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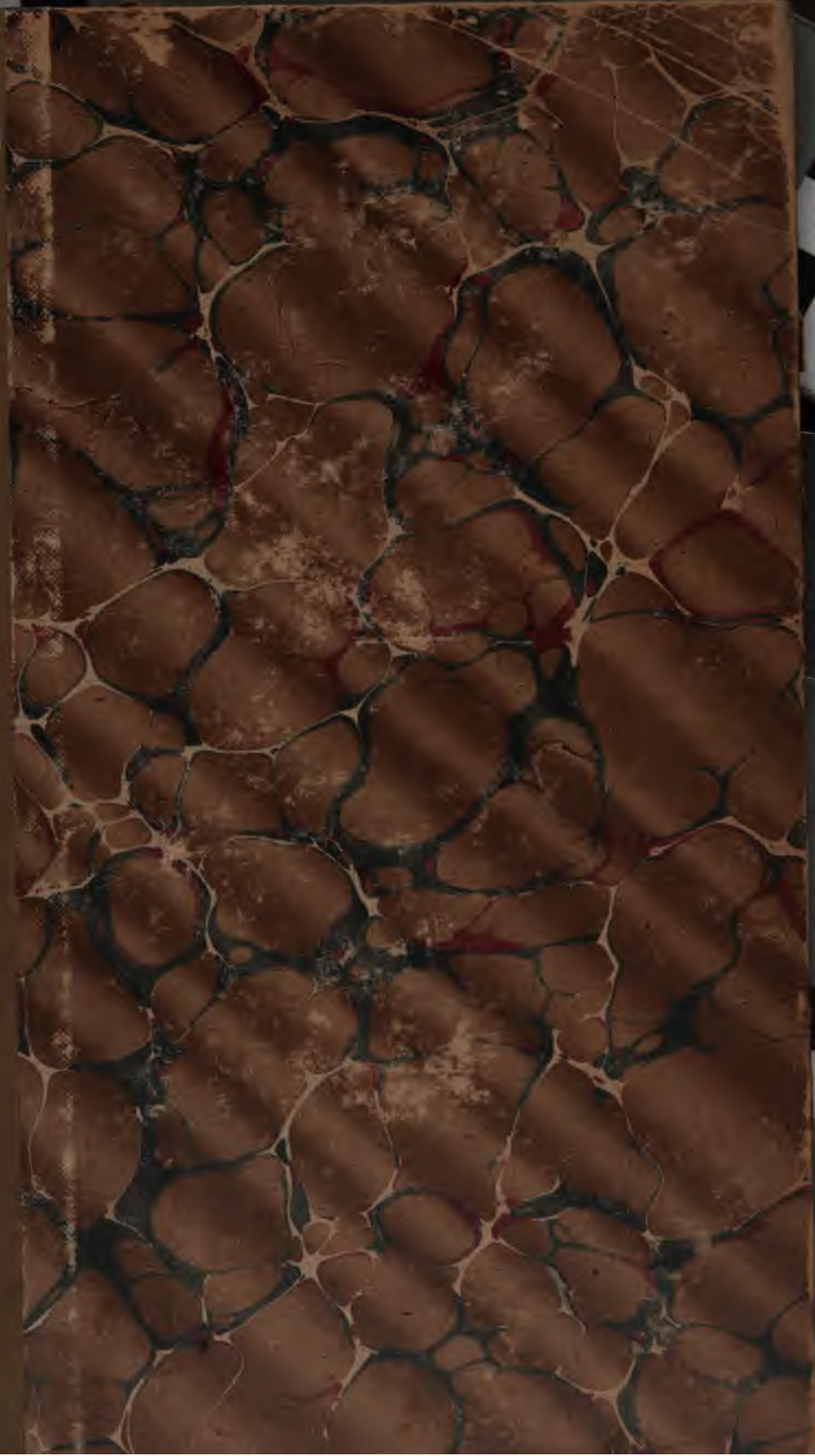
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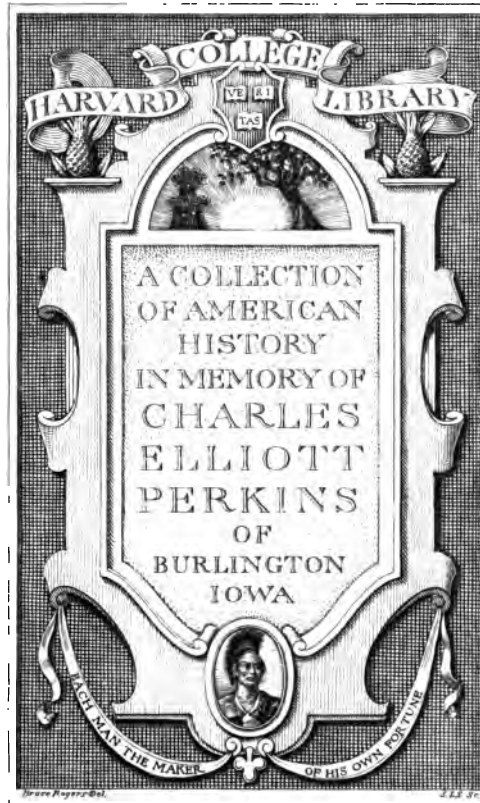
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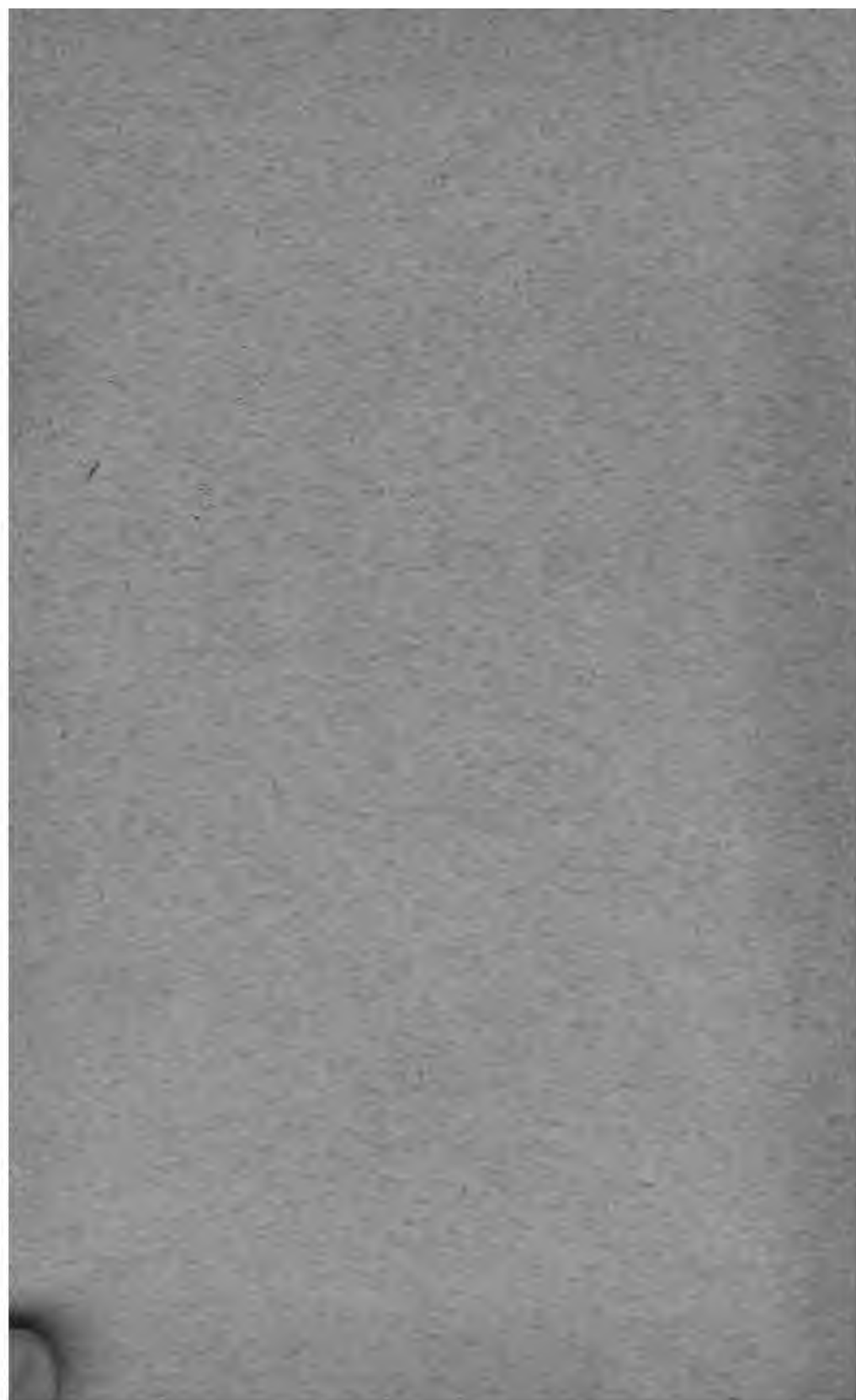
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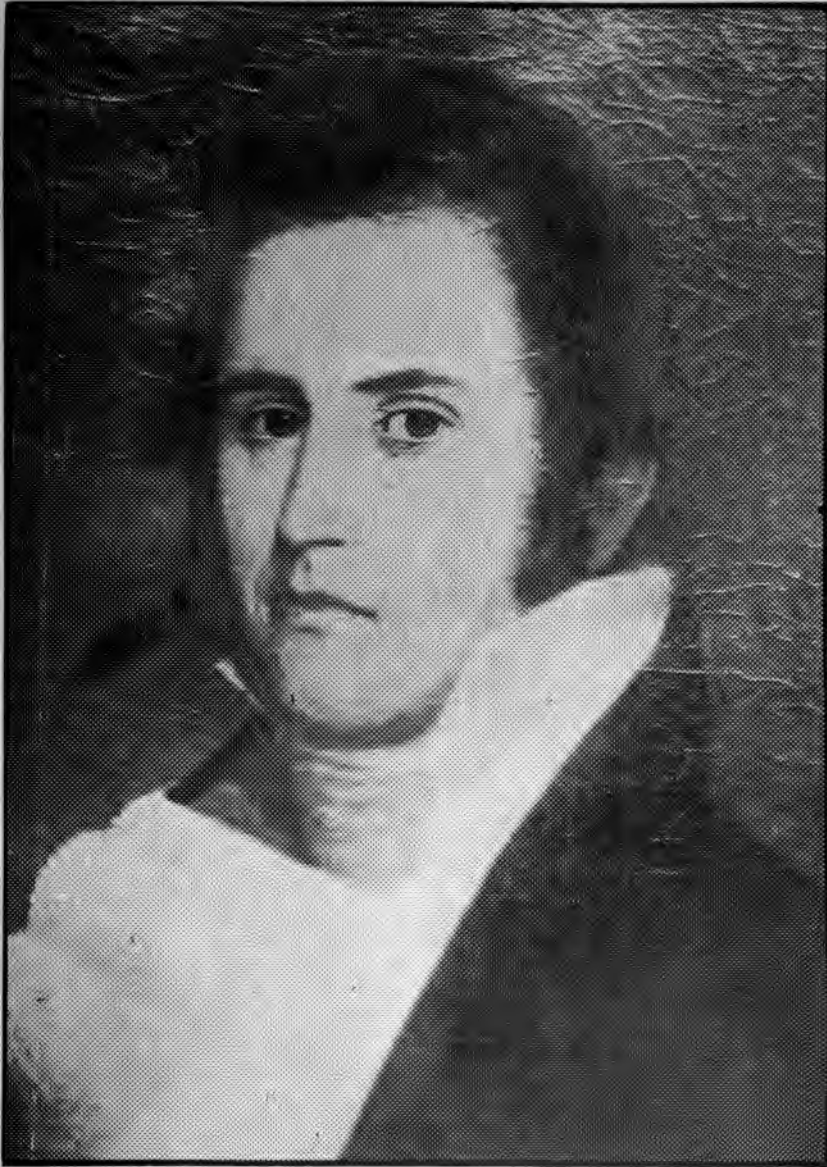
HISTORY OF
THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Walter B. St. Louis





FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC



JOSEPH CHARLESS

From an Oil Painting in the possession of The Republic

100 YEARS
OF
THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC



By WALTER B. STEVENS



ST. LOUIS:
THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
1908.

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June 30, 1915

"VESTAL FIRE" KINDLED BY JOSEPH CHARLESS SACREDLY ATTENDED BY LINE OF SUCCESSORS.

BY WALTER B. STEVENS.

A NEWSPAPER'S CENTENNIAL!
One hundred years of journalism continuous from the first inspiration!

"The vestal fire" Joseph Charless called the Press. He started a tiny flame which flickered in St. Louis on the 12th of July, 1808. Through the century the fire has burned with not one lapse, but with growing strength, with increasing brightness.

