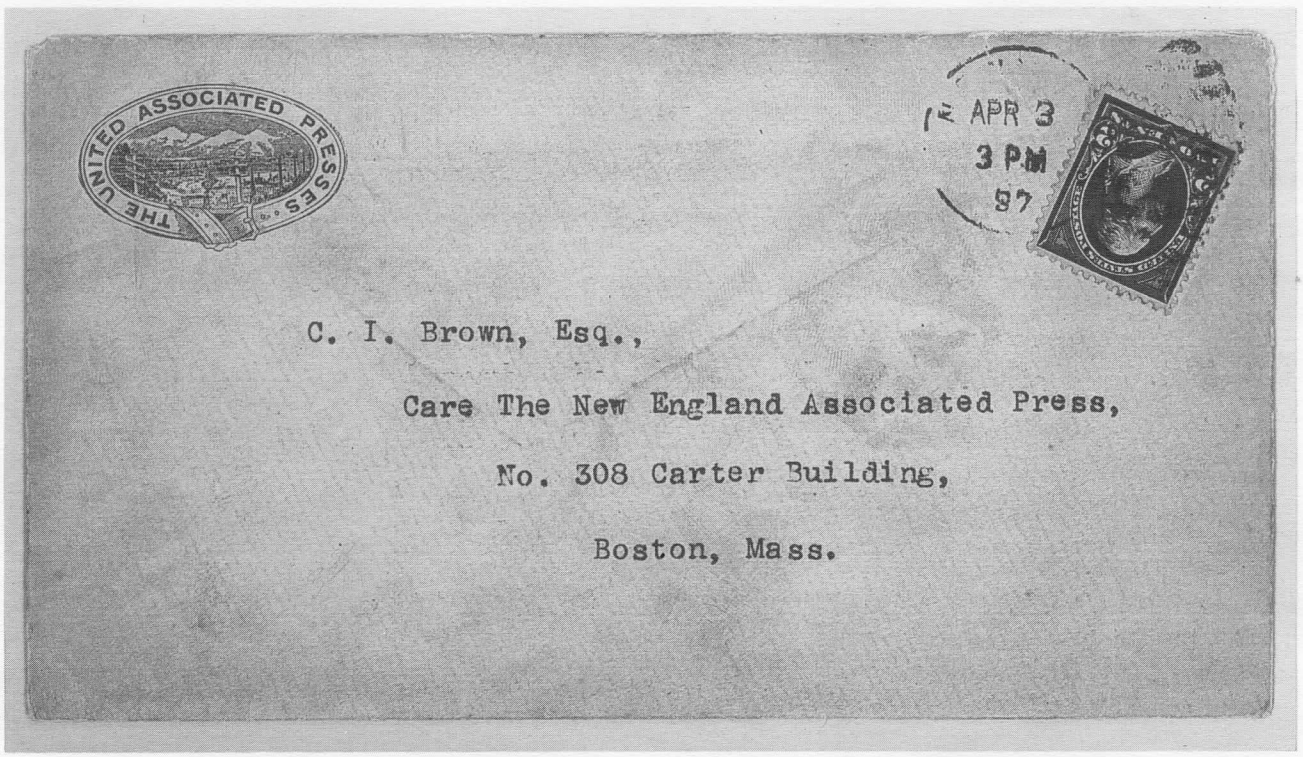
In 1882, the APNY and WAP were placed under a Joint Executive Committee, which consolidated the two organizations.



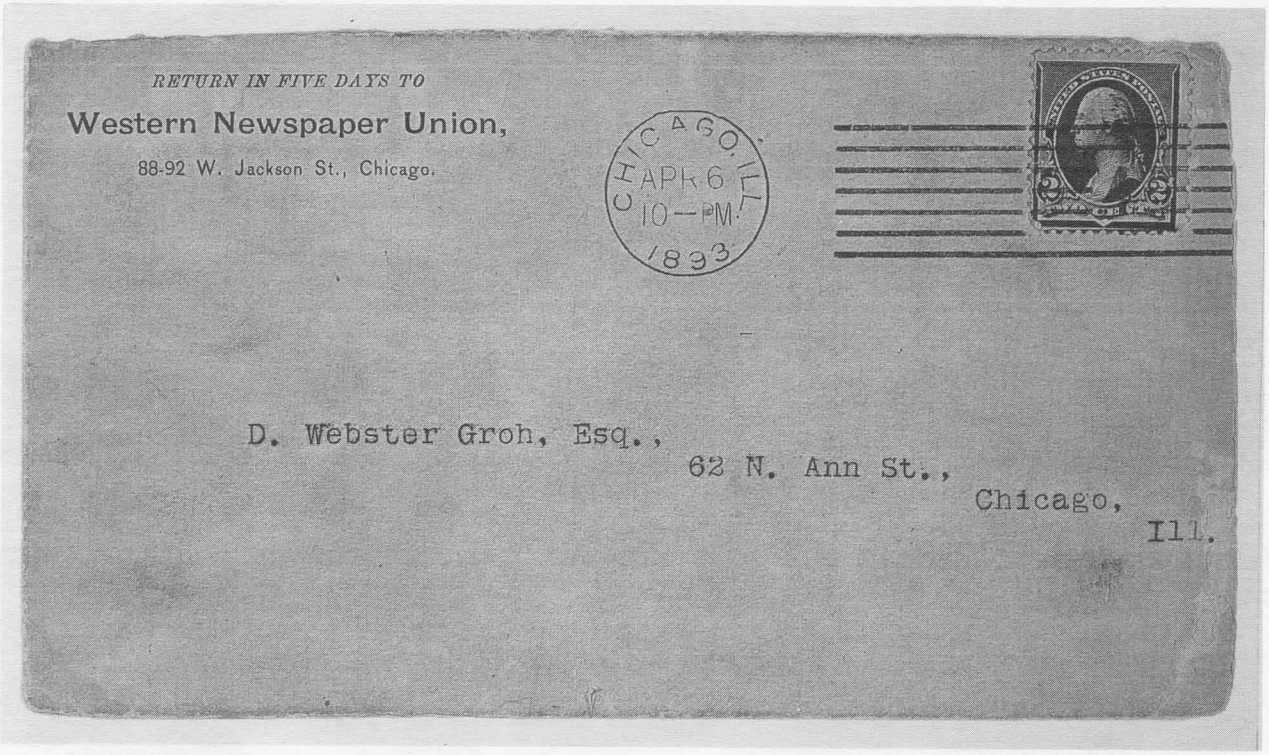
Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



In 1891, Victor Lawson discovered that the APNY and WAP secretly both had been owned by United Press and the N.Y. Sun since 1888. Melville Stone and the AP of Illinois took over the entire AP in 1892, and forced all New York City papers to use only the UP. But by 1896, only the Tribune and Sun still used UP, and it declared bankruptcy.

