

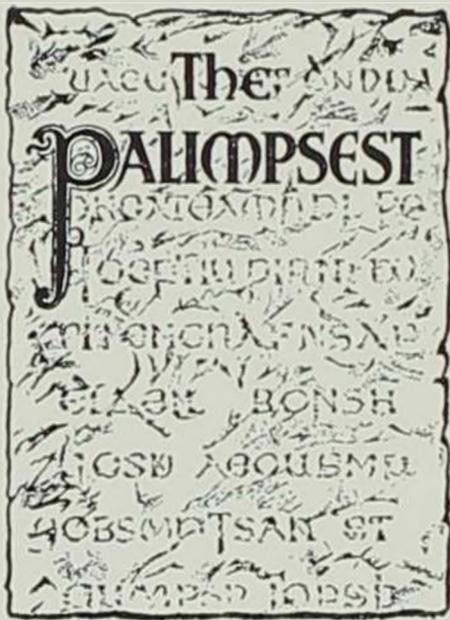
The
PALIMPSEST



THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE GAZETTE, 1837-1955

Published Monthly by
The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

FEBRUARY 1955



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

Contents

THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE GAZETTE, 1837-1955

ROBERT RUTLAND

The Burlington Newspaper Feud	65
<i>Hawk-Eye</i> Politics Ascendant	73
The Modern Era Begins	83
Merger and Monument	92

Cover

Front — The staff of the old Burlington *Hawk-Eye*.

Back — *Outside*: Headlines of some of the historic events of this century which have been recorded in Burlington papers.

(Illustrations are courtesy of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* Gazette.)

Author

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JULY 28 1920 AT THE POST OFFICE AT
IOWA CITY IOWA UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24 1912

PRICE — 15 cents per copy; \$1.50 per year; free to Members
MEMBERSHIP — By application. Annual Dues \$3.00
ADDRESS — The State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa

THE PALIMPSEST

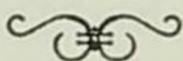
EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. XXXVI

ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 1955

No. 2

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The Burlington Newspaper Feud

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye Gazette* of 1955 does not claim to be the first, but it is the oldest newspaper in Iowa still publishing. The first newspaper printed in the Iowa Territory was the brief-lived Dubuque *Visitor* of 1836-1837. Many publishing efforts blossomed in those early days, but few survived. Burlington was peculiarly appealing to an aspiring newspaper editor, however, because in 1837 it became the new capital of the Wisconsin Territory.

No cosmopolitan atmosphere with spacious offices and luxurious living quarters was held out to the territorial delegates as inducements for the capital of the Wisconsin Territory. The decision to move from Belmont, Territory of Wisconsin, to the frontier town of Burlington was more a matter of expediency. For all its disadvantages, Burlington was located on the Mississippi River, in a somewhat milder climate. When delegates came to the new capital they found a settlement of rude cabins, a few brick structures, and about

300 inhabitants. Accommodations were scarce. It was difficult to find a meeting place for the legislature, where official business could be transacted.

Like many other towns which had so recently been part of the wilderness, however, Burlington soon possessed that harbinger of progress, the newspaper. The same expediency which had brought the capital to Burlington had motivated James Clarke and Cyrus Jacobs to move there. As official printers for the Territory of Wisconsin, they had packed up the presses, paper stocks, and type lately used for the *Belmont Gazette*. The partners migrated south, and on July 10, 1837, they published the first issue of the *Wisconsin Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*. At first Jacobs was "the man with the pencil," while Clarke did the printing chores. Jacobs' death in November of 1837 climaxed a quarrel with attorney David Rorer. Angered by political charges, Jacobs attempted to cane Rorer and was shot — as the coroner said — in self defense. The tragedy thrust both duties on the surviving partner.

Clarke had not long been at the helm of the *Gazette* when a fire swept away part of Burlington. Editor Clarke had his hands full on December 12, 1837, and for many days thereafter. "Wednesday last was a sad day for Burlington, and long will it be remembered in sorrow," he lamented. "Its matin light opened upon the ruins of the fairest portion of our village; and now the

Capitol, and five of our best store houses, and two groceries, are piles of smouldering ruins." The Territorial Council moved into the *Gazette* building. The loss of \$20,000 in property and goods was a blow to the young community.

While Clarke served as editor of the *Gazette* and turned out the official printing for the Territory, a neighboring newsman was having difficulties. James G. Edwards, a handsome young printer, had purchased Dr. Isaac Galland's printing equipment early in 1838 and moved it from Montrose to Fort Madison. There he launched the Fort Madison *Patriot*, a Whig journal, and awaited popular approbation in the form of subscriptions. Within a few months it was apparent to Edwards that the territorial capital offered more promise as a site for his journalistic labors, a fact which prompted him to transfer his press. He cautiously offered the Burlington *Patriot* to would-be patrons on December 13, 1838.

Edwards apparently did not immediately lock verbal horns with Clarke, even though Clarke espoused the cause of the Democratic party, which was in control of the legislature. Edwards actually waited until June 6, 1839, to begin continuous publication. Nevertheless, such careful historians as Burlington-born Philip Jordan have considered the earlier date as the proper one for the beginning of the *Patriot*, which in time became the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*. "The *Patriot* continued to run

along, advocating the Whig cause and decrying the influence of liquor, until September 5, 1839, when the editor changed the name of his paper to the *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*," Jordan noted in his manuscript history of the two rival newspapers. Possibly at the prompting of Judge David Rorer, Edwards had earlier suggested in his Fort Madison paper that Iowans take "Hawk-Eye" as a nickname. The hyphenated "Hawk-Eye" was and remains unique to the newspaper, while the nickname became an unhyphenated "Hawkeye."

Political discussion formed the warp and woof of these early newspapers. Edwards lashed the policies of the territorial land office when it was operated by Democrats, while Clarke defended the territorial administration as well as the president, Martin Van Buren. Edwards did defend Governor Robert Lucas when the border controversy with Missouri flared, however. "He has seen too much service, and his heart is too stout to be driven from his purpose by *sickly* proclamations or personal intimidations," Edwards warned Missourians.

Clarke had changed the name of his newspaper to the *Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser* in July, 1838, and promised that it would not be "a *partizan paper*." This pledge proved to be a chimera when the rival editors became engrossed in the election campaign that culminated in a Whig victory. Before this intense

1840 campaign Clarke had acquired a partner in John H. McKenny. While Clarke and McKenny termed William Henry Harrison's platformless campaign the "great pageant of the log cabin," Van Buren and "Locofocism" were denounced by Edwards. A Whig parade through Burlington was mocked by the *Gazette* in a petulant tone: "The editor of the *Hawk-Eye*, as usual, played *Mr. Monkey* to the caravan of whiggery that was exhibited here on the 6th."

Although politics and the territorial statutes, printed column after column, were the main dish of most editors, other items supplied readers with news of steamboat landings, recipes, advice on crops, and "the latest foreign intelligence" — a term usually reserved for clipped stories from eastern newspapers with European news at least two or three months old. The rival Burlington editors were no exception to this rule. Until the telegraph reached Iowa, they depended on the exchanges received in every mail delivery for news of the outside world. Local news items were infrequent, with steamboat disasters, fires, births, deaths, and marriages providing much of the Iowa offerings.

McKenny acquired Clarke's interest in the *Gazette*, probably late in 1840, and continued the pro-Democratic tone of the newspaper when the territorial capital was removed to Iowa City. Late in the summer of 1842 Bernhart Henn and James M. Morgan became joint editors and publishers

of the newspapers without altering its political complexion. Henn later moved to Fairfield and was elected to Congress in 1850 and 1852. Morgan, known to friends as "Little Red," was a clever writer and astute politician who also held a seat in the state legislature. To these men "whiggery" was a blasphemous word, particularly around election time. After acting as gentlemen of the press for a year, they returned the reins to Clarke in the midst of a bitter campaign for delegate to Congress which ended in the election of Augustus C. Dodge.

Both the *Gazette* and *Hawk-Eye* charged a flat two dollars per year subscription rate during these early years, with the provision that either the cash or its equivalent in produce be paid in advance. This charge must have seemed high to some readers, for both papers found collections difficult. "We are in great need of money," Edwards once confessed. "We must have it to secure our winter's stock of paper. Will delinquent subscribers help us out?" The complaint was a common one for frontier editors, who realized that most of their subscribers saw precious little cash during the entire year.

Edwards had a dual allegiance during his editorship. He shared his deepest loyalty with the Whig party and the temperance cause. He had formerly edited a temperance newspaper in Illinois, and now he frequently used the columns of

the *Hawk-Eye* to announce temperance meetings and print columns denouncing the demon rum.

Gradually the town of Burlington gathered more of the trappings of an advanced society. Frequent news items in both the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* told of church buildings being raised, of scheduled theatrical performances, of the arrival from eastern factories of such fancy goods as artificial flowers, cut glass, or ladies' hats. The columns contained advertisements for the inevitable hair restorers, patent medicines, lawyers' cards, list of letters at the post office, and occasionally the announcement that a St. Louis dentist was in town for a brief stay.

Sports events also found their way into these early issues. Hunters headed toward the western buffalo country often stopped in Burlington for their accoutrements, and their feats found space under captions of "The Buffalo Hunt." News of trotting matches was appreciated by Burlington citizens, with track conditions, times, and breeding charts a feature of such items.

While the *Gazette* passed through a succession of owners and editors, Edwards clung to the *Hawk-Eye* by himself until 1844, when Fitz Henry Warren joined him, and 1845, when J. M. Broadwell became his partner. For his loyalty and support to the Democratic party, Clarke was rewarded by appointment from James K. Polk as territorial governor in November, 1845. This

placed him in the background of the *Gazette* leadership for several years while less experienced men took over.

The coming of statehood late in 1846 was hailed by both papers as a propitious event. Amidst other changes, the *Gazette* became the *Iowa State Gazette*. Other events — the war with Mexico, the Texas question, and the settlement of Oregon — also left their mark on the community. Indeed, it seemed that a new order was about to take over when the first telegraphic news dispatches reached the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* in August of 1848. The capital had been moved to Iowa City, but the rising commerce on the river front kept Burlington bustling. The population had grown to over 3,000, sustained by more than 14,000 tons of farm products shipped out in 1847. Only the dreaded ravages of disease and the foibles of weather seemed to stand in the way of greater progress.