"The most pure hands officiating for the whole community should be incessantly employed in keeping it alive," Joseph Charless wrote, having in mind still his simile of the vestal fire for the Press.

Down the generations, bearing successively the names of The Missouri Gazette, The Louisiana Gazette, The Missouri Gazette again, The Missouri Republican, The St. Louis Republican, The St. Louis Republic, has come this first newspaper of St. Louis, completing the record of a hundred years of clean-handed journalism.

In the record stand out, like marking monuments, the personalities of Joseph Charless, Edward Charless, Nathaniel Paschall, A. B. Chambers, George Knapp and John Knapp. Almost without radical change of ownership the paper has lived its century. To-day possession and conduct are in the hands of descendants of the men who gave their lives to the paper.

Newspapers have come and newspapers have gone—two scores of them—in St. Louis. Some of them were started with much money and with powerful influences to encourage them. They passed into oblivion. This paper, founded by a printer without means, but with ideals, kept alive and developed by men who had been apprentices in its office, reaches the close of its century with a constituency such as few other newspapers in this country can claim. It had stamina.

Money and brains alone cannot make the enduring newspaper. The saving grace, in the vocation as in the man, is moral fiber.

The St. Louis Republic's century is evidence that a newspaper is more than a commercial proposition. It goes to show that journalism is not to advocate one man's purposes, not to serve one corporation's ends, not to be one party's mouthpiece. The St. Louis Republic has thrived one hundred years because it existed for the good of a community, of a State, of a nation. Undoubtedly it was not always right. To err is as journalistic as it is human. But the motive was good always. The ideal was kept in view as clearly as the light would permit. The effort was well meant. The expression was sincere.

Three foreign wars, one civil war, two fires, tried the souls of the men who kept the faith of this newspaper. No one personality so dominated the others that when he dropped out the course became erratic. No straddling or wabbling policy marred the editorial page when great issues confronted. The Gazette was for Republicanism—Democratic Republicanism—as Thomas Jefferson defined it. The Missouri Republican stood foursquare on Whig principles. It denounced Know-nothingism when Whigs wandered away on that heresy. It supported Democratic doctrine until the parting of the ways came on State Sovereignty, and then it was pronounced against Secession.

The Republic has been, from its beginning, for the settlement, for the town, for the city. It has sustained local government when correct. It has scourged wrong-doing in public officials. It has been consistently for good morals. It is one hundred years old because it deserved to be.

FIRST QUARTER—1808-1833.

Joseph Charless Finds Paper—First Issue on Sheet Size of Foolscap—Name Changed to Republican in 1822.

IN the north room of the Robidoux house, on the 12th of July, 1808, journalism in St. Louis was born. The lever of the old Ramage screw press was pulled, a dampened sheet of paper, only so large as a page of foolscap, was lifted off the type form and held up. The

which cannot be separated from the history of St. Louis.

When the paper was fifty years old, Edwards, the historian, wrote of it:

"The Republican, in the various gradations of its advance, is as sure an index of the growth of St. Louis as a mathematical calculation."

MISSOURI GAZETTE,

by

JOSEPH CHARLESS

had come into existence. The beginning was modest. From Lexington, Ky., Mr. Charless brought a limited outfit of a pioneer printing establishment. At Louisville he secured a printer, Jacob Hinkle. He drifted down the Ohio in a keelboat. He was hauled by the cordelle up the Mississippi to St. Louis. The settlement—it had as yet not so much as a town organization—was filling with newcomers from the States. In a single room of a house of posts, built years before by one of the early fur traders, the copy was written, the type was set and the paper was run off.

Joseph Charless was a man of moral and mental force. He had newspaper ideals. This first St. Louis newspaper was born with a character and never lost it.

After twelve years of strenuous editorial life, Joseph Charless sold The Gazette to James Cummins. Eighteen months thereafter, Edward Charless, the son of Joseph, the founder, bought the paper from Cummins. Successively men brought up in its atmosphere, trained in its traditions, have managed and edited this paper. Down through the generations The Republic has come to its present estate with a character. It developed distinctive qualities which gave it enduring vitality in periods when the mortality of St. Louis newspaper enterprises was great.

"A newspaper," wrote Horace White, "which merely inks over a certain amount of white paper each day may be a good collector of news, it may be successful as a business venture, but it can leave no mark upon its time and can have no history."

The Republic has left its mark continuously in this community. It has a history

A few weeks before the first issue of The Missouri Gazette Mr. Charless passed around a prospectus for the signatures of those who were willing to subscribe. Pierre Chouteau, then a young man, just beginning the wonderful career which made him a national character, received a copy of the prospectus. It was a habit of Mr. Chouteau to preserve everything in print or in writing in which he was interested. He carefully put away this prospectus among his papers, where it was found nearly a century afterwards by his grandson and namesake, the Pierre Chouteau of this generation. Printed on good paper, with lettering as distinct as on the day it was sent out from the old Robidoux house to the people of St. Louis in the early summer of 1808, the prospectus is reproduced in fac simile as a feature of the centennial issue of The St. Louis Republic.

Joseph Charless brought from Kentucky the suggestion of the name he bestowed upon his paper. He had worked on The Kentucky Gazette at Lexington. There was a brief period in which the acquired Province was divided into two territories by Congress and called Orleans and Louisiana. St. Louis was in Louisiana. Mr. Charless, in 1809, changed the name of the paper to Louisiana Gazette. When Congress created Missouri Territory the paper, in 1812, became again The Missouri Gazette. In 1822 Edward Charless changed the name to The Missouri Republican. He wanted to emphasize the paper's devotion to Jeffersonian principles.

The Republicanism of The Missouri Republican of the 'twenties was the National Republicanism of that period—not the Republican party principles of to-day. Joseph Charless came well by his Jeffersonian Republicanism. He risked his neck

for the principles in Ireland in 1795, when he was 23 years old. When he went to work in a Philadelphia printing office his fellow-compositors did not pronounce his name with the proper Hibernian quota of syllables, and therefore he added the extra "s," making the name which had been "Charles" in Ireland, "Charless," in America. As a printer, Joseph Charless set type for the first quarto edition of the Bible in this country. He married a widow, Mrs. Sarah McCloud, a devout woman, who was active in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. Of the twelve years of his life in the United States before he came to St. Louis to start the first newspaper here, Joseph Charless passed six in Kentucky. To his mind his adopted country was the Republic, not a confederated group of States. And so, when he came to declare, in a prospectus, the principles The Missouri Gazette would advocate, he said:

To extinguish party animosities and foster a cordial union among the people on the basis of toleration and equal government; to impress upon the mind that next to love of God the love of our country should be paramount in the human breast; to advocate that cause which placed Jefferson at the head of the magistracy, and, in fine, to infuse and keep alive those principles which the test of experience has so evidently portrayed the merits—to these ends shall the labors of The Gazette be directed.

The editors of papers on the Atlantic Coast were not of one mind about the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson's acquisition of Louisiana. Some of them were very pessimistic. In Boston, the journalistic criticism was especially harsh. Before he had been publishing The Gazette a year, Joseph Charless was thundering back at these seaboard scoffers with such editorials as this:

"Big Swamp of Louisiana! What citizen is there, who is in the smallest degree alive to the prosperity of our happy country, who does not feel indignant at the gross falsehoods and ignorant philippics published against the Jefferson administration, concerning the purchase of Louisiana? We would recommend these incendiary editors to the study of geography, and they will discover that Louisiana possesses a soil equal to any other State or Territory in the Union. Rich in minerals, numerous navigable rivers and many other advantages place this desirable country far above the calumny of the miserable scribblers. Give us industrious planters, and in a short period Louisiana will become the bright star in the Federal constellation."

The Louisiana of which Charless wrote was not the Louisiana of to-day. The lower part of the territory acquired from France was called Orleans at that time. The Louisiana of 1805-12 was that which is now Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotas.

When The Gazette was one year old Mr. Charless printed this explanatory assurance:

"He regrets that his paper, under the untoward circumstances under which he labored for the first year, did not come up to his own calculations, and perhaps to the expectations of his patrons, but now, having disposed of his office in Lexington, Ky., and brought his family to St. Louis, together with a supply of good paper, trusts that he will henceforth meet the expectations of his friends."

The first year was a trying one. When Mr. Charless in the early days of July, 1808, looked about the town for paper on which to print his initial issue to 170 subscribers, all he could find was of legal cap size. And so No. 1, Vol. 1, Missouri Gazette, made its appearance on paper twelve inches long by about eight inches wide.

The Gazette appeared in two languages. This was in accordance with the assurance given in the prospectus. That the paper might reach the whole community, Mr. Charless printed news and advertising in French as well as in English.

When The Gazette had been running three years, the publisher found his list of delinquents required attention. He printed conspicuously and with italic emphasis on "word of honor" this notice:

"Mr. Charless calls upon those of his subscribers who gave their notes or word of honor to pay in flour or corn to bring it in directly. Others who promised to pay in beef or pork, to deliver it as soon as possible, or their accounts will be placed in the magistrate's hands."

Indians were among the visitors to the office of The Missouri Gazette. With dignified politeness Mr. Charless would hand to each Indian a newspaper. The Indian received the paper and examined it with as much attention as if he could read and was interested. If there was a white man in The Gazette office reading, the Indians would imitate him, turning the page when he turned it. John Bradbury, the scientist, was one of Mr. Charless's visitors while he was in St. Louis, between his expeditions into the surrounding country. When he went up the Missouri as the guest of Manuel Lisa, Bradbury was surprised to have two of the Omaha Indians approach and offer to shake hands with

him, claiming to have met him in St. Louis. Bradbury had not the slightest recollection of the two Indians. The Indians pointed down the river toward St. Louis, took up a buffalo robe, held it before their faces and then turned over the corner and looked at the other side. They imitated the action of a person reading a newspaper so well that Bradbury realized at once they had been visitors to The Gazette office and had seen him there.

The local column of The Gazette on the 14th of June, 1809, contained this item from the Illinois side of the river:

"Some straggling Ioway Indians have been infesting the country on the other side, between Cahokia and Wood River for several weeks, stealing pigs, etc., crawling on all fours, and imitating the notes of the mudlark. One poor devil, being more successful than the rest in his imitations, and being obscured by the bushes, was fired upon and killed. This has put a stop for the present to their depredations."

A few months after the establishment of The Gazette the following appeared:

"Doctor Saugrain gives notice of the first vaccine matter brought to St. Louis. Indigent persons vaccinated gratuitously."

Nothing in the newspaper business of those days was quite so provoking as the nonarrival of the mails from the East. Here is one of Mr. Charless's scorchers on the Postmasters of 1813:

"No news!!! We are tantalized with a defalcation in the mail department; the weather is too warm for these tender gentry to travel, and the Postmasters are too good-natured to tell tales at Washington. How the Shawneetown Postmaster can get over his oath is not an easy task to tell—for he swears he will faithfully perform his duties. The Post-Office law says he must employ a rider in case of failure in those who have the contract."

To the upbuilding of St. Louis, Joseph Charless devoted The Gazette from its beginning. In July, 1815, he made this editorial appeal to his readers:

"In the year 1795 I first passed down the Ohio to the Falls, where a few stores and taverns constituted Louisville, a town. Cincinnati was a village and the residence of the soldiers that defended the Northwest Territory. The country between, to Pittsburg, a wilderness, the haunt of the savages. See it now in 1816; both banks of the Ohio sprinkled with farms, villages and towns, some with a population of 5,000 or more, with banks, steam mills and manufactories of leather, wool, cotton and flax, various metals, schools and seminaries and teachers in every village. The above is noticed as a contrast to the opulent town of St. Louis, with a capital of \$1,000,000. It has but few manufactories, no respectable seminaries, no place of worship for dissenters, no public edifices, no steam mills, no banks. Mr. Philipson has

just established a brewery; Mr. Wilk a white and red lead factory; Mr. Hunt a tanning establishment, and lastly Mr. Henderson's soap and candle factory would be of great utility had it received that patronage it so richly merits. Machinery of every description is needed here, and particularly a man of capital to erect a mill. He would soon realize a fortune. At least 5,000 barrels of whisky are annually received from the Ohio and sold at 75 cents a gallon, while thousands of bushels of grain are offered at a very low price to any man who will establish a distillery."

"Private character is one of the possessions of civil society which should be held sacred," Mr. Charless declared in his prospectus. "To follow a man into the circle of private life would be a very unfair and licentious act—therefore, the editor will invariably exclude any and every piece which might lead to disturb our public officers in the honest discharge of their duty or in the peaceful walk of the private citizen."

