

movement and a Democrat was elected. Two years later in 1914 he was nominated by the Progressives, on the Bull Moose ticket, and again a Democrat won. Discouraged by his two defeats he was willing to sell his interest, which I bought in December 1914.

Believing that the publisher of a newspaper could do better work if he did not seek office, I have never been a candidate for an elective, or an appointive office. And would not accept appointment if it were offered.

When we purchased the Journal in 1905, it was necessary for us to borrow quite a large amount, and much to my chagrin I learned that the credit of newspapers at that time was on a par with that of livery barns. Rebelling against such a condition of affairs I came to the conclusion that the newspaper business should be a respectable one. That the credit of the paper should be as good as that of any other business concern, that the plant should occupy as good a building as that occupied by a bank, and that the newspaper man's home should be as good as that of the banker's.

Two things were necessary to prepare the way for the transformation. One was for the newspaper man to pay his bills promptly, and in order to do this he must collect promptly the accounts due him. It took about thirty lawsuits, all of which I won, to prove that a debt owed to a paper was just as much of an obligation as a note owed to a bank. With this fact established, we were in a position to be lenient and to extend necessary credit to our patrons.

I feel that perhaps I have had a real part in bringing the newspaper business to a higher standard. The boys born with silver spoons in their mouths, could not possibly have felt the same interest in the matter that I did.

While advertising is generally considered to be the life blood of a newspaper, it is not always so apparent that the heart and soul