

WIKIPEDIA

[William Thomas ("W.T.") Stead. (Jul. 20, 2022). Biography. Wikipedia.]

W. T. Stead

William Thomas Stead (5 July 1849 – 15 April 1912) was a British newspaper editor who, as a pioneer of investigative journalism, became a controversial figure of the Victorian era.^[1] Stead published a series of hugely influential campaigns whilst editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and he is best known for his 1885 series of articles, *The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon*. These were written in support of a bill, later dubbed the "Stead Act", that raised the age of consent from 13 to 16.^[2]

Stead's "new journalism" paved the way for the modern tabloid in Great Britain.^[2] He has been described as "the most famous journalist in the British Empire."^[3] He is considered to have influenced how the press could be used to influence public opinion and government policy and advocated "Government by Journalism".^[4] He was known for his reportage on child welfare, social legislation and reformation of England's criminal codes.

Stead died in the sinking of the RMS *Titanic*.^[2]

Contents

Early life

The Northern Echo

The Pall Mall Gazette

Eliza Armstrong case

Review of Reviews and other ventures

Meeting with William Randolph Hearst

Travel to Russia

Spiritualism

Death on the *Titanic*

Reputation

Resources

Archives

References

Further reading

External links

William Thomas Stead

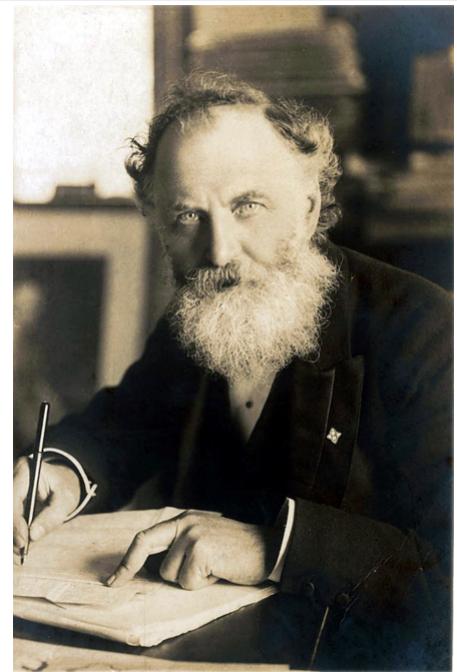


Photo portrait by E. H. Mills, 1905

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Born | 5 July 1849 Embleton, Northumberland, England |
| Died | 15 April 1912 (aged 62) RMS <i>Titanic</i> , Atlantic Ocean |
| Monuments | New York City: 91st St and Central Park East London: Victoria Embankment near to Fleet Street Outside Darlington Library, Crown Street, Darlington, County Durham, DL1 1ND, Great Britain |

Early life

Stead was born in Embleton, Northumberland, the son of the Reverend William Stead, a poor and respected Congregational minister, and Isabella (née Jobson), a cultivated daughter of a Yorkshire farmer.^[5] A year later the family moved to Howdon on the River Tyne,^[6] where his younger brother, Francis Herbert Stead, was born. Stead was largely educated at home by his father, and by the age of five he was already well-versed in the Holy Scriptures and is said to have been able to read Latin almost as well as he could read English.^[7] It was Stead's mother who perhaps had the most lasting influence on her son's career. One of Stead's favourite childhood memories was of his mother leading a local campaign against the government's controversial Contagious Diseases Acts – which required prostitutes living in garrison towns to undergo medical examination.^[8]

From 1862 he attended Silcoates School in Wakefield, until 1864, when he was apprenticed to a merchant's office on the Quayside in Newcastle upon Tyne where he became a clerk.^[9]

The Northern Echo



Stead as a child

Stead contributed articles to the fledgling liberal Darlington newspaper The Northern Echo from 1870, and despite his inexperience, was appointed the editor of the newspaper in 1871.^[10] Aged just 22, Stead was the youngest newspaper editor in the country.^[8] Stead used Darlington's excellent railway connections to his advantage, increasing the newspaper's distribution to national levels.^[7] Stead was always guided by a moral mission, influenced by his faith, and wrote to a friend that the position would be "a glorious opportunity of attacking the devil".^[10]

In 1873, he married his childhood sweetheart, Emma Lucy Wilson, the daughter of a local merchant and shipowner; they would eventually have six children together.^[11] In 1876, Stead joined a campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act, befriending the feminist Josephine Butler. The law was repealed in 1886.^[12]