Nevertheless, Mr. Charless did not shun wholly personal journalism. He became involved in a controversy with Major Berry. The latter couldn't get satisfaction in the columns of The Gazette. There was no opposition paper. Major Berry resorted to the distribution of a hand bill to set himself right. The hand bill is lost to history. The file of The Missouri Gazette preserves for posterity the editor's side of the case. That there might be no mistake about the responsibility, Mr. Charless signed his editorial which was as follows:

"In a hand bill published by Major Berry, on Tuesday last, I have been severely censured, and charged with making 'fallacious and disrespectful remarks' in publishing an account of his mission to Rock River. Those who may have read the last Gazette, and his handbill, will acquit me of fallacy; 'tis true I did not give his report in full, because I always give preference to merit in the selections for my paper. On the charge of disrespect, I must plead want of information, for until the Major informed me that he ranked as Major in the line, and was a Deputy Quartermaster General, I was ignorant of the matter. But should my pen or press be employed in recording any of his achievements in future, I will announce him, Major Taylor Berry, Deputy Quartermaster General.

"JOSEPH CHARLESS."

The frank comments of Mr. Charless in The Gazette upon persons and acts gave offense in several directions. In the winter of 1815 a committee of citizens called upon the publisher to tell him another paper would be started if he persisted in a course which was deemed prejudicial to the interests of St. Louis. Mr. Charless was

not only defiant in the interview, but he printed his own version of it. He said the gentlemen had notified him "of their subscription of \$1,000 to start a new paper, and buy a printer of their own to conduct it as they should dictate."

The action had followed a personal attack upon Mr. Charless about a year earlier. The editor had defended himself with a stick—some said it was "a shooting stick," familiar in the days of hand composition and flat forms.

The group of citizens who disapproved The Gazette's course bought press and type and imported a printer. The new venture was called The Western Journal. After trying two or three names the opposition settled upon The St. Louis Inquirer. Thomas H. Benton took the editorship. That was before he had been elected a United States Senator.

The affair with Congressman John Scott was a newspaper sensation which continued some weeks in St. Louis. The Gazette printed several articles on Scott, who denounced them and demanded the name of the author. Threats were made, to which Mr. Charless replied:

"I may be threatened, but I will continue an independent course. If I am attacked for exercising the honest duties of my profession, I know how to repel injury."

That was in 1816. Mr. Charless at length gave Mr. Scott the names of the writers of the articles. There were five highly respectable citizens involved. Scott challenged each of them. One of the challenged was Rufus Easton, who replied to the challenge:

"I do not want to kill you, and if you were to kill me I would die as the fool dieth."

No one of the five challenged met Mr. Scott on Bloody Island.

When the fatal duel between Benton and Lucas took place this comment on the result appeared in The Gazette.

"The infernal practice of dueling has taken off this morning one of the first characters in our country. Charles Lucas, Esq., attorney-at-law. His death has left a blank in society not easily filled up."

At one time Mr. Charless was threatened with incendiarism, as the result of some vigorous editorials in The Gazette. Apparently as a result of the rumors that the editor was to be burned out, in 1819 The Gazette published this paragraph:

"D. Kimball requests the incendiaries of St. Louis to defer burning Mr. Charless's establishment until his removal, which will be on the 20th of April next."

While walking in his garden, Mr. Charless was fired upon, but was not hit.

The editor of The Gazette carried on the paper largely as a matter of public spirit and from love of the business. He depended, in large part, upon other sources for livelihood. The following appeared in The Gazette in 1810:

"Joseph Charless informs his friends that he receives boarders by the day, week or month. Travelers can be accommodated with as good fare as the town affords on moderate terms. Stabling for eight or ten horses. Subscribers to the paper are requested to pay up. Pork and flour received."

Somewhat later the following notice appeared in the Gazette:

"Joseph Charless will give one bit a pound for old copper and brass and take it at that price for debts due the printer."

Still later, in 1815, the following announcement was made:

"Joseph Charless, at the instance of a number of friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territories, has opened books for the registry and sale of lands, town lots and slaves. Every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy of patronage."

In September, 1820, after twelve years of strenuous editorial life in St. Louis, Charless sold The Gazette to James C. Cummins, a recent arrival from Pittsburg. The valedictory of Colonel Charless reviewed the paper's career.

"The paper was established when the population of the whole Territory, now the State, hardly numbered 12,000 inhabitants; it had been coded but four years. The original subscription was but 170 (now increased to 1,600), and the advertising list small; my means were limited and the establishment supported with difficulty, but by perseverance in a straightforward course, assisted by kind friends and patrons, he is gratified to know that he transfers it to his successor in a prosperous and successful condition, and returns his grateful acknowledgements."

An experience of eighteen months satisfied Cummins. Edward Charless, the oldest son of the founder, bought out Cummins and changed the name of the paper, in the spring of 1822, to The Missouri Republican.

In 1822 The Gazette attained the dignity of an editor who did not have to concern himself with the business end of the paper. Josiah Spalding, of Connecticut birth, after graduating from Yale and tutoring at Columbia, came to St. Louis to engage in the practice of law. St. Louis had at the time more lawyers than litigants. Spalding became the editor of The Gazette. Thomas H. Benton and his political as-

sociates were denounced as "vile excrescences on the community."

In the first quarter of its century The Republican scored many successes, but the beat of the 15th of December, 1829, was the one most talked about. That day the paper astonished the city and overwhelmed its competitor by printing Andrew Jackson's first message to Congress. It was enabled to do this, as was explained editorially, "through the unexampled exertion" of the mail contractors. The message had been conveyed from Washington to Cincinnati in fifty hours, and from Louisville to this place in forty-eight hours. The satisfaction of Edward Charless and Nathaniel Paschall over this scoop was not lessened by the fact that it was at the expense of Senator Thomas H. Benton and his organ, The Inquirer.

Two men who were to become impressive personalities in St. Louis journalism began as apprentice boys under the Charlesses. Nathaniel Paschall was a boy of 12, from Knoxville, Tenn., when the elder Charless took him into The Gazette office in 1812. He was regularly indentured a bound boy, as the apprentice was called in those days. Joseph Charless took an interest in the training of the apprentice, feeling that the youth was destined for something more than typesetting. Nathaniel Paschall was sent out to gather items of news. He wrote editorials. Edward Charless encouraged Paschall to remain with the paper when he bought it,

and in 1828 took him into partnership and made him the editor.

In 1827 the other apprentice who was to become a striking figure in the newspaper making of St. Louis entered The Republican office. He was George Knapp. The family had come from Orange County, New York, seven years previously. The boy had been under the guardianship of Elihu H. Shepard, the schoolmaster of sterling traits to two generations of St. Louis lads. George Knapp's beginning in his vocation was the delivery of the paper to the subscribers. In the eight years of learning the trade he did everything from taking the proofs to making up the forms. As Nathaniel Paschall had developed the news-handling and the editorial-writing capacity, so George Knapp became an expert in the mechanical and business departments of the newspaper. At 20 years George Knapp graduated from apprenticeship and was given, instead of a diploma, "a Bible and a new suit of clothes." He had become too valuable to the paper to be allowed to leave the office. Moreover, there had grown up a strong liking between the apprentice editor and the apprentice publisher. George Knapp was employed at a salary of \$10 a week. In two years (1834) he was given an interest in the book and job department of the paper.

The first twenty-five years of the Republic's century established the paper firmly with a character of its own and educated from 12-year-old apprentices the two men who during the half-century following were to make it a great moral and material force.

SECOND QUARTER—1833-1858.

A. B. Chambers Becomes Associated With The Republican—Nathaniel Paschall and George Knapp Also in Firm.

EDWARD CHARLESS and Nathaniel Paschall edited and published The Missouri Republican until 1837. Then two Pike County newspaper men, who had been successful at Bowling Green, came to St. Louis, seeking a larger field. They were A. B. Chambers and Oliver Harris. Their Pike County experience had been The Salt River Journal. Chambers and Harris formed a partnership with George Knapp and bought the paper of Charless and Paschall. Harris dropped out in 1839. Paschall, when he retired from the paper in 1837, believed he had acquired a competency. Unfortunate busi-

ness relations reduced his estate. After a few years' retirement Paschall came back to editorial duties as assistant to Chambers. The three men, Knapp, Chambers and Paschall made a strong team.

A. B. Chambers was an older man than Nathaniel Paschall or George Knapp at the time he was associated with them. He headed the firm and was the responsible editor during a period of twenty years. He came to have great respect for the judgment of both Paschall and Knapp, and was guided often by their views.

Mr. Chambers was of Pennsylvania birth. He had 75 cents—"six bits"—to use the

vernacular of that day—when at the age of 21 years he reached Pike County. He had studied law, but before he could practice in Missouri he must take out a license. To obtain a license it was necessary for him to attend court, which sat at Fayette, in Howard County. One Pike County friend loaned Mr. Chambers a horse. Another advanced the money required for subsistence on the trip and at Fayette. Having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Chambers made rapid headway. He became a Pike County leader among strong characters. He served in the Black Hawk War. He introduced good stock into Pike County. He was elected to the Legislature. He established a newspaper at Bowling Green. He did all of these things in eight years. Then he came to St. Louis and with George Knapp and Oliver Harris boldly entered the newspaper field where Charless and Paschall had already made a success of The Republican.

The people of St. Louis had an opportunity to recognize what kind of a man A. B. Chambers was when, as a member of the Board of Health, he did duty without flinching in the terrifying cholera epidemic.

Tom Benton, whom the proprietors of The Republican, whether Charless and Paschall, or Chambers, Knapp and Paschall, consistently fought, once began a speech with something like this:

"A, B, C are not the whole alphabet and A. B. Chambers does not know everything." This was a concession that the man whose initials stood for the foundation of knowledge did know a great deal. Chambers and Paschall were editors of wide range of information.

The firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp showed public spirit and business enterprise from the first. Before these newspaper men had been in possession of The Missouri Republican a year they opened what they called "The Exchange Room." This was an exchange room in the public sense, not the newspaper sense. The purpose was to supply a gathering place for the business men of St. Louis. The Republican office was on Main street near Pine, then the commercial center of the city. Business men were made welcome to the Exchange Room.

Another feature of the Chambers, Harris & Knapp policy was "The News Room." This was established by the new proprietors of the paper about the same time that they brought the Exchange Room into public notice and use. The News Room was for the benefit of sub-

scribers to the paper and of out-of-town visitors. It was a reading-room. Here the papers received by The Republican were available to those who desired to see them. Both the Exchange Room, which was for conversation and business conference, and the News Room, which was for reading, became at once popular institutions of St. Louis. The city at that time had no institution which supplied such conveniences.

A few months before the proprietors of The Republican opened these rooms, twenty-five of the younger business men had organized the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, with Edward Tracy as president. This was the beginning of the Merchants' Exchange of to-day, the oldest organization of its kind in the country. The Chamber of Commerce, as formed in 1837, met once a month and considered subjects suggested by the business interests of St. Louis. The original meeting place was the office of the Missouri Insurance Company. The Exchange Room of the Missouri Republican was offered to the Chamber of Commerce for the sessions, and was accepted. The enterprise of the newspaper management was warmly commended. The Exchange Room was much frequented, being open to the public, except when the Chamber of Commerce was in session. Thirty-five years later George Knapp took up and carried through the movement which gave St. Louis the present \$2,000,000 Chamber of Commerce.

In 1840 The Missouri Republican supported Old Tippecanoe—William Henry Harrison. It did so with such effectiveness and zeal that in the midst of that Hard Cider campaign an emblem, a symbol as it were, was bestowed upon the paper by the admiring Whigs. The Republican was called "The Old Coon." The name was accepted promptly. The emblem, a metallic figure of a coon couchant, was hoisted high above the building. Perched over the towering smokestack the coon was visible from all parts of the city. Thirty years afterwards people coming up from the boats and the ferry landings—for there was no bridge at that time—saw still on duty above The Republican building, the coon couchant. The emblem had survived two disastrous fires. When the paper was moved to Third and Chestnut streets, occupying a new building which tanked with the best architecture of the city in its day, the coon found a place in the iron arch of the main entrance. The figure was also carried above the building. Through two quarters of The Mis-

souri Republican's century the device was proudly acknowledged.

Getting the message of the President of the United States before competitors was the occasional test of newspaper enterprise in the first half century of The Republican. In December, 1844, President Tyler's message was printed seven days after delivery. It reached Cincinnati by special express three days out from Washington and was put into type there. Copies were sent to Louisville by steamboat. From Louisville the precious document was brought by stage coach express to St. Louis, arriving on the sixth day after delivery in Washington.

The printing of President Polk's message of 1846 by The Missouri Republican broke the record again. The message reached St. Louis in four days. The next year, 1847, The Republican knocked a day off the record and printed the message in three days after delivery. For the first time the telegraph was used in partial transmission. The copy of the message was carried by express from Washington to Philadelphia, thence was wired to Vincennes, Ind. From there it was brought to St. Louis by special arrangement with Eastman's line of stages. "The most magnificent enterprise of the age," this newspaper feat was called. The message, immediately on its receipt in St. Louis, was printed as an extra of The Missouri Republican, and was mailed to all parts of Missouri and Illinois.

