

WEATHER.—Fair, slightly cooler; westerly winds.

THE JOURNAL'S MOTTO:

WHILE OTHERS TALK, THE JOURNAL ACTS.

The instant recognition accorded throughout the world, outside of Weyler's palace and offices of most New York newspapers, to the work of the heroes who, in the service of the Journal and of humanity rescued Evangelina Cisneros from the prison of the Recojidas is broader and deeper than a mere compliment to a single newspaper. It is epochal. It signifies that by a supreme achievement the journalism of action, which is called by its detractors the "new journalism" and proudly accepts the title, has broken down the barriers of prejudice and vindicated its animating principle.

THE JOURNALISM THAT DOES THINGS.

Action—that is the distinguishing mark of the new journalism. It represents the final stage in the evolution of the modern newspaper of a century ago—the "new journals" of their day—told the news, and some of them made great efforts to get it first. The new journal of to-day prints the news too, but it does more. It does not wait for things to turn up. It turns them up.

It has taken some time for the understanding and appreciation of these novel methods to become general, but from the very first the Journal has found an immense constituency eager to welcome them. It has provided for this sympathetic body of readers a continuous succession of notable deeds. We may recall a few examples.

The Journal has always been an energetic ally of the Cuban patriots. It has rendered them a variety of important services, of which the rescue of Miss Cisneros is merely the latest. Another of a similar, though less dramatic sort, was its action in forcing the Spanish authorities to issue passports to the widow and children of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the American dentist who was murdered by his jailers in Havana.

When the Casper Whitney put to sea with water oozing in through every joint, the Journal secured an investigation which resulted in the removal of Captain Fairchild, of the inspection service.

The Journal proved by experiments with chartered vessels off Sandy Hook that the ordinary flags of the international signal code could be easily read at night from a great distance under flashlight illumination. This discovery, whose value in saving life and property at sea is incalculable, it dedicated freely to the maritime world.

From the beginning the Journal has taken a practical as well as a theoretical interest in the relief of suffering and the elevation of the classes that have lacked a fair chance in life. Last Winter it undertook to mitigate the awful distress that prevailed so widely at that time by opening a depot in Grand street at which hot food was distributed daily to those in need. Thousands of starving people were relieved by this enterprise. On another occasion, when a fire in East Thirty-fifth street rendered many families homeless, the Journal invited them all to a Christmas dinner, and then, with the co-operation of its readers, established them in newly furnished homes. But the greatest work of the Journal in the direction of the improvement of social conditions has been the establishment and maintenance of the Journal Junior Republic, which has saved about two hundred boys from the slums, and turned them into good citizens, and which contains the promise of unlimited future development and expansion.

Last Winter, when the Aldermen had undertaken to grant a perpetual franchise for the use of the streets to a light, fuel and power company, the Journal served injunctions upon the Board and prevented the outrage. At the same time it fought at Albany for dollar gas with such success that even Mr. Platt's Legislature was compelled to yield to public opinion to the extent of passing a bill providing for a general reduction. The practice of invoking the law against unfaithful public servants has been repeated recently with signal success in the case of Commissioner of Public Works Collis and his pet contractors, who have been compelled to raise the siege of Fifth avenue.

When the East River murder seemed an insoluble mystery to the police, the Journal organized a detective force of its own, and in two or three days identified the victim, Goldensuppe, and his assassins. And when the Long Island Railroad attempted to excuse its wholesale manslaughter at Valley Stream by alleging that an engine could be seen for a distance of 1,500 feet, the Journal took a counterpart of the wrecked tally-ho outfit to the scene and proved by actual measurement that the driver could not have seen the approaching train until his leaders were on the track, with the engine eighty-four feet away.

These are a few of the public services by which the Journal has illustrated its theory that a newspaper's duty is not confined to exhortation, but that when things are going wrong it should itself set them right if possible. The brilliant explication of this theory in the rescue of Miss Cisneros as finally commended it to the approval of almost the entire reading world.

TIME FOR AMERICAN ACTION.

The Madrid Imparcial asserts that it has good authority for saying that the Spanish Government has drafted its answer to Minister Woodford's request for information as to the time at which the Cuban war may be expected to end. The answer, it is alleged, is that Spain is unable to fix a date for the termination of the war in Cuba.