He gained notoriety in 1876 for his coverage of the Bulgarian atrocities agitation.^[13] He is also credited as "a major factor" in helping Gladstone win an overwhelming majority in the 1880 general election.^{[4][14]}

The Pall Mall Gazette

Stead was appointed assistant editor of the Liberal Pall Mall Gazette^[15] (a forerunner of the London Evening Standard) in 1880, and he helped transform a traditionally conservative newspaper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen".^[8] When its editor, John Morley, was elected to Parliament, Stead took over the role (1883–1889). When Morley was made Secretary of State for Ireland, Gladstone asked the new cabinet minister if he were confident that he could deal with that most distressful country. Morley replied that, if he could manage Stead, he could manage anything.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Education | <u>Silcoates School</u> |
| Occupation | <u>Newspaper editor</u> |
| Notable work | <u>The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon</u> |
| Style | <u>Sensationalism</u> |
| Website | <u>attackingthedevil.co.uk</u> (http://attackingthedevil.co.uk) |

Over the next seven years Stead would develop what Matthew Arnold dubbed "The New Journalism".^[11] His innovations as editor of the *Gazette* included incorporating maps and diagrams into a newspaper for the first time, breaking up longer articles with eye-catching subheadings, and blending his own opinions with those of the people he interviewed.^[8] He made a feature of the *Pall Mall* extras, and his enterprise and originality exercised a potent influence on contemporary journalism and politics.^[15] Stead's first sensational campaign was based on a Nonconformist pamphlet, *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London*. His lurid stories of squalid life in the slums had a wholly beneficial effect on the capital. A Royal Commission recommended that the government should clear the slums and encourage low-cost housing in their place. It was Stead's first success. He also pioneered the use of the interview in British journalism—although other interviews had appeared in British papers before^[16]—with his interview with General Gordon in 1884.^[17]

In 1884, Stead pressured the government to send his friend General Gordon to the Sudan to protect British interests in Khartoum. The eccentric Gordon disobeyed orders, and the siege of Khartoum, Gordon's death, and the failure of the hugely expensive Gordon Relief Expedition was one of the great imperial disasters of the period.^[12] After General Gordon's death in Khartoum in January 1885, Stead ran the first 24-point headline in newspaper history, "TOO LATE!", bemoaning the relief force's failure to rescue a national hero.^[18]

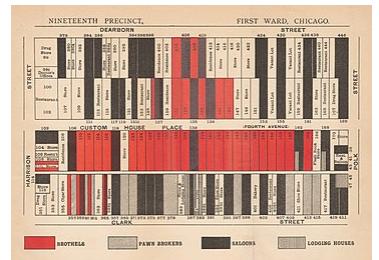
During the following year, he managed to persuade the British government to supply an additional £5½million to bolster weakening naval defences, after which he published a series of articles.^[14] Stead was not a hawk, instead believing Britain's strong navy was necessary to maintain world peace.^[19] He distinguished himself in his vigorous handling of public affairs and his brilliant modernity in the presentation of news.^[15] However, he is also credited as originating the modern journalistic technique of creating a news event rather than just reporting it, as his most famous "investigation", the Eliza Armstrong case, was to demonstrate.^[20]

In 1886, he began a campaign against Sir Charles Dilke, 2nd Baronet over his nominal exoneration in the Crawford scandal. The campaign ultimately contributed to Dilke's misguided attempt to clear his name and his consequent ruin. Stead employed Virginia Crawford, and she developed a career as a journalist and writer, researching for other Stead authors, but never wrote on her own case or Dilke in any way.^[21]

Eliza Armstrong case

In 1885, in the wake of Josephine Butler's fight for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, Stead entered upon a crusade against child prostitution by publishing a series of four articles entitled "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon". In order to demonstrate the truth of his revelations, he arranged the "purchase" of Eliza Armstrong, the 13-year-old daughter of a chimney sweep. His first instalment was trailed with a warning guaranteed to make the *Pall Mall Gazette* sell out. Copies changed hands for 20 times their original value and the office was besieged by 10,000 members of the public. The popularity of the articles was so great that the *Gazette*'s supply of paper ran out and had to be replenished with supplies from the rival *Globe*.^[8]

Though his action is thought to have furthered the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885, his successful demonstration of the trade's existence led to his conviction for abduction and a three-month term of imprisonment at Coldbath Fields and Holloway.



