NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE POINT TO STRIKE.

To-morrow Commodore Watson with a picked squadron of war ships will set sail from Santiago to carry the war into

SPAIN.

The Canary Islands will be attacked on the way, their fortifications reduced, and such Spanish shipping as may [illegible]athered there sent to this country as prizes. But that [illegible]rely incident to the main purpose of the expedi[illegible] is to bring home the real meaning of

SPAIN.

[illegible] are civilized, because for us starvation, tor[illegible] mutilation of the dead, the violation of women, [illegible]on destruction of property has no place in our [illegible] war, we cannot wage war on the Spaniards as [illegible] have pressed it against the Cubans. But we can, and [illegible] avenge by all civilized methods the wrongs of Cuba [illegible]on black and guilty

SPAIN.

True, the end of the war is near, but for the sake of the future well-being of all civilized nations, for the sake of humanity, as an object lesson to all malignant and barbarous peoples who oppress their fellow-men, it is to be hoped that peace may not come until some of the sorrows of Cuba have been visited on

SPAIN.

Good speed to Watson's ships. A short stop at the Canaries. And may this month see the drama of Santiago played again with Camara in Cervera's part, and woe and desolation spread wide by American guns thundering along the coasts of decrepit, discredited, disappearing

SPAIN.

CUBAN VENGEANCE IS NATURAL.

Honore Laine, Colonel in the Cuban army and Journal correspondent, related some days ago to the editor of the Journal on the field before Santiago how four Spanish prisoners (not forty, as the cable made it) had been put to the sword by his compatriots. Mr. Hearst telegraphed the incident, and at once those heroes of the journalistic rear guard, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Godkin and Mr. Pulitzer, threw fits of horror in their respective newspapers. Armchair warriors are ever scandalized by the ferocity of the warriors who fight. The Associated Press at a later date records that after the fall of El Caney the Spanish soldiers "were shown no mercy by the Cubans and were macheted to the last man." This is confirmatory of Colonel Laine's statement.

Of course, to refuse quarter to prisoners is unjustifiable. [illegible]re engaged in actual war with the Span- Laine and Mr. Hearst are, can hardly be [illegible]t the calm and strictly editorial view of [illegible]n taken by Mr. Godkin in far-away Lon- [illegible]nnett in equally distant Paris, and Mr. [illegible]inent security of the dome.

[illegible]hese home-keeping strategists were a Laine is, and had suffered in a Spanish [illegible]nd had seen Cuban prisoners habitually [illegible]ad lived for three years amid Spanish [illegible]erhaps the machete would seem pleas- [illegible] to have in hand when the hour for

[illegible]ennett or Mr. Godkin or Mr. Pulitzer [illegible]nd had seen, as Mr. Hearst did, the [illegible]e flag of the Red Cross on Santiago's [illegible] wounded, possibly general consider- [illegible]en way to something approaching [illegible] Laine's impulse of satisfaction.

[illegible] that our dead at Guantanamo had [illegible] one suppose their surviving com- [illegible] specially tender of such Spanish [illegible]allen into their avenging hands?

[illegible]sporadic cases exact an eye for [illegible] tooth is to be looked for. They [illegible]em let us endeavor to put our- [illegible] quarter has been shown by the [illegible]heir native land has been deso- [illegible]. Their homes have been de- [illegible]aughters and sisters violated, [illegible]d children subjected to every [illegible]nd indignity, and finally, if [illegible]nto the grave.

[illegible]iards have richly earned the [illegible]m. If clemency be given it [illegible]ut of respect for a human- [illegible]apable of feeling and for a [illegible]arbarous to understand.

[illegible]he Spaniards, as will the [illegible]e is not upon them, but [illegible] by either Americans or [illegible]niards, but because they [illegible]nen to observe the rules [illegible]g with murdering and [illegible]iform.

[illegible]absolved for his want of [illegible]as done four Spaniards [illegible] of battle was still with [illegible]se own blood is warm [illegible]Mr. Bennett, of Paris, [illegible]e wise and good and refined Mr. Pulitzer can never forgive him. The Herald and Post and World did not get the news.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS NO PARTNER.

Europe has discovered America. It has suddenly broken on our transatlantic neighbors that we are a great people—that our navy is a wonder for fighting, and that we can work miracles when it is necessary to create an army in short order out of raw materials. Therefore:

"The United States must now be reckoned with as a world power; the great Republic takes its place among the family of nations."

And this, in the European view, would be a promotion!