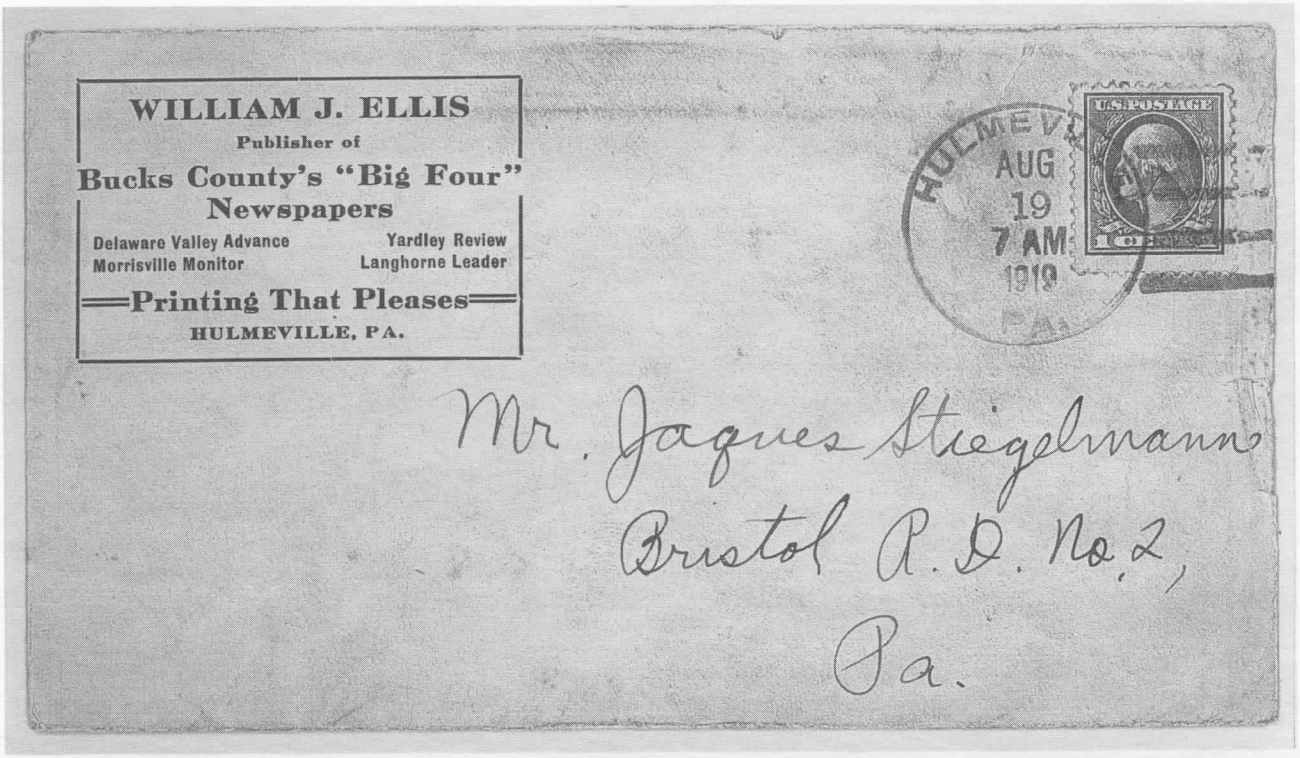


Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations

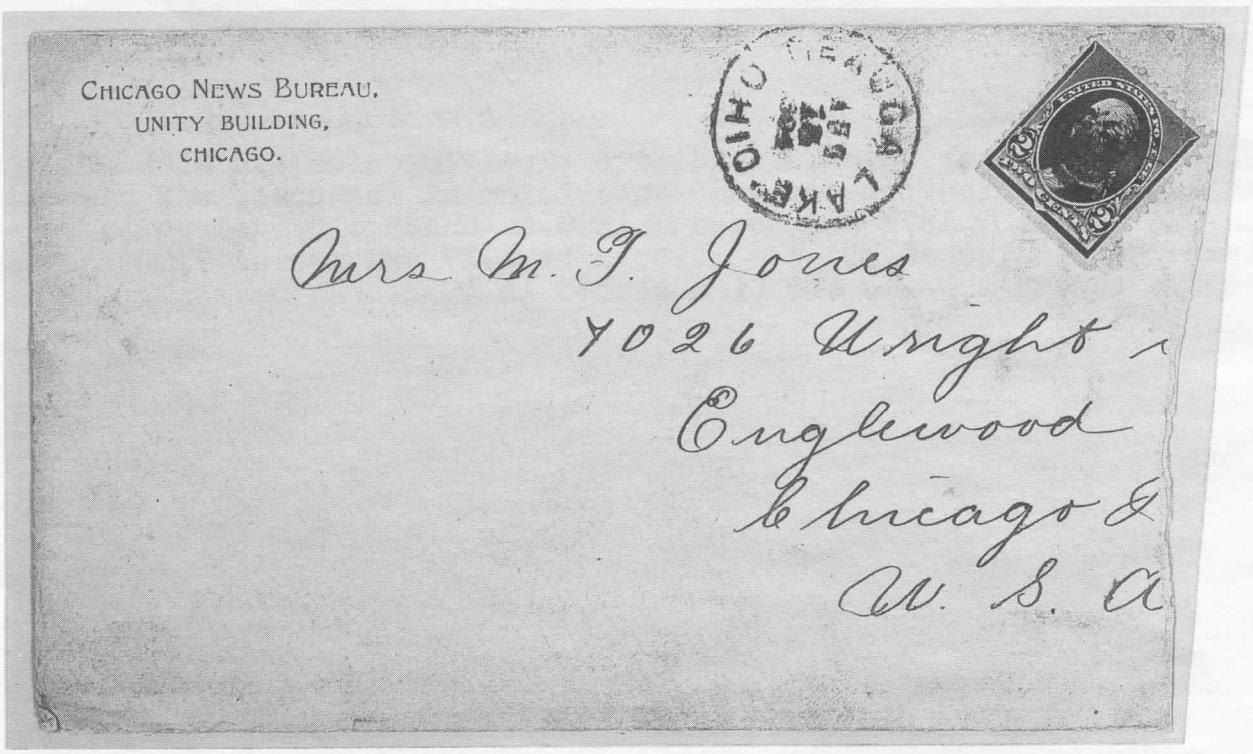


Western Newspaper Union, a syndicate supplying weeklies with column material, fiction, poetry and entertainment features, was founded in Des Moines in 1872 and moved in 1890 to Chicago by George A. Joslyn. He eliminated his competitors by 1917 and served 7,000 newspapers at WNU's peak; the firm closed in 1952.

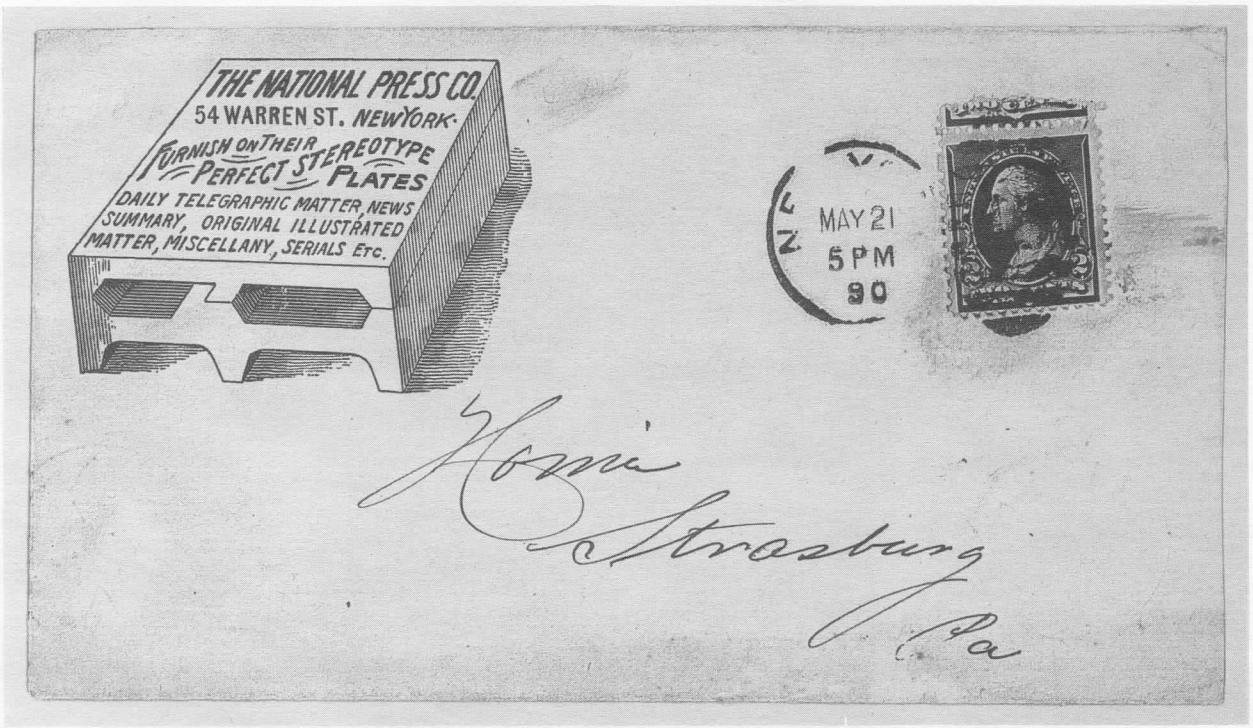
Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



Newspapers realized the value of cooperating, whether when under the same ownership, or funding common coverage, such as in Chicago.



Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



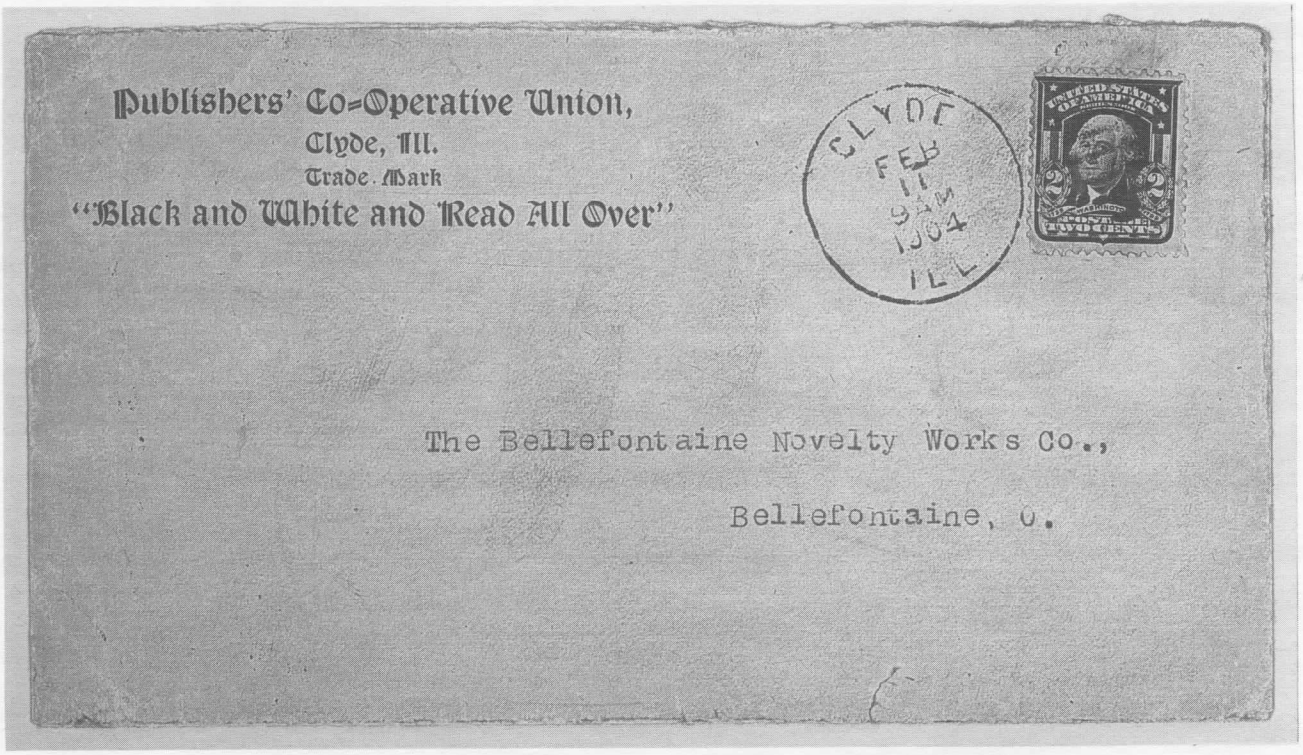
By 1890, a broad variety of organizations were saving editors time and perhaps money with prepared features.



Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



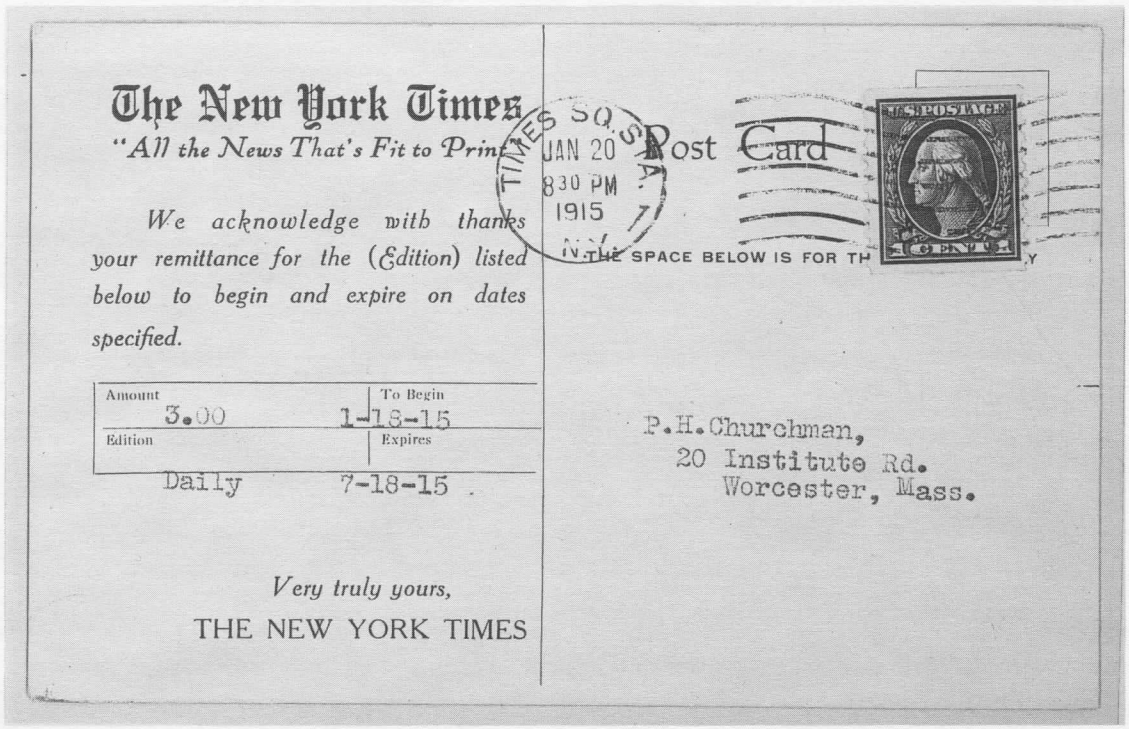
Despite impressive names like Publishers' Co-Operative Union, little is known about most early syndicates. The cover above was used by Continental Illustrating Co. of New York to mail an electrotype, a duplicate metal plate to be used in letterpress printing.



Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



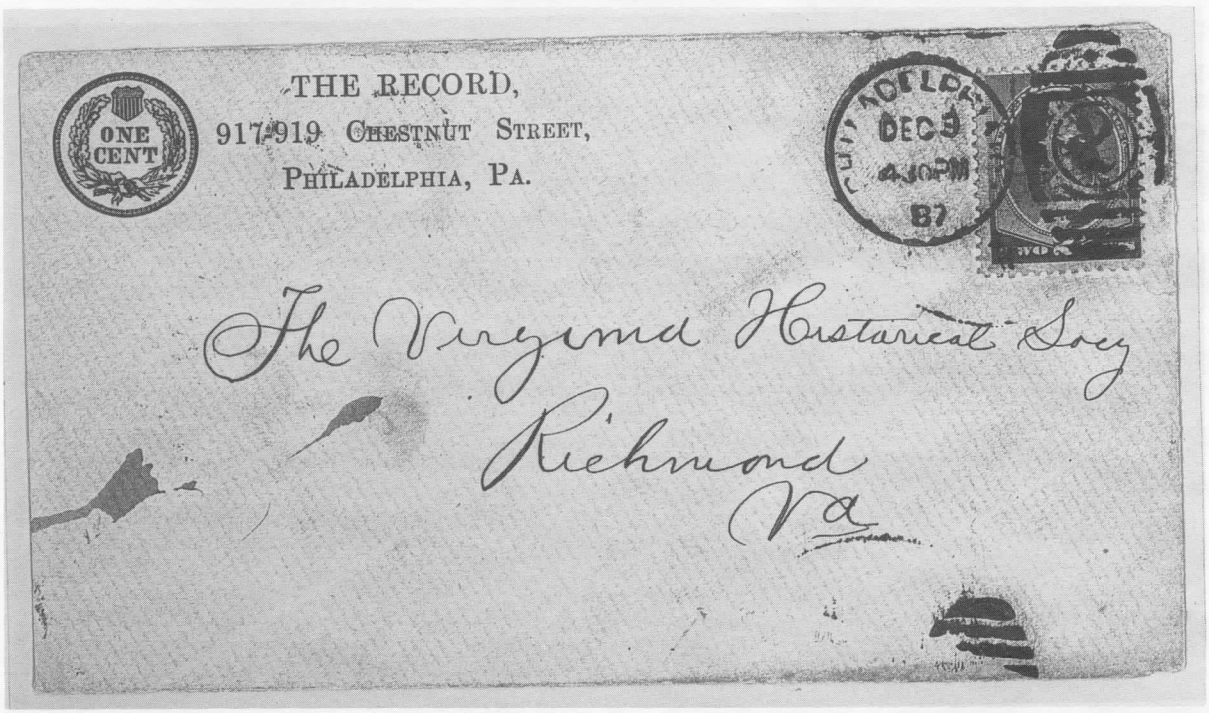
E.W. Scripps founded United Press Associations in 1907, followed by Hearst's International News Service in 1909. They would merge to form UPI in 1958. The Chicago Daily News and The New York Times formed foreign news syndicates in 1898 and 1917, respectively.



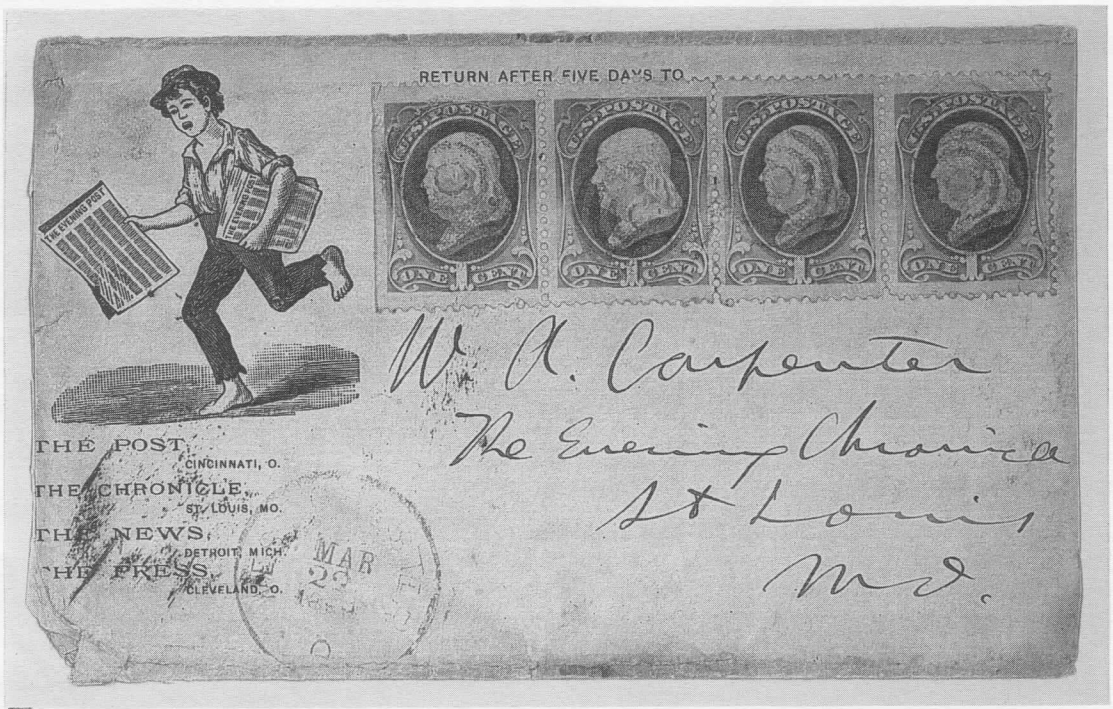
Wire Services, Syndicates and Other Organizations