"Nineteenth Precinct, First Ward, Chicago", 1894 – map by Stead presenting 37 brothels, 46 saloons, 11 pawnbrokers

prisons. He was convicted on technical grounds that he had failed to first secure permission for the "purchase" from the girl's father.

The "Maiden Tribute" campaign was the high point in Stead's career in daily journalism.^[4] The series inspired George Bernard Shaw to write *Pygmalion*, and to name his lead character Eliza.^[8] Another of the characters described, the "Minotaur of London", has been suggested as having inspired *Jekyll and Hyde*.^[22]

Review of Reviews and other ventures

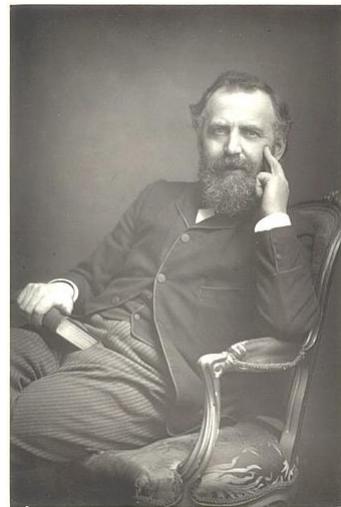
Stead resigned his editorship of the *Pall Mall* in 1889 in order to found the *Review of Reviews* (1890) with Sir George Newnes. It was a highly successful non-partisan monthly.^[4] The journal found a global audience and was intended to bind the empire together by synthesising all its best journalism.^[12] Stead's abundant energy and facile pen found scope in many other directions in journalism of an advanced humanitarian type. This time saw Stead "at the very height of his professional prestige", according to E. T. Raymond.^[9] He was the first editor to employ female journalists.^[12]

Stead lived in Chicago for six months in 1893-4, campaigning against brothels and drinking dens, and published *If Christ Came to Chicago*.^[12]

Beginning in 1895, Stead issued affordable reprints of classic literature under such titles as *The Penny Poets*^[23] and *Penny Popular Novels*, in which he "boil[ed] down the great novels of the world so that they might fit into, say, sixty-four pages instead of six hundred".^[24] His ethos behind the venture pre-dated Allen Lane's *Penguin Books* by nearly forty years, and he became "the foremost publisher of paperbacks in the Victorian Age".^[14] In 1896, Stead launched the series *Books for the Bairns*, whose titles included fairy tales and works of classical literature.^{[25][14][26]}

Stead became an enthusiastic supporter of the peace movement, and of many other movements, popular and unpopular, in which he impressed the public generally as an extreme visionary, though his practical energy was recognised by a considerable circle of admirers and pupils.^[15] Stead was a pacifist and a campaigner for peace, who favoured a "United States of Europe" and a "High Court of Justice among the nations" (an early version of the *United Nations*), yet he also preferred the use of force in the defence of law.^{[27][28]} He extensively covered the *Hague Peace Conferences* of 1899 and 1907; for the latter he printed a daily paper during the four-month conference. He has a bust at the *Peace Palace* in *The Hague*. As a result of these activities, Stead was repeatedly nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.^[7]

With all his unpopularity, and all the suspicion and opposition engendered by his methods, his personality remained a forceful one, in both public and private life. He was an early imperialist dreamer, whose influence on *Cecil Rhodes* in South Africa remained of primary importance; many politicians and statesmen, who on most subjects were completely at variance with his ideas, nevertheless owed something to them. Rhodes made him his confidant, and was inspired in his will by his suggestions; and Stead was intended to be one of Rhodes's executors. However, at the time of the *Second Boer War* Stead threw himself into the Boer cause and attacked the government with characteristic violence,^[15] and consequently his name was removed from the will's executors.^[29]



Stead in 1881

The number of his publications gradually became very large, as he wrote with facility and sensationalist fervour on all sorts of subjects, from *The Truth about Russia* (1888) to *If Christ Came to Chicago!* (Laird & Lee, 1894), and from *Mrs Booth* (1900) to *The Americanisation of the World* (<https://archive.org/stream/americanization001stea#page/n5/mode/2up>) (1901).^[15]

