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²⁻¹⁻¹⁹⁵⁹ John C. Hartman --- Builder

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John C. Hartman-Builder

John C. Hartman, who had been reared in the printshop and the newsroom, became editor and publisher of the Waterloo Courier after his father's death in 1895. He soon sought other assistance in managing the financial operations of the paper, and for a time Edwin Mesick and T. P. Myers were connected with management of the newspaper. Ultimately Hartman succeeded in finding the strong financial guidance he desired in the person of Arthur W. Peterson who had previously been associated with the Indianapolis News and the Minneapolis Tribune. In May of 1908 Peterson purchased a minority interest in the paper and became secretary and general-manager. On January 18, 1909, the Courier observed its fiftieth anniversary, and the special edition of that date is a gold mine of information about the Courier and the early history of Waterloo. The size of this edition and the man-hours of work it entailed indicates that the newspaper was growing into a more prosperous publication. It had a staff of sixty persons (including newsboys) in that year.

In this period the opposition to the employment of women was broken down. The Courier had written editorially in 1890 that, while "responsible 54

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young women might teach school or become librarians, there is no telling what sort might come to work in an office." But in 1906, Miss Margaret Van Metre, daughter of Isaiah, joined the staff as the first woman reporter, and soon became the paper's first society editor. On September 22, 1912, she married E. L. Corton whose services as reporter and city editor of the *Courier* covered a span of over forty years. In 1907 another precedent was broken when Mrs. Martha Taylor became the first advertising saleswoman and office assistant. She remained with the paper for more than forty years and lived to observe the paper's centennial in 1959.

The most famous name among Courier staff members is that of Sinclair Lewis whose Waterloo career lasted for only a few months in 1909. Colleagues remembered him as a shy, gangling, redhaired youth who often voiced his dreams of going off to the South Sea islands to write a novel. J. C. Hartman, however, was unimpressed with Lewis' knowledge of Iowa politics, and the two came to a mutually agreeable parting of the ways. Meanwhile, Waterloo was undergoing rapid industrial growth. The Rath Packing Company moved from Dubuque to Waterloo in 1891 and began a slow growth which was eventually to make it one of the largest hog-slaughtering plants in the world. The city in the ensuing growth period became a center for such products as cream

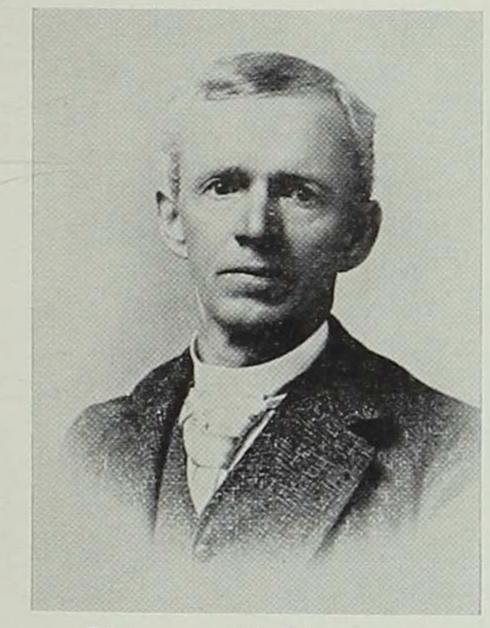
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separators, mill work, and gasoline engines. The population doubled in the single decade between 1900 and 1910 — from 12,580 to 26,693.

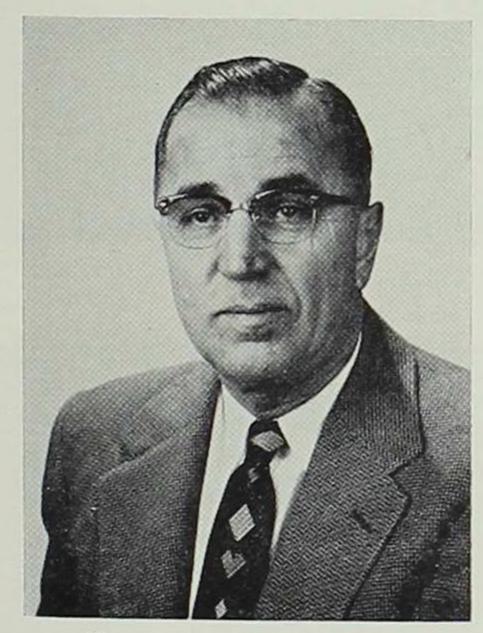
The second decade saw the *Courier* circulation grow to the point where improved printing facilities were necessary. The first linotype had been installed in 1897 after J. C. Hartman had carefully compared the cost with that of hand-set type provided by two women compositors, Hattie Quest and Katie Coombs. Now, however, another linotype was needed, and a 16-page perfecting press was purchased and was to be used until 1926. This was the first *Courier* press to print from a continuous roll of paper rather than on separate sheets laboriously fed into the press by hand.