When a cholera epidemic struck Burlington in 1850, James Clarke fell among the first victims. During another outbreak of the cholera a year later Edwards died. The two men who had founded the keen rivalry between the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* were dead, but the political basis for their controversy soon brought the entire nation to the brink of self-destruction, and was carried forward by their zealous successors.

ROBERT RUTLAND

Hawk-Eye Politics Ascendant

The era ushered in by the telegraph soon brought other marvelous changes in the newspaper world. Press techniques were improved to permit more rapid publication. This meant that the laborious methods of the old hand press were outmoded. The next step for progressive journals was to "go daily." An intermediate move for Burlington's two rival newspapers was to begin publication three times a week, thus matching the activity of a third paper, the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph*.

In addition to the pressure placed on editors by technological advances there was the strain of the growing slavery crisis. Clarke and Edwards left the scene at the beginning of a decade in which the differences between the North and South came into the sharpest focus and finally pushed the sections into armed conflict. The *Gazette* and the *Hawk-Eye* were not spared from this enmity.

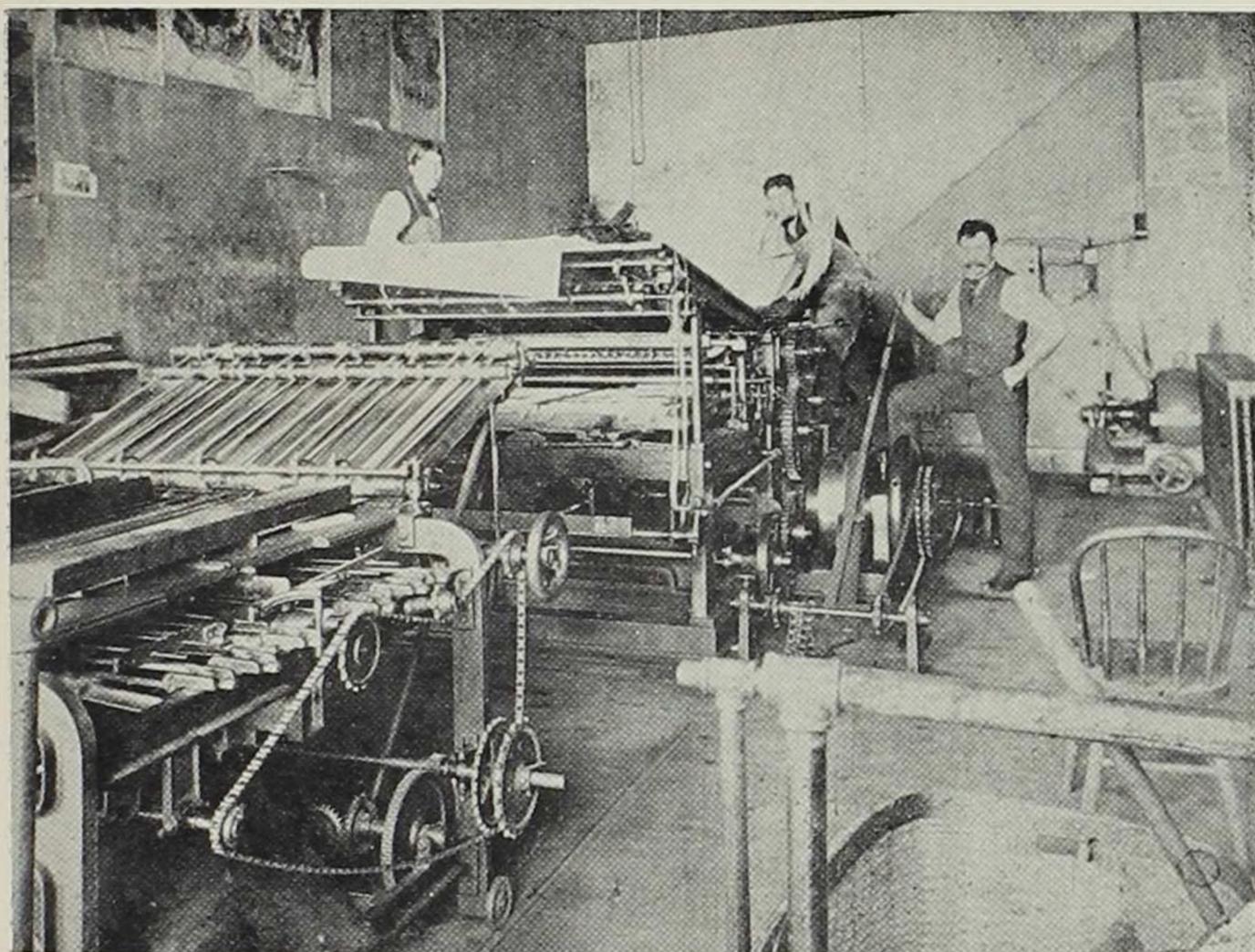
The favors heaped on the *Gazette* by the Democrats had been shared with the *Hawk-Eye*, and official printing for both continued after the Whigs captured the statehouse in 1853. This tacit arrangement doubtless helped both newspapers survive the formative years. Dr. Philip Harvey took over the editorial reigns of the *Gazette* in 1851

and for several years he made his paper one of the chief organs of the Democratic party in Iowa. Harvey championed Senators Dodge and Jones in the great struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska Act, when party passions were easily aroused. Clearly the Whigs were gaining the ascendancy over the slavery issue. In Burlington they had both the *Hawk-Eye* and the newly-formed *Telegraph* espousing their cause. While the *Telegraph* began a daily edition in 1851, not until 1855 could the *Hawk-Eye* take this step, which it accomplished by purchasing the *Telegraph*. For a time the name *Hawk-Eye and Telegraph* was on the masthead, but by 1857 it was changed to the *Daily Hawk-Eye*.

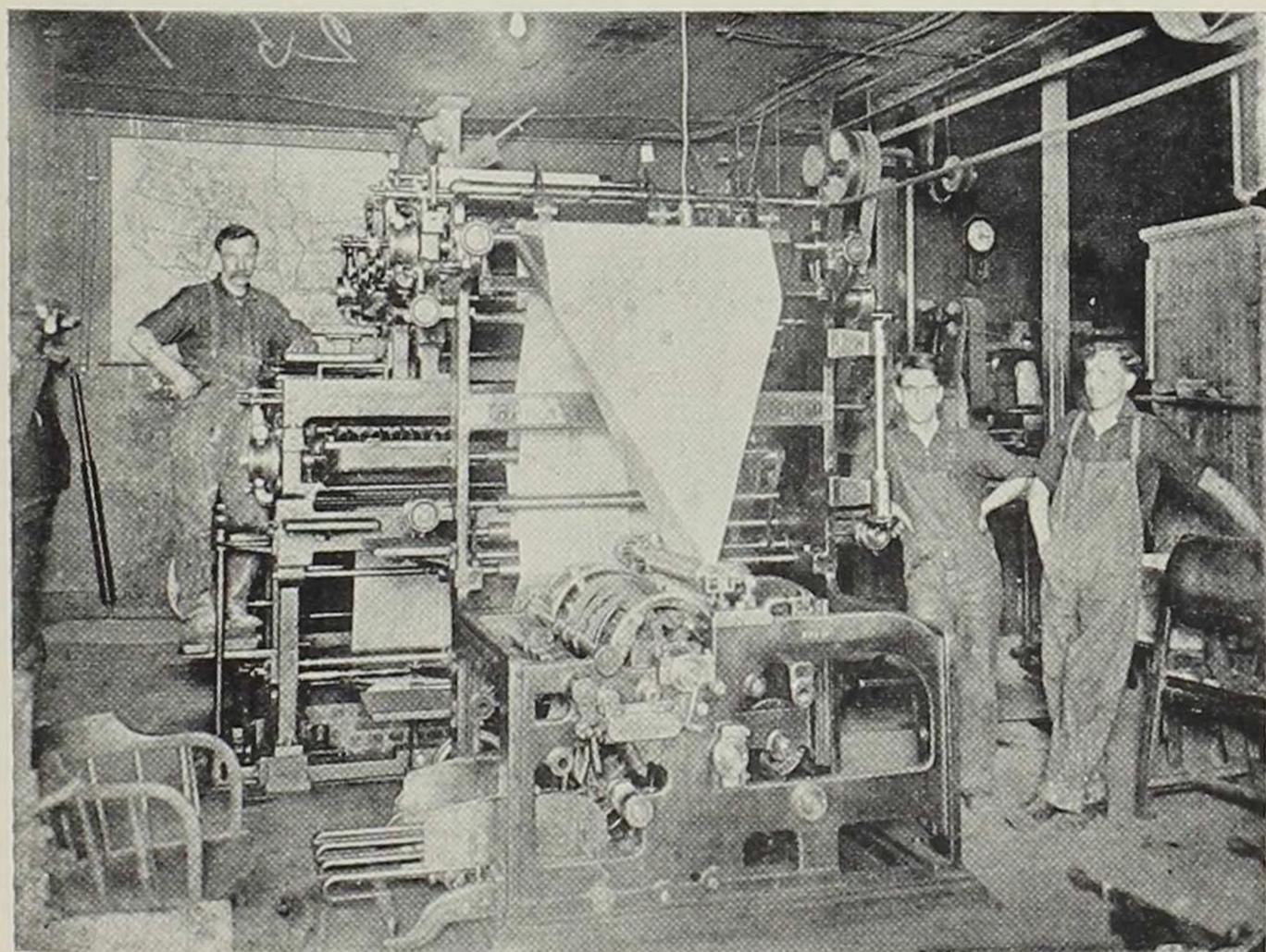
The guiding genius of the *Hawk-Eye* during this period of the impending crisis was Clark Dunham. Dunham fought the Democrats at every turn, helped foster the infant Republican party, and laid the Whig party to rest, convinced that the new group which nominated John C. Fremont for president in 1856 was destined for triumph.