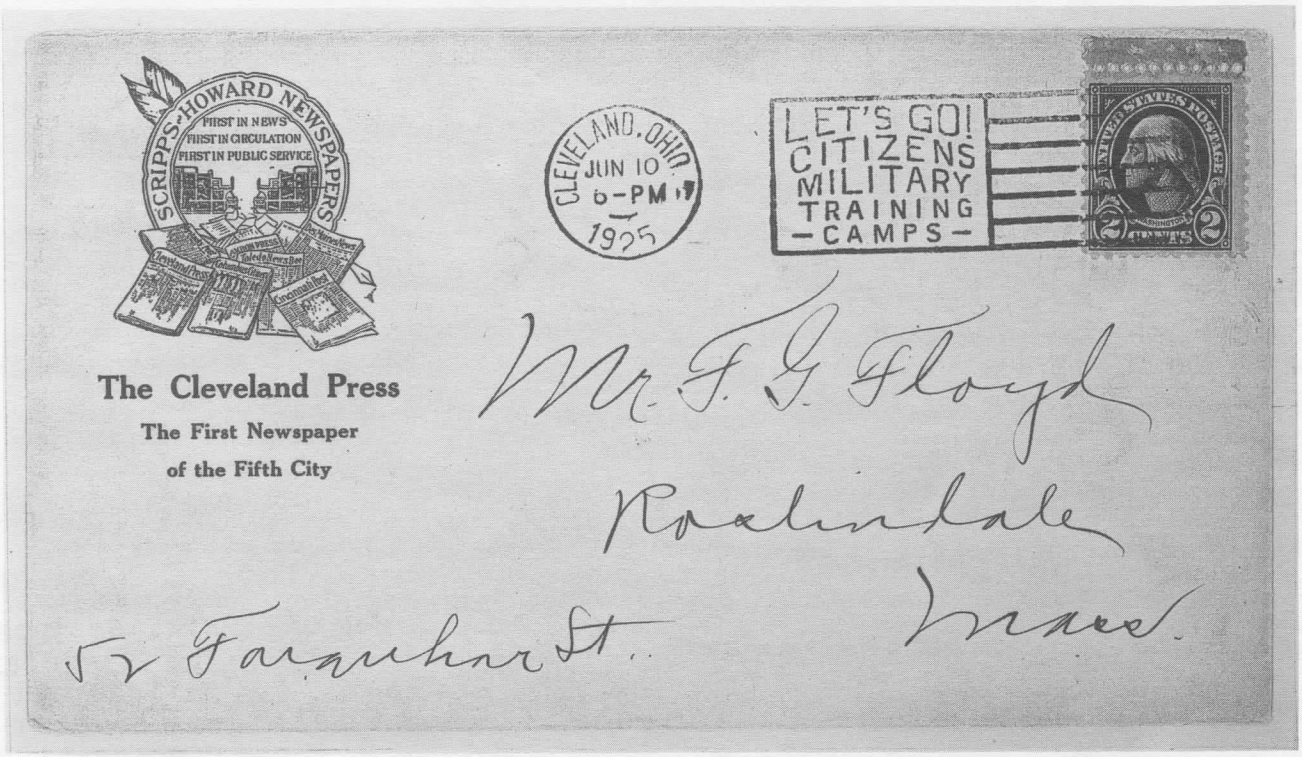
Seventeen state editorial associations were founded between 1853 and 1880, followed by the National Editorial Association for weeklies and small dailies in 1885. The American Newspaper Publishers Association, now the N.A.A., was founded in 1887; its first president was the Philadelphia Record's William Singerly.



Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



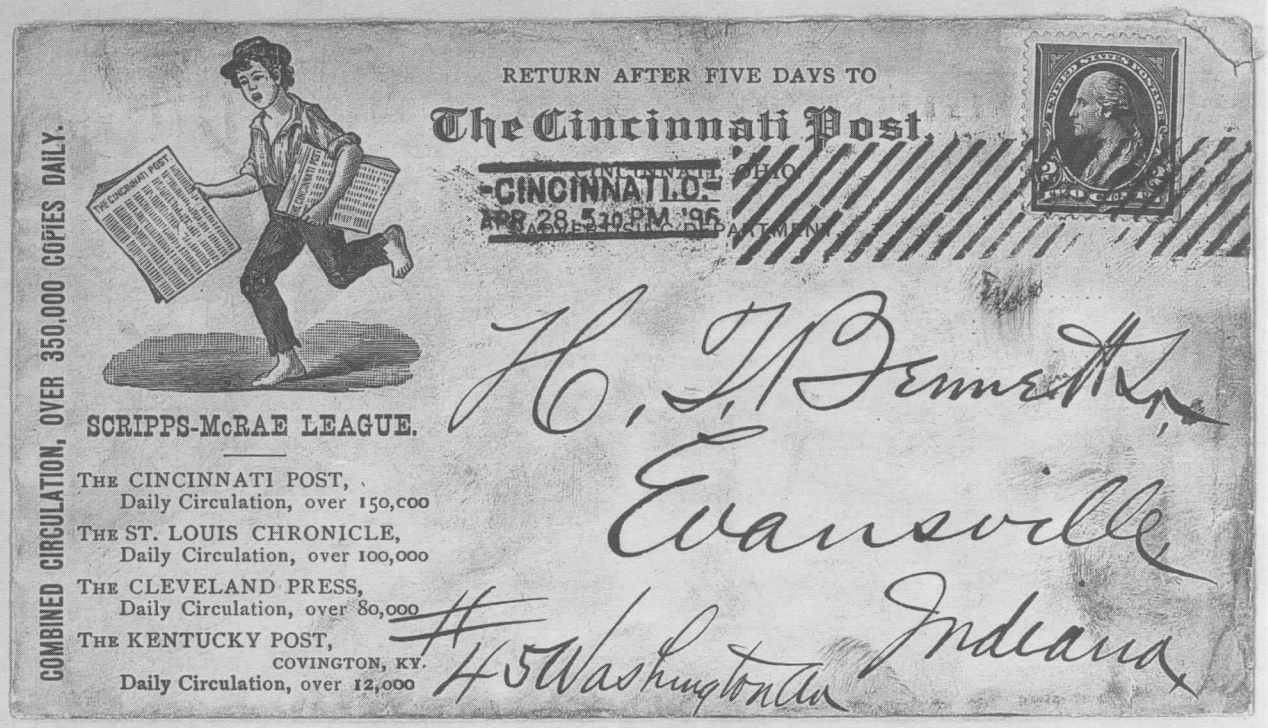
Beginning in 1873, the Scripps siblings—James, George, Edward and Ellen—started the Detroit Evening News, Cleveland Press, St. Louis Chronicle, what would become the Cincinnati Post and the short-lived Buffalo Evening Telegraph. In 1889, the Cleveland and Cincinnati papers became the foundation for the Scripps-McRae League, Scripps-Howard since 1922.



THE BEST

Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family

or it could not be.



Dear Sir

last yea

people.

Agent.

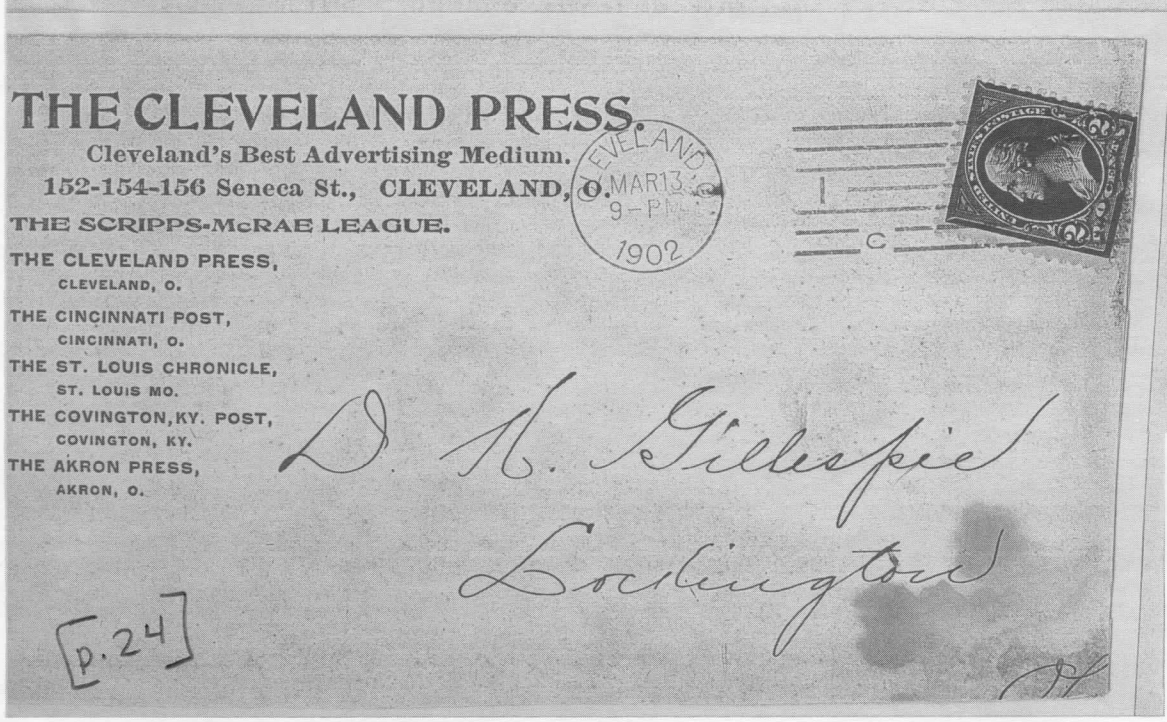
instruct

We trust you will give us enough of your time, to suggest the names of persons who might handle our paper.