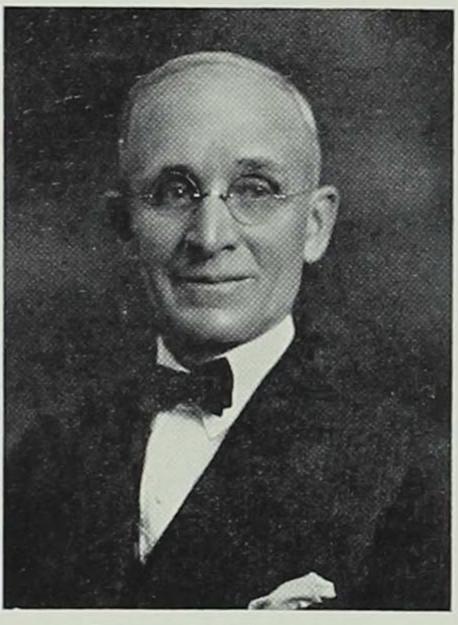
The year 1914 marked two important events for the Courier. The purchase of the Iowa State Reporter was announced on March 10, 1914. The consolidation may have been consummated the previous year. An item of \$54,000 in an old 1913 ledger book is followed by the notation: "R. & printing equipment." Also in 1914 the Courier became a charter member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. Before that date, dishonest publishers sometimes made exaggerated circulation claims in order to attract advertising. But the ABC, a successor to earlier organizations with the same purpose, audited all circulation claims and thus protected both the honest publishers and the advertiser. Under the first

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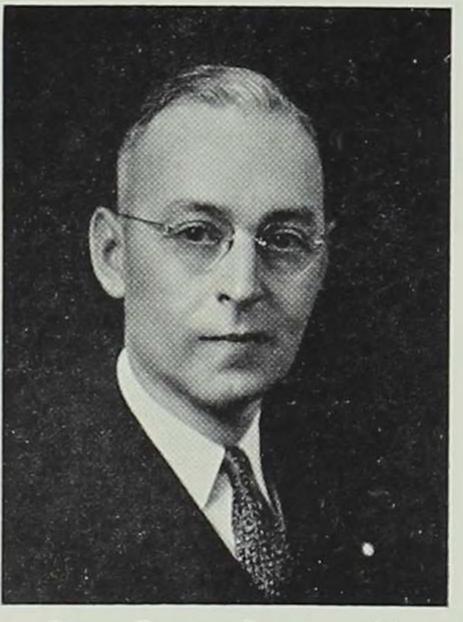