Stead was an Esperantist, and often supported Esperanto in a monthly column in *Review of Reviews*.^[30]

In 1904 he launched *The Daily Paper*, which folded after six weeks, and Stead lost £35,000 of his own money (almost £3 million in 2012 value) and suffered a nervous breakdown.^{[6][12]}

Meeting with William Randolph Hearst

[Spanish–American War
Apr 21, 1898 – Dec 10, 1898]

A year before the Spanish–American War W. T. Stead traveled to New York to meet with William Randolph Hearst, to teach him Government By Journalism.^{[31][32][33]}

Travel to Russia

In 1905, Stead travelled to Russia to try to discourage violence during the Russian Revolution, but his tour and talks were unsuccessful.^[34]

Spiritualism

In the 1890s, Stead became increasingly interested in spiritualism.^[35] In 1893, he founded a spiritualist quarterly, *Borderland*, in which he gave full play to his interest in psychical research.^{[6][35]} Stead was editor, and he employed Ada Goodrich Freer as assistant editor; she was also a substantial contributor under the pseudonym "Miss X".^[36] Stead claimed that he was in the habit of communicating with Freer by telepathy and automatic writing.^{[37][38][39]} The magazine ceased publication in 1897.^[35]

Stead claimed to be in receipt of messages from the spirit world and, in 1892, to be able to produce automatic writing.^{[35][37]} His spirit contact was alleged to be the departed Julia A. Ames, an American temperance reformer and journalist whom he met in 1890 shortly before her death. In 1909, he established *Julia's Bureau*, where inquirers could obtain information about the spirit world from a group of resident mediums.^[35]

Grant Richards said that "The thing that operated most strongly in lessening Stead's hold on the general public was his absorption in spiritualism".^[40]



Two titles from Stead's Masterpiece Library for Boys and Girls



Stead with his family, 1890s

The physiologist Ivor Lloyd Tuckett wrote that Stead had no scientific training and was credulous when it came to the subject of spiritualism. Tuckett examined a case of spirit photography that Stead had claimed was genuine. Stead visited a photographer who produced a photograph of him with an alleged deceased soldier known as "Piet Botha". Stead claimed the photographer could not have come across any information about Piet Botha; however, Tuckett discovered that an article in 1899 had been published on Pietrus Botha in a weekly magazine with a portrait and personal details.^[41]

In the early 20th century, Arthur Conan Doyle and Stead were duped into believing that the stage magicians Julius and Agnes Zancig had genuine psychic powers. Both Doyle and Stead wrote the Zancigs performed telepathy. In 1924 Julius and Agnes Zancig confessed that their mind reading act was a trick and published the secret code and all the details of the trick method they had used under the title of *Our Secrets!!* in a London newspaper.^[42]

Ten years after the *Titanic* went down, Stead's daughter Estelle published *The Blue Island: Experiences of a New Arrival Beyond the Veil*,^[43] which purported to be a communication with Stead via a medium, Pardoe Woodman. In the book, Stead described his death at sea and discussed the nature of the afterlife. The manuscript was produced using automatic writing, and Ms. Stead cited as proof of its authenticity the writer's habit of going back to cross "t's" and dot "i's" while proof-reading, which she said was characteristic of her father's writing technique in life.

Death on the *Titanic*

Stead boarded the *Titanic* for a visit to the United States to take part in a peace congress at Carnegie Hall at the request of President William Taft. Survivors of the *Titanic* reported very little about Stead's last hours. He chatted enthusiastically through the 11-course meal that fateful night, telling thrilling tales (including one about the cursed mummy of the British Museum), but then retired to bed at 10.30 pm.^[12] After the ship struck the iceberg, Stead helped several women and children into the lifeboats, in an act "typical of his generosity, courage, and humanity", and gave his life jacket to another passenger.^[4]

A later sighting of Stead, by survivor Philip Mock, has him clinging to a raft with John Jacob Astor IV. "Their feet became frozen", reported Mock, "and they were compelled to release their hold. Both were drowned."^[44] William Stead's body was not recovered. Further tragedy was added by the widely held belief that he was due to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize that same year.