If the Spanish response be really of this nature it should, and probably will, bring our relations with Spain to a crisis. Taken in connection with the announcement that 30,000 more soldiers are to follow Captain General Blanco next month, and that hostilities will be prosecuted as long as a rebel remains in arms, it constitutes a direct and unmistakable rejection of our intervention. If Spain cannot fix a date for the termination of the war in Cuba, it is our duty to fix one for her, and the earlier the better for all concerned.

The concession of autonomy, which is to be made effective before January, is likely to bring hostilities to an early close, is as little worthy of serious consideration as the intimation that the rebels will probably submit soon because their situation is critical. Everybody knows that the patriots are unanimous in refusing to accept anything short of complete independence, and it is not at this moment of enthusiasm that they would dream of lowering their ideal. It is the Spanish invaders, and not the insurgents, whose situation is critical. How critical it is may be realized from the semi-official statement that "by employing native volunteers in Cuba, instead of European troops, the expenses of the campaign would decrease, and the operations against the insurgents would be conducted more rapidly." Such a suggestion is a confession of bankruptcy. It means that Spain can no longer pay the cost of maintaining a Spanish army of occupation in Cuba. It foreshadows the early termination of the war, not by the submission of the insurgents, but by the exhaustion of Spain. When the Spaniards are reduced to attempting the conquest of Cuba by Cubans, the end of their rule is at hand. With or without our help, Cuba will be free. It is as much to our own interests now as to hers that we should have some share in bringing about the inevitable.

MORALITY OF EDUCATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee of the Board of Education of Philadelphia having particular jurisdiction over the girls' high school has discovered that Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," is too wicked a book to be permitted in the French course.

There are some benighted people who have thought that the lesson of morality was never more

monarchies will not go on forever along their present lines.

GREAT MINDS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Cabinet has come to the conclusion that Spain can save money by employing native volunteers in Cuba against the insurgents instead of European troops. The guerillas, who have been doing most of the hospital massacres and slaughter of pacifists in Cuba, are in most cases native Cubans, and the rebels when they get hold of them confer upon them the distinction of hanging them for traitors. The volunteer regiments have so far been employed in garrisoning the cities in which they have been raised, principally because the Captain-General is afraid to trust them out in the field. If the Cabinet's idea is carried out we may look for enthusiastic enlistment on the part of the native Cubans. It is only the lack of arms that is keeping about fifty thousand Cubans out of the insurgent ranks, and if Spain will supply the mausers and machetes the last one of these will cheerfully wear a Spanish uniform until he gets a chance to re-enlist on the other side. Spain has not even been able to keep all the soldiers she brought from home out of the rebel army, numbers having deserted to the Cubans. The Cabinet thinks by the employment of native Cuban regiments the war would be sooner brought to an end. The Cabinet is right, but the end that would be hastened would hardly be the one for which Spain is fighting.

General Miles has finally been considerate enough to say a good word for the country that pays the bills incurred by his European outfit.

France will do well to quarantine against the bull fight and other Spanish customs.

The St. Louis woman who sold her husband for \$4,000 and expects to get a new one for less money is not at all averse to dealing in futures.

The claims of the contending factions have placed Mayor Strong in a position where he is able to appreciate the feelings of the people of Alsace and Lorraine on a certain memorable occasion.

General Blanco is to have 25,000 additional troops, notwithstanding Spain's constant assertions that her forces in Cuba are sufficient in numbers to crush the insurgents. Spain's operations in Cuba have consisted of one long series of false pretences.

In all of the straw voting Mr. Platt's candidate for Mayor manages to keep out of reach of Hon. P. Jerome Gleason.

The Philadelphia labor unions are rather harsh on Mr. George's candidacy, but, as Mr. George is not relying on Philadelphia for votes, this incident will not make a vast amount of difference in the final result.

As Others See Us.

Van Wyck Against Croker.

Van Wyck showed great wisdom in opposing Croker's desire to nominate Grady and Keenan on the county ticket, and his and Sheehan's firm stand secured a county ticket so popular that even Mayor Strong will vote for at least one of the candidates. Croker is said by the Republican papers to dominate Van Wyck, but his last action gives the lie to that statement.

Grady's Personal Comfort.

Fear of a solid newspaper opposition to the candidature of the notorious T. F. Grady for District-Attorney compelled even Richard Croker to back down and consent to his removal from the Tammany "slate." Grady pooh-poohs the idea that the press had anything to do with it, but in his speech in the Tammany convention he avowedly declared that "God sparing him," he would lead another movement in the Legislature to pass a bill making it unlawful for newspapers to publish political cartoons. It is Mr. Grady's "personal comfort" that has been disturbed this time.