WILLIAM H. HARTMAN



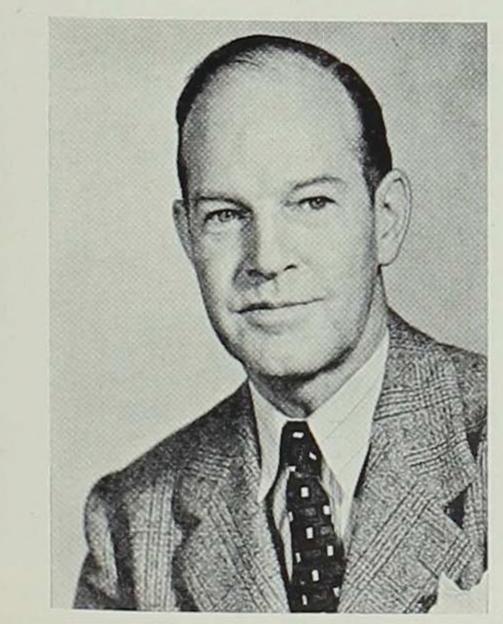


John C. Hartman

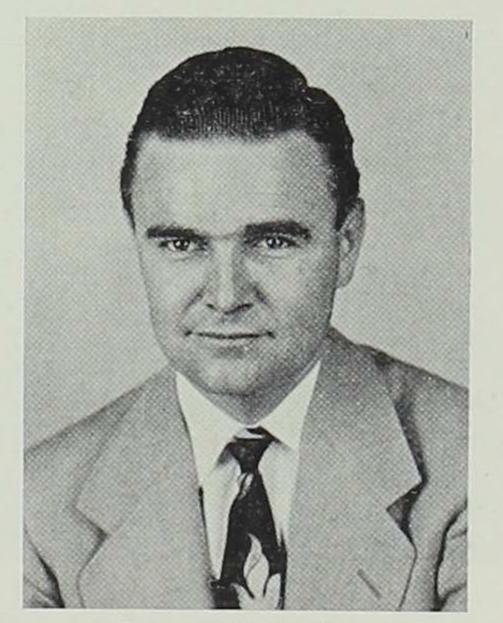


KARL C. VON LACKUM

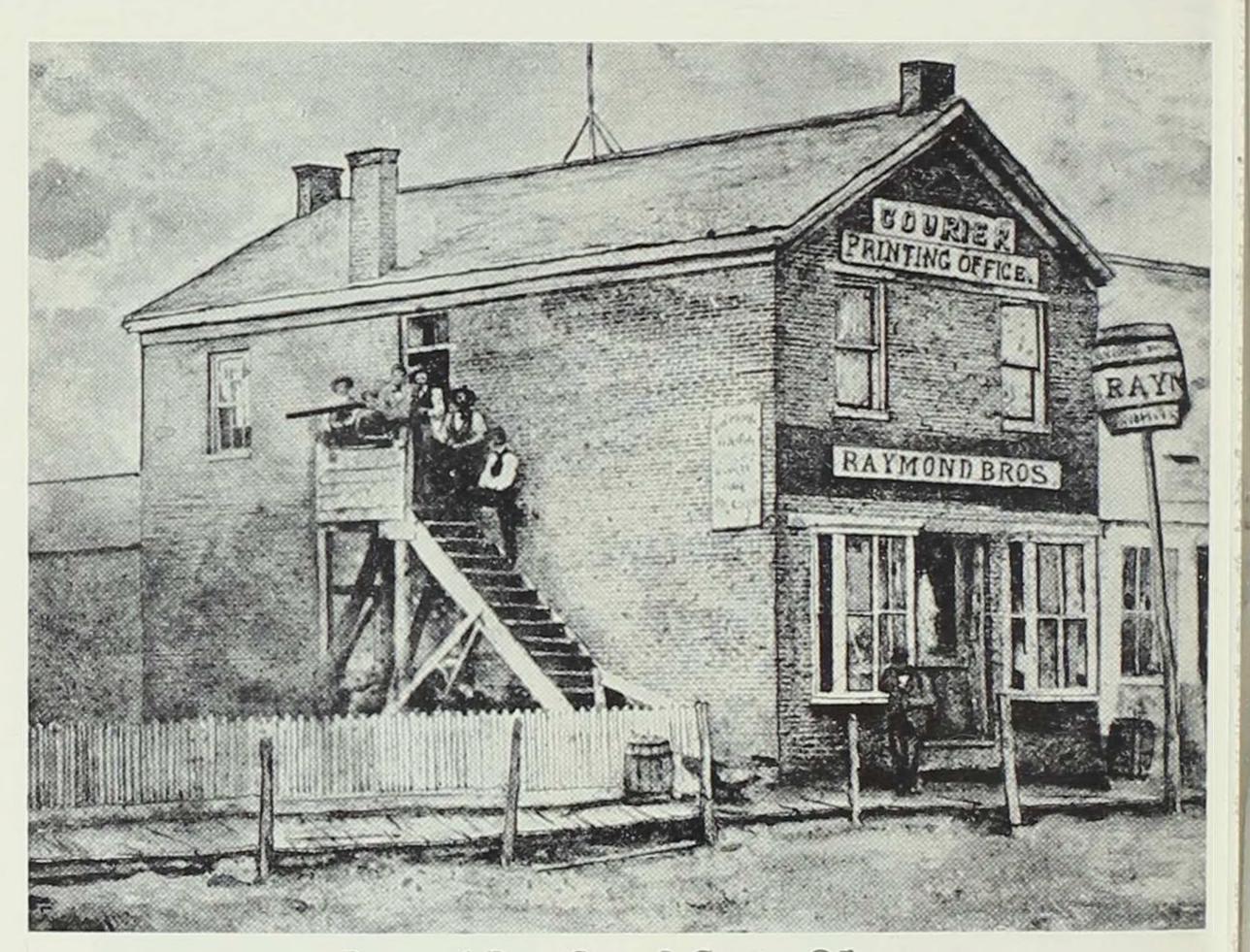