On the 20th of September, 1836, The Republican became a daily paper, with six issues a week. In 1837 The Republican advertised for a city editor and began to run regularly a local department, distinct from editorial expressions. That was an innovation. One of the first things the local editor did was to publish an elaborate account of the races which were going on at the St. Louis track.

In September, 1848, The Republican startled the conservative elements of the city by publishing a Sunday paper. A protest was promptly circulated for signatures. It expressed regret "that a journal of such deservedly high standing should lend its influence, not by arguments but by something far more powerful, its example, against the proper keeping of that holy day." The editors replied courteously, expressing their appreciation of the interest taken by the subscribers to the protest, but declined to recede from the publication of a Sunday issue.

The sensible attitude of The Missouri Republican upon Sunday observance was well

illustrated by the editorial course it pursued when the question was before the community in two distinct forms. Mayor O. D. Filley was elected by the Free Soil party at a time when The Republican was the leading Democratic paper in the city. In August, 1859, the people of St. Louis voted, 7,544 to 5,543, against the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The Republican, commenting on the result, said:

"The triumphant vote by which the people of St. Louis declared their opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday is a matter of sincere congratulation to all our best citizens. It was not a party vote; it had nothing to do with party, but was the free declaration of mind of all parties and nationalities against the excesses which have been superinduced by a special law of the Legislature passed two years ago in effect giving unlimited license in the absence of a proper police to these houses being kept open on Sunday. * * * * Not only the beer gardens in the suburbs, to which men retire as a place of pleasure and relaxation on Sunday, but all the beer saloons and dancehouses and five or six theaters have been opened on Sunday night on every prominent street in the city. This is the evil that is mainly complained of by our citizens."

In defiance of the vote against the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, a Common Council on August 9, 1859, passed an ordinance legalizing the keeping open of saloons on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Missouri Republican, commenting editorially upon this action, said:

"When it is considered that it is scarcely a week since the people of this city by a majority of 2,000 votes declared their opposition to the very practice which this law seeks to justify and to carry out, the effrontery of the Council may well be the subject of special wonder."

The Whig party in St. Louis went to pieces and the Native American idea became popular about 1846. A Sunday law was passed by the Common Council. The city government was under control of the Native American party. The new law prohibited the running of omnibuses "on Sunday after the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of carrying passengers from point to point." This ordinance applied to any "omnibus or vehicle capable of containing more than four persons."

Although the Native American party included a great many Whigs, and although The Republican had been the leading Whig paper, this Sunday ordinance upon omnibus service was denounced editorially. The Republican said:

"The above is a fair specimen of the legislation of the Native American City Council. The distinction drawn between the morning and evening of Sunday, making an act lawful if done

before 2 p. m. and unlawful if done after that hour, the distinction between carriages that will hold four and those that will hold five persons, the allowing the rich and prodigal who can own or hire a carriage an unbounded latitude to ride and drive through the streets at all hours, while the laboring and less prodigal must not enjoy a ride, although it only costs a dime, is worthy of the enlightened age and spirit of the board that can sanction it."

The fire of May 18, 1849, swept fifteen blocks of houses in the business portion of the city and twenty-three steamboats. The loss was in the millions of dollars. The recovery of the city and The Missouri Republican from this disaster was characteristic of the vitality of both. On the ruins of the business district arose more costly and splendid buildings. In a short time the blocks were entirely rebuilt with structures far better than those destroyed.

The Missouri Republican suffered in loss of type, presses and other portions of the plant. The blow was a heavy one, and yet within less than two years The Missouri Republican was established in a new six-story building. Its size was increased to a sheet measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width by 52 inches in length.

From 1856, when it supported Buchanan for President, The Missouri Republican was a Democratic newspaper. It reserved the right to criticize candidates and platforms, and it exercised that right. From the same year, when it supported Fremont, The Missouri Democrat, predecessor of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was a Republican newspaper. Neither of these great papers was a party organ, but consistently supported, in the main, the measures of the respective parties. Probably the names of no two newspapers in this country have been so extensively commented upon as The Missouri Republican and The Missouri Democrat were in the years when they represented the parties of opposite political faith. When the late John Hay visited the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 he told a Lincoln story on the names of the two St. Louis newspapers as they were in Lincoln's time. Lincoln said to Mr. Hay, during the campaign before the Civil War, that The Missouri Republican and The Missouri Democrat reminded him of a desperate fight he once witnessed in the Courthouse yard at Springfield. Two men engaged in a rough-and-tumble bout. They clinched and struggled and rolled and tumbled all over the Courthouse yard, Lincoln said. It was such an evenly

matched fight that the circle of bystanders could not tell which man was getting the worst of it. Finally the combatants separated when both were completely worn out. The spectators looked them over carefully and tried to determine which one had won the honors. They were unable to decide, but they did make the astonishing discovery that each combatant had on the other's coat, but was wholly unhurt.

The first twenty years Joseph Charles ran The Gazette in the old Robidoux house, the entire cost of publication was \$20 a week. That included Jacob Hinkle's stipend. About the end of the second quarter of the paper's century, Hinkle made a visit to St. Louis, coming from his home in Indiana. He found The Republican occupying a six-story building, with a weekly expense account of over \$4,000 and a pay roll of nearly 200 names. That was fifty years ago.

When The Republican celebrated its semi-centennial Mr. Paschall had a staff of nine. Some years later a St. Louis editor walked about the brain department of his paper, reading the signs above the desks. "I see," he commented, "we have a city editor, a society editor, a sporting editor, a river editor, a night editor, exchange editor, a railroad editor and several other editors. Where are the reporters?"

It was not so before the Civil War. Mr. Paschall had an associate editor, a commercial editor, a monetary editor, a river reporter, two local reporters, one stenographer and two assistants.

The paper had its special correspondents in London, New York, Springfield, Ill., Independence, Mo., and San Francisco. Independence was an important news center. It was the outfitting point for the Sante Fe Trail.

Nathaniel Paschall's active connection with The Republican was forty-five years. In the fifty-seven years of his association with the paper George Knapp had a proprietary interest during forty-nine of them. John Knapp was in charge of the publication office more than thirty years.

Neither George Knapp nor Nathaniel Paschall supplied that attention to business detail which is essential to success in a metropolitan newspaper. John Knapp came in as a partner in 1854, after the death of Mr. Chambers. He bought a considerable interest for cash and was the publisher.

The association of the brothers Knapp in the management extended over a continuous period of twenty-nine years. It

was a more intimate association than is often the case even with brothers, and the paper took distinctive impress from the marked personality of each, both being men of strong character and positive convictions. The firm as reorganized, was "George Knapp & Co.," and that remains the corporate title under which the business is now conducted, fifty-three years later.

Within two years after John Knapp took charge of the business office the paper was making money at a rate that astonished George Knapp and Nathaniel Paschall, the other partners. The circulation was greatly increased. The advertising patronage was doubled.

The first inclination of Mrs. Chambers, after the death of her husband in 1854, was to retain a one-fourth interest in the paper. After a few months she decided that she preferred to sell that interest. George Knapp bought Mrs. Chambers's interest and held the paper in trust until the partnership was arranged in such a manner that George Knapp, John Knapp and Nathaniel Paschall held each one-third interest.

Then it was that the paper attained the blanket-sheet proportions, larger than any other paper west of the Alleghenies, and larger than any of the Eastern papers, with two exceptions. To the national political influence was added the phenomenal business prosperity of the paper.

How carefully Nathaniel Paschall edited The Republican was illustrated when William Hyde, the city editor, brought in his account of the funeral of Thomas H. Benton in the spring of 1858. The obsequies were attended by an immense number of people. Inspired by the occasion, Mr. Hyde used some adjectives. He wrote of the ex-Senator as "eminent." Mr. Paschall ran his pencil through "eminent" and interlined "distinguished." Some time afterwards Mr. Hyde asked Mr. Paschall why he made the change. The editor replied:

"Benton was a distinguished, a conspicuous, or a noted man, but not an eminent one, towering above men of his station. He was not learned, not eloquent, not profound."

Then followed an offhand analysis and review of Benton's public life as Paschall had known it from the time he was an apprentice under Joseph Charless and receiving his initiation into journalism.

"Yes, sir," said the editor, as he concluded his analysis, "Benton was a prominent man, a noted man, but not what should be meant when we say 'eminent.'"

Modesty was a trait of Nathaniel Pas-

chall, so strong that it amounted to diffidence. He was never heard to boast of what he had accomplished. Yet his course in breaking with the Buchanan administration on the Kansas policy, in supporting Douglas with all of his editorial might, in checkmating Claiborne F. Jackson's secession plan, in overcoming the personal influence of Senator Green, did a great deal more than history has given credit toward holding Missouri in the Union.

When The Missouri Republican reached the half century mark, July 12, 1853, the editor wrote:

"Fifty years ago to-day this paper came into existence. The cycle of fifty years is a rare event in human life—it is an epoch in the history of the country—it is a miracle in journalism."

All of this was true. In 1808 the paper was a little sheet about twelve inches one way by fourteen and one-half inches the other. The 170 subscribers represented a community of fewer than 2,000 people. A journey to New Orleans and back was ninety days by keelboat. When Congress created Missouri Territory, in 1812, the news was forty-three days coming from Washington to St. Louis. The mail went from St. Louis to Shawneetown once a week and was carried in a small bag ponyback.

Recalling the beginning in the single room of the Robidoux house and that little sheet about the size of a letter, the editor thought of the community grown to 150,000. He looked at a newspaper the largest in the West, with only two larger sheets in the entire country. He recalled the single printer who helped Editor Charless get out The Gazette, he compared the weekly cost of \$20 in 1808 with the weekly expenditure of \$4,000 in 1853. Truly he could pen—there was no typewriter—"it is a miracle in journalism."

While The Republican was growing from fourteen and a half inches to fifty-six inches and from twelve inches to thirty-three inches, more than twenty other newspapers were started in St. Louis, existed through varying periods and died. Looking backward, the editor wrote, in the semicentennial issue:

"The success of the Republican originated with its constant efforts to promote all departments of business in their diversified channels and to identify itself with the whole interest of St. Louis; it has been the firm friend of the city by being for half a century the faithful and reliable organ of every class of business. The Republican looks to the people for its success by devoting a portion of its columns to all the various ramifications of commerce, trade and professional pursuits which make the life and being of St. Louis. Its destiny is linked with that of the city."

THIRD QUARTER—1858-1883.

Influence Exerted Before and During Civil War—The Republic's Policy Aligned State Against Secession.

A. B. CHAMBERS had strongly developed in him the theory of journalism which subordinates money-making to the higher purposes. He was public-spirited, and during the period when The Missouri Republican was growing into the leading position among the papers of the Alleghenies, Mr. Chambers and his partners were better pleased with the evidences of The Republican's influence than with the profit side of the ledger. George Knapp, a very young man when he became associated with Chambers and Harris in 1837, grew into the same newspaper policy. He was naturally a generous man. He let money go freely to accomplish worthy ends, from the public point of view. If he had not been of this character he would not have been so successful in raising large amounts for the public movements in which he was a leading spirit. George Knapp was not a writer. During the life of Mr. Paschall the shaping of editorial policies, so far as national questions were concerned, was left to him. In local questions George Knapp was not only consulted but his judgment of men and measures was much deferred to. After Mr. Paschall's death, in 1866, George Knapp gave more attention to the editorial policies. John Knapp was then, as he had been for twelve years, the publisher. The paper prospered greatly. Its circulation and advertising revenues far surpassed any previous newspaper record in St. Louis. They led all other Western papers. The business success of the paper was due to John Knapp's initiative and executive ability.

The power which The Missouri Republican wielded in politics was well shown in the beginning of the third quarter of its century. At Charleston, in 1860, the Democratic party had divided and the adjourned convention at Baltimore had put out a second ticket, headed by Douglas. The Republican, under Paschall and the Knapps, had supported Buchanan in 1856. It was Democratic in politics but anti-secession with all of the vigor Paschall could put into the editorial page. Missouri Democrats divided sharply. There were Breckinridge Democrats and Douglas

Democrats. Claib. Jackson had been nominated for Governor at a regular convention. The Republican knew his leanings toward secession. Thomas C. Reynolds was the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. To Mr. Reynolds Mr. Paschall said:

"Jackson's course has been unendurable. He should instantly, upon hearing of Douglas's nomination, have proclaimed his adhesion to the usages of his party and announced his purpose to do everything in his power to carry the Douglas ticket. He hates Douglas, I know. His personal likings in this matter, whether they relate to Douglas or to Douglas's friends, are a thing of indifference."