Stead had often claimed that he would die from either lynching or drowning.^[4] He had published two pieces that gained greater significance in light of his fate on the *Titanic*. On 22 March 1886, he published an article titled "How the Mail Steamer went down in Mid Atlantic by a Survivor",^[45] wherein a steamer collides with another ship, resulting in a high loss of life due to an insufficient ratio of lifeboats to passengers. Stead had added: "This is exactly what might take place and will take place if liners are sent to sea short of boats". In 1892, Stead published a story titled "From the Old World to the New",^[46] in which a vessel, the *Majestic*, rescues survivors of another ship that collided with an iceberg.

Reputation

Following his death, Stead was widely hailed as the greatest newspaperman of his age. His friend Viscount Milner eulogised Stead as "a ruthless fighter, who had always believed himself to be 'on the side of angels'".^[47]

His sheer energy helped to revolutionise the often stuffy world of Victorian journalism, while his blend of sensationalism and indignation set the tone for British tabloids.^[48] Like many journalists, he was a curious mixture of conviction, opportunism and sheer humbug. According to his biographer W. Sydney Robinson, "He twisted facts, invented stories, lied, betrayed confidences, but always with a genuine desire to reform the world – and himself." According to Dominic Sandbrook, "Stead's papers forced his readers to confront the seedy underbelly of their own civilisation, but the editor probably knew more about that dark world than he ever let on. He held up a mirror to Victorian society, yet deep down, like so many tabloid crusaders, he was raging at his own reflection."^[18]

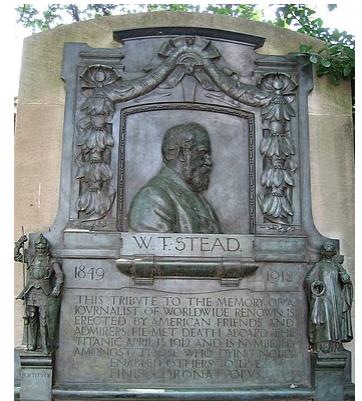
According to Roy Jenkins, Stead became "the most sensational figure in 19th-century journalism".^[49]

A memorial bronze was erected in Central Park, New York City, in 1920. It reads, "W. T. Stead 1849–1912. This tribute to the memory of a journalist of worldwide renown is erected by American friends and admirers. He met death aboard the *Titanic* April 15, 1912, and is numbered amongst those who, dying nobly, enabled others to live." A duplicate bronze is located on the Thames Embankment not far from Temple, where Stead had an office.

A memorial plaque to Stead can also be seen at his final home, 5 Smith Square, where he lived from 1904 to 1912. It was unveiled on 28 June 2004 in the presence of his great-great-grandson, 13-year-old Miles Stead. The plaque was sponsored by the Stead Memorial Society.^[50]

In his native Embleton, a road has been named "W T Stead Road".

In the 2009 video game *Nine Hours, Nine Persons, Nine Doors*, Stead's 'How the Mail Steamer Went Down in Mid Atlantic by a Survivor, From the Old World to the New', and his death on the *Titanic*, is discussed by Akane Kurashiki and Junpei, who debate the possibility that Stead was undergoing automatic writing by connecting to his future self.



Memorial plaque in Central Park, New York City
(A similar plaque, with a different inscription, is displayed on Victoria Embankment, London.)

Resources

Archives

14 boxes of the papers of William Thomas Stead are held at the Churchill Archives Centre in Cambridge.^{[51][52]} The bulk of this collection comprises Stead's letters from his many correspondents including Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, William Gladstone, and Christabel Pankhurst. There are also papers and a diary relating to his time spent in Holloway Prison in 1885, and to his many publications.

Papers of William Thomas Stead are also held at The Women's Library at the Library of the London School of Economics.^{[53][54]}

Charles Barker Howdill (1863–1941) took a colour photograph of Stead "finished in 12 minutes" on 17 January 1912, about three months before Stead's death. It is now in the collections of Leeds Museums and Galleries.^[55]