JOHN P. VON LACKUM II



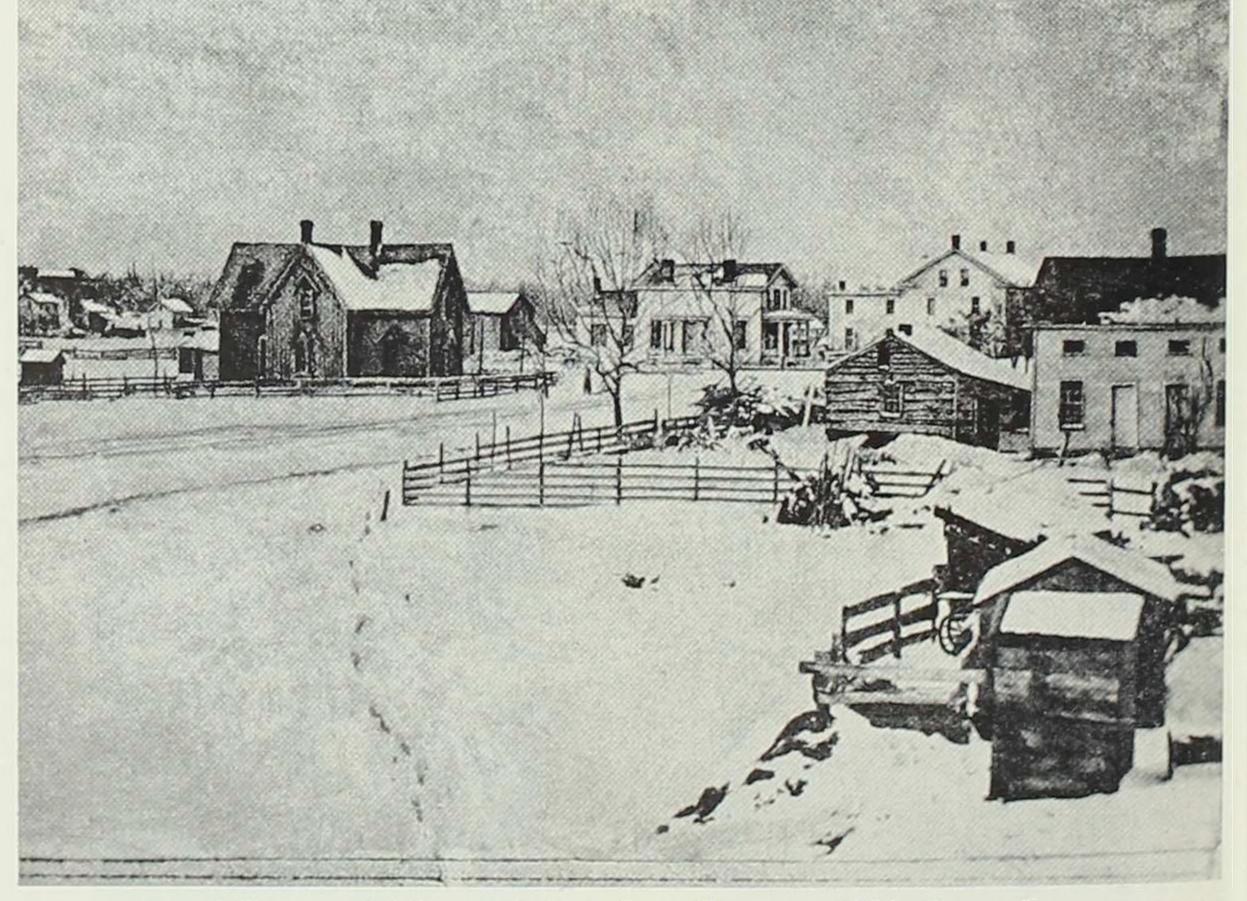
JACKSON McCoy



Robert J. McCoy



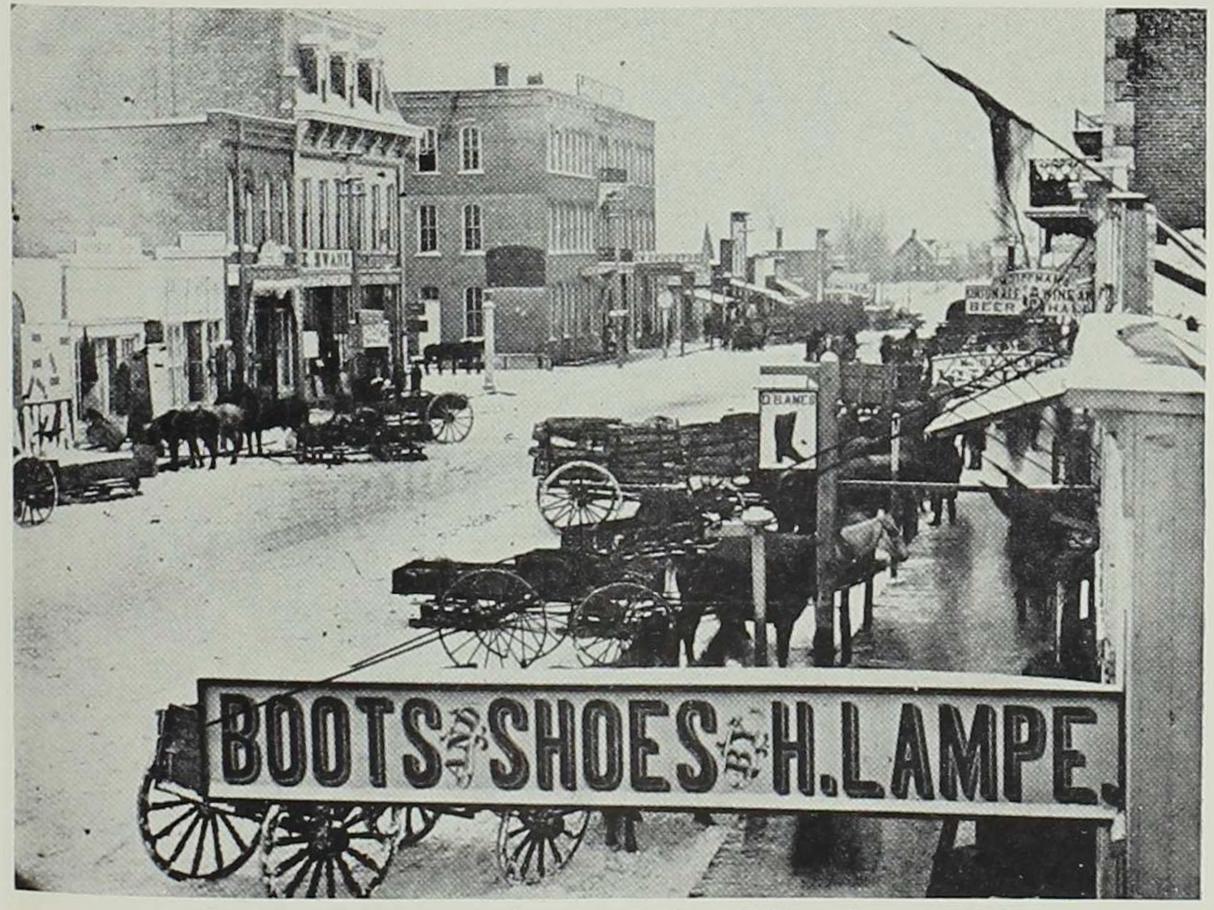
Raymond Bros. Store & Courier Office 522 Commercial Street, 1860