Placing politics aside, there was one issue on which all of the Burlington papers could unite during the 1850's. Railroad building activities in the East crept ever westward. As the decade opened, the papers asked citizens to work for this all-important East-West connection. Their zeal was matched by eastern capitalists, and by March, 1855, the 211-mile iron link with Chicago was

EARLY BURLINGTON PRESSES

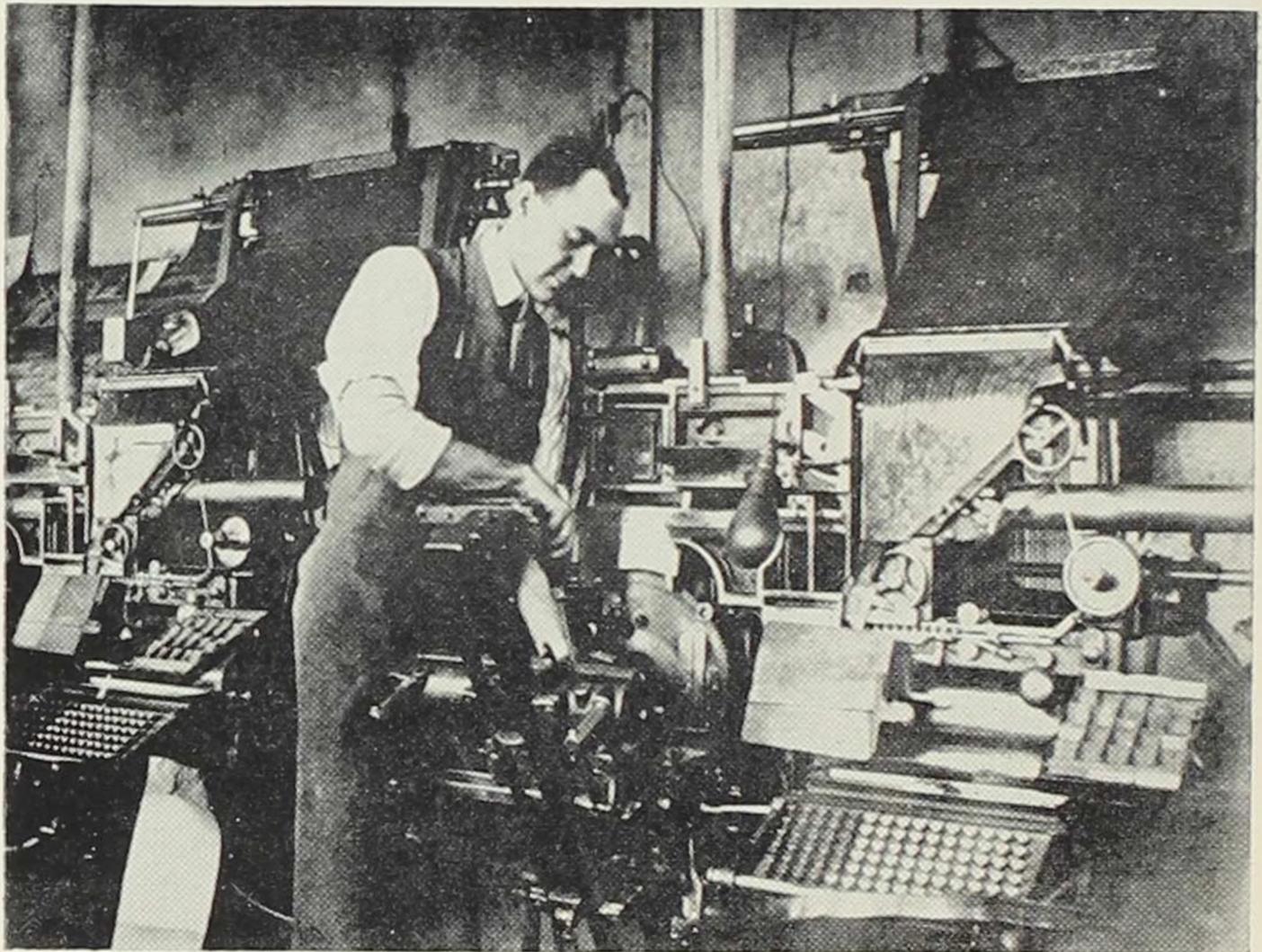


First press of the old Burlington *Gazette*.
On the right is William G. Fritz, pressroom foreman for over 50 years,
who died in 1948.

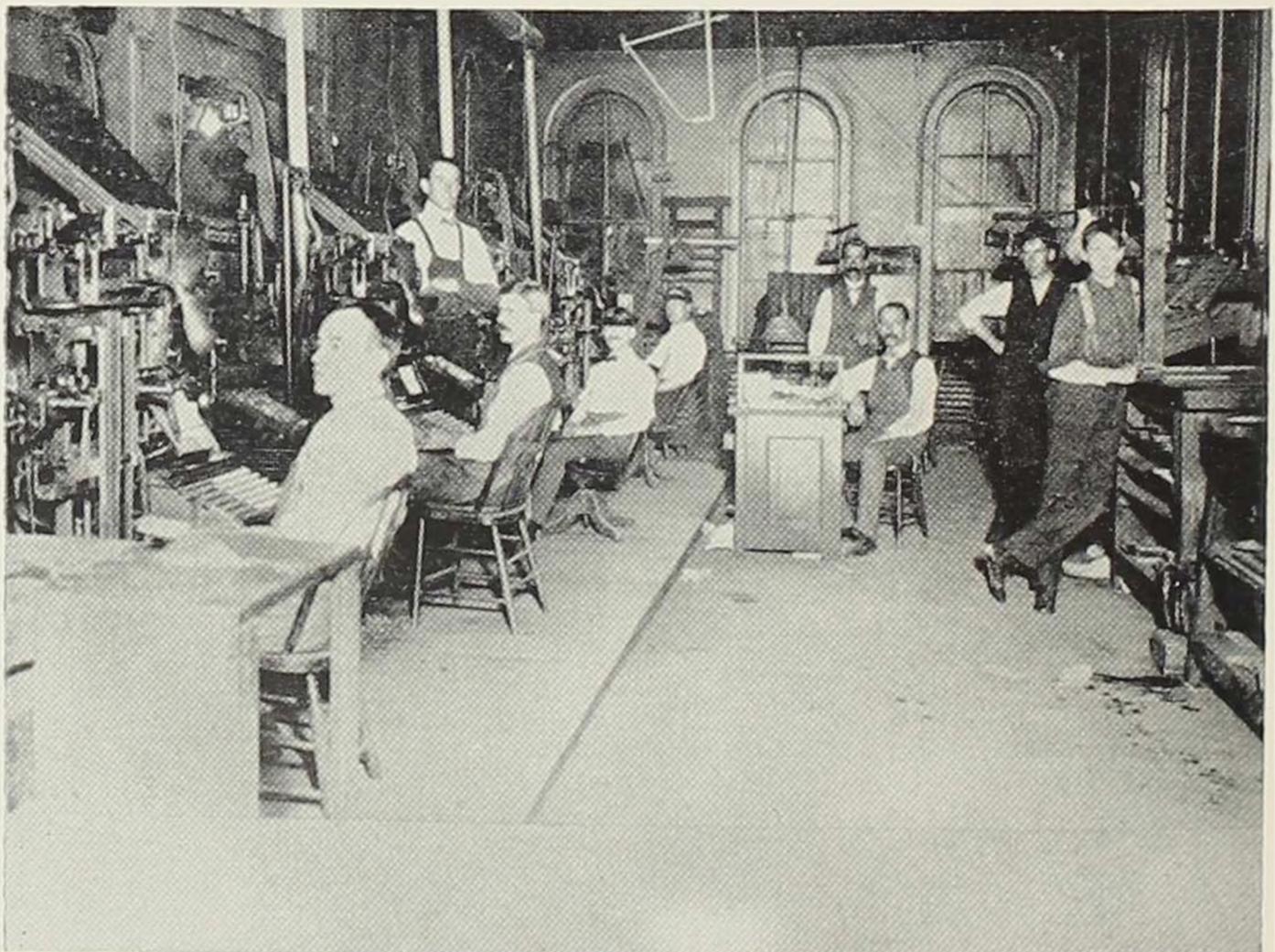


Second press of the old Burlington *Gazette*.
Left to right: William Fritz, Al Champaign, and Frank Mennen.

EARLY *HAWK-EYE* COMPOSING ROOM SCENES



First Linotype machine in Burlington in old *Hawk-Eye* building.



Composing room staff of old Burlington *Hawk-Eye* about 1898.
L. to r.: Charles Herschenbach, Joe Weiman, W. T. Schmidt, Bill Messmer,
John Taylor, Bill Tell, Bill Lohmann, Bob Fritzsche, Charlie Embeck.

completed. The German newspapers joined with their English language brethren that day to predict still greater prosperity for Iowa.

Then came the panic of 1857, with its general economic distress. The *Hawk-Eye* survived, but the *Iowa Daily State Gazette* faltered. Finally, on April 10, 1859, the proud old newspaper "went busted." Editors William Thompson and David Sheward, who had bought out Dr. Harvey's backers in 1855, blamed their failure on "the tightness of the money market, the *position political* . . . assumed by us, together with the non-response of those who owe us. . . ." With a grand gesture they said farewell to the opposition press and wished it "every degree of happiness and personal prosperity." Apparently, sporadic attempts to revive the *Gazette* were made during the late months of 1859 and 1860 by an editor named Taylor. Taylor died in 1860 and the *Gazette* was again dormant.

Lincoln's election in 1860 made war or peace the burning issue. The *Hawk-Eye* denounced secession as unconstitutional, but thought war unlikely. After the firing on Fort Sumter the *Hawk-Eye* took its stand:

We have a plain case of base treason staring us in the face. In this emergency . . . let loose the dogs of war and let those who have planned or helped to execute this foul treason meet the felon's doom. . . . War to the knife. "Our country right or wrong."

Such emotional response typified the early days of the war. The *Hawk-Eye* circulation mounted with Union tempers, and reached an average of 3,500 copies. Then the holiday from opposition ended early in 1862 when G. M. Todd and A. P. Bentley revived the limp *Gazette* as the *Argus*. Staunch Democrats, they dedicated the newspaper to war on the Republicans, whom they described as the "Abolitionist Party."