Why Van Wyck Must Win.

Senator Platt says: "I would prefer Tammany's success to the election of Seth Low." And Platt might have added that he preferred Tammany's success to the election of Henry George. As the campaign advances it will appear clearer and clearer that Tracy stands no chance, and that the contest is between Van Wyck, George and Low. And, to make sure of the defeat of the Socialist candidate, the capital of the metropolis will drift to the support of the Democratic candidate, Van Wyck. And the Republicans, to make sure that neither Low, whom they hate most of all, nor George, wins the fight, will rally to the support of Van Wyck as the only man to beat the other two.

Van Wyck will be the next Mayor of New York—the first Mayor of Greater New York.

Exactly So.

Maybe it was the New York Journal that "scooped" Miss Cisneros out of the Recojidas prison.

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE.

An Expert on Heroes.

To the Editor of the Journal: I am an old cavalry officer and, having spent about thirty years in continuous travel in all parts of the world as a naval officer, "soldier of fortune" and correspondent, during which time I have met some strange people, adventures of various kinds, seen some daring deeds performed and have taken part in many myself. I must admit that the experience of Duval stands No. 1. I have been in many wars, for a short time in the Crimean War, through the whole of the terrible Sepoy war, in the Chinese war, which followed, through several South American insurrections, had troubles in Africa and have met many daring fellows, but I can compare Duval only with brave Chushing. I was with Farragut, the hero, from New Orleans to Mobile, in every one of the battles fought, and as some very brave sets, but I never saw Duval. I can see the difficulties he must have encountered, having had much experience with the Spaniards and being fully acquainted with the Spanish prisons of the interior of Cuba. Mr. Carlisle's remarks, published in the Journal, might be correct, but I hardly think Spain will take the trouble to demand the surrender of Miss Cisneros or the punishment of the "bill breakers." Take the case of the Kenansaw and Alabama. After the sinking of the latter Semmes and his companions really became prisoners to the United States and boats were sent out to pick them up. While our men were performing that duty English vessels appeared on the scene and rescued Semmes and many others and kept them. We had as much right, I think, to enforce the surrender of them to us as Spain has to enforce the surrender of Miss Cisneros. CHARLES BAXTER. New York, Oct. 11.

Another Chance for Comstock.

To the Editor of the Journal: Being in doubt, I turn to the Journal for enlightenment. The criticism of Max Nordau's latest novel in Sunday's issue, together with your immense cartoon apropos of Mr. Anthony Comstock both point to the open question, What constitutes morality, are decency, etc., in New York City and the country at large? For ten years I have been gathering data for my book, nearly completed, entitled "Women, Her Heart, Soul and Body; or, the Ethics of the Marital Relation." I have studied sociology and collected authorities to prove the necessity of the new education of women, to be met with the statement Mr. Comstock will not allow any such plain statement of facts to be put in print. I desire to have the Journal's opinion as to whether the constitutional right of free speech and the freedom of the press to use facts recent desecrated in this year of grace 1897? What I want to ask is, how far the present system of a self-constituted art, censor and moralist is to muzzle the public utterance and restrict the expression of their views; and, furthermore, if the exposition of physiological facts and the immutability of nature law also are within the unlimited sphere of Mr. Comstock's power of legal restriction and suppression. ALICE LEE MOQUE. Of Mothers' Congress, Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.

AN EASY WAY OUT OF IT FOR GOV. ATKINSON.

People in Many Cities Tell the Journal What They Would Do if They Were in the Place of the West Virginia Executive.

Governor was at Fault.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: What would I do were I Governor Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson should be convicted of the crime of forgery? Truly a knotty problem. Let us review the situation.

A Governor of a State marries a woman under indictment for the crime of forgery in his own State. This step must have been taken deliberately, and the possibility of conviction considered. Has a man occupying such a position, a public character, holding the highest office in the gift of the people of his State, the right to marry a woman with a cloud on her reputation and take her to reside at the Executive Mansion? A woman who may soon be branded as a criminal? Decidedly not! Governor Atkinson has committed a grave fault in so doing. He might have shown his love and faith by marrying this woman, but he should have resigned his office before doing so. That which might have been commendable in a private citizen was a breach of faith in the Governor of a people. But he has married her as Governor of the State, and now, supposing her conviction, what should I do were I in his place?

