

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, BOSTON EDITOR, DIES

**Publisher of Daily Globe for 48
Years, Was Also a Pioneer in
the 10-Cent Magazine.**

BOY SOLDIER IN CIVIL WAR

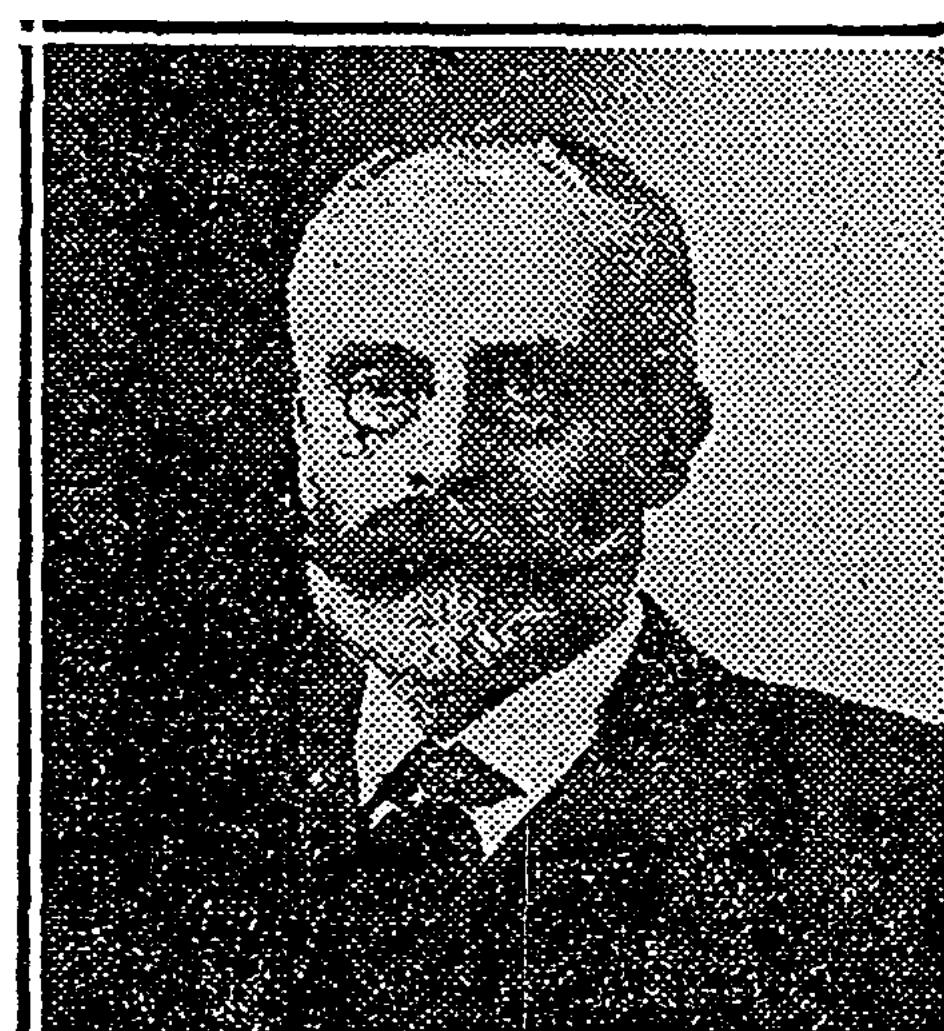
**Began His Career as a Printer at 18
and Became a Prophet of New
Era in Journalism.**

BOSTON, June 22.—General Charles H. Taylor, editor and publisher of The Boston Globe, died at his home today. He had been fairly active until recently, but two shocks within a week of each other preceded the end. He was close to his 75th year.

Funeral services for General Taylor will be held Friday at 2:30 P. M. at Trinity Episcopal Church.

Charles H. Taylor wasted no time before coming to grips with life. He was a wage earner at 15, a soldier at 16, a compositor at 18, a reporter at 19, private secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts at 22, a magazine publisher at 25, member of the Legislature at 26 and Clerk of the House of Representatives and publisher of The Globe near his twenty-seventh birthday. And he was yet well under 40 when he had left the obstacles to his career behind him and held firmly in his hands the guarantee of a well-earned success.

He was born July 14, 1846, at Charlestown, Mass., almost in the shadow of the Bunker Hill monument. While still at high school he earned \$2 a week as a printer's boy in Boston, when he went to The Traveller at \$3 a week. After the outbreak of the Civil War he waited only for his sixteenth birthday to enlist as a private in the 38th Massachusetts, and had served over a year with General Banks in the Gulf region when he was wounded in the attack on Port Hudson. He lay three months in a New Orleans hospital, was



The Late Charles H. Taylor.

incapacitated from further fighting and carried the bullet in his body the rest of his life.