During the war years, and particularly at election time, the two newspapers reached the extreme limits of their rivalry. Todd and Bentley changed their masthead frequently, and for the next five years the paper was known variously as the *Argus* and the *Gazette and Argus*. Todd became chairman of the state Democratic Central Committee, with the *Argus* truly serving as the watchful guardian of his party's interests in southeastern Iowa. "Republicanism is dead," the *Argus* proclaimed in 1862. Todd ventured this opinion in the middle of canvassing for an important election, but he could not overlook the flood of ballots which gave his political opponents life. Forced into the role of minority spokesmen, the *Gazette and Argus* editors joined other Democratic newspapers with the slogan, "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is." Their pleas for conciliation were drowned in the tide of war, although the citizens of Burlington patronized the paper. One historian even declared that the *Weekly Argus*

was "among the most widely circulated papers in the West."

War always brings some difficulties to newspapers. The Civil War brought its share of trials in the telegraph service. "The work of cutting down and making our telegraphic column valueless has been going on for months past, little by little, attended by a large amount of trickery and palpable lying," the *Hawk-Eye* charged. The Chicago terminus was said to be favoring local newspapers by sending out false stories on the wires to country editors. Apparently the difficulty was remedied before the war ended, but not without months of continued complaint against "the Chicago city papers, and the Telegraph monopoly." Prosperity smiled on the *Hawk-Eye* anyway, for wartime improvements included a new steam-operated press which was so efficient Dunham reduced his subscription rate from six to five dollars per year and briefly tried to put out two daily editions, morning and afternoon.

The return of peace brought a plea from the *Hawk-Eye* for understanding rather than a vindictive attitude toward the South. "It will require time . . . to restore the old fraternal feelings between the two sections; and nothing should be left undone by the North which would in any way put back the day of good feeling." This spirit of conciliation was somewhat modified in the years ahead, as the Reconstruction program of the Radi-

cal Republicans received full support from the *Hawk-Eye*. "Hereafter one of the first principles of the Republican party is to be the political equality of all the citizens of this Government," the *Hawk-Eye* declared on January 27, 1866.

This attitude must have seemed, to the editors of the *Gazette and Argus*, much akin to waving the flag before the bull. True to the traditions of their newspaper and party, they were committed to a fight against Negro suffrage. When the battle lines were drawn to amend the state constitution, thus permitting Negroes to vote, the historic feud between the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* was carried into the postwar era. It was essentially a Republican era, for the Democrats found only feeble support in Iowa and nationally could elect only one presidential candidate (although he was chosen twice) in over a half-century.

The effect of Republican supremacy must have been demoralizing to the *Gazette* editors through those years. Richard Barrett and Charles I. Barker bought out — or perhaps relieved — H. R. Whipple and Bentley in 1867. Barrett soon left the *Gazette* solely in Barker's hands. Despite the handicap of generally supporting the losing side in political frays, Barker dressed up his newspaper with new type and showed other signs of prosperity. A Burlington historian wrote of Barker: "He was an active man in the [Democratic] party and contributed much toward the mainte-

nance of the organization through the dark days of continued Democratic defeat." The complete Republican domination led to factionalism within its ranks, which doubtless delighted editor Barker. The *Hawk-Eye* had passed from Dunham to George W. Edwards and Charles Beardsley. They were critical of Congressman William B. Allison's senatorial ambitions in 1872, and were among the editors who stood by Senator James B. Harlan. When Allison defeated Harlan the *Hawk-Eye* proved a hard loser, but conceded Allison's stature long before his 35-year Senate tenure ended in 1908.

Both newspapers survived the Panic of 1873 which halted the inflationary spiral of the postwar period. Agrarian unrest in Iowa soon brought political rumbling that disturbed both major parties, with a third party splinter group eventually founding the Anti-Monopoly party in 1873. A year later the *Hawk-Eye* staff was reorganized and Robert J. Burdette joined the staff. This happy event Burdette later described —

While I was looking around for something to do I thought of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*. It was a sober, staid old paper, financially solid. I was young and active. Thought I, I can do that paper good. If I can get on the staff I am sure it will do me good. Well, I was thinking of going over there, when one day its business manager, Mr. Wheeler, came to see me, and offered me a position as city editor and reporter. If I live ten thousand years it will not be long enough time for me to be sufficiently

thankful that I accepted the offer, and besides that, I am proud of the fact they sent for me.

Burdette was only thirty years old at the time, a war veteran who had drifted through several jobs without settling down. Burlington then had a population of about 15,000, with many citizens still believing their city was destined to rival St. Louis or Chicago as the queen city of the Midwest. The people were, as a veteran newsman later recalled, taking themselves a bit too seriously. Robert Burdette made them laugh.

Burdette's technique put him in the same category as the more famous humorists of the nineteenth century — Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, and Petroleum V. Nasby. His humor appealed to readers everywhere, and the *Hawk-Eye* achieved a nationwide circulation through popularity of his "Hawk-Eyetems" column. Local happenings and politics he savored. Hometown minutia was grist for his mill:

Nobody in Burlington cares anything about star-gazing, and the sight of a comet or a runaway balloon wouldn't attract half a dozen gazers to the window, but three-fifths of the population of this lovely city are suffering from the most agonizing ache in the back of the neck, brought on by looking straight up at the dim, distant outlines of the first strawberries, barely in sight and slowly coming within reach at about two dollars a dozen to begin with.

Politically, Burdette favored the Republicans, which meant that he rarely passed a chance to

"roast" the Democrats. Politics were not his forte, though, for his appreciation of the common experiences of mankind led him to excel on such a topic as "Carpet Shaking as a Fine Art." In "Dangers of Bathing" he prescribed rules for the old fashioned swimming hole for youngsters, item by item, and one read:

4. If convenient, bathe very near a railroad bridge. Then when a passenger train comes thundering by, you can rush out of the water and dance and shriek on the bank. Travelers like this, and if your uncle Jasper from Waterloo, or your father returning from Creston, should happen to be on the train and recognize you, they will tell you what the passengers said about it, and your father will be so pleased that he will assist you in a little physical exercise so essential to the health after bathing.

Burdette's fame spread so that in 1877 he began a lecture tour that eventually took him across the nation. He was known as the "Hawk-Eye man," and continued to send letters known as "Robert's Ramblings" for *Hawk-Eye* readers after he severed ties with Burlington in 1880.

By 1880 both the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* editors had seen technical progress undreamed of in 1838 by their papers' founders. The *Hawk-Eye* was dominant in Burlington, however, with a better financial position, greater circulation, and the latest printing equipment. Perhaps this prosperity was in part due to the fortunes of the Republican party in Iowa, for hand-in-hand the

Hawk-Eye had marched with the new party and seen it rise from a minority group to the unquestioned major political force in Iowa.

ROBERT RUTLAND

The Hawk-Eye.



BURLINGTON

Thursday, May 14, 1846.

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

For Terms in Detail, see First Page.

WAR! WAR!

SAD TIDINGS FROM TEXAS!—The news which will be found in another column in relation to our affairs with Mexico was brought on the Ocean Wave and La Clede. In addition to the attention of Mr BOWEN, clerk of the Ocean Wave, we are indebted to Gen. PEASLEY for having furnished us with a New Orleans Picayune, just six days from the date of its publication. We believe this is the quickest trip ever made from New Orleans to this place.

The J. M. White, which is the fastest boat on the western waters, brought the news to St Louis, and as none of the quickest boats were in port at the time of the White's leaving, we fear we shall obtain no later intelligence for this week. The Pride of the West will probably be the next boat up and she may bring important intelligence.

The letter of Lieut. HENRY we consider the most authentic account that has been given, and he makes the loss of Capt. Thornton's command much less than is stated by others. We fear it will turn out that Capt. Thornton was altogether too precipitate. If he had cautiously reconnoitred and carried back intelligence of the exact position of the Mexicans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, they might all have been captured by a judicious movement on the part of Gen. Taylor. The position of Gen. Taylor is very critical, and unless he can stand a siege until reinforcements come to his aid, he will probably fall into the hands of the enemy. We shall await the next news with great anxiety.

Later.

Oregon Question Settled.

Foggon.—The most material news brought by the Great Western was that the Irish Coercive Bill would be tacked to Sir R. Peel's Tariff Bill, and in this manner both would probably be defeated. The consequence in such an event will be the formation of a new Ministry.

Ontoon.—The Journal of Commerce speaks confidently of letters having been received by the Western, which state that the Oregon question is virtually settled at the Court of St James and that the terms will be complied with by the Senate and President. The arrangement is to give the U. States up to lat. 49 to the Straits of Fuca and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain; and the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c. The American people will hardly be satisfied with such an arrangement, if it is true that Vancouver's Island is the key to Oregon, as we think it is.

The Mill running against us.

We hoped for the sake of the proprietors of the Upper Mill, they would cease to provoke any farther controversy with the Hawk Eye. But the last Gazette contains another "Card," from "William Walker & Co.," which a sense of duty compels us to notice. They say in their "last card" "at the time Mr Shackford's Mill was burned they were selling flour of the same qualities of ours at the same prices;" and "that the statements made in the Hawk Eye of Thursday are not true."

Such statements are very singular after Mr Walker had informed us that he was selling his flour as well before as after the fire at \$4 per barrel, while we and others had bought at least as good quality of flour at Shackford & Co's at retail for \$3 75 per barrel.

The story about the Baker, too, is singular. He dares us to give the name of "the Baker" who gave us the information. This is certainly begging the question.—When where or under what circumstances have we ever stated that we obtained our information from a Baker? We have never stated any such thing. Since the controversy commenced we have conversed with some of the Bakers and learn from one, Mr Andrus, that some time since Mr Walker told him that he could not sell him flour for less than \$4 per barrel, as it would not him that at New Orleans. On

The Convention.

The business of the Convention in session at Iowa City, to frame a constitution for Iowa, is fully set forth in our communications of our Correspondent. The illiberal course of the Pro-Lowes, of this place, was as unbecoming as it is considered ungenerous in magnanimity. From a gathering, the majority exhibit a disposition to tyrannize over the minority highly unbecoming. There are a few whigs in the Convention who never will submit to the election of the would be leaders of the loco Convention. Among them may be named Shelledy, from Richman, from Muscatine, He Wapello, Saunders and Ho Henry, Goodrell, from Waukegan, Ferrall, from Du Buque, He Keokuk, and Bowie, from this place.

From the spirit thus far manifested by the majority seem determined to present a Constitution to the people of a most ultra partizan character, one the masses do not want a Constitution so liberal and democratic, as to permit the carrying out their measures by the people to confirm or condemn their action. Any other such an ultra Constitution as will, we hope the whigs and democrats will present a minority to the people in such a manner as to make it an official document, can vote for it. We hope a will not only refuse to sign, but will enter their protest and refuse to sign any instrument that purports to be the majority the right.