Pardon her, unquestionably! Guilty or innocent, as I might appear to me, still pardon her! Were I so little mindful of the obligations of my position as to make myself the husband of a possible criminal, I certainly would not be so burdened by a sense of duty as to allow the sentence to be carried out. The moral sense of the community has been sufficiently shocked. The signing of her pardon would be my last official act. I would resign as the Executive of the State of West Virginia. GEORGE M. STONE. United States Naval Hospital.

Pardon Her and Resign.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: If I were Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, and if my wife was convicted, I would exercise the pardoning power in defiance of my oath of office. Pardon her! Certainly; even would not let her pass in the State prison rate, even if I had to call out the State militia. Then I would resign as Governor of West Virginia. F. W. POWELL.

Could Take Her Home.

Editor of the New York Journal: If in Governor Atkinson's place, I would tender Mrs. Atkinson during the trial all the assistance an honorable man could, and after the trial take her home. WOODVILLE FLEMING, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

His Duty as a Husband.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: While it is true that every person committing a criminal offense should meet with just punishment, and I in this case I have doubts as to Mrs. Atkinson being guilty of the crime with which she is charged, and if she is convicted it will be the duty of Governor Atkinson, probably not as the chief official of the State, but as a husband, to pardon her. I would do the same were I in his position. THOMAS S. LOWE, M. D.

A Pardon Next Day.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: In case Mrs. Atkinson is convicted on the charge of forgery and I was placed in the position in which Governor Atkinson will be, I would without a doubt grant a pardon the day after sentence was passed. CHARLES H. GREEN.

He Should Weigh the Evidence.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: If Governor Atkinson's wife should be convicted of the crime with which she is charged, he should, in case an application for pardon is made to him, carefully weigh the evidence just the same as if the prisoner were not bound to him by ties of marriage, and if he found that she is guilty he should refuse to use the pardoning power in her behalf, a converse, if he is not positive in his own mind of her guilt, he should do as he would in any other case—that

Marie Lloyd at Koster & Bial's.

THE lady of whose aggressive insolence you have heard so adventurously much has toned herself down for the benefit of this chaste and cherub-like city. So successfully has Miss Lloyd done this work that she has toned away all her vivacity. Last night at Koster & Bial's there was nothing left but a pair of yellow stockings—relics of a bygone vulgarity—and a peroxide wig. Sixteen dudes with rousseau trousers, who were standing in the lobby reveling in the fond expectation of something saucy, heaved sighs of deepest chagrin as the Lloyd finished her turn, and a sort of opaque apathy settled on the would-be-glad and exultant throng.

Whether Miss Lloyd is studying for a series of ice cream socials to be held in Middletown, Conn., or whether she intends later on to join the various Purity Leagues that rampage through the Tenderloin, is something I cannot understand. The fact remains that the Marie Lloyd I heard in London last Summer, and the yellow-stockinged "soubrette" with the Autumnal last night figure I saw at Koster & Bial's last night, are very different women. Could it be possible that Marie threw her vivacity overboard while crossing the Atlantic? Is it possible that she is playing for the loved ones at home? Really, the anti-intense that I was quite unable to appreciate it.

To Koster & Bial's I took with me a brand new box of assorted and imported blues, varying in hues from rose pink to peony red. The box remained unopened. Miss Lloyd was as tame as a meek gazelle, as lethargically effective as Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon. Compared with her, Paola del Monte was an effervescent stren of purest ray serene. And through her whole entertainment you gleaned the dreadful idea that she had been told to be a lady at all hazards—a drawing room lady, anxious to enter to the elite of the elite. It was a bitter disappointment—an awful case of deadly apathy. After the second song I tried a glass of something moist and lively, because there are times when this particular and liquid something lends a rosy

Should Do a Man's Duty.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: I hope Mrs. Atkinson will be acquitted, but if convicted, I trust Governor Atkinson will use his privilege and pardon her anyway, in defiance of critics, duty, public opinion or the hope of further political favors from the public. It is a man's duty to stick to his wife if right, and if wrong to stick to her if wrong. If wrong she needs protection more than if right, and to whom better can she look than her husband and her God? S. H. TRIBELLAS. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12.

Wouldn't Hesitate a Minute.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: I should not hesitate a moment in pardoning her if I were in Governor Atkinson's position. FRANK SLINGUFF, M. D.

No Discrimination, Says Dorton.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. Editor of the New York Journal: The duty of every true citizen is to see that the guilty are punished according to the law of the land. We have no caste in this country. A Governor's wife who violates the law is as much a criminal as the poorest laboring man who steals a loaf to keep his family from starving. We punish the one, why not the other? FREDERICK T. DORTON.

