

TRIBUNE SCOOPS FORM DRAMATIC CHAPTER IN PAPER'S LONG HISTORY

Start with Printing of Challenge to Duel, Keep Right On

The first duty of a newspaper is to print the news. A great newspaper forms a habit of collecting and printing important news in advance of its contemporaries. In this department in the last 100 years, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE justly has earned its title, 'The World's Greatest Newspaper.' Tribune news "scoops"—stories printed in advance of its rivals—form a glorious and dramatic chapter in this newspaper's history. They began before THE TRIBUNE was a year old, and the first century of them ended yesterday. Never Ending Struggle The list of "scoops" will go on and on into THE TRIBUNE'S second century, in what its founding publisher, Joseph Medill, called "the never ending struggle to produce the best, most comprehensive, useful, trenchant, and attractive newspaper, regardless of expense." Here are some of THE TRIBUNE'S most important news "scoops" in the last 100 years: 1847—One month after THE TRIBUNE'S founding, Thomas A. Stewart news editor, demanded that Capt. A. Bigelow, commander of the United States naval vessel Michigan, tow merchant ships into Chicago's harbor. His dignity wounded, Capt. Bigelow challenged Stewart to a duel. Stewart, instead, published the captain's letter, obtaining an exclusive story which resulted in orders from Washington forcing Capt. Bigelow to comply with THE TRIBUNE'S request. 1858—Publication of the famous debates between Sen. Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln in the campaign for the Illinois senatorial seat, which attracted national attention to Lincoln resulting in his nomination and election as President two years later. Capture of Island 1862—First with the report of the capture of Island No. 10 by the Union forces in the Civil war. This was the first great news event of that war. George P. Upton was the first Civil war correspondent THE TRIBUNE sent into the field. 1863—The famous "hot stove" scoop. The Rev. E. W. Hager was on trial for misconduct before a closed ecclesiastical court in Joliet. Two Tribune reporters found an old fire engine in the basement of the Joliet city hall, beneath the inquisition chamber. They introduced a section of fire hose into the flue of the "hot stove" in the trial room, listened, and faithfully reported the testimony. 1864—Exposure of the Camp Douglas plot. William Cross, part owner of THE TRIBUNE, overheard the details of a plot to liberate Confederate prisoners from Camp Douglas, 31st st. and Cottage Grove av., while riding on a street car. He notified federal authorities who arrested ring leaders and broke up an underground "Copperhead" plot to seize strategic military positions in the middle west. Trail Escaping Police Chief 1887—W. J. McGarigle, Chicago chief of police, and one of a gang convicted as members of a city hall "hoopie" gang, escaped by jumping off a Chicago river bridge on to a boat bound for Canada. A Tribune reporter saw him. THE TRIBUNE had a reporter on board a tug in the St. Clair river above Detroit, two days before McGarigle's arrival. He was interviewed and his full story obtained. 1892—The United States Supreme court handed down a vital decision making Chicago the owner of lake front lands occupied by the Illinois Central railroad and opening use of that tract for the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. Tribune readers learned about it 33 days before the court actually announced the decision. Correspondents of other newspapers complained there must have been "leak." 1895—The United States Supreme court overruled and repealed an income tax law. THE TRIBUNE published the decision two days in advance of its announcement, to the wonderment of every other newspaper in the United States and some of the Supreme court justices. 1898—Adm. Dewey's bloodless conquest of Manila, completely knocking out the Spanish fleet in the Philippines, was the greatest story of a decade. THE TRIBUNE thru the work of its correspondent, E. W. Harden, was able to print the news before any other newspaper, and it was a telephone call from THE TRIBUNE to President McKinley in Washington which first informed the government of the great victory. Reports Bank Failure 1905—THE TRIBUNE scored an important local scoop in reporting the failure of the banks of John R. Walsh, one result of which was the discontinuance of Walsh's newspaper, The Chronicle. THE TRIBUNE also printed the first definite announcement of the surrender of Fort Arthur on Jan. 2. 1906—Paul O. Stenslund, an abounding bank president, fled the country, creating a world wide sensation. James Keeley, then managing editor of THE TRIBUNE, set out after him and trailed him to Morocco, where he induced him to return voluntarily to Chicago, scooping the press of the world. 1908—When Adm. Robert E. Peary discovered the North pole on April 6, it was THE TRIBUNE which printed his first story. 1912—THE TRIBUNE printed the first detailed story of the sinking of the liner Titanic, scooping all other newspapers on the greatest disaster of the age. Interview with Villa 1915—Floyd Gibbons, famous Tribune war correspondent, interviewed Pancho Villa, the Mexican guerrilla leader, won his friendship, and remained with him, reporting his campaigns in exclusive stories to THE TRIBUNE, America's only source of news of his movements. On July 25