Our monarchical friends and admirers are very kind, of course, but they are in error on the central point. This little war with Spain has not changed the United States—it merely has opened Europe's eyes to facts which it ought to have been able to see without the assistance of the war.

"The old America," cries Mr. Henry Norman, correspondent of the London Chronicle and arbiter of the destinies of nations—"the America obedient to the traditions of the founders of the Republic—is passing away, and a new America—an America standing armed, alert and exigent in the arena of the world struggle—is taking its place."

This is very fine, to be sure, but nevertheless the American people really are not yet ready to exchange the Republic of Washington and Jefferson for the Republic of Mr. Henry Norman.

We have annexed Hawaii and taken the Ladrones, and may keep the Philippines, and will surely appropriate Porto Rico, but these transactions in islands will in the end have no more of a disturbing effect upon the old and well-established American business of running a Republic for Americans than our joint control of Samoa with England and Germany has had.

The people of this country possess common sense, and consequently know when they are well off. They suffer from no ambition to be a "world power," which means land pirate, or to be received as a member of the "family of nations," whose large politics consist in preventing the quarrelling over the loot from reaching the point of war.

The United States will attend strictly to its own affairs, fight its own wars, pluck the fruits of the same as it sees fit, continue to enforce the Monroe Doctrine and go on revering the memory and following the good advice of the wise among the Republic's founders.

Invitations to join the envious and anxious and decaying "world powers" that compose the bandit band which describes itself as the family of nations are respectfully declined. Uncle Sam needs no partner.

TREASON

Before the war the Herald espoused the cause of Spain, and since the war began James Gordon Bennett, in his home paper at Paris and his foreign edition in this city, has done the cause of the United States as much mischief as he dared to attempt. Now this Spanish sympathizer is telling Europe that the Americans have had enough of fighting at Santiago, and in their dispirited state are in imminent peril of defeat—a falsehood calculated to encourage Linares to hold out and to induce Spain to prolong the hopeless struggle.

Was there a conference between James Gordon Bennett and Joseph Pulitzer ere the latter returned to abuse the hospitality of the United States? Whether there was or not, Joseph Pulitzer hurried hither from Europe early in the conflict, and while Bennett has fed the hopes of Spain with treasonable inventions Pulitzer has seconded Bennett's evil work by opening fire upon the Administration. What the World has been able to do toward embarrassing the President in the prosecution of the war the World has done.

Two of a kind—the Herald and World, traitors in instinct and traitors in deed, both sedulous in giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The American people will not forget.

THE NATIONAL POLICY—ITEM NO. 2.

DIG THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Now that we have taken the first step in the national policy, the second logically follows. Our new possession is fifteen thousand miles from New York by way of Cape Horn. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal would knock off ten thousand of that. It would make it as easy for New Yorkers to go to Hawaii as to the Mediterranean resorts. It would enable us to send a naval force from Key West to Honolulu, in case of need, on two weeks' notice.

At present we have two separate spheres of marine activity, which hardly ever come into contact. The Pacific States, Alaska and Hawaii, constitute one group of American trading communities; the Atlantic States another. The Nicaragua Canal would make them one. By a daring legal fiction we call the voyage of a ship from San Francisco to New York by way of the Horn a part of the coasting trade. A voyage between those ports by way of the canal would be a coasting voyage in sober fact. The Isthmian waterway would bind the two extremes of our domain together as effectively as the Pacific railroads did thirty years ago.

But let the canal be dug and operated by the Government, exclusively for the public benefit.

NAVAL PRIZES IN SIGHT.

Admiral Sampson's report about the wrecked Spanish war ships seems almost too good to be true. He thinks that there is no doubt about saving the Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon if haste is made. The Colon he declares to be in perfect order.

If we can float these three splendid ships and put them in condition for service the most pressing need of our navy will be supplied. Any one of Cervera's vessels would be a good equivalent for the Maine. With them in commission we should have five armored cruisers instead of two—a compact, homogeneous Flying Squadron, ready to carry American power to the ends of the earth. And Camara may give us another. His Emperador Carlos V. is better than any of Cervera's cruisers, and would make us a nobly rounded out half dozen.

THE JOURNAL IN CUBA.

EL JOURNAL DE NUEVA YORK.

The Journal was issued yesterday in Siboney as well as in New York—the first American newspaper published in Cuba.

It is fitting that the pioneer of American journalism in Cuba Redeemed should be the newspaper which led the press of the United States in the demand for the expulsion of Spain from the island, and more effectively than any other one agency laid the truth about Cuba before the people. Popular acquaintance with that awful truth made inevitable the declaration of war in humanity's name.