Then followed an intimation that if Jackson did not support the regular nominee he need not expect his own appeals for support on the ground of his regular nomination to avail him. To William Hyde Mr. Paschall gave instructions to go with Mr. Reynolds and ascertain the result of the message to Claib. Jackson.

"Watch those gentlemen," the editor said to his correspondent, "do not let them get away from us. If they don't come out publicly for Douglas within three days after they meet—say at Boonville—telegraph immediately and come home."

The correspondent of The Republican did his work well. He found Claib. Jackson, rode across the country with him, occupied a bed in the same room with him, and heard the stormy interview in the moonlight outside when the messenger of the Breckinridge Democrats in St. Louis arrived with the demand upon Jackson to come out for Breckinridge. At Boonville, Claib. Jackson asked for another day of grace; he wanted to consult Congressman John B. Clark at Fayette. Clark had been one of the leaders of the Missouri delegation at Charleston. Mr. Hyde telegraphed to Mr. Paschall Mr. Jackson's request for more time, and went on to Fayette with the politicians. While the conference proceeded behind closed doors, Mr. Hyde completed the Fayette end of the arrangements he had begun at Boonville the night before. There was no wire from Fayette. Boonville was the nearest telegraph point. The correspondent stood near the door of the room where the conference was taking place. Outside, around the corner, a negro boy, trusty and light of weight, sat on a saddle horse

of Howard County's best breeding. Thomas C. Reynolds was a St. Louis lawyer and alive to the enterprise of journalism. He had agreed to pass out the word as soon as a decision was reached. He did his part. Hyde folded the sheet of paper, dashed out of the hotel and gave it to the boy. Down the Boonville pike moved a cloud of dust. The politicians came out slowly from the conference and the speaking began. There was much preliminary oratory. When Claib. Jackson finally reached his climax and announced that the Democratic State ticket supported Douglas, the news had traveled by pike from Fayette to Boonville and by wire from Boonville to St. Louis and was being read on The Missouri Republican bulletin board by the astonished Breckinridge Democrats.

Missouri was carried by a close vote for Douglas. The Missouri Republican policy aligned the State in the presidential election of 1860 against the secession movement. In the three months which followed the election, before the outbreak of hostilities, The Missouri Republican was steadfastly for the Union. It deplored the growing friction between the Republicans and the secessionists; it advocated a course which would have averted the capture of Camp Jackson and the shedding of blood in the streets of St. Louis, but it never wavered in its support of the National Government as against the claimed right to secede. Half a century after Joseph Charles put it in his prospectus the creed of this paper was "that next to love of God the love of country should be paramount in the human breast.

In supporting Douglas The Republican was compelled to antagonize the Buchanan administration, which it had supported four years before. It also had to oppose Senator Green, of Missouri, who had a strong personal following in the State. With Mr. Paschall writing day after day his trenchant editorials, and William Hyde doing politics—Mr Hyde had from the days of his legislative correspondence at Springfield been a zealous admirer of the "Little Giant"—The Missouri Republican carried the State for Douglas.

The Republican was antisecession, but it did not support the Lincoln administration in many measures. The discriminating course of the newspaper did a great deal to bring about the division in the Republican party of Missouri. The Republican advocated for Democrats in Missouri a "passive policy," as it was called, when, in 1870, the Republicans split and

put up two candidates for Governor. The result was the election of B. Gratz Brown, the candidate for Governor of the Liberal Republicans. The enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates was part of the political programme. In 1872 an effort was made by The Republican to make national the passive, or 'possum policy," as the opposition nicknamed it, which had operated so advantageously from the party point of view in Missouri in 1870. The Republican started this national movement in this State, having the support of Carl Schurz and the Westliche Post. The movement gained great headway among Liberal Republicans, and especially among the Germans throughout the country. A National Convention was called to meet in Cincinnati. The State Convention at Jefferson City which elected delegates to this Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, was conducted practically by representatives of The Republican and the Westliche Post. Joseph B. McCullagh reported the convention for the Missouri Democrat. He called it the "Bill and Joe Convention. "Bill and Joe" were William Hyde of The Republican and Joseph Pulitzer of the Westliche Post. The Republican started the movement which resulted in the Cincinnati convention and the nominations of Greeley and Brown. A fatal mistake was made by the Democratic National Convention in failing to carry out The Republican's passive policy. The Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party in 1872 took positive action on the ticket, instead of adopting the passive course, which had been pursued by the Democratic party of Missouri so successfully two years before. The result of the action at Baltimore was to antagonize the Liberal Republicans and many of the German voters. The Greeley and Brown ticket failed of the support expected for it from elements in the Republican party opposed to Grant and the reconstruction measures in the South.

Four years later The Republican succeeded in bringing the Democratic National Convention to St. Louis. The body met in the new Chamber of Commerce. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated.

An incident of the presidential campaign of 1876 illustrates the abiding faith the readers of those days had in their respective newspapers. That was the Tilden-Hayes campaign. The morning after the election both parties claimed everything. The next morning Tilden had the best of the returns. The third morning it looked better for Hayes. The fourth morning

there was great doubt. Then, from all parts of the paper's territory, poured in telegrams by scores and by hundreds, asking information as to the result of the election. They came to the desk of Charles W. Knapp, then quite a young man and in charge of the news desk. Mr. Knapp surveyed the growing mountain of yellow telegraph messages. It was absolutely unsafe to make a prediction. The reputation of the paper for reliability would not justify any guessing. So Mr. Knapp, after some hard thinking, wrote out this brief form to cover all inquiries:

"The Lord only knows, and he won't tell."

George Knapp, John Knapp and Nathaniel Paschall were admirably adapted to work in triple newspaper harness. Paschall was a born editor. He was a judge of news. He laid out a political policy, which he followed with great force. The Missouri Republican advocated Jefferson's principles, the Whig creed of Henry Clay. It parted squarely with those who went into the American or Know Nothing movement. It helped elect the Democratic ticket when Buchanan was chosen. It opposed secession. It fathered the passive policy and encouraged the Liberal Republican movement of the early 'seventies. It has constantly supported the Democratic candidates from Tilden down. Paschall was a wonderfully clear writer. There was no possible mistaking what he meant in an editorial from his pen.

Nathaniel Paschall had some peculiar traits. He was rugged, mentally and physically. His recollection of events and dates was astonishing to his fellow-workers. He could not be persuaded, until his health began to fail, to wear an overcoat in winter. He could tell where on the page to look for an article printed months before. He did not use spectacles. For weeks at a time he "wrote all of the editorials, read, paraphrased and punctuated the correspondence, made all of the selections from the exchanges and read the proofs of his own articles."

When this sturdy, modest old man of St. Louis journalism died, the business men of the city, many of whom had not a speaking acquaintance with him, met on 'change and paid tribute to him in these words:

"In all that tended to promote the growth and prosperity of his State, in all that tended to enlighten and elevate the character and promote the interests of its people, to inculcate learning, to strengthen the moral and

social condition of his fellow-citizens, Nathaniel Paschall was, during the whole of his active life, an earnest, enlightened and faithful worker."

George Knapp and John Knapp had characters as positive as Nathaniel Paschall's. Yet these three men built up The Republican until it was of commanding influence and a great paper, without clashing between them. They worked together a lifetime. If Nathaniel Paschall steered, John Knapp kept the machinery running. George Knapp stood between the community and the newspaper. He had a strong and steadfast desire to make the newspaper of practical benefit to the city. He went among people. He got ideas of what St. Louis needed. He made the paper a persistent advocate of local measures calculated for the public good. Mr. Hyde summed up George Knapp's newspaper policy in a very few words:

"He wanted his paper to be clean and decent," said Mr. Hyde. "He hated inquisitorial journalism which drags the pulpit for scandal and dirt. His ambition, like Chambers's and Paschall's, was to issue a sheet full of legitimate, current news, editorially commented upon, honestly, intelligently, fairly, alike welcome in the family circle as by professional and business men."

The efforts of George Knapp to accomplish things for the city did not stop with the newspaper. He gave time and energy to public-spirited movements. The Chamber of Commerce building, representing a cost of \$2,000,000, and now owned by the Merchants' Exchange, is the monument of George Knapp more than of any other one man. When the movement languished George Knapp continued to push it until he compelled action.

His single-handed campaign to bring to fruition the Chamber of Commerce was only one of George Knapp's public-spirited efforts in which he enlisted all of The Republican's influence. State aid to railroads was a policy of the paper. The Eads bridge was aided and encouraged. The Southern Hotel was George Knapp's suggestion at a time when St. Louis was lacking in first-class hotel accommodations.

After the Civil War St. Louis suffered much from the double county and city government. The separation of the city from the county and the framing of a new Charter by thirteen freeholders were propositions to which the Knapps committed The Republican. They gave their personal influence to the movement, and in the persistent, tenacious way which was charac-

teristic of them, they forced the movement through. The scheme of separation was a great innovation. St. Louis was then even more conservative than now. That The Republican was able to bring about such a radical change in the form of government of the city is one of the most notable evidences of the influence of the paper and of the Knapps. The City Charter framed and adopted for St. Louis under the inspiration of The Republican was regarded for a generation as a model of municipal organization.

To The Republican St. Louis owes the extinction of the lottery as a legalized institution. The present generation can hardly realize that there was a time when the Legislature of Missouri granted lottery charters. The motive was to raise money for some public purpose. About 1831 the Legislature authorized a lottery to raise \$10,000 toward the building of a hospital in St. Louis for the Sisters of Charity. The Commissioners provided for in the act sold the privilege of conducting the lottery to James S. Thomas. Charges were made in the newspapers that the management of this lottery meant great gains to the purchaser and comparatively small revenue for the hospital. A committee was chosen to look into the methods Mr. Thomas proposed to adopt. On the committee were such well-known citizens as N. H. Ridgely, David H. Hill, Geo. K. McGunnele, D. Hough, Augustus Kerr, John F. Darby and Bernard Pratte Sr. They made an elaborate report, the conclusion of which was:

"Your committee then, after an attentive review of the subject, are of the opinion that the charge made against this scheme, that it affords the manager an opportunity of realizing a great and unusual proportion of profit, is not sustained."

Sentiment against the grant of lottery privileges by the Legislature grew so strong that the passage of such acts ceased. But lotteries continued to operate openly under old charters. The business was gradually consolidated into what was known as the Missouri State Lottery. This institution had many offices. Drawings were held regularly in a public hall. The winning numbers were advertised in St. Louis papers.

The business was based on an old act of the Legislature authorizing a lottery to build a plank road from the town of New Franklin to the Missouri River. New Franklin was near Boonville. It had passed almost out of existence. The plank road, a considerable part of it, had slipped into the Missouri River. The Republican

opened war on the Missouri State Lottery. It exposed the plank-road myth. It kept up the opposition until by legal and by legislative action the end came not only to the Missouri State Lottery but to all open lottery business in this State. The fight was not one of days or weeks, but of years. It required the making of public sentiment, for in 1871 not only lottery offices were conducted as openly as cigar stores are now, but faro and keno houses occupied the most prominent locations on Fourth street and were places of common resort. Perhaps there has not been in all the history of St. Louis a moral movement of such magnitude as this one The Republican inaugurated against lotteries and carried to successful issue. It led up to the great supplemental movement successfully conducted by Charles F. Johnson against gambling.

The immediate occasion for The Republican's movement against lotteries was the passage by the Legislature of a bill authorizing a lottery to build an opera house in St. Louis. This measure became a law. Offices were opened on Third street. Names of very respectable citizens were associated with the movement. The Republican had endeavored to defeat the legislation. Failing at Jefferson City, the paper opened war on the lottery principle; it showed how in practice these charters had been misapplied to enrich individuals; it never relaxed fighting until all lottery offices were closed. This moral reform was made effective at St. Louis through The Republican's efforts several years before the General Government at Washington took up the movement and made it national by barring all lottery business from the United States malls.

Both Colonel George Knapp and Colonel John Knapp came well by their military titles. They were for the supremacy of this Government, not only in theory but in practice; not only in peace but in war. The year before he became part proprietor of The Republican, when he was 21 years of age, George Knapp entered the St. Louis Grays. He was one of the first St. Louis officers who volunteered for service in the Mexican War. He went out as a Lieutenant in the St. Louis Legion and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel after the return of the legion to St. Louis. The legion was equipped largely from funds raised by voluntary contributions of St. Louis citizens and went to the front very early in the war. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War George Knapp recruited a military force in his newspaper office, called the Missouri Re-

publican Guard. This force he drilled and commanded, holding it in readiness for service if an attack was made on St. Louis, as was repeatedly threatened.

John Knapp was in the military service of the State more than twenty-five years. He went to the Mexican War as a Captain in the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers.

