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Nellie bly books pdf

Page 2 50% of 21% off 14% off Nellie Bly is the pen name of the American investigative newspaper reporter Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman (1864-1922). Cochrane was known for her reportage on social justice issues (which was considered controversial at the time), and her willingness to conduct daredevil covert investigations, as is known, included getting herself involved in a crazy asylum so she could report on the conditions there. Cochrane was born on May 5, 1864, in Cochran's Mills, a small town near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, named after his father who was a mill owner, lawyer, and judge (Cochrane added an email to the end of his last name later in life). After her father's death, Cochrane, her mother and her 14 siblings moved to Pittsburgh. Cochrane's interest in the world of journalism stemmed from her anger at the sentiments expressed in a column in the Pittsburgh Dispatch in 1885. The columnist had criticized the concept of women working outside the home. In response, Cochrane wrote a letter to the editor attacking the column, signing it anonymously as Lonely Orphan Girl. The editor was apparently so taken by the letter that he published a request for the letter writer to express a detailed rebuttal of the column. Cochrane identified herself, published a rebuttal and was later hired by the newspaper as a reporter. However, she insisted that her reporting focuses on social justice issues, such as working conditions for women and slum housing. Cochrane's pseudonym was chosen by her editor and is an adaptation of the title character in the song Nelly Bly by the American songwriter Stephen Foster. Aside from her local reporting on social justice concerns, Cochrane spent six months in Mexico reporting for the newspaper on poverty and corruption there. She was eventually forced to flee the country after she was threatened with arrest. Her stories from Mexico were later published in the book Six Months in Mexico. After her return, she joined the staff of New York World. Many of the stories that Cochrane wrote while on paper have become known, not only for the hard-hitting reporting focusing on controversial issues, but also for the lengths that Cochrane was willing to go to examine the subject. In one case – probably the most famous – to report on the conditions of women's insane asylum, Blackwell's Island, she faked insanity, easily convincing the several doctors who declared her crazy and had her engaged. After 10 days, the newspaper arranged for her release and her subsequent reports revealed the deplorable conditions of asylum, including unedible food, mistreatment of patients, rat infestation, lack of adequate medical care and so on. Her reports were later published in the book Ten Days in a Mad-House, and led to a grand jury investigation of Blackwell's Island, resulting in many changes being made to asylum and an increase in funding for such facilities. Other examples of her investigation of issues includes going undercover as a recent immigrant so she could report on the practices of employment agencies; works in sweatshops to enable her reporting on the conditions of women there; and be arrested so she could comment on the conditions in the prisons. As a result of such stories, Cochrane became known as a champion of the underdog, especially for women. Another story that brought Cochrane's notoriety was her 1899 trip around the world to see if she could beat the fictional 80-day record in Jules Verne's book, Around the World in Eighty Days. She managed to achieve the feat in just 72 days. The reports she filed along the way and the huge publicity that resulted led to the creation of a board game and songs about the journey, as well as making Cochrane a popular lecturer. After the death of husband Robert Seaman in 1904 (he was 40 years older), she led his ironmaking company, but its failure and her bankruptcy led her to return to the world of journalism, becoming a reporter for the New York Journal. But continues to be stubborn of economic problems she fled to Europe to escape her creditors. She was trapped in Austria at the outbreak of World War I and submitted reports to the newspaper Nellie Bly on the firing zone. Cochrane died of pneumonia on January 27, 1922 in New York City. Questia is run by Cengage Learning. Copyright © 2020. All rights reserved. An unknown error has occurred. Please click on the button below to reload the page. If the problem persists, try again in a few moments. Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist, by Brooke Kroeger (Times Books, 1994). Kroeger could have included industrialist and inventor in that subtitle. Before reading this book, all I knew about Nellie Bly was that it was the name of an amusement park on the waterside of the Belt Parkway in Brooklyn, between Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. It turned out that Nellie Bly (born Mary Jane Cochran in 1864) at her death in 1922 was declared the best reporter in America by Arthur Brisbane, who Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist, by Brooke Kroeger (Times Books, 1994). Kroeger could have included industrialist and inventor in that subtitle. Before reading this book, all I knew about Nellie Bly was that it was the name of an amusement park on the waterside of the Belt Parkway in Brooklyn, between Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. It turned out that Nellie Bly (born Mary Jane Cochran in 1864) was, upon her death in 1922, declared the best reporter in America by Arthur Brisbane, who had in turn, editor of Pulitzer's World and Hearst's Journal, the two largest newspapers of the Golden Age of yellow journalism. During a time when journalists were hungry, competitive, far from objective and hungry for sensation, Bly-barely trained, from an impoverished family in Pennsylvania--led them all in stunts, scoops and daring. She had made a small name for herself in Pittsburgh, but for four months couldn't find any way to get hired by any of the newspapers in New York. She got some attention by writing a first-person piece in the Pittsburgh Dispatch about why New York editors refused to hire female reporters. She interviewed them and reported their response, which was absurdly out of reach. Still nothing. So she talked her way into the office of John A. Cockerill, editor of Joseph Pulitzer's The World, and eked out a mission to get herself involved in Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum to write about the conditions there. She pretended she was crazy. Journalism was really wide open then: other reporters wrote about this mysterious young woman who had been involved in Blackwell's Island. Ten days later, Cockerill was released, and she wrote a two-part Page One series entitled Behind Asylum Bars, beginning October 9, 1887. She was 23 years old. Bly's writing was both extremely detailed and very personal. She described everything she saw, everything she heard, and everything she felt. It was a sensation. She became the first of the stunt girl reporters who made all sorts of absurdly daring stories. Bly wrote about the terrible working conditions of women and children in factories, the suffering of striking millworkers. When the feeling began to stoo, she went to a race around the world, trying to surpass Jules Verne's 80 Days by doing it in 72, chronicling everything for the world. Within a short time, Nellie Bly was one of the most famous, if not the most famous reporter in the United States. Her motto: Energy rightly applied and directed will achieve something. She had big, bright eyes in a round face, a tiny waist, and a direct, bold look that seemed to mesmerize almost everyone she spoke to. She was bold, persistent, tireless, intensely curious and sincere. But beyond her career as a reporter (there was a period when many women worked as journalists, even though they had to struggle to stay away from society and garden pages), she became an industrialist by marrying a man named Robert Seaman when she was 31 and he was 70. He was the owner of the Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company, which made tanks and other metal containers from a large factory in Brooklyn. He died seven years after their marriage, but not before willing everything in his property to her. She went on to build the company into larger deals, created another company to build steel barrels, and engaged in running battles with some of her in-laws over the company. She received patents for various manufacturing processes, and understood everything about how her factory worked. But she didn't care about the books. So some of her most trusted employees started stealing her blind. Meanwhile, off she went to Europe, to cover World War I from inside Austria-Hungary. Completely cut off from developments in the United States, she wrote touchingly about the suffering of Austrian troops people, of the horrors of the and courtesy and courtesy of those she met. I can go on and on. When she came back to the United States, Iron-Clad was bankrupt, she was suspected of being if not a spy then definitely pro-German, and she wound up penniless, scammed by her company and her fortune. But she was irrepresible and began writing again, what became one of the first advice columns. Her favorite subjects were the plight of working women and suffering children. She was a committed suffragette, who fought for women's rights and the vote. She never gave up, but when she died her style was very out of fashion. Kroeger put together the story not so much as a detective but as a puzzle game, piecing together information from old clippings, letters, magazines, etc etc. She also found Nellie Bly's surviving adopted daughter, Dorothy Coulter, in 1991. Coulter came out of her Alzheimer's enough to describe a lot about her life with Bly. An incredible, wonderful, almost forgotten story. Kroeger's was the first full biography, nearly a century later, of one of the greatest journalists in American history. Although I wonder why she never investigates the relationship or lack thereof with the big muckrakers, such as Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair or Ida M. Tarbell. More... More

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