We enclose you postal for reply,

Yours very truly,

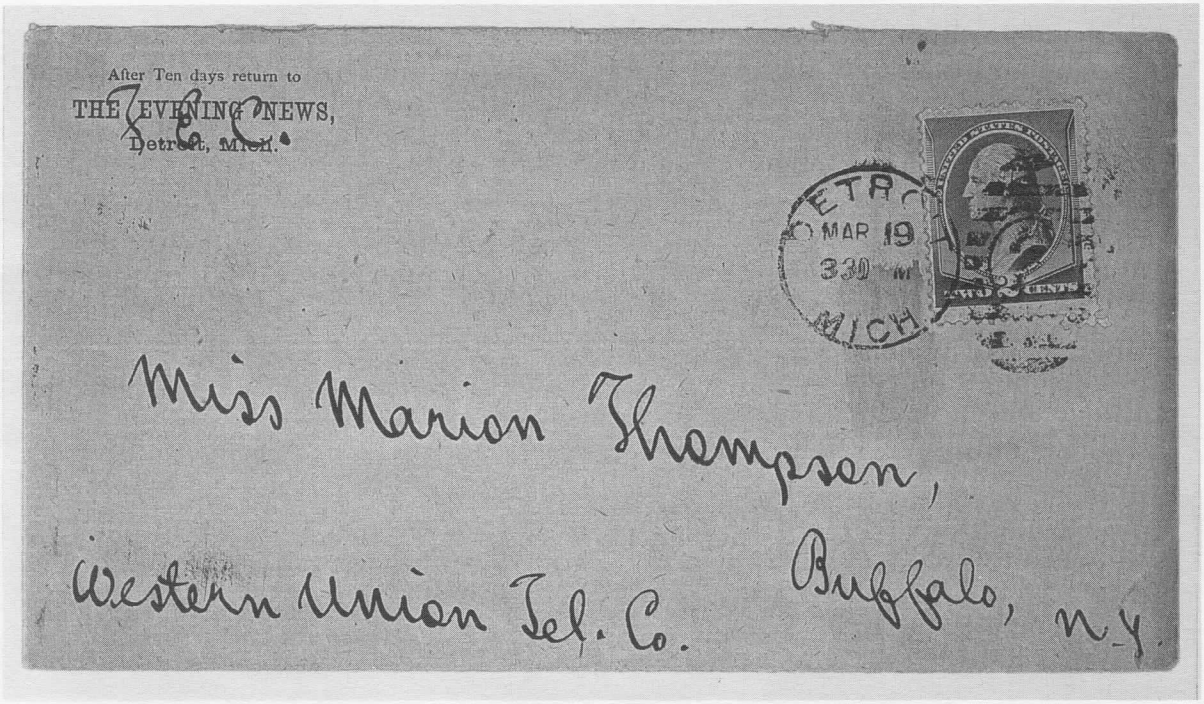
THE CLEVELAND PRESS,



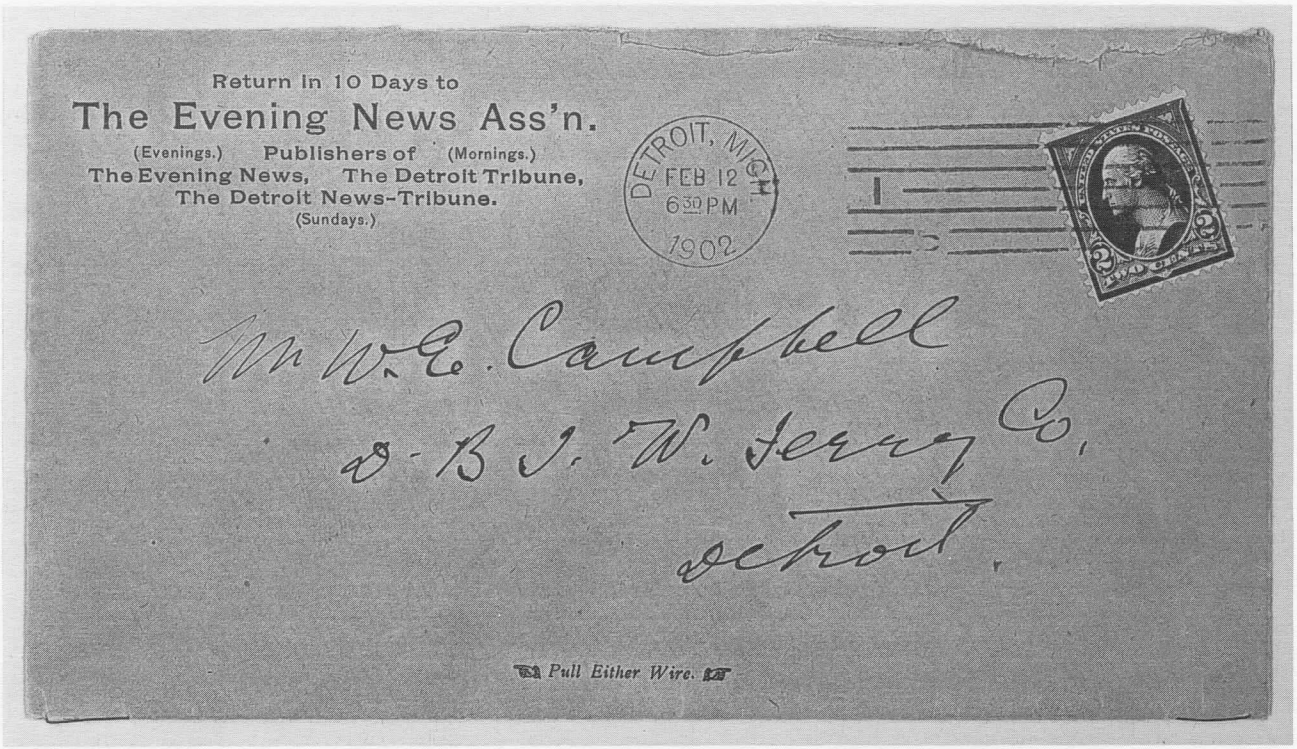
[p. 24]

E.W. Scripps started The Cleveland Press in 1878 and in 1883, he bought the The Cincinnati Post; the Post still is the flagship newspaper of the Scripps-Howard company.

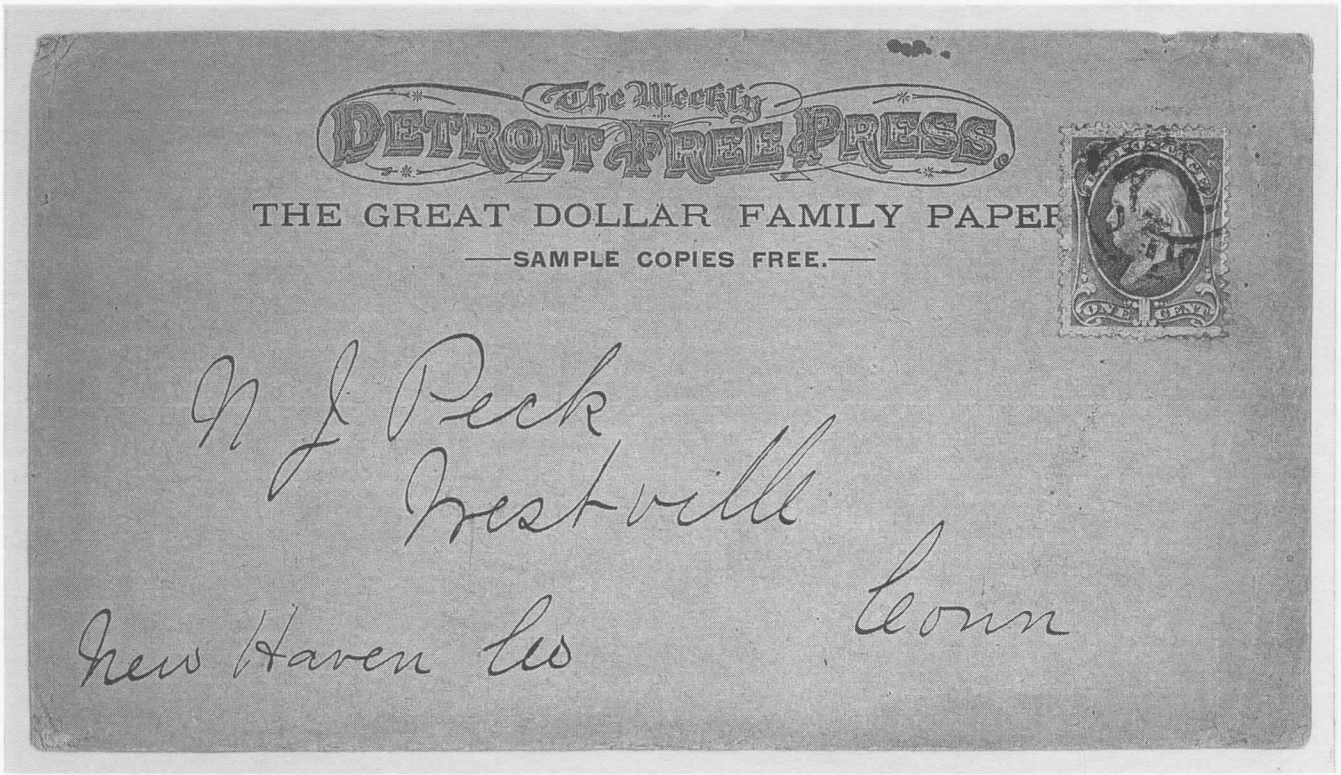
Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