We are sorry, the Iowa Convention is not in operation at the present time. We shall endeavor, however, to give accurate and minute accounts of the Convention. The committees comprise all the Executive Departments from the Reporter:—

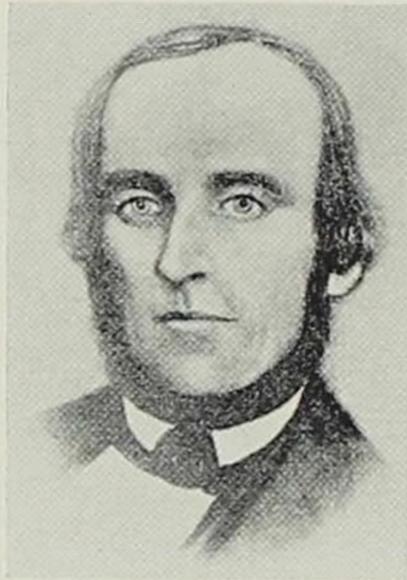
On Boundaries and Bill
Messrs. Grant, Bowie, Be Dibble.

Legislative Department, Citizenship, Education, and
Messrs. Lester, Hubert, Sedy and Conery.

Judicial Department—

How Burlington received word of the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846.

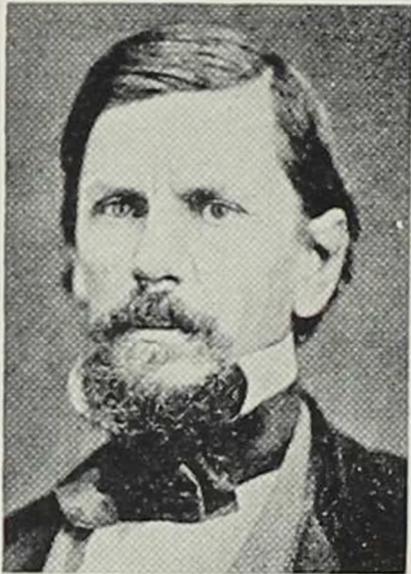
EARLY BURLINGTON NEWSPAPERMEN



JAMES CLARKE
Gazette



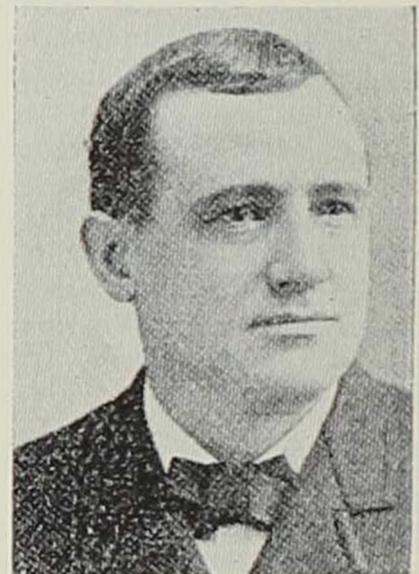
JAMES EDWARDS
Hawk-Eye



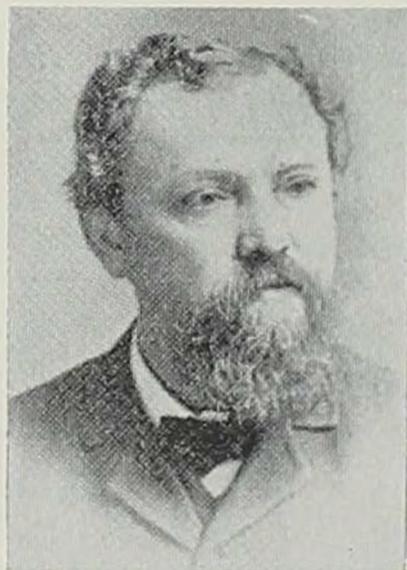
CLARK DUNHAM
Hawk-Eye



ROBERT BURDETTE
Hawk-Eye



MAX POPPE
Iowa Tribune

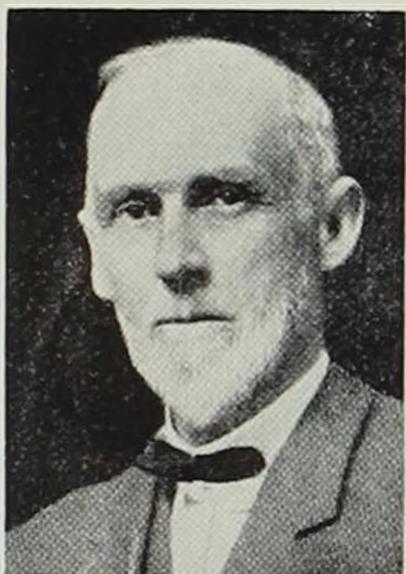


CARL LOHMANN, SR.
Der Volksfreund

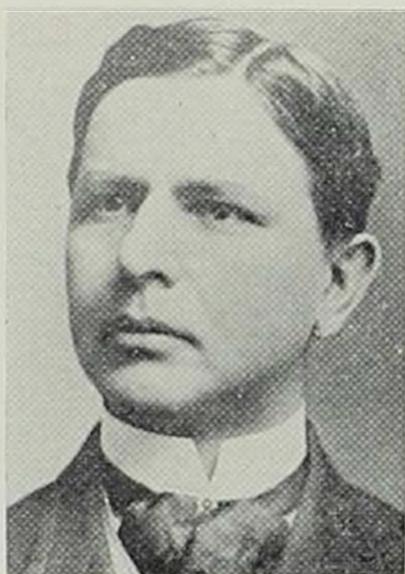


GEORGE DUNCAN
Evening Journal

MODERN BURLINGTON NEWSPAPERMEN



JOHN WAITE
Hawk-Eye



WILLIAM SOUTHWELL
Hawk-Eye



THOMAS STIVERS
Gazette



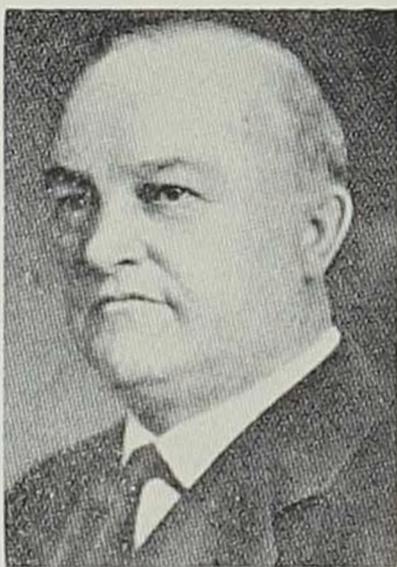
GEORGE STIVERS
Gazette



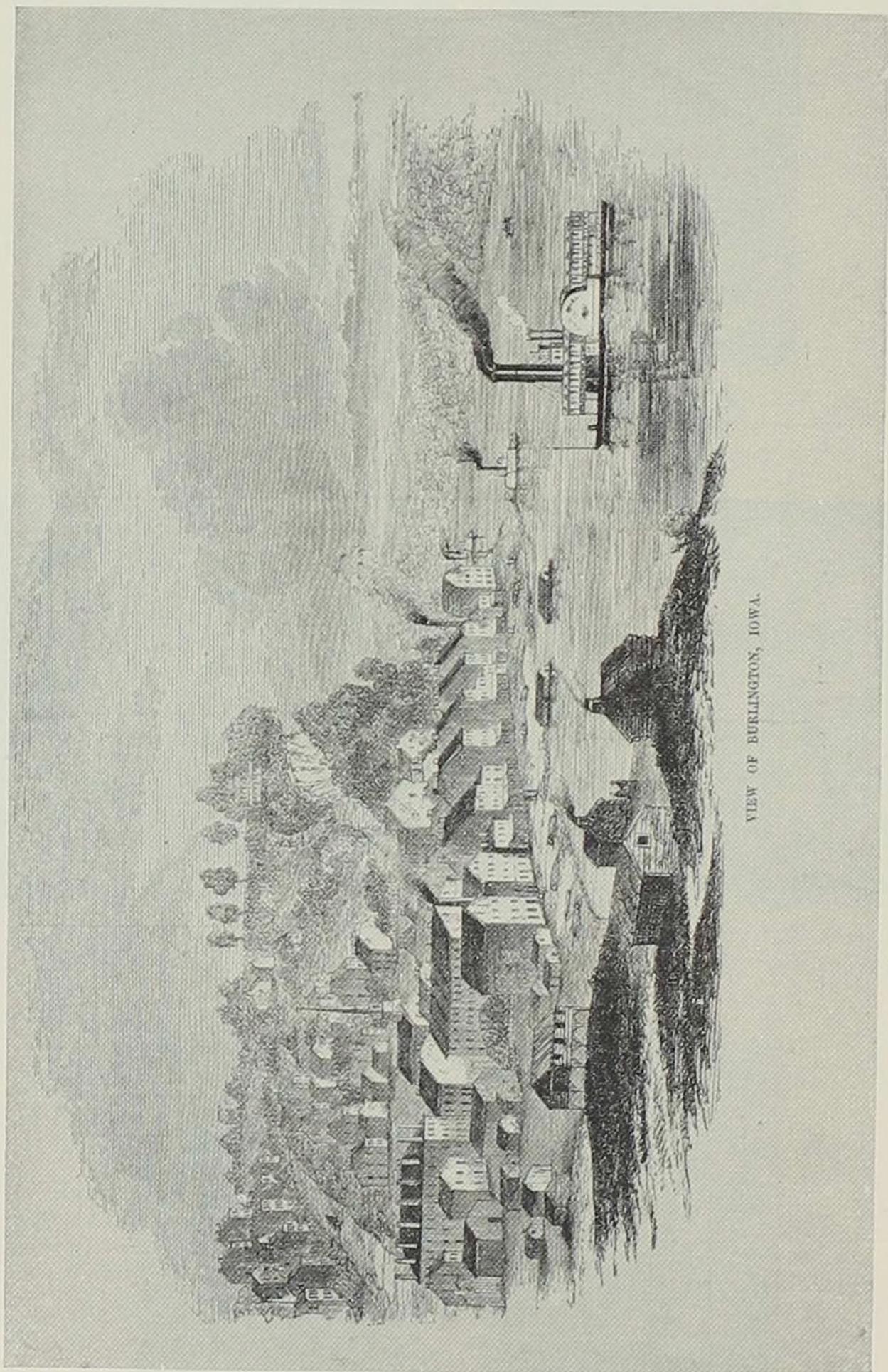
JOHN AUE
Hawk-Eye



J. TRACY GARRETT
*Hawk-Eye and
Hawk-Eye Gazette*



OMER CUSTER
Hawk-Eye Gazette



View of Burlington in the 1850's.