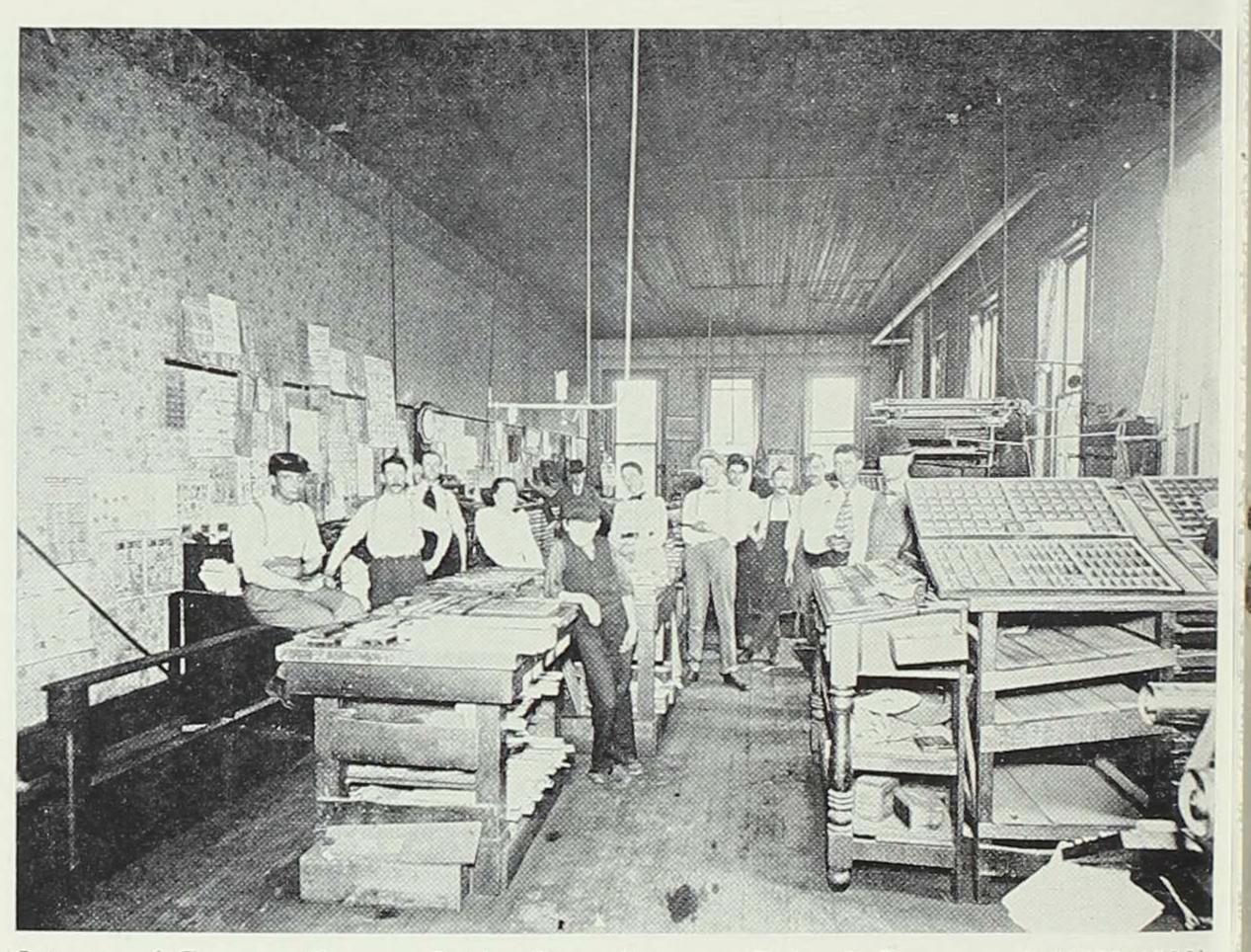
Intersection of Commercial Street & Park Ave., January, 1866. Post office now occupies corner where fence and log cabin are shown. Courier Building covers vacant area in foreground. (1928)



