



The CHICAGO TRIBUNE "SCOOPS" the WORLD

WHILE the United States Senate was vainly striving to induce President Wilson to permit it to see a copy of the Peace Treaty, Frazier Hunt, war correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, secured a copy in Paris and brought it to Chicago for publication in The Tribune. The first copy of the Peace Treaty seen by the Senate of the United States was that presented to it by The Chicago Tribune and read into its record on June 9, 1919.

This sensational scoop, one of the greatest (if not the greatest) of all history, is in line with Chicago Tribune traditions and with recent achievements of The Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service under the direction of Floyd Gibbons. Note the following Tribune "beats":

- First American correspondent into Berlin after the armistice—trip being made by aeroplane from the western front.
- First American correspondent into Vienna and Budapest after the armistice.
- First American correspondent on the Archangel front—his revelations bringing about the recall of the American forces from Russia.
- First American correspondent into Soviet Russia—only authentic first-hand news of

- conditions in Petrograd and Moscow received by the outside world for more than a year.
- So many scoops on the Peace Conference that British newspaper men have filed a formal protest with their government against the alleged favoritism shown The Chicago Tribune. London has been learning vital facts about the Peace Conference by reading quotations from The Chicago Tribune.
- Only newspaper of any Allied nation to establish a daily newspaper in France for the benefit of its expeditionary forces.

The Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service is the most remarkable enterprise of its kind in the history of journalism. No newspaper ever sent to Europe such a body of high caliber writers as those on the staff of The Chicago Tribune. No wonder every person of any consequence within three hundred miles of Chicago considers The Tribune an *absolute necessity* seven days every week. No wonder every reader reads The Tribune thoroughly. No wonder even Henry Ford's advertising department considers The Chicago Tribune the greatest and most indispensable advertising medium.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

The Chicago Tribune's 1919 BOOK OF FACTS on Markets and Merchandising will be sent free to any agency, manufacturer or selling organization if requested on business stationery.



Frazier Hunt

was born in Illinois, and educated at the University of Illinois. He has run a sugar cane plantation in Mexico, a country paper in Illinois, and every big news beat in New York City. He created "Yaphank Bennie" for the New York Sun, and later had these stories published in book form under the title "Blown In by the Draft." He went overseas for the Red Cross Magazine, and later became attached to the Foreign News Service of The Tribune.

He covered the operations of our navy in European waters with unusual success, and later went to Russia. He was the first American correspondent on the Archangel front, where his story of conditions resulted in our Government's decision to withdraw our men from that front. He was the first American correspondent to get a close view of the New Russia. He entered Petrograd and Moscow, and sent out the first authentic news of the workings of soviet Russia that the outside world had for more than a year.

Returning from Russia to Paris, he secured from legitimate but confidential sources an authentic copy of the peace treaty, and brought it on to The Tribune. On instructions from the editors of The Tribune, he rushed to Washington and turned the treaty over to Senator Borah for submission to the senate. He then wired it to The Tribune and 18,000 words were run in The Tribune Monday, June 9. Later the same day it was printed by the senate as a public document.

This event is but another in the long string of exclusive Tribune scoops that have made history. In 1917 Floyd Gibbons was bound for overseas, a passenger on the steamer Laconia, when that ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. Gibbons was picked up after hours in an icy sea, and upon gaining the coast of Ireland wrote his first-hand experience of the atrocity. His story shocked the nation and did much to bring our relations with Germany to a crisis.

In another attempt to get first-hand news Gibbons went over the top with the American doughboys at Chateau Thierry and received three wounds. He was later awarded the War Cross by Gen. Foch, and subsequently cited by Pershing.

Another outstanding scoop in The Tribune series was the publication of Charles White's confession that he had been paid to vote for Wm. Lorimer of United States senate. This was an exclusive Tribune story, and eventually led to Lorimer's dismissal from the senate.

On May 7, 1898, The Tribune gave to the world the most sensational story of the Spanish-American war. Edward W. Harden, a member of The Tribune staff, had been in Hongkong in April of that year, and gone with Dewey to Manila. After the battle on May first, as the daughter admiral had cut the cables from Manila, in order that department red tape might not interfere with his operations, Harden was helpless to send his story. So he turned back to Hongkong, and by paying extra rates was able to have it cabled. It reached The Tribune about 1 o'clock on the morning of May seventh, and made the late edition. The story was phoned to Washington and was the first news that even the government had of the battle.

The Stensland case was another famous Tribune scoop, when James Keeley and Harry Olson trailed Stensland through France, Spain, and Morocco. They found him at Tanier.

One of the earliest scoops was in the civil war, in the spring of '61, when George F. Upton wrote the capture of Island Number Ten, one of the most important operations of the early part of the war. Mr. Upton had just recently, and was a member of the Chicago Tribune staff at that time.