The Modern Era Begins

While Iowa farmers fretted over freight rates during the 1880's another problem concerned editors. A technological revolution was sweeping aside the old-time newspaper with its Washington press and its dozen type cases. The change had begun some years earlier, when the rotary press was developed, but Ottmar Mergenthaler's invention of 1880 sped the pace incredibly. He devised a machine that would set type from a keyboard, rapidly and accurately. Before long, no progressive newspaper could afford to be without a Linotype machine or two. The days of newspapers started and run on a shoestring were ended.

The need for more capital improvements probably forced both the *Gazette* and the *Hawk-Eye* from one-man to company ownership by the late 1870's. For a time Frank Hatton, later Postmaster-General in President Arthur's cabinet, headed the *Hawk-Eye*. Then in 1885 John L. Waite began his long tenure as the *Hawk-Eye* editor, and W. B. Southwell became business manager of the paper. A succession of editors on the *Gazette* was halted in 1887 when Thomas Stivers and his brother, Henry Stivers, bought control. The next

generation was memorable for the rivalry between Stivers and Waite, as each espoused his party's causes and strained for a greater circulation than his rival.

John L. Waite had been a newspaperman for over twenty years when he moved into the front office at the *Hawk-Eye*. He had served under Hatton, then later left the newsroom for an appointment as postmaster of Burlington in 1882. Indeed, he was favored by Republican administrations with that office, which was considered a choice political plum, at various times down to 1910. Waite's first love was the *Hawk-Eye*, however, and when official duties did not interfere he was editorializing and writing headlines.

Like his neighboring competitor, Thomas Stivers was a newspaperman of long experience before he finally came to Burlington as editor and publisher of the *Gazette*. It is reported that when he took charge the *Gazette* equipment "was of the most primitive, with a noticeable absence of improved machinery, and its entire circulation by mail and carrier was less than one thousand copies." Tom Stivers set out to make Burlington conscious of the rejuvenated journal.

Neither newspaper could ignore the growing farm dissatisfaction with railroad management and governmental fiscal policy. Both retained their political orthodoxy when Iowan James B. Weaver sought the presidency as the Greenback

candidate in 1880, and they followed this policy when Weaver again ran as the Populist candidate in 1892. Waite saw that the *Hawk-Eye* remained firmly in the Republican fold, while Stivers became a conservative Democrat himself. Stivers considered the silver issue championed by William Jennings Bryan extremely radical, and he refused to go along with the nomination of Bryan in 1896. Instead, Stivers threw the *Gazette* behind the "Gold Democrats" and their candidate, John M. Palmer of Illinois. Quick to exploit a chink in the opposition's armor, the *Hawk-Eye* printed letters from "Silver Democrats" who quarreled with the sound-money wing of the party. "Rating patriotism above bonds and money, I would rather be a poor populist or a poor greenbacker on the money question than a rich gold bug (Gold Democrat)," wrote one Bryan supporter.

Stivers was more successful with his financial activity than with his political affairs. For a few years the *Gazette* had been printed from type set by *Hawk-Eye* machines. By 1904 he was able to install presses and other equipment worth about \$50,000 in the *Gazette* plant. This expenditure added a Goss straightline press capable of turning out 25,000 copies of the *Gazette* in an hour, along with a battery of Linotype machines. With Tom Green acting as Stivers' "right-hand man," the circulation climbed to 3,800.

Meanwhile, the prestige and profit accruing to

Stivers and his competitor, Waite, were noted by other newsmen.

Former Mayor George A. Duncan began publishing the *Evening Journal* in 1893. The first copies were printed on silk. The *Saturday Evening Post*, which was finally compelled to relinquish the word "Evening" from its title because of confusion with a nationally known weekly, was founded by J. W. Murphy in 1882. It was a weekly and also began to share in the city's patronage to a larger degree. The old German-language *Iowa Tribune*, established as a weekly in 1861, had become the property of the Iowa Tribune Publishing Company in 1896. Long identified with it was Max Poppe, one of Burlington's more colorful newspaper figures. *Der Volksfreund*, another German publication, was published as a semi-weekly, beginning in March, 1894, by members of the Lohmann family — Carl, Henry, William and Charles.

Waite finally forsook his postmastership in 1910 to devote his full time to the *Hawk-Eye*. Southwell had left a few years earlier for a Des Moines job. The paper's tradition as a temperance sheet, dating back to founder Edwards, was continued by Waite and his son, Clay, who was now business manager. Waite seems to have been innately conservative, a fact which gained him wide support in Burlington. A contemporary Burlington historian noted that Waite "believes in

progress; but does not readily take up with every nostrum which is advocated as a cure for public or party evils." This background accounted for Waite's opposition to the direct election of senators, and, in 1912, for his break with the "Big Stick" man — Theodore Roosevelt — and his wing of the Republican party.

When the Roosevelt forces decided to seek the presidential nomination through a third party in 1912, Waite flayed the "Roosevelt steam roller politicians" for their tactics. The nomination of Wilson was said to show, the *Hawk-Eye* also declared, that a Democratic victory was unlikely because of "the populistic influences now backing him for the presidency. . . ."

Another indication of Waite's conservatism was an editorial comment on the airplane in 1912. Air travel might be possible, the *Hawk-Eye* conceded, "but it will be in some way not yet dreamed of by the most expert students of aviation."

The *Gazette* was exuberant when Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated in 1913, but soon the staff was saddened by the death of Thomas Stivers, which left his son, George, and Tom Green in command. Within a year the emphasis on the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* front pages was on Europe, however, as the clouds of World War I gathered over that unhappy continent. The outbreak of war quickly brought both newspapers into a partisan position favorable to the Allies.

Iowa agriculture boomed under the demand from war markets, and Burlington itself hummed with increased railroad and commercial activity, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad playing a dominant role. The city population in 1915 was 12,404, and the old dreams of competition with St. Louis and Chicago had given way to determination to make Burlington a thriving intermediate point.

America's entrance into the war directly affected almost every Burlington family. Young men were drafted for military duty, mothers and wives volunteered for Red Cross work, and older men served as YMCA secretaries and Liberty Bond salesmen. War news was eagerly sought, thus increasing the circulation of the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette*. The anti-German sentiment generated by wartime emotions also reacted against the German newspapers in Burlington, and they eventually closed their doors.

In 1917 John L. Waite, in his seventy-seventh year, turned his duties as publisher over to Southwell, who returned from Des Moines. W. H. Davidson was Waite's chief lieutenant and showed considerable ability as an editorial writer. As a sign of the times the *Hawk-Eye* was now printing the famous cartoons of Clare A. Briggs, with their mirthful *When a Feller Needs a Friend* and *Mr. and Mrs.* During the war Briggs supplemented the fare with a *D—n the Kaiser* series

that helped people maintain a sense of humor despite wartime tensions.

Armistice Day, 1918, dawned on a new America. The United States had gone into the war "to make the world safe for Democracy." The nation had emerged with a large national debt, with huge sums owed to her by other Allied powers, and with a president devoted to the idea that blossomed into the League of Nations. At the outset both the *Gazette* and the *Hawk-Eye* favored the international body. As the Senate became embroiled over the League issue, the *Hawk-Eye* praised the League "as a blessing that would go far toward ridding the world of the curse of war." The *Gazette* claimed that Republican Senators were strangling the League with blind opposition. The *Hawk-Eye* attempted to lift the discussion above a partisan basis, but when it appeared that Wilson had lost his fight the *Hawk-Eye* blamed the failure on the President's reluctance to take others into his counsel when the peace treaty had been drafted. Historical writing since then has somewhat vindicated the editorial attitude of both newspapers.

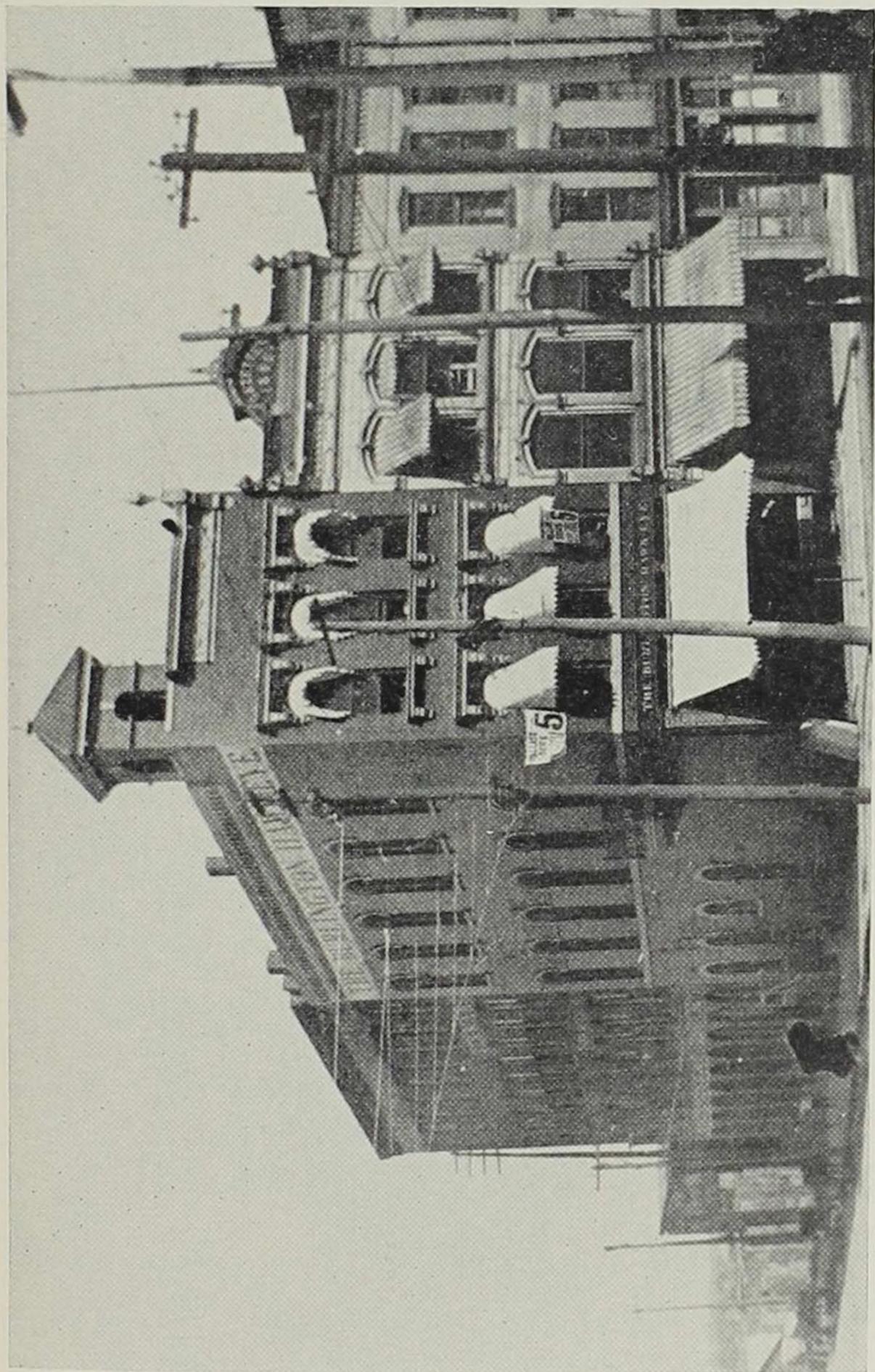
Burlington continued to grow during the Roaring Twenties, aided by the postwar boom which convinced President Coolidge that the business of the United States government was business. High profits offset the troubles caused by a wave of strikes, and it seemed that everybody was buying