View of business section of Commercial Street in 1866



East Fourth Street looking north from Water Street, 1876

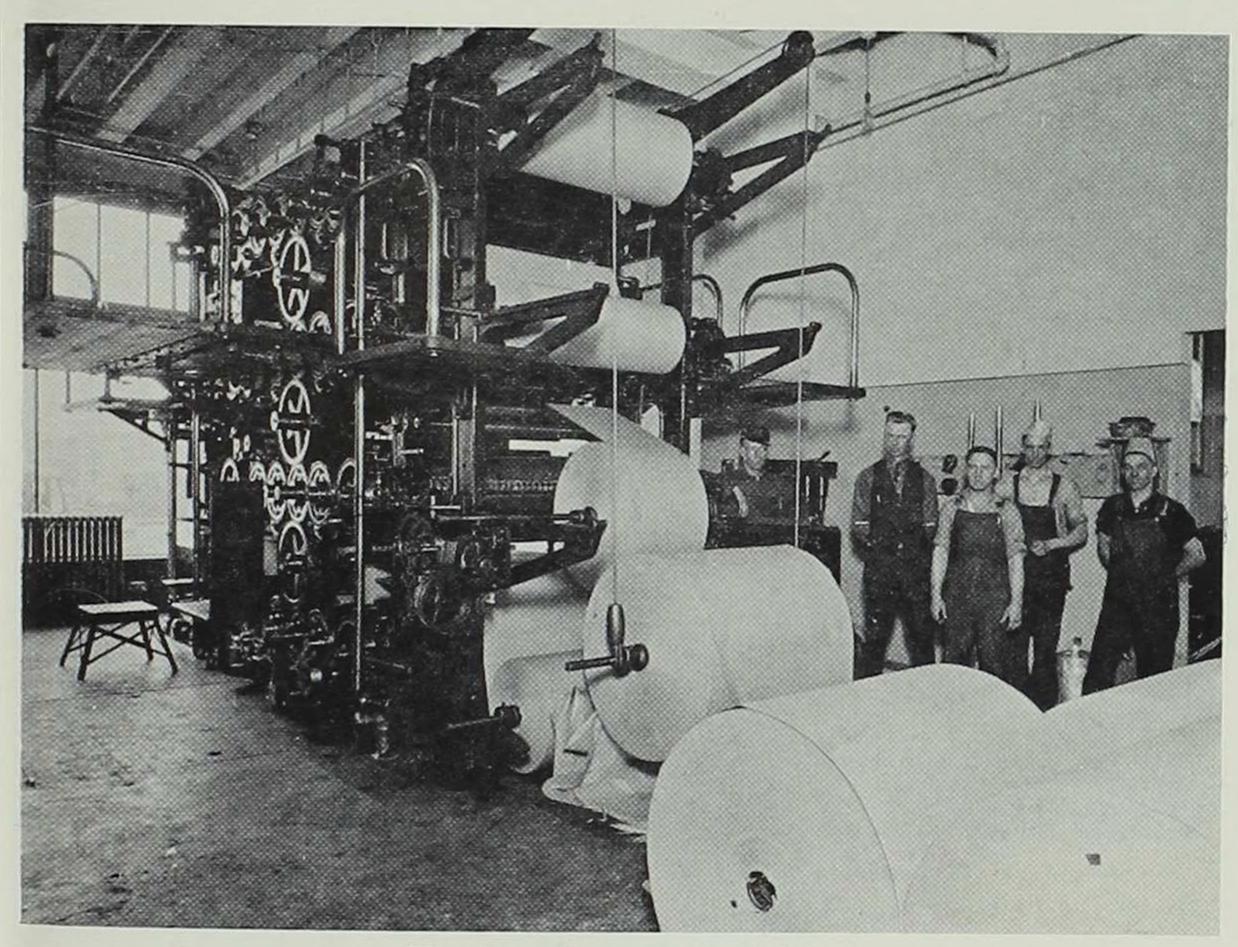


Interior of Courier offices on Bridge Street between Cedar & Commercial (1889-1903)

WATEROODAU VOUBLE



Courier Staff at old location (1889-1903) on Bridge Street between Cedar & Commercial