References

1. "The W.T. Stead Resource Site" (<https://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. 30 December 2010. Retrieved 21 September 2018.
2. "Press Office Home – The British Library" (<https://www.bl.uk/press-releases/2012/april/the-newspaper-giant-who-went-down-with-the-titanic--conference-at-the-british-library-to-mark-centen>). British Library Press Office. 10 April 2012. Retrieved 6 September 2019.
3. Bell, Duncan (2020). *Dreamworlds of Race: Empire and the Utopian Destiny of Anglo-America* (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv12sdwnm>). Princeton University Press. p. 4. ISBN 978-0-691-19401-1.
4. Joseph O. Baylen, "Stead, William Thomas (1849–1912)" (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/36258>), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online ed., September 2010. Retrieved 3 May 2011.
5. "Herbert & W T Stead", *Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal*, 6 March 1920, p. 19.
6. "W.T. Stead Timeline" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/timeline.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
7. "The Great Educator: a Biography of W.T. Stead" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/bio.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. 15 April 1912. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
8. "Bookshelf: The Father of Tabloid Journalism" (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424052702303448404577407883607369146>). *The Wall Street Journal*.
9. "W.T. Stead by E.T. Raymond (1922)" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/peers/raymond.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
10. "W.T. Stead to Rev. Henry Kendall (11 April 1871)" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/letters/kendall.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
11. "Mr William Thomas Stead" (<http://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-victim/william-thomas-stead.html>). Encyclopedia Titanica. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
12. Luckhurst, Roger (10 April 2012). "WT Stead, a forgotten victim of Titanic" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120413140931/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/titanic-anniversary/9195793/WT-Stead-a-forgotten-victim-of-Titanic.html>). *The Daily Telegraph*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/titanic-anniversary/9195793/WT-Stead-a-forgotten-victim-of-Titanic.html>) on 13 April 2012.
13. Stead, W.T. (August 1912). "The Great Pacifist: an Autobiographical Character Sketch" (<https://archive.org/stream/reviewofreviews081912steauoft#page/608/mode/2up>). *The Review of Reviews for Australasia*. p. 609. Retrieved 8 November 2017 – via Internet Archive.
14. "Sally Wood-Lamont, W.T. Stead's Books for the Bairns" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/works/about/bairns.php>). attackingthedevil.co.uk. 7 August 1923. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
15. One or more of the preceding sentences incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). "Stead, William Thomas". *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 25 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 817.
16. "An Interview with Oscar Wilde" (<https://archive.org/details/18830108liverpoolsocialpostoscawilde>). *Liverpool Daily Post*. Liverpool. 8 January 1883. Retrieved 29 October 2020.
17. Roland Pearsell (1969) *The Worm in the Bud: The World of Victorian Sexuality*: 369
18. *The Sunday Times* (London), 13 May 2012 Sunday Edition 1; "National Edition Fleet Street's crusading villain; The Victorian editor whose love of sensationalism set the tone for the tabloids for a century Scandalmonger", 40–42.
19. Stead, Estelle (1913). *My Father*. (London) p. 112.
20. Roland Pearsell (1969) *The Worm in the Bud: The World of Victorian Sexuality*: 367–78.