The militia company of which he was one of the Lieutenants had voted not to volunteer for service in the Mexican War. Thereupon Lieutenant Knapp organized a new company, the Boone Infantry. He was elected Captain, and immediately tendered this company for service in the war.

He commanded the First Regiment of Missouri Militia in the Southwest expedition to the Kansas border in the winter of 1861. He was in command of this regiment when Camp Jackson was taken by General Lyon on the 10th of May, 1861. Afterwards he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and later Colonel of the Thirteenth Provisional Regiment, and still later was an aid of Governor Hall and went with the brigade of Missouri troops in pursuit of General Sterling Price when the Confederates made the raid in 1864. He continued in the service until after the Civil War. He was the best tactician in the volunteer service of his day. There never was any taint of disloyalty toward the General Government in The Missouri Republican or its proprietors and editors.

From the militia companies composing the First Militia Regiment, of which John Knapp was the commanding officer when hostilities began, the Union Army received many officers. For Governor Gamble, who succeeded Claib Jackson when the latter left Jefferson City to join the Confederacy, Colonel John Knapp worked out the plan of militia enrollment which protected Missouri and which created a force to deal with guerrillas.

Twice in the history of the paper the office of The Missouri Republican was destroyed by fire. The first time was in 1849, when the flames swept the business district of St. Louis and destroyed a number of steamboats at the Levee.

The second visitation was in 1870. At that time The Republican occupied a mammoth establishment, which did book and job printing as well as published the newspaper. The loss by the second fire was \$170,000. Upon the site, which was on Chestnut street just west of Main street, the proprietors built a low structure to house the publication and editorial offices

until a new location could be secured. The publishers felt that the time had come to move westward from Main street. They chose Third and Chestnut streets for the new building, which was of elaborate and fireproof character, one of the most completely equipped newspaper offices in the country at the time.

The temporary building on Chestnut near Main gave up the front portion to the business office. Through this was a passageway to a room of large dimensions. The center of this editorial hall, for such it might be called, was occupied by a fountain, about which grew ferns and palms. In the pool turtles and small fish disported themselves. Around the sides of the room were arranged desks for the entire editorial and reportorial force, then numbering about twenty persons. At the end of the editorial hall were the files of the daily papers. Near by were large tables, upon which the office boy heaped the exchanges. This editorial home of The Republican in 1870, and for a year or two following, was very different from the quarters usually provided for editorial and local affairs. Sitting in his chair near the door William Hyde, then managing editor, could turn and address any member of the staff, from the writer of the leaders to the newest reporter.

William Hyde's connection with the paper extended through a period of twenty-eight years. It began with the position of legislative correspondent at Jefferson City. Mr. Hyde was successively reporter, staff correspondent, city editor, assistant editor and managing editor. He was a man of splendid physique. When he was a reporter he knocked down a policeman in a police station. In those early days he had a way of purposely mixing metaphors and misusing long words, which made the town laugh. With Wise, Mr. Hyde made a balloon voyage from St. Louis to northern New York, over the Great Lakes. The flight was the record for aerial achievement which remained unbroken nearly fifty years.

When Mr. Hyde became the managing editor he ceased writing humorous sketches. He organized one of the strongest newspaper staffs the journalism of the United States had known up to that time. Mr. Hyde knew good newspaper work. He was a man of liberal education. He came of Revolutionary stock. His father was a Connecticut man who became a member of the faculty of Genesee College. His mother was a Gregory, a highly accomplished member of a widely-known New York family. William Hyde was educated

at McKendree College and at Transylvania University.

For the writer of his leaders, the strong pen of the editorial page, Mr. Hyde selected Daniel M. Grissom, a product of a Kentucky farm and of Cumberland University. Mr. Grissom was thirty-five years a St. Louis editor. He wrote in the straightforward, vigorous, lucid style to which the readers of the paper had been accustomed in the years of A. B. Chambers and Nathaniel Paschall.

The literary standard of The Republican was committed to the care of Thomas Dimmock. A native of Massachusetts, brought up in Alton, Mr. Dimmock studied at Shurtleff. Alton, in the years before the Civil War, was famed throughout the Mississippi Valley as a place of literary culture. The Shurtleff community was a center of thought and authorship. Mr. Dimmock's literary tastes were developed where standards were high. After some years of editorial management of The Alton Democrat, Mr. Dimmock, following the Civil War, took the literary editorship of The Republican. His reviews and editorials along artistic and educational lines were features which drew the attention of thoughtful people everywhere to The Republican.

A graceful writer of special articles for many years, beginning in 1871, was Clarence N. Howell, a graduate of the University of Michigan. A man who served the paper well as city editor was Stanley Waterloo, the author, another University of Michigan man.

Frank R. O'Neil came to The Republican under circumstances paralleling those of William Hyde. Both were from Belleville. Both were legislative correspondents of the paper at Springfield, Ill. As Mr. Hyde's work attracted the favorable attention of Mr. Paschall, so did Mr. O'Neil's work impress Mr. Hyde twenty years later. Mr. O'Neil was reporter, city editor and man-

aging editor, reaching the highest position in about the same number of years that Mr. Hyde did.

William Fowler, an Englishman by birth, was for twenty-six years, until his death in 1870, foreman of the composing room of The Republican. He enjoyed the distinction of having "worked at the case" with Horace Greeley.

William Homes, a Presbyterian minister for several years in St. Louis, gave up the pulpit to become an editorial writer on The Republican in 1856. In 1864 he traveled through California, Arizona and Mexico, writing a series of very entertaining letters to The Republican. Ill health compelled him to give up newspaper work in 1868. He ranked as one of the most scholarly newspaper writers of his time.

One of the notable members of The Republican staff in the early 'seventies was William H. Swift. The Republican, in the days of Mr. Paschall, had devoted considerable attention to the financial and commercial news. Mr. Swift, after having filled all of the positions from printer to managing editor on other St. Louis papers, came to The Republican to take charge of the financial and commercial department. He developed the importance of that department, which has ever since been a marked feature of the paper. Mr. Swift was a natural news gatherer. He did more than collect facts. He received impressions of causes as well as of effects. His mind was analytical. Every day after going upon 'change and making a round of the banks, Mr. Swift came into the editorial hall of The Republican and told in a few words the business news of the day. The others, the editor, Mr. Hyde, the writer of leaders, Mr. Grissom, the city editor, Mr. MacAdam, listened to Mr. Swift with more than ordinary respect. The commercial editor's suggestions led to frequent assignments for the local reporters.

LAST QUARTER—1883-1908.

Strong Editorial Staffs a Feature of Papers Development— News Beats Which Have Startled Public and Rivals.

IN the history of American journalism there is no parallel to what is true of the proprietary interests in The St. Louis Republic. Nathaniel Paschall entered the office of the paper when it was four years old, a little weekly. George Knapp entered upon his apprenticeship a few years later. Nathaniel Paschall became part proprietor of the paper nearly

ninety years ago and over seventy years ago George Knapp obtained an interest. More than half a century the proprietary control of the paper has been in the Knapp and Paschall families. Since 1823 a Knapp or a Paschall has been at the head of either the editorial or the business department, or of both.

With the exception of the two years, or somewhat less than two years from 1820 to 1822, when The Missouri Gazette was in the possession of James Cummins, there has been at no time a radical change in ownership. Interests have changed hands; new blood has been brought into the organization, but the virile character, the traditions which made the paper enduring, the policies which gave it vitality when so many other newspaper enterprises failed, have remained with it from the foundation to the end of its century.

It has happened to no other American newspaper that the ownership and conduct in the span of a century have been in so few hands. The names of Charles Paschall and Knapp make an unbroken chain of continuity from the beginning in 1808 to the century's close in 1908. As a matter of mere business permanency The Republic is notable among the mercantile institutions of the country, since the controlling ownership and active management rest at the end of a hundred years in the hands of direct or collateral descendants of men who had their training under and became partners of either the founder or his son. The paper was but four years old when Nathaniel Paschall entered its service, and a grandson is to-day, ninety-six years later, one of the owners and managers. Among them, too, is a nephew of George Knapp, who came to the paper fifteen years after Paschall and eighty-one years ago.

Beginning under the founder, Paschall became the partner of the founder's son and was an active member of the paper's staff for forty-seven years. Starting under the younger Charles and the associate of Paschall, George Knapp, whose connection continued uninterruptedly for fifty-six years, formed partnership relations with both Charles and Paschall. Nathaniel Paschall and George Knapp worked side by side for thirty-two years, and with them as associate for more than a third of that time was John Knapp, whose connection covered altogether a period of thirty-four years. His son, now and for more than twenty years head of the concern, has himself begun his forty-second year of service.

The editor to-day is Charles W. Knapp; the head of the business office is a Paschall—Walter B. Carr.

In May, 1888, Charles H. Jones, of Jacksonville, Fla., purchased an interest in The St. Louis Republic. That year the name of the paper underwent change from Missouri Republican to St. Louis Republic. Colonel Jones held the editorship of the

paper five years, under a contract, and retired. During the period Charles W. Knapp was the publisher. Upon the retirement of Colonel Jones, Mr. Knapp became the editor-in-chief, a position he has held for fifteen years.

Upon the last quarter of its first century, The Republic entered with one of the strongest organizations of editors, special writers, correspondents and reporters the history of St. Louis journalism had known. The roster as it was in the latter part of 1883 is an interesting reminder of the men who made the paper twenty-five years ago:

President and Publisher—John Knapp.
Editor-in-Chief and Managing Editor—William Hyde.

Editorial Writers—James H. R. Cundiff, Thomas Dimmock, Daniel M. Grissom, Charles W. Knapp.

City Editor—William A. Kelsoe.
Commercial Editor—Joseph Kelley.
Telegraph Editor—Henry B. Wandell.
River Editor—Shepard W. Knapp.
News Editor—Clarence N. Howell.
Dramatic Editor—Thomas E. Garrett.
Musical Editor—A. R. Rivet.
Editor of Weekly Republican—Charles W. Knapp.

Staff Correspondents—Edwin Fleming, Washington; J. C. Hendrix, New York; A. S. Vogdes, Jefferson City; Ed L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill., together with 460 correspondents in the Western, Southern and Middle States.

Special Writers—Annie R. Noxon, Julia M. Bennett, Fannie Isabelle Sherrick, Josephine Williams, Adele Stevens Cody, "Acanthus" and others.

Reporters—Frank R. O'Neil, John G. Dill, William Fryel, Thomas M. Knapp, Henry E. Campbell, John Fay, John W. Kearney, William M. Reedy, Alex R. Webb and Graham Young.

Foreman Composing Room—Richard Sittig.

Number of men employed, eighty-eight.

Foreman Pressroom—Murdoch Birnie.

Number of men employed (including stereotypers), eighteen.

Presses used—Hoe and Walter web perfecting.

The Knapps and the Paschalls never forgot the days of small beginnings. Whenever anniversaries or other occasions suggested reminiscences, all honor was given in print to Joseph Charles and his son Edward Charles. The recollection went beyond words. There is of record in the minutes of the directors of the paper an incident which does honor

to the newspaper profession. The directors in 1832 were George Knapp, John Knapp and Henry G. Paschall, the last-named a son of Nathaniel Paschall. At a meeting of the board on the 2d of January a resolution was adopted conferring upon the only surviving representative of Edward Charless an annuity. The letter, as it appears upon the minutes of the board, is well worth printing. It breathes the old-fashioned, delicate courtesy which characterized The Republic's management:

"Dear Respected Madam: Wishing you a happy New Year, we take pleasure in communicating the following preamble and resolution, which, with the cordial appreciation of the stockholders of the corporation of Publishers: George Knapp & Co., have been adopted:

"Whereas, Mrs. Jane L. Hoffman is the only surviving representative of the noble and worthy Edward W. Charless, the founder, over sixty years ago, of The Missouri Republican, he the successor of his father, Joseph Charless, who, beginning in 1808, published the paper under the name of Louisiana Gazette and Missouri Gazette,

"Resolved, That an annuity of \$200, payable quarterly in advance, from the 1st of January, 1832, be and is hereby appropriated to the use of Mrs. Jane L. Hoffman during her natural life.

"With the kindest wishes for your continued good health and cheerful, genial disposition, and hoping your life may long be spared, we are devotedly, your friends."

The Charless interest in the paper had ended forty-five years before the date of this thoughtful action of the board.

Mrs. Hoffman was deeply touched.

"I accept your generous gift," she wrote, "in the spirit in which it was offered, and, reciprocating all the kind and cordial expressions contained in your letter, tender to each member of your Board of Directors, and to all connected with your great enterprise, my most sincere thanks and warmest wishes for your future prosperity and success."

George Knapp died in 1833, as the paper was entering upon the fourth quarter of its century. From apprentice to president, his continuous connection with the paper was nearly sixty years, a span not equaled by any other person in the newspaper business of St. Louis.