The Press Room in the 1920's





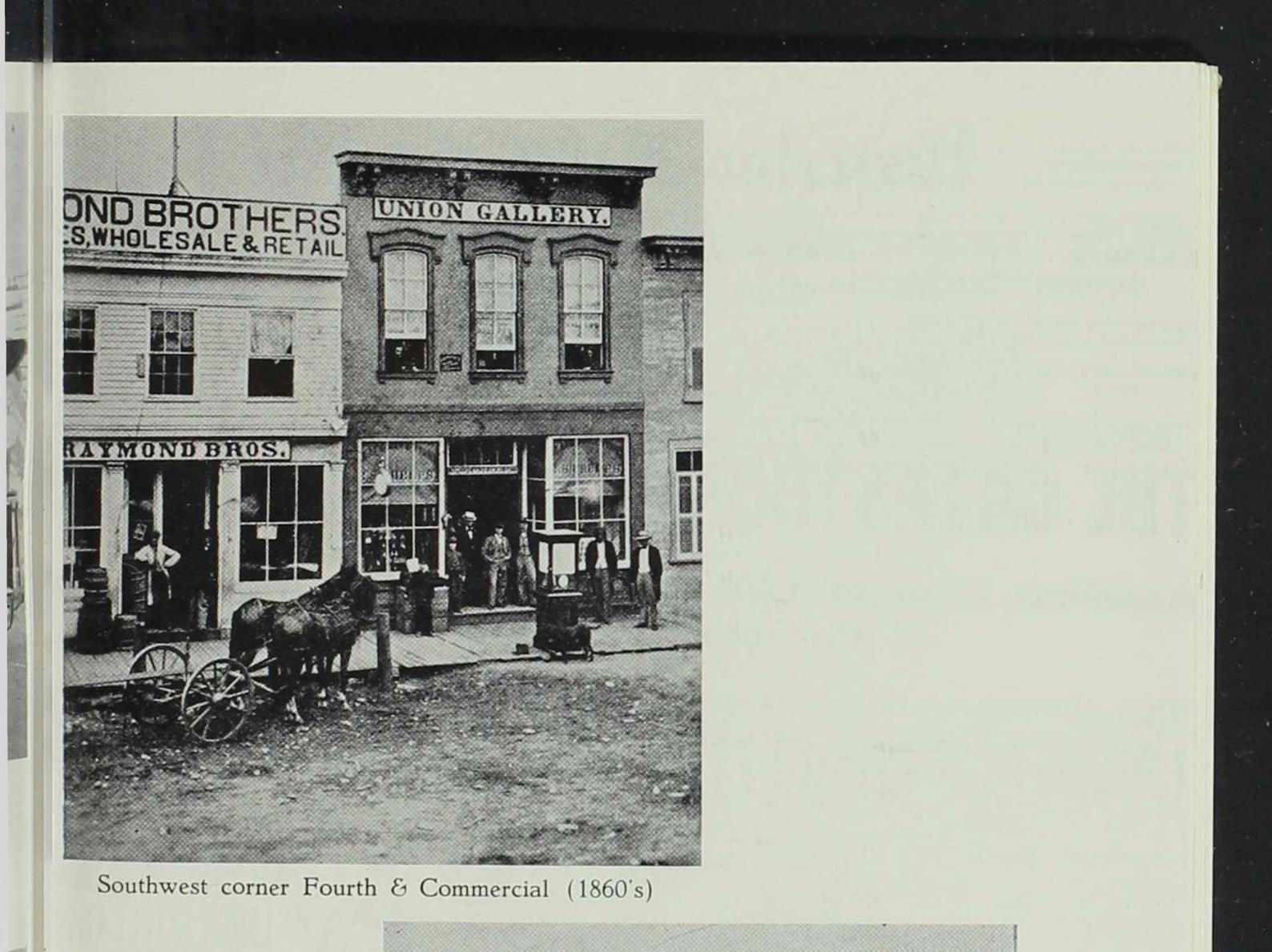
COURIER BLOCK During the 1920's

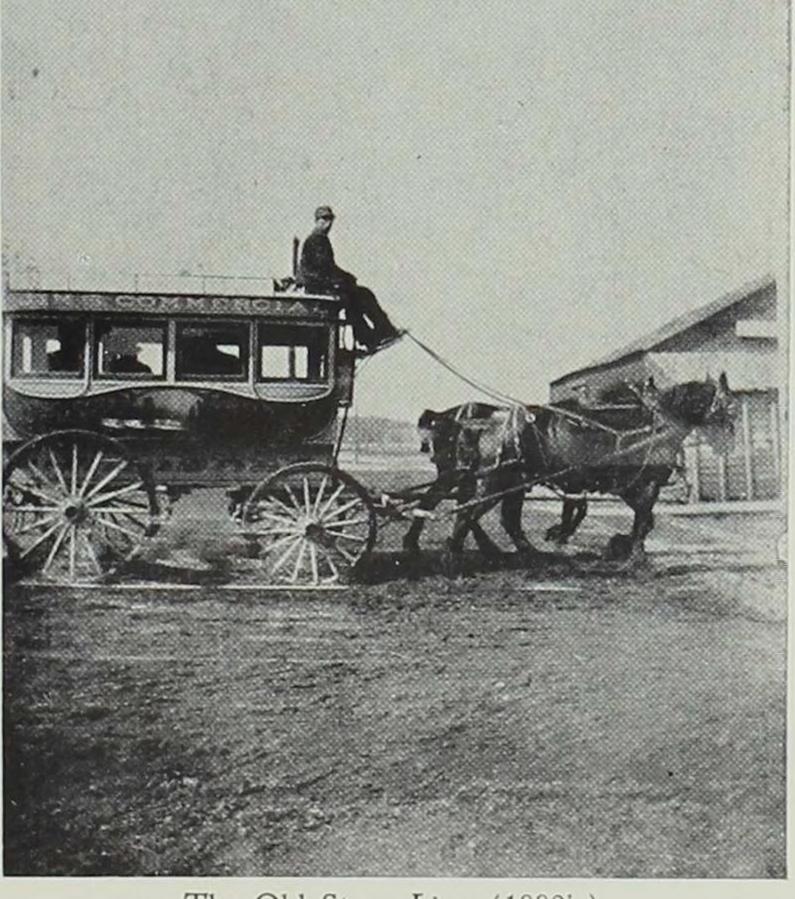


Last horsecar that passed over line in 1896



First Courier Truck - about 1920





The Old Stage Line (1880's)



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ABC audit, the Courier's circulation was established at 13,197.