Wants No Sentiment.

Assemblyman John Walsh, Bridgeport, Conn.—If I were Governor Atkinson and confronted by the same problem, I should consider the case apart from sentiment. If Mrs. Atkinson possessed a felon before the law as a result of only the same consideration as Mrs. Somebody Else.

Wives Often Err.

Ex-Mayor F. E. Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.—Yes, he should. A man has to pardon his wife for a great many offenses against himself. Why should he not pardon her for an offense against another?

He'd Break the Judge.

F. P. Farnsworth, Mayor of New Haven, Conn.—If I were Governor Atkinson and a judge should sentence my wife under circumstances like these, I'd break the judge. I know one thing, if my wife was convicted of such a forgery under the same circumstances as those of Mrs. Atkinson, and I were the Governor of the State, I would pardon her. I would pardon her instantly. Why shouldn't a man stand up for his own wife?

Would Surely Pardon.

Julius C. Cable, ex-Judge of New Haven (Conn.) City Court—I think under the circumstances, if I were in Governor Atkinson's place I should exercise the pardoning power.

Let Justice Take Its Course.

John W. Alling, attorney at law, New Haven, Conn.—If the prosecution is being conducted fairly and honestly, and there is no hostility against the Governor or political revenge back of it, then I cannot see why he should exercise the pardoning power, or how he would be justified in so doing. If there is a probability of his being thus called upon to act he ought to resign at once.

Duty Before Sentiment.

Editor of the New York Journal: Here is what I would do if I were in Governor Atkinson's place: If I were married and were so unfortunate as to have my wife locked up for a few years, I should permit her to serve the sentence out. It would be my duty. JEFFERSON LEWIS.

Resign and Then Appeal.

William H. Preston, managing editor Morning Union, Bridgeport, Conn.—The simplest way out of the cruel dilemma which will confront Governor Atkinson, in the event of the conviction of his wife, will be for him to resign his office and appeal as a private citizen to his successor for mercy for his wife. There would be no impropriety in this

Wife More Than Office.

Editor of the New York Journal: He should take his wife to his arms and forgive her, saying that he knows she never willfully did a wrong. By all means he should pardon her whether it meet with the satisfaction of the people or not. She is his wife, and more to him than the office of President of the United States. MRS. CAROLINE CAMPBELL, Bridgeport, Conn.

Would Leave the Old Office.

Editor of the New York Journal: Mrs. Atkinson may be guilty. All that is alleged may be proved, but what matter! The course of her husband is plain. He should leave to scorn the decision of the court, and take her to his bosom. Then he could leave the old office if the people did not like it. That is what I would do if I were in his place. MISS C. W. WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

First Duty to God and Home.

Editor of the New York Journal: Law or no law, if I were in Governor Atkinson's place, I would pardon my wife the moment her conviction was announced. No man who loves his wife could do otherwise. I should not hesitate a second, and by the same hand that gave her liberty I would write my resignation from office. Then, if necessary, I would go before my people and be ready to stand or fall by that act. A man's first duty is to his God and his home. THOMAS P. TAYLOR, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.

Must Pardon to Escape Contempt.

Editor of the New York Journal: If Governor Atkinson refused to pardon his wife, assuming that she is convicted, he would merit the profound contempt of all true men. F. S. STEVENS, Chairman of the Appraisal Board, Bridgeport, Conn.

A Pertinent Question.

Editor of the New York Journal: No power on earth would prevent me from liberating my wife, if I had the say, even though she were found guilty on the most positive evidence. What is home without a loving wife? F. J. MULLINE, City Clerk, Bridgeport, Conn.

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Law No Respector of Persons.

Editor of the New York Journal: If Mrs. Atkinson is guilty and her guilt is established beyond all doubt, her husband should consider her in the same light as he would any other person placed before him in like circumstances. He has sworn to uphold the law and the law is no respecter of persons. JAMES J. KENNEDY, Superintendent Fleischmann's Yeast Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Women Tender Beings.

Editor of the New York Journal: Governor Atkinson will pardon his wife if she is found guilty. He would never be elected Governor again if he dared do otherwise. Whatever the offence, women are tender beings, and there is a responsible chord in humanity which prompts us to overlook their faults. I think there are many extenuating circumstances in this case. MISS ROSE WALSH, Principal of Summerfield School, Bridgeport, Conn.

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