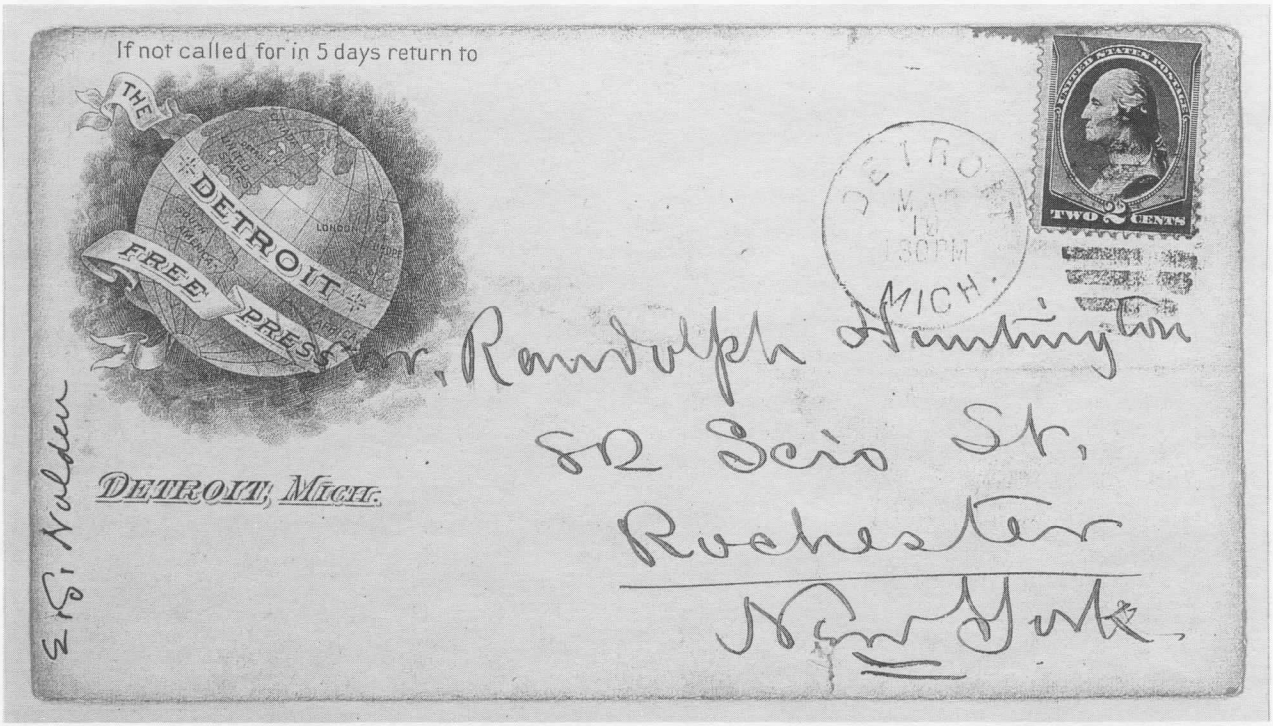
The Detroit Evening News was the Scripps siblings' flagship newspaper. Edward W. Scripps worked there briefly before starting his Scripps-McRae empire in Cleveland and Cincinnati.



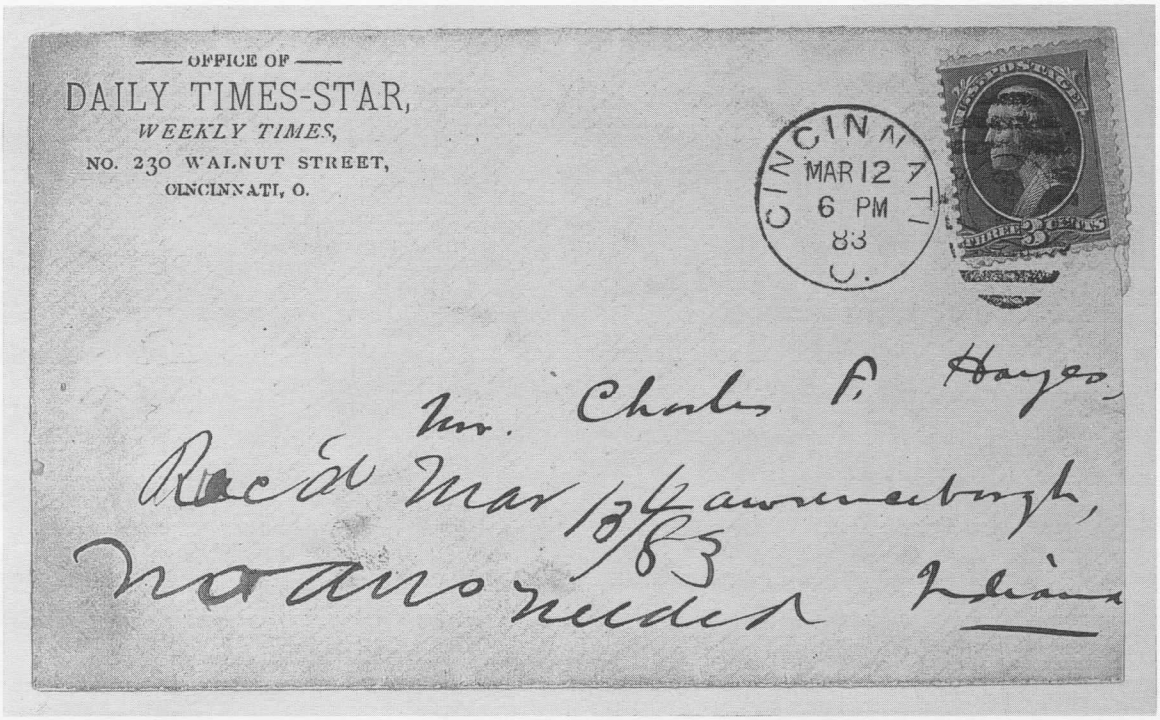
Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



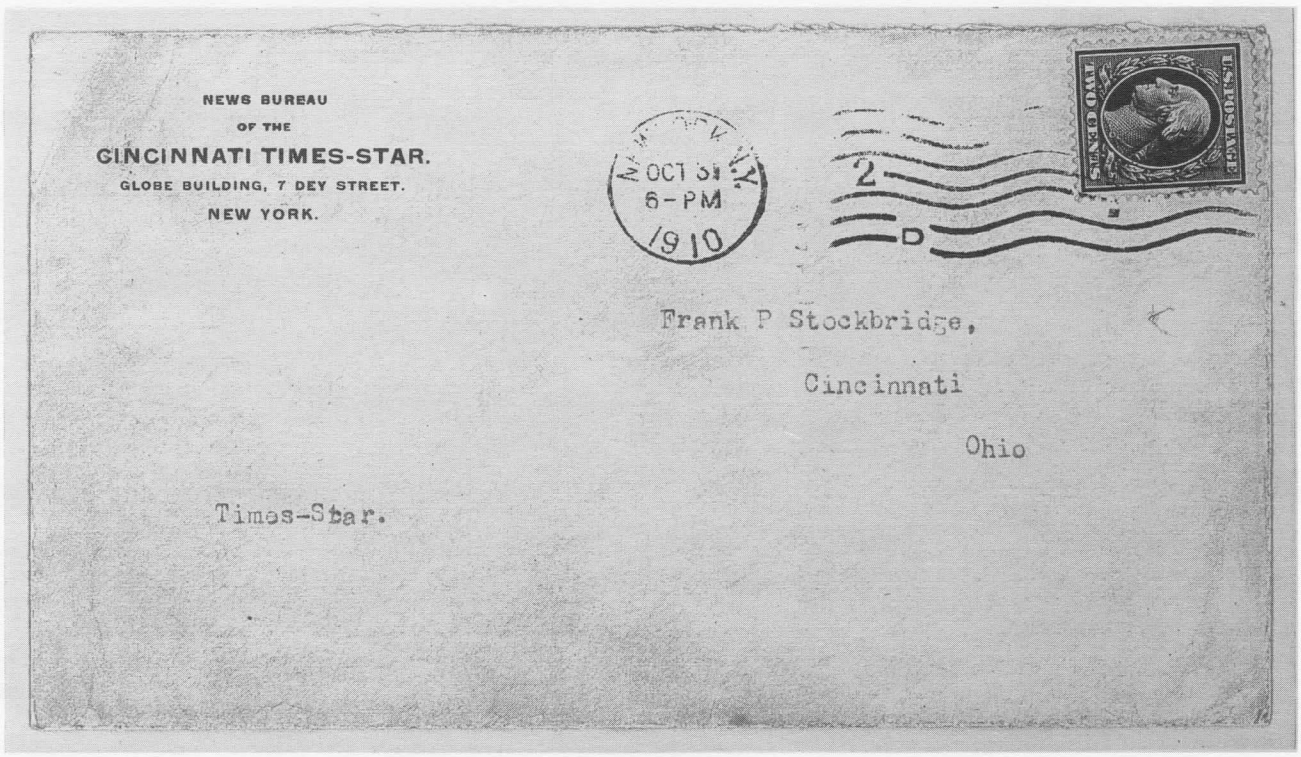
The Detroit News' stiffest competition then, as now, came from the Detroit Free Press, founded in 1831, but the News became and remained dominant beginning in the 1880s.