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Growth of the paper during and immediately following World War I made the acquisition of larger quarters imperative, and in 1923 the enterprise was moved to the present location at the corner of Commercial Street and Park Avenue. The Goss press, capable of printing 24,000 16-page papers an hour, had to be dismantled and moved to the new location over the week end.

On September 26, 1923, General Manager Peterson, who had guided the financial operations of the paper through this period of growth, died and was succeeded by his nephew, Jackson Mc-Coy, who had served as his assistant for eleven years. A new period of expansion began under McCoy's direction. Increased emphasis on the classified advertising section resulted in the growth of that department. J. C. Hartman, in the newsroom, moved Wilton "Hap" Floberg from the city reporting staff into the position of the first sports editor, and that section was expanded. In 1926, a new Duplex Web-perfecting Unitype press capable of printing 37,250 papers an hour was installed. (Three units were installed in that year and a fourth in 1936.)

This was the period of the stiffest competition between the Courier and the Morning Tribune. The editorial staff under Hartman's direction fought for "exclusives" and "scoops" in the circu-

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lation battles of that era. The Courier forged ahead in circulation within the city, but the Tribune, with the appearance of rural free delivery and the advantage of morning publication (permitting over-night delivery), gained dominance in the rural territory and smaller towns of the area. Evidence of the fluctuating financial fortunes of the period is the fact that the Courier's advertising lineage dropped from 6,316,366 in 1920 to 6,130,-040 in 1925, climbing back to 6,402,592 in 1930.

The coming of the depression, however, greatly intensified the struggle, and it soon became apparent that, with the sudden drop in advertising revenue, both papers would not survive. Employees of the Courier voluntarily took a 10 per cent cut in salary, and over at the *Tribune*, General Manager Harry Shaw and Editor William Reed could not meet their payroll until the carrier boys reported in with their collections. Finally, in the spring of 1931 the Courier purchased the Waterloo Morning Tribune for \$360,-936. This final consolidation was in accord with the trend toward one-newspaper cities elsewhere in Iowa and in the nation. A single newspaper can provide complete coverage of a retail market for an advertiser much more efficiently and inexpensively than can two or more newspapers. The greater financial stability, moreover, makes the newspaper more independent in its editorial policy and enables it to provide better news coverage and more

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expensive features. And, finally, with the appearance of radio (and later television), the newspaper could not be accused of having a monopoly of the news-disseminating function. Furthermore, with the elimination of intra-city newspaper rivalry, Iowa papers entered into a new period of intercity competition, struggling for circulation in the "fighting territory" at the fringes of their market zones.

At the time of its sale to the Courier, the Waterloo Morning Tribune was operating a radio station with the call letters composed of the initial letters in the newspaper's name. But the Courier was unable at this time to purchase the radio station; and WMT was purchased by the Iowa Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of the Des Moines Register. The station was moved to Cedar Rapids at this time; it was acquired by the present owners in 1944. With the purchase of the *Tribune*, the Courier acquired an extensive rural circulation and began publication of a morning edition to satisfy the needs of these subscribers. Saturday afternoon publication was discontinued and the Sunday morning edition substituted. Publication of these morning editions was made possible by the fact that a morning Associated Press franchise had been acquired with the purchase of the Tribune.

The merger caused the circulation of the Courier to rise from 21,135 in 1930 to 33,766 in 1931.

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But there was considerable duplication in the circulation lists of the two papers and the *Courier's* circulation dropped back to 29,521 in 1932 and then to 27,227 in 1933 as the depression forced many farmers and unemployed city workers to cancel their subscriptions. Yearly advertising lineage dropped from 6,402,592 in 1930 to 5,059,824 in 1935.

Another competitive struggle was added to complicate the economic problems of this period. The owners of the *Tribune* by the terms of the sale had agreed not to engage in the newspaper business in Waterloo for ten years. But a few years following the sale, Harry Shaw invested his share of the proceeds from sale of the Tribune and WMT in printing equipment to publish a daily newspaper in Cedar Falls. The Cedar Falls Daily News, first an afternoon paper, then a morning paper, and finally a weekly, was a fiercely-burning but brief star in the newspaper field, and it became defunct in 1937. This competition, however, stimulated the Courier into naming its first full-time photographer, Bruce A. Palmer, and into installing its own oneman engraving equipment. When the Cedar Falls News ceased publication, the Courier acquired its photo-engraving plant and Arthur Roop became the first full-time photo-engraver. Previously the Courier engravings had been made at a commercial plant in Waterloo, but the Sunday edition,

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with the need for Saturday night service, made the establishment of its own plant imperative.

John C. Hartman, who had earned the Iowa Press Association's "Master Editor" award, died after a lingering illness on January 3, 1941. He had seen the newspaper grow from a struggling frontier weekly to the dominant daily newspaper in more than a dozen counties in northeastern Iowa, with correspondents in nearly 100 communities and a circulation in some 35,000 homes. For many years he made a hobby of Indian lore and historical studies. His *History of Black Hawk County* remains a prime reference book on the early history of the Waterloo area. His widow, the former Miss Ida Hummel, survived and passed her ninety-eighth birthday in 1958.

DAVID DENTAN