The public spirit of the paper has not stopped with the use of the columns in support of the movements to benefit St. Louis. The Knapps early committed the owners of The Republican to liberal subscriptions whenever funds for public or semipublic purposes were to be raised. After George Knapp's death the policy was continued. When the Missouri Pacific, the first railroad west of the Mississippi, was started, in the early 'fifties, a

large sum was subscribed by prominent citizens and organizations. The Missouri Republican was among the leading subscribers. Over \$500,000 is the aggregate of the subscriptions made to various local movements by the paper under the continued policy of the Knapps and Paschalls.

The attitude of The Republic toward other newspapers, even when personal journalism prompted vicious attacks upon it, is well illustrated by a paragraph in the editorial review of the first half century. On the 12th of July, 1858, the editor, presumably Nathaniel Paschall, wrote:

"Since the establishment of The Republican, many journals have come into existence, sprung upon the arena to dispute with it the prize of championship and public patronage, but after a short display of futile efforts have retired from the lists and sunk into oblivion. We could mention more than twenty papers which have come into being, and have sickened and died from the want of support which a discriminating public ever accords to a merited journal; but the revelation will neither profit us nor our readers, and we would not probe wounds of disappointment which have probably nearly healed and cicatrized."

"The faithful and reliable organ of every class of business" was the way Nathaniel Paschall once described The Republic. From the beginning, every editor of the paper has avoided the danger of specializing. He has neglected no class of readers. He has not allowed one class of news to overshadow others. He has preserved the news perspective. He has looked beyond his regular staff for features. When any professional or business man or woman of St. Louis had something to write and knew how to write it, the columns of The Republic were open.

"To diversify scenes," said Joseph Charless in his prospectus in the early summer of 1808, "we shall glean whatever may be most instructive and amusing in the belles lettres, with historical and poetical extracts. Men of genius are invited to send their productions to The Gazette."

In its century The Republic has supplied, probably, more material than any other American daily newspaper for books. This bookmaking began with the "Views of Louisiana," which Brackenridge wrote for Charless before The Gazette was four years old. The letters were collected and published in a volume at the personal request of Thomas Jefferson. When Captain Hiram Martin Chittenden, of the United States Army, a few years ago, assembled the material for his exhaustive three vol-

umes on the American fur trade, he went through the file of *The Gazette and The Republican* from 1808 to 1850.

"It abounds," he said, "in valuable data and is the sole authority upon many obscure points."

John Hogan wrote his carefully considered "Thoughts on St. Louis" for *The Republican*. The newspaper articles made such an impression upon the community that they were published in book form. His appreciative fellow-citizens bestowed upon Mr. Hogan a set of silver plate in recognition of the value of his suggestions. The charming "Recollections" of John F. Darby first appeared in *The Republican*. Authorship came as a demand upon Major John N. Edwards after some of his wonderfully graphic descriptions of Civil-War episodes had been printed as special articles when he was an editorial writer on *The Republican*. Theophile Papin's letters from Europe in the early 'eighties attracted wide interest. Readers found it difficult to believe that the writer was a business man who had followed the prosaic life of an operator in real estate.

The first staff correspondent of a St. Louis newspaper was Henry M. Brackenridge. He wrote for *The Gazette* descriptive letters as he traveled from Ste. Genevieve to St. Louis and up the Missouri. Thomas Jefferson saw two or three of the articles which were copied from *The Gazette* into Eastern papers. He sent for the series. Subsequently he urged the publication of them in book form, commending them highly for the information they contained about the new Territory the United States had acquired from Spain. The result of Mr. Jefferson's interest was the publication of "Views of Louisiana." Brackenridge was taken up by the Government at Washington. His talent for investigation and for presenting conclusions was utilized. The Government sent Brackenridge to South America on a diplomatic mission. When the report and the recommendations were laid before the administration at Washington the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine followed. That policy had its prompting in the findings of Brackenridge, who had made his first impression on the public by his newspaper work in St. Louis.

The occasional correspondent has enabled *The Republic* to score repeatedly in news competition. In 1886 the paper started not only this country, but the Old World, with the announcement that the

Panama Canal scheme had collapsed. At the same time were exposed the scandalous practices of officials connected with the canal company. The exposure was made in complete and convincing form; there was no surmise, no indefinite hinting. The facts were given in a straightforward, businesslike style. The occasional correspondent who did the business world a service was Leonard Matthews. Mr. Matthews had years before retired from business in St. Louis. He was traveling abroad. His brother was in command of the Brooklyn, and was cruising in the Caribbean Sea to stop filibusters intending disturbance to Honduras. Leonard Matthews was a guest of his brother on the Brooklyn. He discovered the disgracefully ruinous conditions prevailing on the Isthmus, wrote an account of them and sent it to *The Republic*. The article appeared in March, 1886.

When the historians a few years ago began a search for the origin of the name "Oregon" they found in *The Missouri Republican* what is said to be the earliest explanation. In 1825 there appeared in *The Republican* a communication signed "A Subscriber," which stated that Oregon was derived from the Spanish word "oregano," a plant found in profusion on the banks of the Columbia. Then ensued a newspaper controversy. Some one of the talented contributors who helped to make *The Republican* interesting and famous in those days wrote an answer to "Subscriber" and signed it "Patrick." He accused Subscriber of "robbing" Oregon of the best part of its name, which, he said, was really Teague O'Regan, given in honor of a well-known family in Ireland. Captain Bonneville, the St. Louis explorer, held to the correctness of the first explanation, and said that Spanish oregano was the sage brush which covered much of Oregon.

During several periods in its century of existence *The Republic* has issued with success, to meet circumstances, evening editions. In the spring of 1849, when there was extraordinary interest in river news, announcement was made that "on Monday evening and thereafter, so long as the river remains open," an evening *Republican* would be issued. In March, 1851, an evening edition was brought out during the navigation season "in time for the packets and other boats leaving for the upper and lower river."

Beginning in July, 1851, a few days after the Battle of Bull Run, an evening *Republican* was published to supply the demands for war news. The *Evening Republican*

was published again from October, 1874, to March, 1877. It was one of the handsomest papers, typographically, St. Louis has known. A notable feature was a daily special article of local character written by Clarence N. Howell.

A marked quality in The Republic's organization has been esprit du corps. The spirit of harmony and co-operation which prompted the proprietors to stand together at all times, away back in the partnership of Charles & Paschall, has characterized their editorial and business staffs. The newspaper team work has been notable in the history of journalism.

John Knapp established a practice which kept the proprietors in close touch with the writers on the paper. Farley, the assistant foreman of the composing room, knew the handwriting of every man on the staff. After the paper had gone to press he penciled above each article, editorial, local and special, the name of the writer. The paper thus marked was upon the desk of Colonel Knapp when he reached the office in the morning. It was consulted in no hasty or perfunctory manner. The Knapps made it their business to know the kind of work every member of the staff was doing. They gave credit where it was due. Their first inclination, in every controversy which arose over publications, was to stand by the writer. Unless it could be shown that the editor or the reporter was clearly in the wrong, the proprietors sustained him. This policy had not a little to do with the spirit which held the staff in harmonious relations.

The publication of a Sunday edition, which began in 1848, was more than a local innovation. Many of the larger newspapers in the Eastern cities adhered to the six times a week for twenty years and more after The Missouri Republican began to print a paper every day in the year. The first Sunday Republican was distributed with the compliments of the publishers. In the beginning, The Sunday Republican introduced literary features and humorous sketches and gave place to correspondence. It aimed to supply "light reading." But in respect to size of sheet and amount of advertising it did not differ much from the week-day issue.

Gradually the Sunday edition grew. More and more features were added to make it attractive. For many years the bright "M. H. B." letters from New York in The Sunday Republican formed a distinctive attraction. No other paper re-

ceived these letters. It was characteristic of The Republic to insist upon exclusiveness. When the Sunday papers developed into great advertising carriers, it became necessary to print many pages of reading matter. The syndicating of stories and letters and special articles broke in upon The Republic's long-maintained policy. But this paper was one of the first to break away from the syndicates and to get back to reading matter for the most part prepared by its own writers.

One of the most notable achievements of The Republic in a national way was its aggressive course toward the Pacific railroads. The campaign which this paper carried on single-handed for some time began in 1894. The failure of the Union and Central Pacific to keep the contracts with the Government was exposed. The liability of the stockholders under the California law was shown. Exposure was followed by action. Suits were instituted by the Government against the Central Pacific stockholders. The proposed surrender of the Government's interests in the roads under the intended renewal of the bonds was averted. Three years later The Republic renewed the fighting, when it appeared that the Union Pacific was to be sold at foreclosure upon a guaranteed bid far below the Government's claim. The Republic led other papers in the protest until the Government took steps to postpone the sale. Then the guaranteed bid was raised to the full amount of the Government's claim. The application for postponement was withdrawn. The Government gained more than \$10,000,000 as the result of this agitation.

In the Civic League movement which resulted in the present satisfactory school-board law, The Republic initiated the fighting. In 1896 this paper began an exposure of the old School-Board practices. It showed that the educational interests of the city were being sacrificed to enrich a coterie of contractors. It revealed the shameless use of positions on the School Board to coerce teachers into patronizing certain stores. The campaign was carried on vigorously until public sentiment was thoroughly aroused. When the reform measure was carried to Jefferson City it encountered a strong lobby. There was a short, sharp fight, led by The Republic. The bill was passed, bringing the School Board under the general-election law of the State.

In 1897 The Republic sent two news expeditions to describe the scenes of the

floods in the Lower Mississippi country during March and April.

That same year the paper raised the funds which enabled the Fresh Air Mission to send eleven steambot-loads of mothers and children out on the river for the hot days of July and August.

With the record The Republic had made for availing itself of extraordinary facilities in news gathering, it was to be expected that the paper would be foremost in utilizing the telegraph. The Republic was one of the first papers in the United States to adopt a leased wire from St. Louis to New York by way of Washington. It secured advantage of this equipment several years before any other St. Louis newspaper was served from its bureaus in Washington and New York directly over its own wire to the St. Louis office.

The Republic was one of the first newspapers in the United States to adopt the stereotyping process which led to the marvelous newspaper development of the last half century. Some of the encyclopedias state that stereotyping was not introduced into the newspaper business until about 1861. The Republic used it at least a year earlier. It began stereotyping in 1860.

The Republic was the first paper west of the Mississippi to apply steam power to newspaper printing presses.

The organization of the Western Associated Press and of its successor, The Associated Press, vastly increased the facilities for news gathering. The Republic, however, did not rest with these facilities. It maintained special correspondents in its own great field of the Southwest and at the same time possessed itself of the benefits of an interchange of news through alliances in New York. For many years it has had access to all of the news supplied to The New York Herald.

The readers of to-day are familiar with what The Republic achieved in the news presentation of the struggle between the Greeks and the Turkish Empire. The present readers are also familiar with the perfection of the news service during the war with Spain.

When the attention of the country was drawn to the gold discoveries in Alaska, The Republic was the first paper east of the Rocky Mountains to enter upon a news campaign with the gold seekers. Its correspondents on the Yukon, at Dawson

City and in other parts of Alaska have numbered half a score, among them Joaquín Miller, the Poet of the Sierras.

Always strong in its local department, The Republic has had a remarkable procession of city editors. David H. MacAdam, a Scotchman of no little literary ability, the father of the present Washington correspondent, was followed by George Brown, John McGaffey, John G. Dill, Stanley Waterloo, Clarence N. Howell, Frank Stone, Charles A. Taylor, Frank R. O'Neil, W. A. Kelsoe, Robert M. Yost, M. J. Lowenstein, Harry B. Wandell, Dent G. Robert, D. J. McAuliffe.

For almost a lifetime Thomas E. Garrett maintained a standard for dramatic criticism in The Republic which was of more than local note. He discovered and brought to public notice the genius of Mary Anderson.

A general utility man of The Republic staff for many years was the Reverend James A. Dacus. He seemed to have no specialty. He could write intelligently and readably on almost any topic suggested to him. The fact was Dacus had been an omnivorous reader, with a marvelous memory. Dacus was "the walking encyclopedia" of the paper.

A school of metropolitan journalism The Republic has been to many young men. Its graduates are to be found in newspaper positions of prominence in all parts of the country. Donald G. Fitzmaurice, whose Scotch satire illuminates the editorial page of The Globe-Democrat, won his spurs on The Republic. Like Dimmock, he came from the literary atmosphere of Alton, where he had edited a paper and had been The Republic's suburban correspondent. To Fitzmaurice there is good humor in everything. As a boy he saw the lights of local politics in Cincinnati, where his father was a man of active influence, a member of the Ohio Legislature. Fitzmaurice was an editorial writer on The Republic for several years, but the work which made him famous as a newspaper writer was his correspondence on the opening of Oklahoma and on other notable events in the Southwest.