an automobile. "We want better roads!" the *Gazette* and *Hawk-Eye* chorused when statistics showed, around 1923, that Iowans owned more than 500,000 cars.

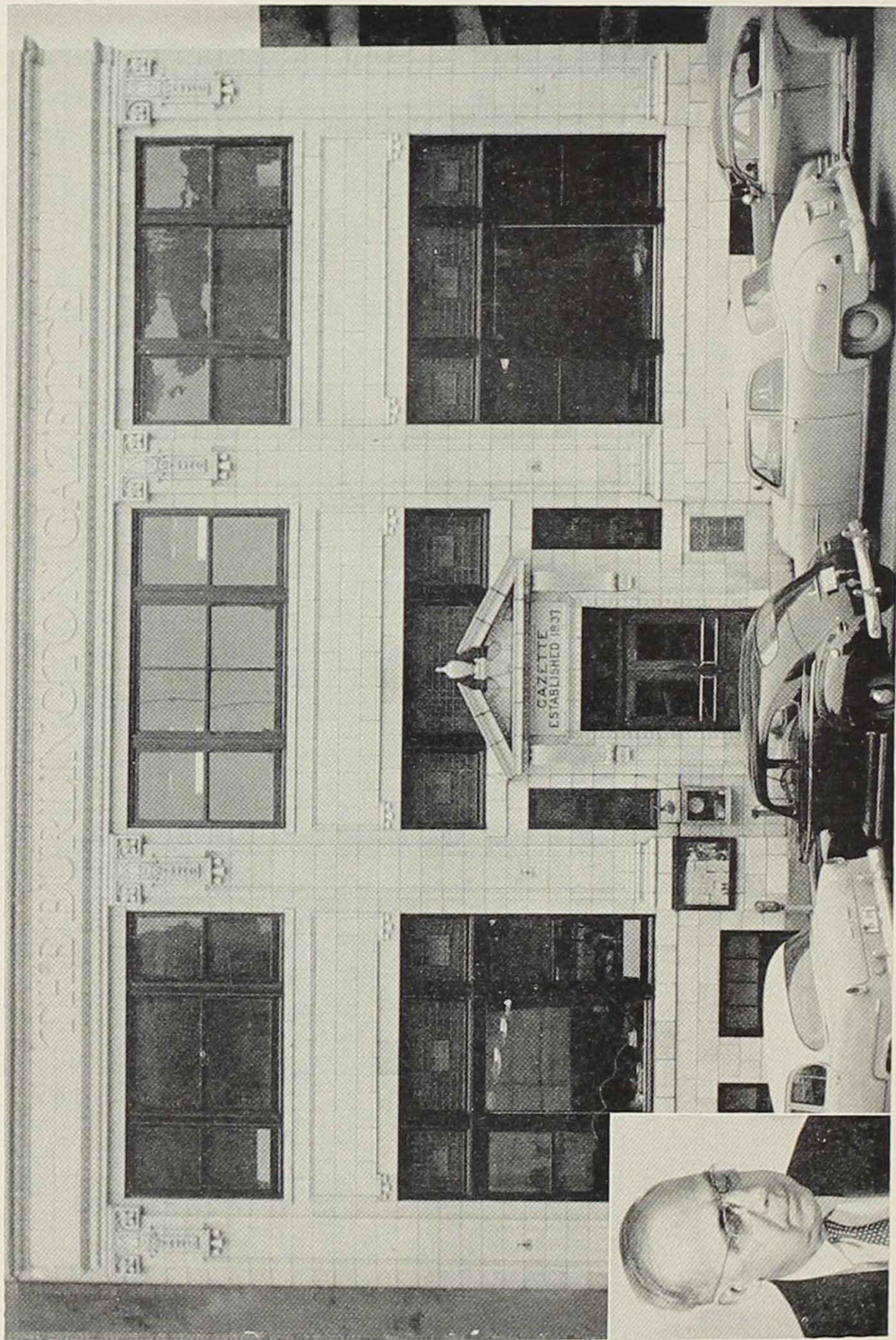
Southwell died in 1920, and John F. D. Aue succeeded him as publisher, with Waite still at the editor's desk. Waite receded from his earlier stand on aviation, too, and urged Burlington to build an airport! Aue later went to Whittier, California, where he died in March, 1945.

The *Hawk-Eye* had not abandoned its conservatism, however. John L. Waite lived until 1924, partly retired but occasionally at the news office until his death. Waite believed in the future of the Chautauqua movement when others were predicting its early demise. "So far as anybody can judge, the Chautauqua has come to stay and will ever be popular as the summer school of children and sure of a larger growth in the middle west," the *Hawk-Eye* declared on July 1, 1920. But motion pictures, spectator sports, and the radio gradually pushed other forms of entertainment into the background, thus overthrowing Waite's judgment. Nevertheless, his views on temperance had been upheld by passage of the prohibition amendment, though he did not live to see the "grand experiment" fail.

A common destiny for the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette* seemed improbable in 1927 when George Stivers died. J. Tracy Garrett, a *Hawk-Eye* re-



Hawk-Eye and Gazette buildings at Main and Washington Streets, about 1895.



Present-day home of the *Hawk-Eye Gazette*.
Inset: Clarence W. Moody, editor and publisher since 1941.

porter-editor since 1917, had followed Waite and Aue as editor and publisher. Clay Waite continued as business manager for a time. He then retired and died in Burlington in 1951. Joseph H. Coffin, Stivers' nephew, carried forward the family tradition by assuming control of the *Gazette*. Garrett and Coffin took over the respective editorships when the so-called "Jazz Age" was reaching a zenith, with the headlines made by a new set of heroes and heroines — ranging from Bobby Jones and Helen Wills to Clara Bow and Jimmy Walker. This was perhaps the high tide of the Republican party, for even the Democratic national committee chairman admitted that Americans had finally reached a permanent level of prosperity.

Certainly the situation around the *Hawk-Eye* and *Gazette* offices made optimism easy. Burlington had a population of 23,000 in 1929. The *Gazette* circulation was 12,045, with the *Hawk-Eye* slightly behind in the race for readers. Only a few signs of economic unrest — upward trends in unemployment, a lowering farm income — clouded the prosperity picture.

Suddenly the stock market crash on Wall Street caught the nation unaware. Businessmen contracted their activity, advertising revenue fell off, and the publishers of the two Burlington dailies shared the uncertainties of the next few years.

ROBERT RUTLAND

Merger and Monument

Standing at the brink of economic chaos in 1932, the American people somewhat revived their tired spirits with that greatest of spectacles, a presidential election. "Perhaps never in peace times were the newspapers more vital and exciting than in 1932, their columns flooded with news of a nation and world shaken to its foundations by the impact of deflation," the *Editor & Publisher Yearbook* recorded. With millions jobless, bankruptcies commonplace, and soup-kitchens springing up to feed the hungry, the contest between Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt probably provided a healthy method for Americans to "let off steam."

True to their traditions, the *Gazette* supported Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, while Hoover was favored by the *Hawk-Eye*. The Roosevelt landslide took Iowa into the Democratic camp for only the second time since 1860. After Roosevelt's inaugural in 1933 there followed the famous "one hundred days," with a corps of economists and bright young men swarming into the capital to help find a solution to the nation's woes. The new Congress took up the matter of prohibition, which the Democrats had promised to repeal. The

two Burlington papers seemed to favor following the people's mandate on this touchy issue. Years of racketeerism and lawlessness probably forced the *Hawk-Eye* to abandon its old anti-liquor stand. Iowa voters went along with most of the nation in balloting for legalized liquor with state-controlled sales.

Newspaper circulation scarcely declined, but the big drop came in advertising revenues on the *Hawk-Eye* and *Gazette*. Both papers were paying off mortgages on buildings erected during the prosperous mid-twenties. Now payments were hard to meet, while income seemed to shrink unbelievably. After over one hundred years of journalistic plenty, it seemed that Burlington could no longer afford the luxury of several newspapers. Already the colorful *Saturday Evening Post* had suspended publication.

In these circumstances the trend toward merger appeared to be the only solution to further financial losses. Thus, on June 28, 1933, Omer N. Custer of Galesburg, Illinois, stepped into the Burlington picture. Long a successful publisher in Illinois, Custer joined with Galesburg banker Sidney Nirdlinger to purchase both the *Hawk-Eye* and the *Gazette*. Then Custer consolidated the two old-time rivals under one roof in the *Gazette's* building, and the *Hawk-Eye* structure became a mortuary. Howard T. Custer, son of the new owner, became general manager of proper-

ties, while Garrett remained as editor. Charles M. Morgan (from the *Gazette*) took over as business manager and Tom Green, long time *Gazette* managing editor, remained in an editorial capacity until his retirement in 1948. Henceforth the paper was known as the *Daily Hawk-Eye Gazette*.