Review of Century's Big News in Tribune Headlines

Grid of headlines including: BY TELEGRAPH, THE ATTACK ON SUMNER, THE SURRENDER!, THE OLD FLAG VINDICATED, THE END, TERRIBLE NEWS, SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, FIRE! Destruction of Chicago!, SENATE HAS TREATY, U.S. AT WAR: WILSON, WAR! BOMB WARSAW!, EUROPE'S WAR IS ON!, LINDBERGH LANDS IN PARIS, ZEP BLOWS UP; KILLS 35, ATOMIC BOMB STORY!, REPULSE JAP FLEET!, V-E DAY—TRUMAN, GREAT WAR ENDS!, COMPLETE FRISCO CHARTER!, DOUBLE HONOR; City's First White Child, First Bride.

TRIBUNE WAGES MANY DRIVES FOR BETTERMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Its Unflinching Efforts Achieve Notable Successes

Through its 100 years, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has fought thru to a successful conclusion many issues and campaigns on behalf of the people, their rights, and their freedom. Outstanding among them are: "Inland Waterways"—The Tribune was founded in the year of the River and Harbor congress and completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, both of which it supported strongly [1847]. "Abolish the Chain Gang"—Won abolition of the practice of using city jail prisoners in leg chains as scavengers on city streets [1851]. "The Republican Party"—The Tribune helped to found and established many of the principles of the Republican party [1855]. "Infringement on Rights"—Always strongly pro-temperance, THE TRIBUNE fought statutory prohibition as an infringement on the rights of man [1855]. "Anti-Slavery"—While not outright abolitionist, THE TRIBUNE fought extension of slavery with the words "thus far shall your accursed institution go and no farther." By reporting in full the Lincoln-Douglas debates it crystallized the issue before the nation [1858]. "Union Forever"—On the issue "The Union must and shall be preserved" THE TRIBUNE helped to secure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President and was an unflinching voice for the Union thru the Civil War [1860-1865]. "Anti-Carpetbaggers"—With the same ferocity and success it fought the South and slavery, THE TRIBUNE opposed the carpetbaggers and despoliation of the defeated southern confederacy after the war [1865]. "Foundation of Park System"—"Small Parks"—A Tribune campaign to establish small parks thru out the city is the foundation of the system enjoyed by Chicagoans today [1866]. "Fireproof Chicago"—Out of the ruins of the holocaust of Oct. 9, 1871, THE TRIBUNE helped by its editorial campaigns in the rebuilding of a new, fireproof city. Its publisher, Joseph Medill, as "reconstruction mayor" of Chicago, established a professional fire department divorced from politics [1872]. "Public Libraries"—Until Joseph Medill became mayor of Chicago, the city had no public libraries. THE TRIBUNE demanded and supported their establishment [1872]. "Drainage Canal"—As part of its life-long campaign for inland waterways, THE TRIBUNE campaigned for construction of the Sanitary district canal, also solving the city's sewage disposal problems [1872]. "Expenses"—Joseph Medill and THE TRIBUNE demanded America be prepared for war 25 years before its need became apparent to other quarters [1874]. "R. O. T. C."—THE TRIBUNE demanded military training in public schools as early as 1881, and in the next century it helped to establish

Tribune Aids Midwest Rise as Colossus of Agriculture

As a result of the work done at the two farms and the daily reports of the farm activities which are carried under the heading "Day by Day on the Farm," THE TRIBUNE has been a potent factor in encouraging the feeding of beef cattle in the midwest and in fostering the use of hybrid seed corn, soybeans, and many other new crops. Extensive test plots were set up to try hundreds of different crops and varieties. No effort was spared to obtain rare crops for testing or for exhibition purposes. A world-wide search was made for pyrethrum seeds, the plant which now is the basis for most insecticides. A two ounce packet of seeds was tracked down in Japan and shipped here. Cost records were kept and passed on to readers of the farm column. Many farmers changed their methods upon learning the Tribune farms had found better and cheaper methods of producing crops. The farm reports are not confined solely to detailing technical experiments. They also serve to bring to city people a breath of the farm, with tales of humorous incidents in the barnyard, recipes favored by the farm women, stories of canning time and the like. The farms, open to the public, also have enabled hundreds of thousands of city school children to become acquainted with agriculture and farm animals. In addition to the experimental farms THE TRIBUNE has devoted a large amount of space in its columns to farm news. Reporters cover important agricultural events wherever they may be and foreign correspondents keep close track of agriculture in other lands so that Tribune readers may be acquainted with agricultural conditions the world over.