21. "Mary Jean Corbett, "On Crawford v. Crawford and Dilke, 1886" | BRANCH" (https://www.branchcollective.org/?ps_articles=mary-jean-corbett-on-crawford-v-crawford-and-dilke-1886). Retrieved 8 March 2020.
22. "Book review: Muckraker, W Sydney Robinson" (<http://www.scotsman.com/scotland-on-sunday/scotland/book-review-muckraker-w-sydney-robinson-1-2277534>). *The Scotsman*. 6 May 2012.
23. The Penny Poets (The Masterpiece Library: Series I) ("Review of Reviews" Office; Stead's Publishing House) - Book Series List (<https://www.publishinghistory.com/penny-poets-masterpiece-library-stead.html>), publishinghistory.com. Retrieved 6 October 2019.
24. "Grant Richards on Stead as Employer &c" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/peers/richards2.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
25. Stead's Publishing House Series Books (<https://www.library.kent.edu/steads-publishing-house-series-books>), kent.edu. Retrieved 25 August 2019.
26. Books for the Bairns ("Review of Reviews" Office) (<https://www.publishinghistory.com/books-for-the-bairns-review-of-reviews-office.html>), publishinghistory.com. Retrieved 6 October 2019.
27. Sally Wood (1987). *W.T. Stead and his "Books for the bairns"* (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/worksabout/bairns.php>). Edinburgh: Salvia Books. ISBN 0-9512533-0-1.
28. W. T. Stead, "The Great Pacifist: an Autobiographical Character Sketch" (1901), published posthumously in *The Review of Reviews for Australasia*, (August 1912) pp. 609–20. (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/reviews/pacifist.php>)
29. *The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes*, ed. W. T. Stead (Review of Reviews Office: London), 1902.
30. Enciklopedio de Esperanto, 1933. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070708030853/http://www.freeweb.hu/eventoj/steb/gxeneralna_naturscienco/enciklopedio-1/encikl-s.htm) 8 July 2007 at the Wayback Machine
31. "W. Randolph Hearst" (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/reviews/hearst.php>). Attackingthedevil.co.uk. 30 December 2010. Retrieved 5 October 2014. "Mr. Hearst, I am very glad to see you. I have been very curious to see you for some time, ever since I saw how you were handling the Journal. But do you know why I want to see you? [...] I have been long on the look out for a man to appear who will carry out my ideal of government by journalism. I am certain that such a man will come to the front some day, and I wonder if you are to be that man."
32. Eckley, Grace (2007). *Maiden Tribute*. Xlibris Corporation. pp. Chapter 11. ISBN 978-1425727086.
33. Stead, William (December 1908). "A Character Sketch of William Randolph Hearst, by William Thomas Stead" (<https://archive.org/details/ACharacterSketchOfWilliamRandolphHearstByWilliamThomasStead>). London: Review of Reviews. Retrieved 5 October 2014.
34. "The beauty, the journalist, and the Titanic" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-30588404>). 28 December 2014 – via www.bbc.com.
35. Janet Oppenheim (1988). *The Other World: Spiritualism and Psychical Research in England, 1850–1914*. Cambridge University Press. p. 34. ISBN 0-521-34767-X.
36. Hall, Trevor H. (1980). *The Strange Story of Ada Goodrich Freer*. Gerald Duckworth and Company. pp. 45–52. ISBN 0-7156-1427-4.
37. Laurel Brake; Marysa Demoor (2009). *Dictionary of nineteenth-century journalism in Great Britain and Ireland*. Academia Press. p. 65. ISBN 978-90-382-1340-8.
38. María del Pilar Blanco; Esther Peeren (2010). *Popular Ghosts: The Haunted Spaces of Everyday Culture*. Continuum International Publishing Group. p. 58. ISBN 978-1-4411-6401-8.
39. *Borderland*, volume I, 1893, p 6. Quoted in Hall (1980) p. 50.
40. Grant Richards (1933). *Memories of a misspent youth, 1872–1896*. Harper & Brothers. p. 306.
41. Ivor Lloyd Tuckett. (1911). *The Evidence for the Supernatural: A Critical Study Made with "Uncommon Sense"*. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Company. pp. 52–53.

42. John Booth. (1986). *Psychic Paradoxes*. Prometheus Books. p. 8. [ISBN 978-0-87975-358-0](#)
43. Pardoe Woodman and Estelle Stead (1922). *The Blue Island: Experiences of a New Arrival Beyond the Veil*. Hutchinson & Co., London.
44. "Stead and Astor cling to Raft" (Worcester Telegram, 20 April 1912) (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/titanic/worcester.php>) at www.attackingthedevil.co.uk
45. W.T. Stead, "How the Mail Steamer went down in Mid Atlantic" (1886) (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/pgm/steamer.php>) at www.attackingthedevil.co.uk
46. W.T. Stead, "From the Old World to the New" (The Review of Reviews Christmas Number, 1892) (<http://www.attackingthedevil.co.uk/reviews/oldworld.php>) at www.attackingthedevil.co.uk
47. Prévost, Stéphanie (23 April 2013). "W. T. Stead and the Eastern Question (1875–1911); or, How to Rouse England and Why?" (<http://19.bbk.ac.uk/articles/10.16995/ntn.654/>). *19: Interdisciplinary Studies in the Long Nineteenth Century* (16). doi:10.16995/ntn.654 (<https://doi.org/10.16995%2Fntn.654>) – via www.19.bbk.ac.uk.
48. F. Regard, 'The sexual exploitation of the poor in W.T. Stead's The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon (1885) : Humanity, democracy and the origins of the tabloid press', in Narrating Poverty and Precarity in Britain (ed. B. Korte et F. Regard), Berlin, De Gruyter, 2014, pp. 75–91.
49. Roy Jenkins (2003). "Victorians Uncovered – William Stead: unscrupulous journalist or moral crusader?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20030212220646/https://www.channel4.com/history/microsites/V/victorians/hattersley.html>). www.channel4.com. Archived from the original (<https://www.channel4.com/history/microsites/V/victorians/hattersley.html>) on 12 February 2003. Retrieved 19 June 2020.
50. "City of Westminster green plaques" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120716210428/http://www.westminster.gov.uk/services/leisureandculture/greenplaques/>). Archived from the original (<http://www.westminster.gov.uk/services/leisureandculture/greenplaques/>) on 16 July 2012.
51. "The Churchill Archives Centre – Churchill College" (<http://www.chu.cam.ac.uk/archives/>).
52. "Janus: The Papers of William T. Stead" (<http://janus.lib.cam.ac.uk/db/node.xsp?id=EAD/GBR/0014/STED>).
53. Science, London School of Economics and Political. "Library" (<http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/Home.aspx>).
54. "9/11" ([http://twl-calm.library.lse.ac.uk/CalmView/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=\(RefNo='9/11'\)](http://twl-calm.library.lse.ac.uk/CalmView/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=(RefNo='9/11'))).
55. "W. T. Stead : Charles Barker Howdill's Blazing Balkans" (<https://blazingbalkans.leeds.ac.uk/galleries/portraits/w-t-stead/>). blazingbalkans.leeds.ac.uk. Retrieved 24 July 2019.