Although the consolidation brought the two papers into the former *Gazette* building, it was the spirit of the *Hawk-Eye* which prevailed. O. N. Custer had been a leading Republican publisher in Illinois, inclined toward conservatism, and while he was not active on the local scene his influence was decisive. A year after the merger the newspaper was taking on a healthier glow, with circulation reaching 17,768 copies. When Howard Custer died in 1934 the management of the *Daily Hawk-Eye Gazette* was placed in the hands of Garrett and Morgan.

Slowly the nation recovered from the Great Depression. Unemployment was still high in 1936, however, when the Republican national convention chose Alfred M. Landon to oppose President Roosevelt. The spirited campaign fooled the poll-takers, some of whom had predicted an easy Landon victory. Garrett did not expect a stroll for the Republicans; thus he labored prodigiously for the GOP. Roosevelt won overwhelmingly, despite the support of few newspapers, and many editors and historians asked themselves if the press was still a moulder of public opinion.

Foreign news furnished a good share of the headlines during the 1930's. The Spanish civil war, Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany, and the Soviet army purges in Russia arrested the attention of Burlington readers. On the domestic scene there was the Hindenburg dirigible crash, the Senate investigation on war profits, and the congressional fight over Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. This arose after the Court had declared invalid the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and other key "New Deal" legislation. Public response to the proposal was decidedly unfavorable, including the *Daily Hawk-Eye Gazette* comment —

This is no longer a partisan matter. The whole country wants to see harmony restored and see the three divisions of the government return to their constitutional functions and duties and the grave danger of "one-man rule" put down for all time.

Late in July, 1937, Senate opposition stiffened and the idea was abandoned.

Meanwhile, reckless forces were loose in the world, with hardly a check on their power. Germany and her allies formed an "Axis" with military and political implications. After the outbreak of the war in 1939 America sought neutrality, but her sympathies were with Great Britain and the western democracies. The 1940 presidential campaign was carried on with war clouds as a backdrop, a factor which perhaps led to FDR's un-

precedented third term nomination. J. Tracy Garrett went to Philadelphia as a delegate to the Republican convention which nominated Wendell Willkie; then returned to Burlington and was able to report in November that Willkie carried Iowa despite his national defeat. Garrett was delighted to see Iowa back in the Republican fold. He had fought his last political war, however, for on April 14, 1941, Garrett died while "on duty" at the news office.

When O. N. Custer and the other stockholders of the *Daily Hawk-Eye Gazette* decided to sell their newspaper, a short time later, several Kansas newsmen were interested. Negotiations began, and on July 21, 1941, the venerable Burlington daily was sold to Clarence W. Moody of Chanute, John P. Harris of Hutchinson, and Sidney F. Harris of Ottawa, and some of the Kansans' employee associates.

Moody left his position as publisher of the Chanute, Kansas, *Tribune* where he had spent fourteen years, to become editor and publisher of the *Hawk-Eye Gazette*. He had had earlier newspaper experience with the Ottawa, Kansas, *Herald*, where he began as a newspaper carrier and printer's devil in 1906.

The new owners had little time to become familiar with the Burlington operation before the difficulties of wartime publishing overtook them. America entered World War II late in 1941, and

for the next four years shortages of paper, metal, and manpower plagued newspapers along with other business concerns. The first experiments at radio broadcasting of news had frightened some newspapermen in the 1920's, but their fears had been dispelled by the public's desire to see the news in print, along with features, editorials, advertisements, and even crossword puzzles. Circulation of the American dailies during World War II steadily increased, while advertising revenue made gains which would have been declared impossible a decade earlier.

During the war years the *Hawk-Eye Gazette* (the word "Daily" having been dropped and "Burlington" added to the title in 1942) urged readers to save old copies for scrap paper drives, advertised war bonds, carried the glad news of victory, and the sad news of local casualties from the battlefield. After initial discouragement, the American forces began to gain the initiative. The German Juggernaut ground to a halt and finally surrendered in the spring of 1945. Thankfulness rather than exultation marked the editorial tone of the *Hawk-Eye Gazette*. Then came V-J Day, which meant that the war was over. The columns which had been giving Burlington citizens their news for over one hundred years then recorded their fifth war victory — a proud tradition dating back to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

In the postwar years the *Hawk-Eye Gazette*

prospered. Prices were high, but so were wages and profits. Over sixty million Americans had jobs, an all-time record of employment. Still, there was some dissatisfaction with the political administration. This feeling led Thomas E. Dewey to express calm optimism as the Republican presidential candidate in 1948. The *Hawk-Eye Gazette* had supported Dewey in 1944 and was again favoring the New York governor. President Harry S. Truman scored a tremendous political upset by defeating Dewey and, incidentally, winning Iowa's electoral votes by a slight margin. However, Dewey carried the *Hawk-Eye Gazette's* area.

The *Hawk-Eye Gazette* took these defeats philosophically, realizing that both political parties had the welfare of the nation at heart. An increasing national debt perturbed many voters, nevertheless. It was further boosted by the Korean police action which began in the summer of 1950, when inflationary curbs had been lifted. Commenting that the over-all scene demanded new leadership, the newspaper was among the first in Iowa to suggest that General Dwight D. Eisenhower should accept the presidency. With Eisenhower's nomination and triumph in 1952 the *Hawk-Eye Gazette* had supported its first winning presidential candidate.

By 1955 the Burlington *Hawk-Eye Gazette* had achieved a notable record. Typographically, the

newspaper had undergone a change of face, from the old handset type to modern make-up designed for attractiveness and readability. From a handful of readers in 1837 there had developed a circulation of 20,500. For 118 years editors Clarke, Edwards, Dunham, Waite, Stivers, Aue, Garrett, and Moody and their fellow laborers had presented eastern Iowans with that valuable commodity — the news. Managing Editor Charles W. McLaury had been a young man when he first worked for John L. Waite in 1913. An even longer service record belonged to Arthur C. Hallgren, who began printing for the Waite regime in 1912 and was still on the job. Several other employees — including F. B. Ertz and G. J. Rieckhoff — boasted twenty or thirty-year records, while those over sixty-five had retired under a profit-sharing trust plan begun in 1943.

Over the years the political leanings of the *Hawk-Eye Gazette* have tended to follow the formula which Whig James Edwards introduced in 1839. Nominally independent, the newspaper's support has traditionally gone to Republican candidates. Nevertheless the reporting staff has been instructed to handle political and other controversial matters factually and objectively. Modern editors Moody and McLaury agree that one of the most outstanding services of the newspaper today is its effort "to tell the public what use is being made of its tax money." It has constantly urged

young men and women to project themselves wholeheartedly into business and politics, and asked their elders to give them a hearing. The postwar campaign to rid Iowa of slot machines was vigorously supported by the *Hawk-Eye Gazette*. Agricultural improvements in Des Moines and surrounding counties have been continuously encouraged.

Long buried are the days of academic argument over whether the *Hawk-Eye* or the *Gazette* had the oldest service record. The consolidation erased the question of longevity and brought together two newspapers which had weathered wars, depressions, and journalistic brickbats for almost a century. The *Hawk-Eye Gazette* of 1955 is a monument to Burlington's newspaper pioneers and their predecessors. It continues to be one of Iowa's most widely quoted newspapers and has received various regional and national awards for outstanding editorial policies and community service.

ROBERT RUTLAND

THE EVENING GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1837. NO. 173.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SHOT THIS AFTERNOON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.--President McKinley was shot twice in the stomach here this afternoon at the Temple of Music. His condition is serious. Two shots took effect in the stomach. He is now in the hospital on the Pan American Exposition grounds. The shots were fired by a stranger. At 3:50 p. m. it was announced that the president was fatally injured.

WEATHER FORECAST--Eab.

RIVER STAGE--9 feet 5 inch; full of 5 1/4 inches above yesterday.

Associated Press
Full Season
Wire Service

BURLINGTON GAZETTE

"THERE WITH THE NEWS"

20 PAGES

ESTAB. 1837. 89th YEAR--NO. 82

BURLINGTON, IOWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

PRICE 2 CENTS

INTERNED GERMAN BOATS IN U. S. PORTS SEIZED; FIRST ACT OF WAR WITH GERMANY

PRES. WILSON PUTS SIGNATURE TO WAR

AN ARMY OF A MILLION AT OUTSET

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR PROCLAMATION

PALATIAL LINERS TAKEN OVER BY THE

"He who is slowest in making promises is generally first to fulfill them."

The Daily Hawk-Eye, Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1912.

Readers are asked to please write the Editor for this space. The Editor of the Hawk-Eye is not responsible for the contents of advertisements.

THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE

"FIRST WITH THE LATEST"

WEATHER FORECAST--Mostly cloudy, local rains today, Thursday partly cloudy, warmer.

STAGE OF THE RIVER--7 feet, 7 inches; rise of 1 inch.

Third Year. No. 122.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1912. --10 PAGES

Price Per Copy: 10 CENTS

ROOSEVELT SWEEPS NATION

Demos In Lead For County Posts

DEMO LANDSLIDE APPARENT AFTER

PARTIAL RETURN

New Leader Takes The Wheel

BURLINGTON: STAND BY YOUR PRESIDENT!

IOWA'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER

BURLINGTON: STAND BY YOUR CITY AND STATE

THE DAILY HAWK-EYE GAZETTE EXTRA

NO. 1, 201, 1st

ESTABLISHED 1837

BURLINGTON, IOWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941

ESTABLISHED 1837

PRICE--10c

JAPANESE ATTACK U. S., DECLARE WAR

SEVEN KNOWN DEAD IN ATTACK

RADIO REPORT

Washington -- (AP)--Japan declared war upon the United States today.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES

IOWA'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER--ESTABLISHED 1837

RIVER--8 FEET 2 1/2 INCHES UP 1/4 INCHES.

THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE GAZETTE

NO. 1, 201, 1st

PHONE 29

BURLINGTON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1942

16 PAGES--TWO SECTIONS--PRICE--10c



JAPS QUIT. COSTLIEST WAR ENDS