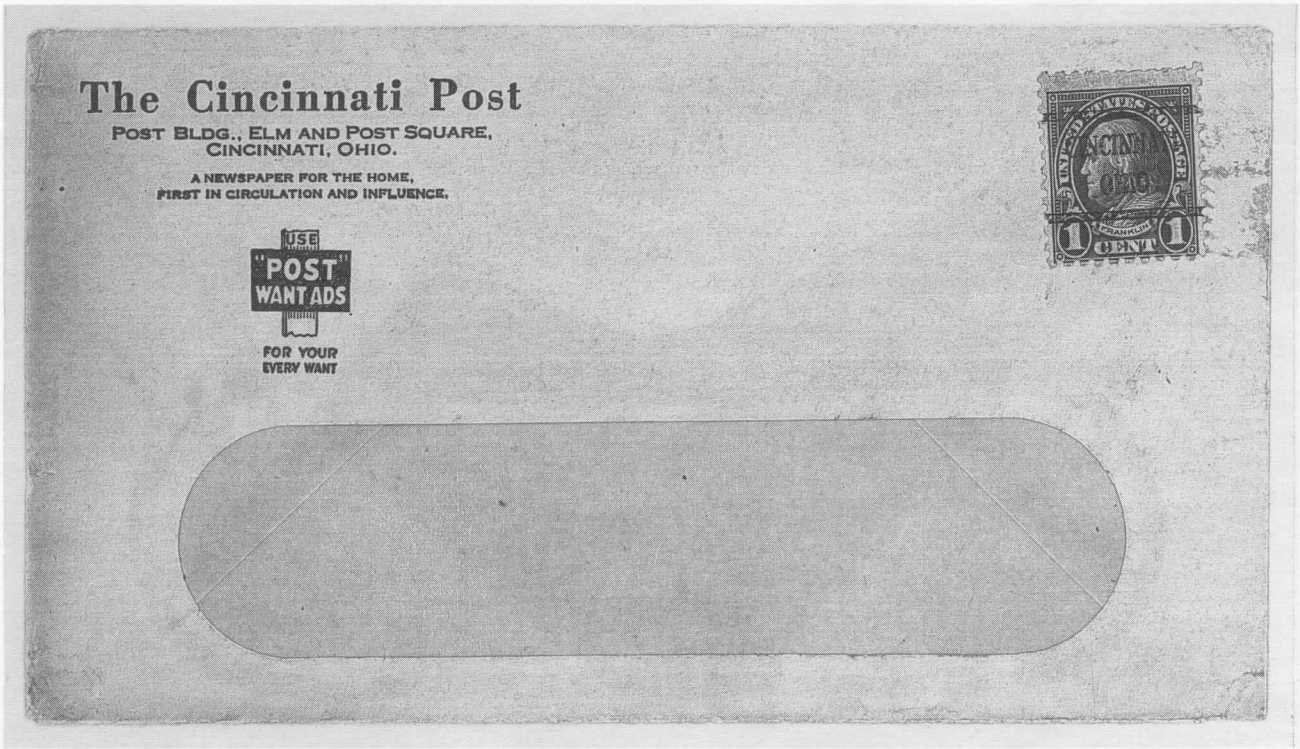
Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



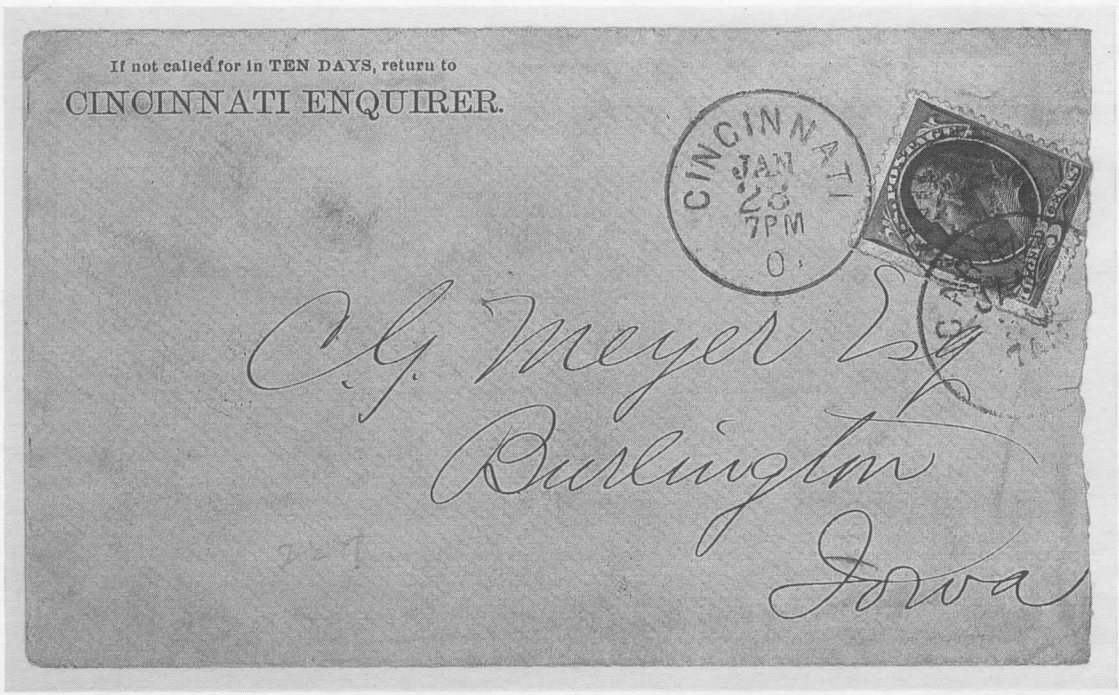
Scripps papers, small, low-priced, well-written and hard-hitting, were formidable competition. When the Post was started in 1880, Charles P. Taft, William H. Taft's half-brother, merged the Times (founded 1840) and the Star (founded 1872).



Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



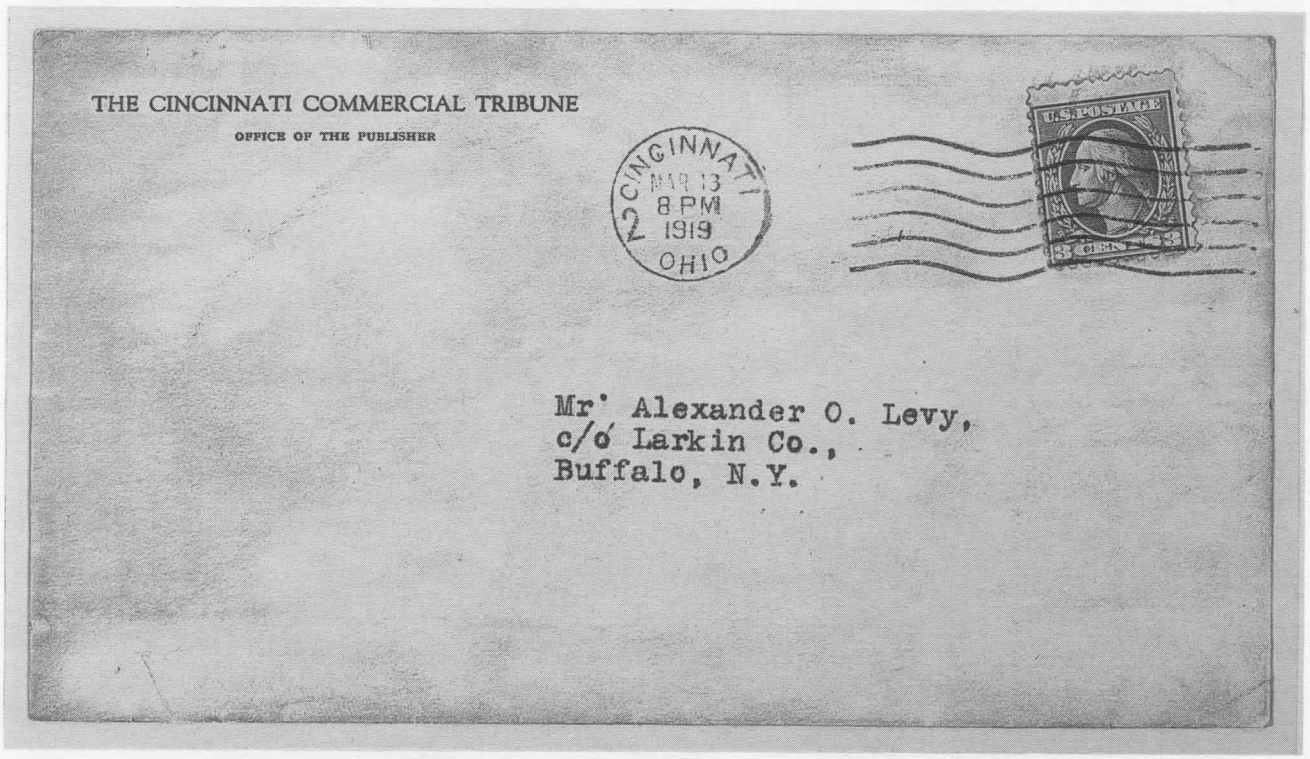
The Scripps' Post's main competitor was John R. McLean's Enquirer (founded 1841), although the Post always maintained its circulation lead.