Returning to The Traveller office he became a journeyman printer and then grew ambitious for a desk in the city room. To help his chances he scurried about in the noon hour and handed in free of charge items of political and police news. Once a reporter he added stenography to his equipment and soon made himself a "star," one of his brilliant bits of work being his "story" of the Fenian raid on Canada. For appreciating the importance of William Lloyd Garrison's farewell address on retiring from active life and the abolition movement and sending it verbatim to The New York Tribune, Horace Greeley made him his Boston correspondent.

Elected to the Legislature.

Acquaintances formed while reporting the State Senate for The Traveller led to his appointment in 1869 as Private Secretary to Governor Claflin and Colonel on his staff, a post he held for three years, though acting at the same time as correspondent for several papers. In 1872 he entered the lower house of the State Legislature, following a unanimous election by the City of Somerville, where he had made his home since his marriage to Georgianna O. Davis of Charlestown. It was then that he founded one of the pioneer ten cent magazines, American Homes, a periodical that foreshadowed the sort of publication that he eventually made of The Globe. The magazine in a few months reached a circulation of 40,000 only to be obliterated in an hour by the great Boston fire of 1872, which left Taylor penniless.

He had been re-elected to the House of Representatives, but the liberal element soon after chose him against the Old Guard's opposition for the office of Clerk of that body. Scarcely had he assumed this new position when he was asked to take over the management of The Boston Daily Globe, then facing a \$100,000 deficit after a year's existence and losing money at the rate of \$1,200 a week. He refused the offer, which, however, was so urgently renewed that he finally accepted it, and from that time, August, 1873, until his death he continued to guide the paper's destinies.

Revolutionizes Boston Globe.

The Globe was then selling at 4 cents a copy and had a small circulation of high quality, in keeping with the high literary and typographic standards of its contents. In the next four years \$300,000 was lost by the stockholders and the paper hovered always on the threshold of the bankruptcy court. All the backers but the elder Eben D. Jordan had abandoned hope, when, in 1877, Taylor boldly reorganized and revolutionized the paper, adding to it The Sunday Globe that year and The Evening Globe the following year.

Reducing the price from three to two cents he supported the political movement led by General Butler and he laid down a strict rule that all news should be given impartially. Until then a Republican would not have a Democratic paper in his home, or a Democrat a Republican organ. He proceeded to make The Globe a journal that everybody was glad to read because it gave both sides a square deal.

But the most important departure was his changing The Globe from a man's paper to a family paper, one that pleased every member of the household. He appealed to the women and children of New England as well as to the men, and to the homes above all. In short, The Globe of 1878 was a prophecy of what most newspapers aim to be nowadays. Thus Charles H. Taylor was a prophet of a new generation of journalists and a new era in journalism.

The altered Globe found space for household topics for women as well as market quotations for men. There were special articles, humor, pictures and fiction for every one and a generous supply of sporting news, too. In his boyhood home in Charlestown he had seen mother, father, sons and daughters eager rivals every week for the first chance at Robert Bonner's New York Ledger. That was the domestic picture which he carried in his mind, a paper that sets the whole family scrambling to get possession of it.

Made to Ideal of Modern Newspaper.

Step by step he brought The Globe into conformity with the ideal of the modern newspaper, which he afterward expressed as the chosen spokesman of the press of the United States on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American commerce at New York, when he said:

"Where it fulfills its highest mission it carries just as little sorrow or trouble among the people as possible and it

endeavors to scatter rays of sunshine and inspire feelings of hope in the homes of the toiling millions, to encourage them and their families in the great battle of life."

Within three weeks of the adoption of these new methods the circulation of the paper rose from 8,000 to 30,000, and within two years there was no longer any question of the financial success of the property, which continued thereafter to increase in value. On the death of Mr. Jordan in 1895 Mr. Taylor, through stock held by himself and as a trustee of the Jordan estate, came into full control. By this time he had acquired the title of Brigadier General, through his appointment to that rank on the staff of Governor William E. Russell, whom he had strongly supported.

General Taylor's wife died in 1919. They had three sons and two daughters. Charles Henry Jr. is manager of The Globe and William Osgood the business manager. John Ingalls is in real estate. The elder daughter is the wife of Horace D. Pillsbury of San Francisco; the younger is Mrs. Matthew C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va. General Taylor's town house was at 224 Commonwealth Avenue, and his Summer home at Buzzard's Bay, where he shared with his children and grandchildren his beautiful estate of eighty acres.