It is a singular fact that editorial strength for three other St. Louis newspapers was supplied from The Republic. George S. Johns, the editor of The Post-Dispatch, went from The Republic. When John Schroers and Edward L. Prectorius started The St. Louis Times they drew on The Republic for their chief editorial writer—Homer Bassford.

A native product of St. Louis and a graduate of The Republic school of journalism who has won a national position, is Dent G. Robert, at the head of The San Francisco Examiner. Robert Morris Yost, the Los Angeles editor, was at one time city editor of The Republic; so also was Major J. Lowenstein, now a newspaper manager in New York City. Joseph A. Graham, now a managing editor in Philadelphia, held the same position on The Republic for ten years following the retirement of Charles H. Jones.

When The Republic calls the long roll of its alumni, William Marion Reedy looms in the front rank. He was "Billy," the kid of The Republic local force—a slender, laughing-eyed Irish lad. The newspaper life lured him early. It taught him. Reedy's lessons were the local assignments. His professors were O'Neil and Howell. His standard of literary expression was Dimmock. The president of his college was William Hyde.

W. F. Saunders, the secretary and manager of the Business Men's League, was a Republic reporter twenty-odd years ago.

Old newspaper men recall vividly the day when first the skirts of the newspaper woman swept the bare floor of the city editor's room. It was a great innovation that introduced into the profession the refining influence of woman. It seemed to mean that the staff must learn to sustain the physical effort of writing without shedding coats. From the day the pen woman entered the newspaper field the old order of things was changed. Co-editing or co-reporting, call it what you will, the newspaper woman set the pace in many kinds of newspaper work. She did not like to write about crime, sociologically. If she was sent to report a trial, she told how the defendant was dressed, what mannerisms distinguished the learned counsel. She passed by the evidence as of little, or at least minor, consequence, but she wrote what people liked to read, and they asked for more.

The newspaper woman in St. Louis made her debut through The St. Louis Republic. She was Mrs. Inez Stone. Her work was not confined to society news. She was ready to undertake any assignment. She was the pioneer of two score, or more, of newspaper women who have added materially to the credit of St. Louis journalism. There were women who did literary work, who were occasional contributors, before Mrs. Stone, but she was the first woman reporter and she was a good one.

The St. Louis Republic was among the first newspapers in the country to make a feature of illustrations. It was the first St. Louis newspaper to use half-tone cuts. Four men who have made reputations in art or authorship graduated from The Republic's art department. They were but little more than beginners when they became members of The Republic staff. H. R. H. Heaton, who went from St. Louis to Chicago, was one of the talented quartet. Paul Connoyer, the widely known artist, was another. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was the third member. A. Russell, whose striking color pictures make the front-page feature of The Globe-Democrat Magazine section, was longer, perhaps with The Republic than Heaton, Connoyer or Thomas.

The St. Louis Republic closes the century with the largest staff in its history. In the division into departments, in the distribution of duties, is shown the evolution of metropolitan journalism. The present staff is given herewith:

President and Editor—Charles W. Knapp.
Editorial Writers—W. V. Byars and J. R. Truchart.

General Manager—Henry N. Cary.
Business Manager—Walter B. Carr.
Advertising Manager—Fred C. Veon.
Foreign Advertising Representatives—I. S. Wallis, Chicago. Wallace G. Brooke, New York. Milt Barrons, Kansas City.
Chief Accountant—W. O. Sommerfield.
Circulation Manager, Daily and Sunday Editions—E. R. Sterbenz.
Circulation Manager, Twice-a-Week Republic and Farm Progress—Charles R. Ketchum.

Managing Editor—Daniel J. McAuliffe.
Night Editor—Henry F. Woods.
Telegraph Editor—Harry N. Norman.
City Editor—William V. Brumby.
Night City Editor—Edward D. Logan.
Financial and Railroad Editor—Joseph N. Fining.

Commercial Editor—J. Vion Papin.
Society Editor—Miss Harriet E. Pullis.
Real Estate and Insurance Editor—J. E. Tiedeman.

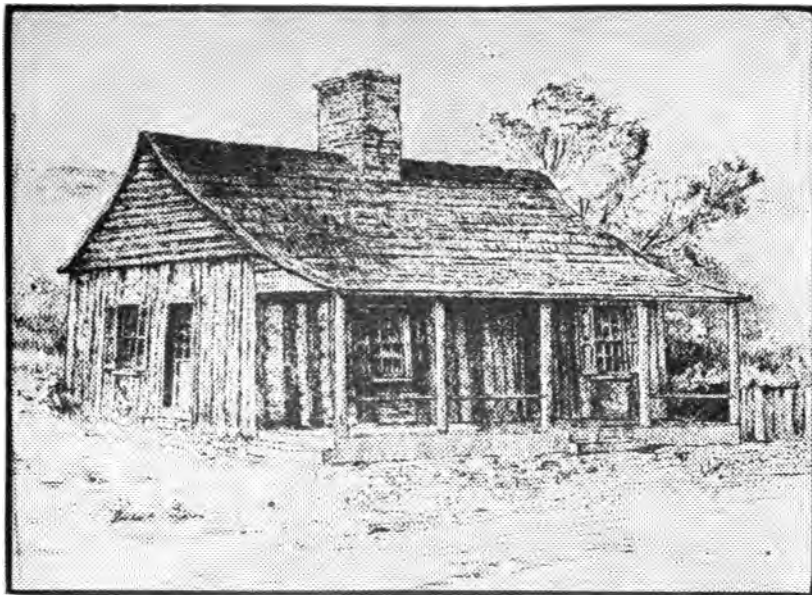
Copy Editors—C. G. Ross, Robert Clark Jr., J. C. La Hines, J. L. Edwards, Homer T. Ashbaugh, M. E. Cubbon and L. K. Weber.

Reporters—William F. Smith, T. J. Masterson, Sam Hellman, Burr Price, R. W. Denny, Frank Cleary, W. E. Babb, John N. Beffel, Ida B. Cole, Kathryn Heard, Charles Franke, A. W. Jones Jr., John D. McAdams, June M. Rhoades, J. W. Cassidy, C. H. Spillman, S. X. Weld-

ner, H. E. Stephens, F. D. Fogle, B. J. Relly and P. M. Powers.
 Staff Correspondent—W. J. Cochran.
 Bureaus—D. Hastings MacAdam, chief; F. W. Steckman, assistant, at Washington. John P. Regan, chief, at New York. Charles B. Oldham, chief, at Jefferson City.
 Special Features Department—Roslyn D. Whytock, T. O. Warfield.
 Sport Department—J. B. Sheridan, E. V. Parrish, R. J. Collins.
 Dramatic Editor—Alfred Head.
 Editor Twice-a-Week Republic—W. G. Hutton.

Art Department—G. T. Coleman, manager; H. E. Ramsey, E. McBride, Paul Van Tuyl, John Steck.
 Staff Photographers—A. A. Coult, George Steck.
 Foreman of Photo-Engraving Department—Clyde Neveling.
 Foreman Composing Room—Henry Boecke. Number of men, seventy.
 Foreman of Pressroom—Charles Schall. Number of men, including stereotypers, 31.
 Superintendent of Mechanical Department—Oscar Boecke.
 Foreman Mailroom—C. J. Stroh. Number of men employed: Regulars, fifteen; Saturday extras, twenty.

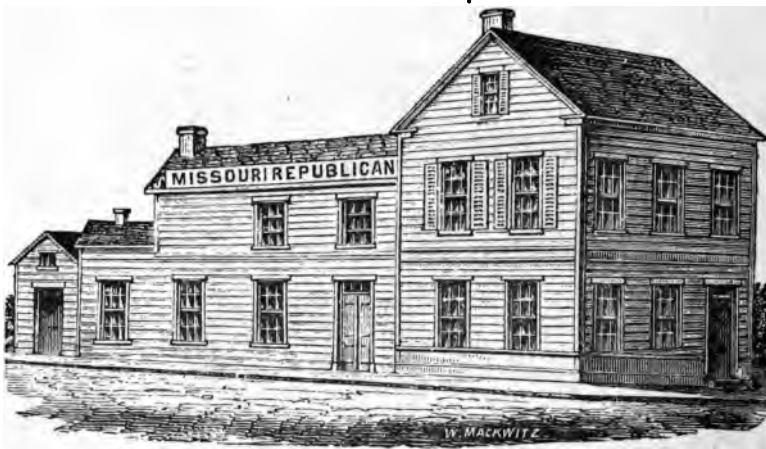
FIRST HOME OF THE REPUBLIC.

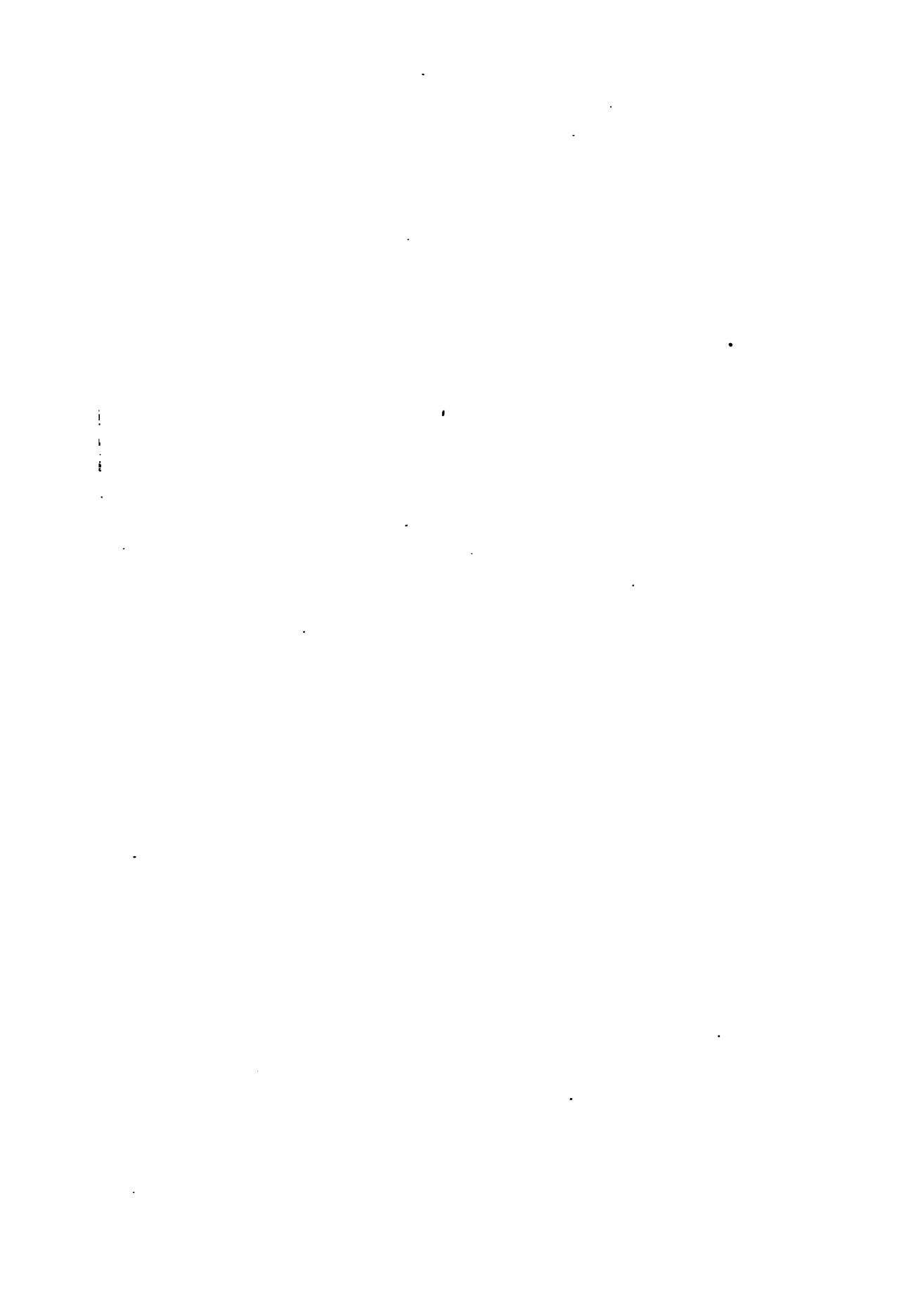


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It was in a building of this type that The Republic was established. The first office of The Missouri Gazette (as The Republic was called in 1808) was on the east side of Main street, between Elm and Myrtle. It occupied one room, the north end, of a house of posts. This was the house of Roubidoux, one of the pioneer settlers. It had been built some years and showed the wear of the seasons when Joseph Charless took one room for the printing office. When The Gazette began to prosper, two rooms were occupied, in one of which Jacob Hinkle, who did the typesetting and press work, lived with his family.

HOME OF MISSOURI REPUBLICAN IN 1827







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