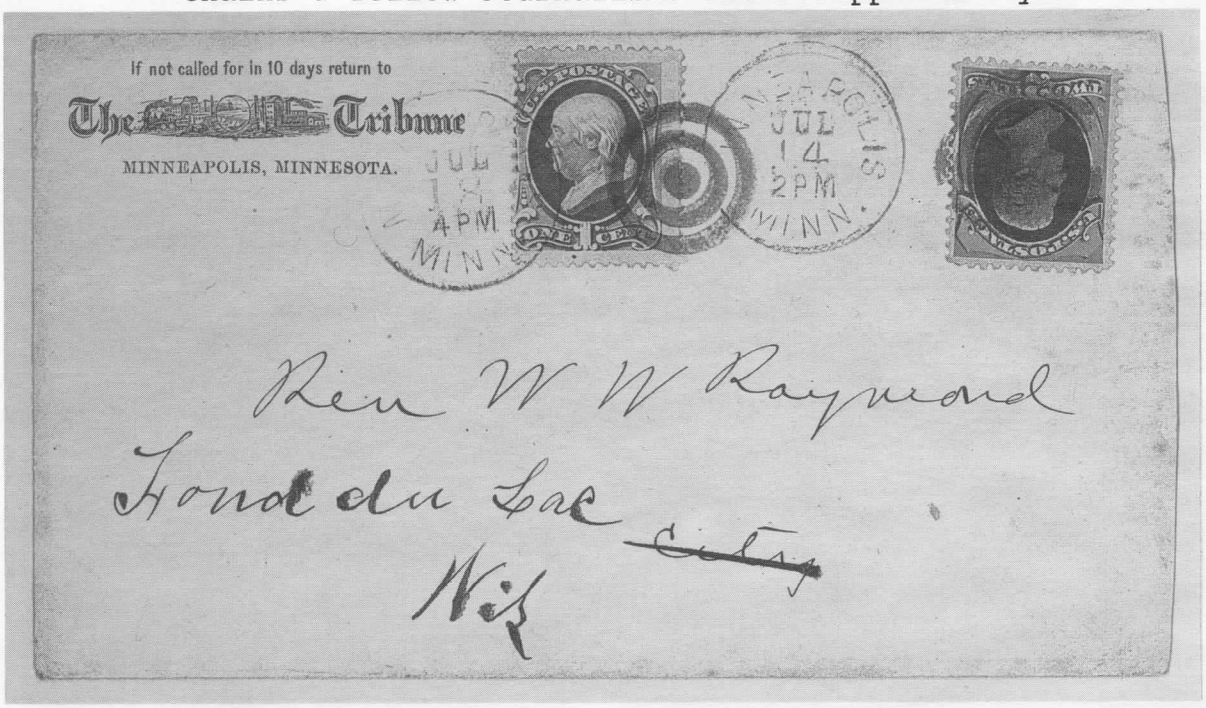
Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



The Scrippses also faced the Enquirer and Commercial Gazette, edited by former Greeley supporter Murat Halstead. Halstead had built a great newspaper but left for Brooklyn in 1890. The CG became the Commercial Tribune after an 1896 merger.



Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



The family published afternoons because of limited competition. They didn't know that afternoon papers would soon outsell morning papers, giving the Atlanta Constitution, Minneapolis Tribune and The Indianapolis Star morning monopolies by World War I.

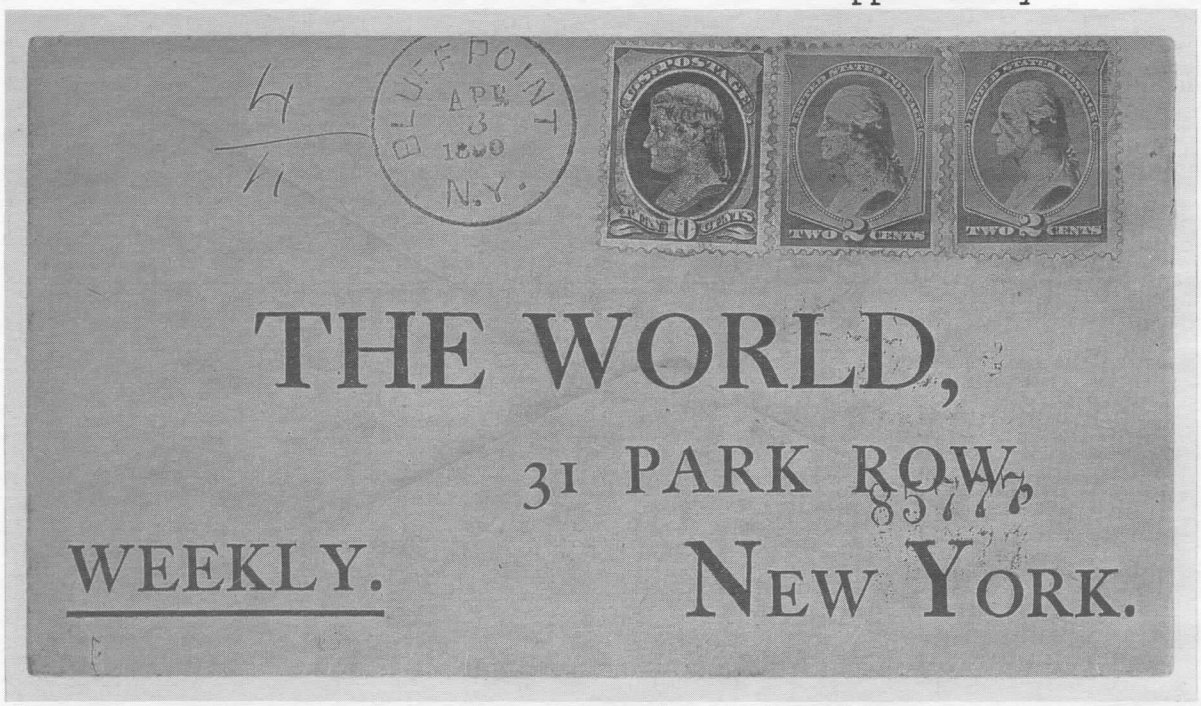


Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



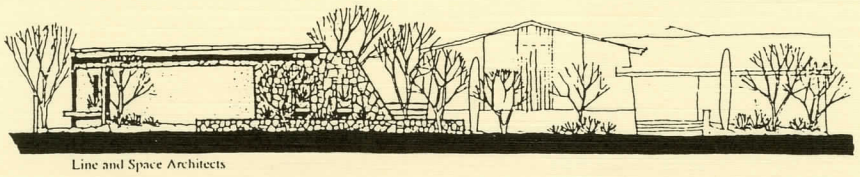
Another Scripps innovation was The Echo, a digest of the best articles published during the previous week in Scripps papers. In late 1887, The Echo apparently suddenly raised its prices.

Chains & Yellow Journalism: The Scripps Family



Meanwhile, Pulitzer had bought the N.Y. World from Jay Gould in 1883. He demonstrated the Sunday newspaper's potential the same year and started the Evening World in 1887.





Line and Space Architects

The Peggy J. Slusser Library Dedication took place on October 11, 1996



Peggy Slusser

Peggy Slusser was born in Kansas on November 12, 1940. She was physically challenged since childhood with arthritis. Peggy moved to Arizona with her parents in 1948, attended the University of Arizona and earned her Master's degree in correctional studies. She was a bright, cheerful, very active person who led a well-rounded life, filled with interests like stamp collecting. She became an advanced philatelist. Her full time job for fifteen years was Head of Data Collection for the Pima County Superior Court. Peggy died on September 11, 1991. The memorial library in her name will house many of the memorabilia she collected.

The Peggy J. Slusser Library building was donated by her parents, W. Blaine and Bessie I. Slusser.