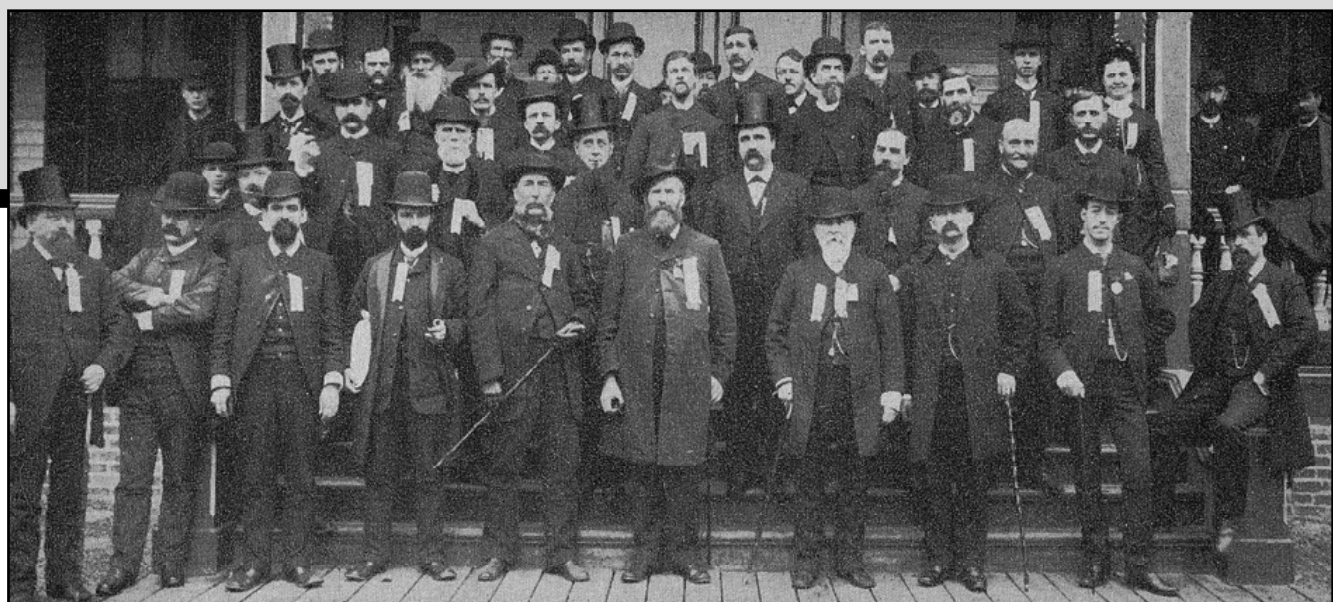


NNA: The Third Decade

Journey through the National Newspaper Association’s history



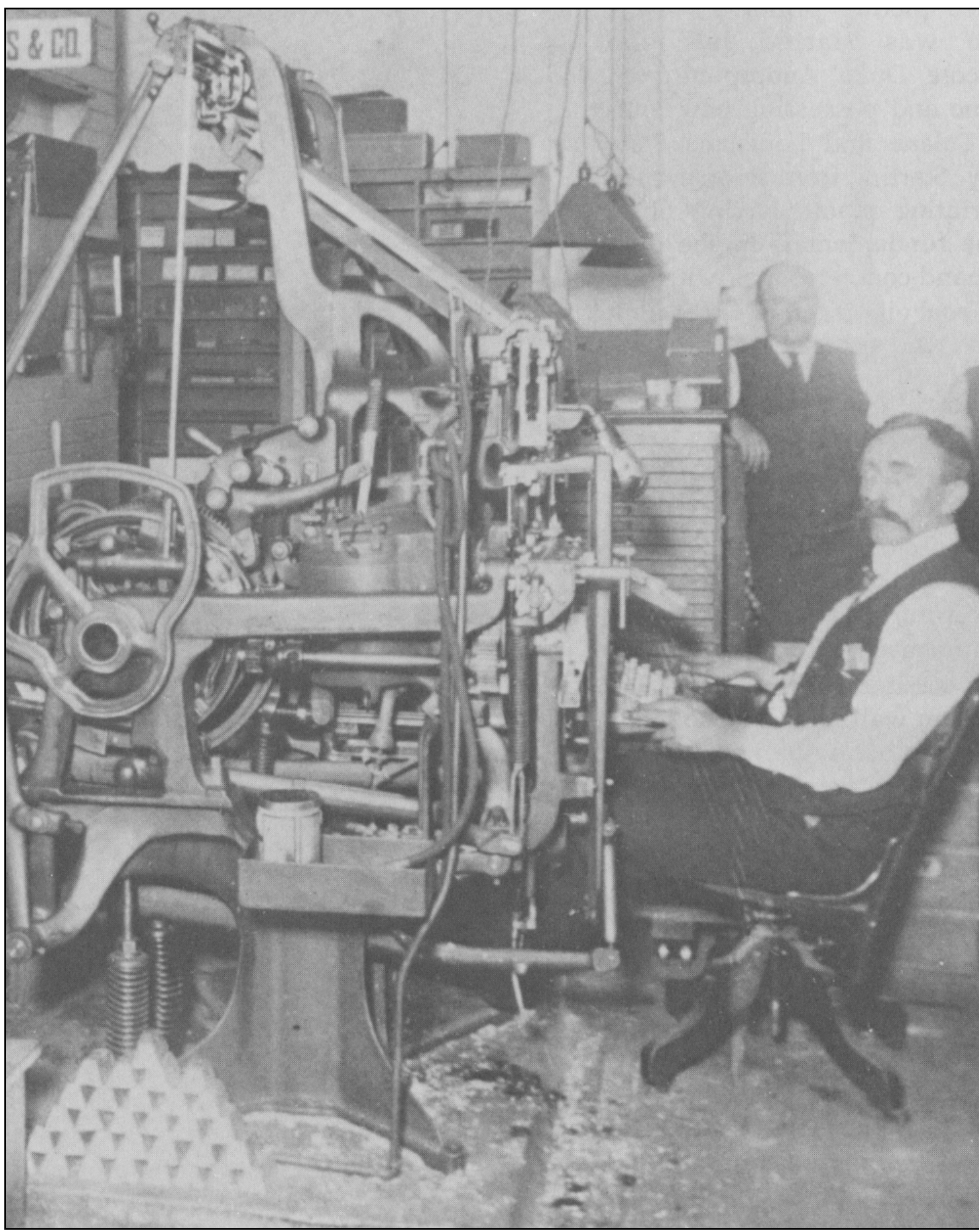
“If you haven’t got a good editor, you can’t have a good paper; if you haven’t got a good paper, you can’t get circulation; and if you haven’t a circulation, you can’t have any business; therefore, the beginning and the end -- the Alpha and the Omega -- of a newspaper shop is a good editor.”

-- Don C. Seitz of the New York World
NNA’s annual convention, 1914

1905

New technology in rural weekly newsrooms such as Linotype composing machines also made it easier for publishers to publish their newspapers.

Before this, newspapers used single raised letters and symbols that stamped ink onto paper. But Linotype machines, such as the one to the right, could print entire lines of news that could be stamped onto the paper, making the process less tedious.