Further reading

- Brake, Laurel et al. *W.T. Stead: Newspaper Revolutionary* (British Library, distributed by University of Chicago Press; 232 pages; 2013), essays by scholars
- Brake, Laurel. *Stead alone: Journalist, Proprietor and Publisher, 1890–1903* (British Library Press, 2013).
- Eckley, Grace. *Maiden Tribute: A Life of W. T. Stead* (2007).
- Gill, Clare. "'I'm really going to kill him this time': Olive Schreiner, WT Stead, and the Politics of Publicity in the Review of Reviews". *Victorian Periodicals Review* 46#2 (2013): 184–210.
- Goldsworthy, Simon. "English nonconformity and the pioneering of the modern newspaper campaign: including the strange case of WT Stead and the Bulgarian horrors". *Journalism Studies* 7#3 (2006): 387–402.
- Luckhurst, Roger, et al. eds. *WT Stead: Newspaper Revolutionary* (The British Library Publishing Division, 2013).

- Prévost, Stéphanie. "WT Stead and the Eastern Question (1875–1911); or, How to Rouse England and Why?" *Interdisciplinary Studies in the Long Nineteenth Century* 19 (2013). [online \(http://ntn.ubiquitypress.com/articles/10.16995/ntn.654/print/\)](http://ntn.ubiquitypress.com/articles/10.16995/ntn.654/print/)
- Schults, RL (1972). *Crusader in Babylon: W.T. Stead and the Pall Mall Gazette* (<https://archive.org/details/crusaderinbabyl0000schu>). University of Nebraska Press. ISBN 978-0-8032-0760-8.
- Regard, Frederic. "The Sexual Exploitation of the Poor in W.T. Stead's 'New Journalism': Humanity, Democracy and the Tabloid Press". *Narrating Poverty and Precarity in England* (B. Korte and F. Regard eds). Berlin, De Gruyter, 2014 : 75–91.
- Robinson, W. Sydney. *Muckraker: The Scandalous Life and Times of W.T. Stead, Britain's First Investigative Journalist* (Biteback Publishing, 2012).
- Whyte, Frederic. *A Life of W.T. Stead* (2 vol. 1925).

External links

0Thomas%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22William%20Stead%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Stead%2C%20William%22%20OR%20title%3A%22William%20Thomas%20Stead%22%20OR%20title%3A%22William%20T%2E%20Stead%22%20OR%20title%3A%22W%2E%20T%2E%20Stead%22%20OR%20title%3A%22William%20Stead%22%20OR%20description%3A%22William%20Thomas%20Stead%22%20OR%20description%3A%22William%20T%2E%20Stead%22%20OR%20description%3A%22W%2E%20T%2E%20Stead%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Stead%2C%20William%20Thomas%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Stead%2C%20William%20T%2E%22%20OR%20description%3A%22William%20Stead%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Stead%2C%20William%22%29%20OR%20%28%221849-1912%22%20AND%20Stead%29%29%20AND%20%28-mediatype:software%29 at Internet Archive

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=W. T. Stead&oldid=1098346474"

This page was last edited on 15 July 2022, at 11:12 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.