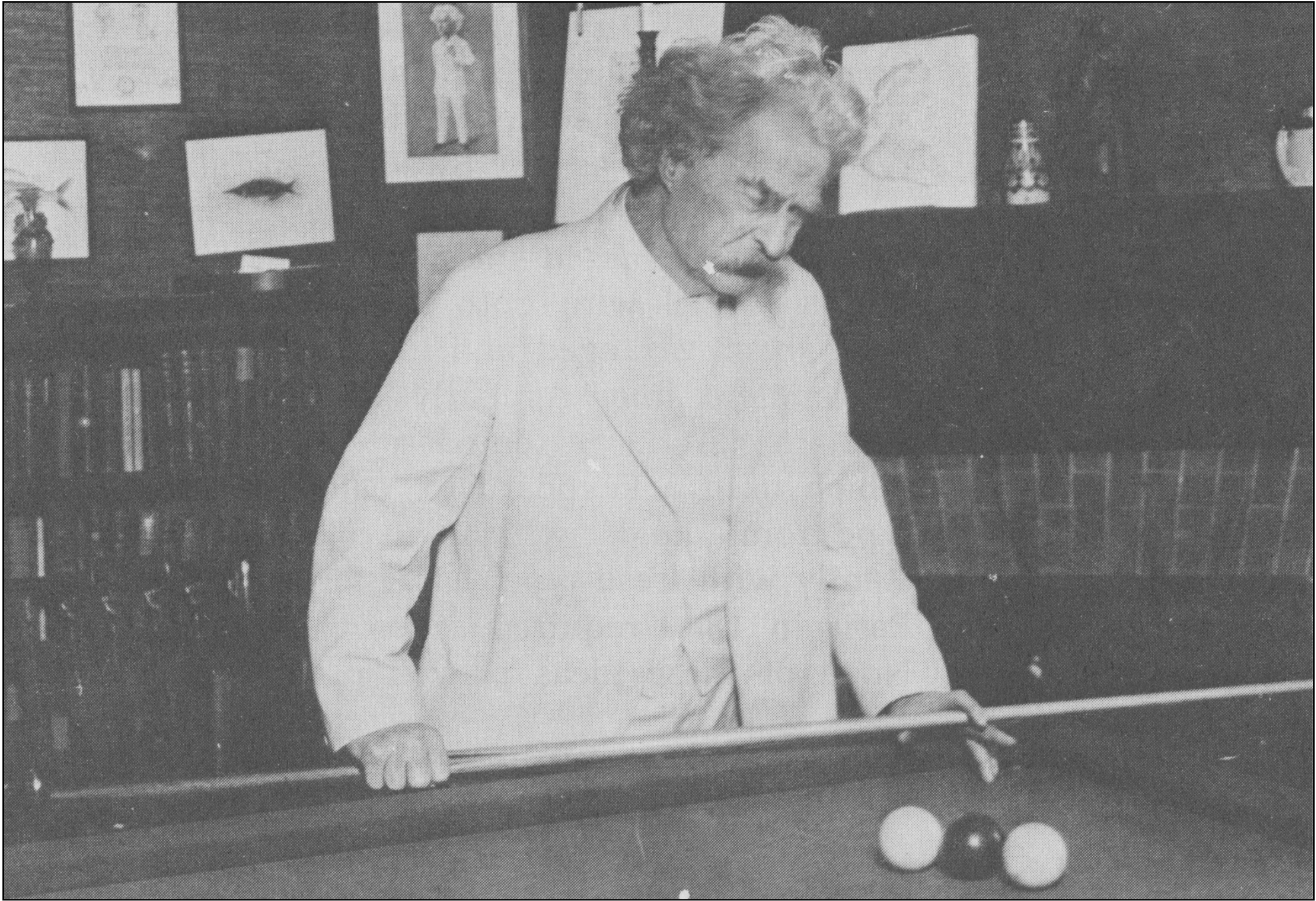


1905

The Hall Anti-Pass Law passed this year. It meant an end to free railroad transportation for editors and publishers to state and national newspaper conventions.

During several of its conventions in this decade, NNA advocated that small papers should better organize their offices, be careful with their finances and develop consistent advertising rates. Many papers refused, but received a scare when they stopped receiving free railroad transportation. They recovered from the financial shock, and most began retooling their business practices based on NNA’s suggestions.

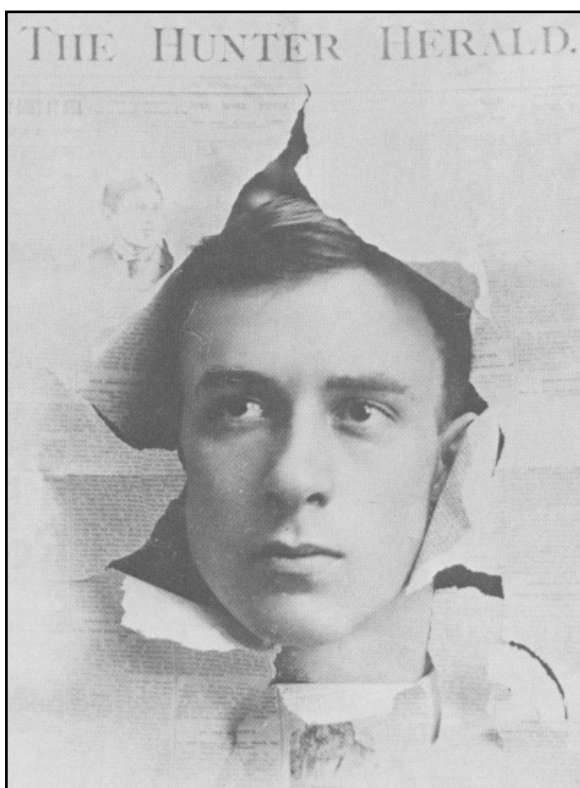
1910



Famous Missouri author Mark Twain (born Samuel Langhorne Clemens) died this year, leaving behind a legacy of writing, including work at small-town newspapers. His journalism is most often associated with his employment at the Territorial Enterprise paper in Nevada. But before that, he worked as a typesetter for his brother’s newspaper, the Hannibal Courier in Missouri.

He later invested money in the Paige Compositor, a printing machine, but the venture was unsuccessful. Later, he referred to the machine as “the maddening, murderous, money-eating monster.”

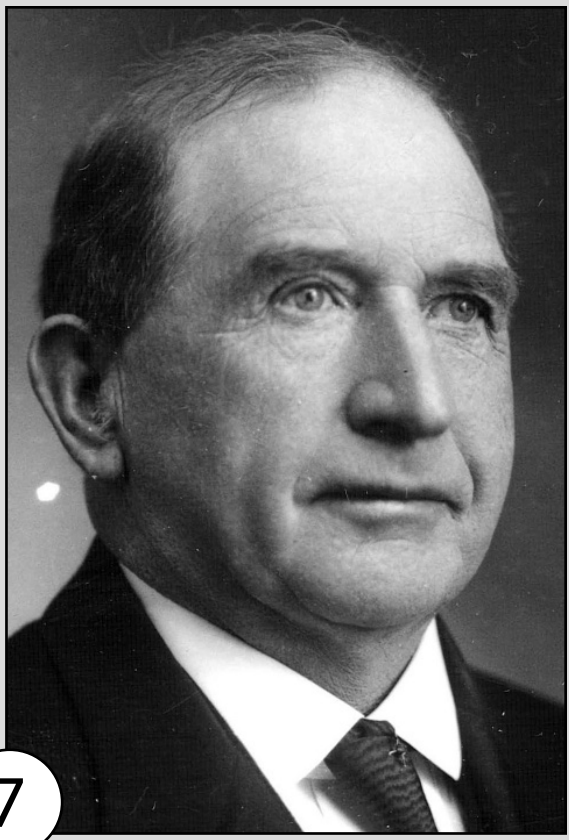
1913



Newspapers received help on how to price their products and advertising when Roy T. Porte, a former small-town newspaper publisher, created the Franklin Printing Price List.

Journalists move west

During this decade, the government opened Western territories previously designated only for American Indians, sending a flood of white settlers into those areas. With that rush came the establishment of many rural newspapers.



7



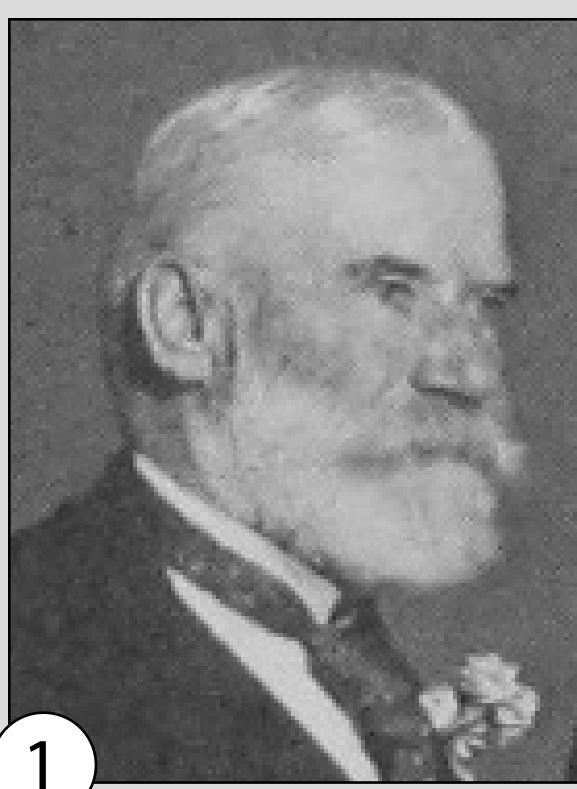
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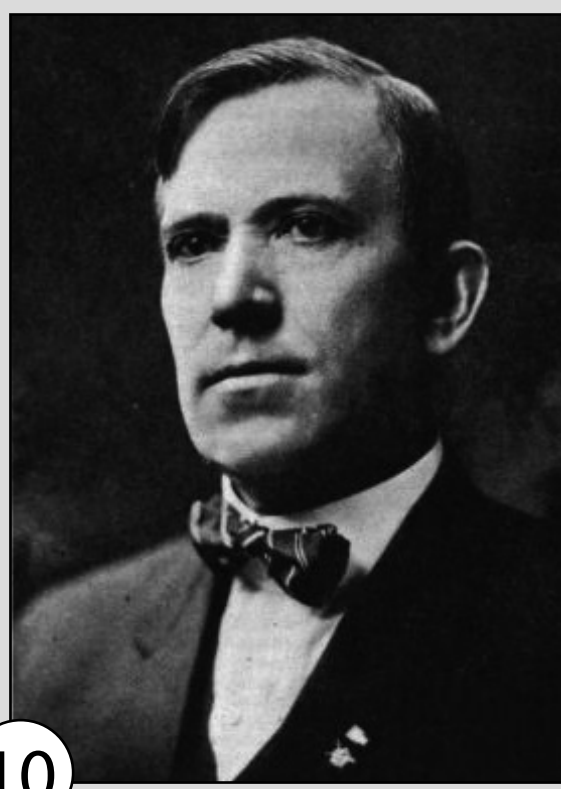
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Presidents of NNA’s third decade

1. John Dymond of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer in New Orleans, LA, 1905
2. John E. Junkin of the Sterling Bulletin in Sterling, KS, 1906
3. H.B. Varner of the Dispatch in Lexington, NC, 1907
4. Will H. Mayes of the Brownwood Bulletin in Brownwood, TX, 1908
5. A.N. Pomeroy of the Franklin Repository in Chambersburg, PA, 1909
6. J.P. Baumgartner* of the Santa Ana Register in Santa Ana, CA, 1910
7. R.E. Dowdell of the Sanborn County Advocate in Artesian, SD, 1911
8. A.D. Moffett* of the Daily Record in Elmwood, IN, 1912
9. J. Clyde Oswald* of the American Printer in New York, NY, 1913
10. George E. Hosmer of the Morgan County Herald in Fort Morgan, CO, 1914

* No photo available