To the Cubans the appearance of the Journal in Siboney was assurance of the nearness in feeling and interest of their country and ours, and gave them a foretaste of the closeness of the relations which will soon exist between the two republics.

To the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the fleet, still strangers in the strange land for whose freedom they are fighting, the Siboney Journal doubtless seemed like a visiting friend from home. Besides that, it gave them the news of the world and the news of their locality, for the Journal never neglects the news. It will attend to that always, in New York, Havana, Manila, San Juan, or wherever else in the American dominions it may be deemed expedient to issue editions.

A feature of the Siboney Journal, which provided matter in Spanish for such Cuban readers as are not acquainted with English, was the following communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

The President takes great pleasure in commending the enterprise of Mr. Hearst in publishing an American newspaper under the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. He regards it as a unique exemplification of modern journalism, and has no doubt that the army and navy at Santiago will receive this publication with the utmost cordiality. The President extends the thanks of the country to the soldiers and sailors for their gallant conduct. The eyes of the world are upon them, and they are furnishing an inspiration that will live forever. JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Private Secretary to the President.

Washington, D. C., July 9.

The dispatches tell of the reception given the first American newspaper published under the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil.

Modesty does not forbid the Journal to say that it takes pride in this striking and patriotic enterprise, which President McKinley happily describes as "a unique exemplification of modern journalism."

THE INFAMY OF THE SPEEDWAY.

An esteemed contemporary says to a citizen who is refused admission on his wheel to an $8,000,000 driveway built at public expense, "If Mr. Doll is bound not to be happy until he gets upon the Speedway road, let him buy a horse. The horses are not all dead yet."

True enough. Neither are the asses. But that's just by way of passing. Let us apply this intelligent argument of our contemporary to a supposititious and parallel case.

Electric launches are pretty toys. Suppose the owners of electric launches, who are necessarily rich and therefore influential, should get a lake dug in one of the public parks at an expense to all taxpayers, whether they owned launches or not, and then have this lake closed to the owners or hirers of mere vulgar rowboats. Would it be a complete answer to protest against so execrable a diversion of public funds to the private ends of a limited class to say to any one who complained, "Go buy a launch?"

The outrage of the Speedway scarcely admits of argument. To take $8,000,000 from the public funds and say that the results of its expenditures shall be shared only by owners of fast trotters is a political crime.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS

THE JOURNAL IS AN AMERICAN PAPER for the American people, but yesterday it was more than that—an American paper for the American and the Cuban people. An edition was issued at Siboney in English and Spanish. The Spaniards didn't like it, of course, for wherever the Journal goes there is gnashing of Castilian teeth, but the army and navy of the United States and the Cuban patriots did like it. The story of this Cuban edition of the Journal, told elsewhere in to-day's paper, will interest everybody who cares to read of master strokes of enterprise in journalism.

THE FLAG TO BE HOISTED at Honolulu when the United States takes possession will be the same one that Cleveland's paramount representative, Blount, hauled down. We think it is the last American flag that will ever be hauled down when raised in symbol of sovereignty over an island essentially a part of and necessary to the American Republic.

THE SENATE HAS ADJOURNED. Senator Hanna has gone home. But in the custody of the President of the Senate still remains, awaiting disposal, the formal charge of the Senate of the State of Ohio that Hanna secured his election by bribery.

Nothing the Senate did—and it did important things—was half so vital to the welfare of the Republic as this thing it left undone.

A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS is considering the advisability of taking over to Government ownership the telephones of the United Kingdom, as the telegraphs have already been taken. Curious that in conservative England, the home of an effete aristocracy, that awful ogre socialism should thus arise to force the people to surrender the priceless privilege of paying a corporation three or four profits to telegraph and telephone companies.

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE ENEMY.

James Gordon Bennett Pipes Treason All the Way from Paris to New York.

PREACHING TREASON IN PARIS.

[Paris Correspondence New York Tribune, July 10.]

Much unfavorable comment in the American colony was called forth by the appearance yesterday in an American newspaper published in Paris of harrowing details embellished with sensational headlines describing "the desperate state of the American troops before Santiago; American soldiers breaking under the strain and an American defeat imminent unless immediately reinforced by artillery." This forecast of an American military disaster is reproduced in all the French papers to-day and was telegraphed in full to Madrid, where it is being used by the war party to nip in the bud any suggestions of peace.

"THE CALM, PATRIOTIC ATTITUDE OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE."

[Editorial in Paris Herald, May 8, 1898.]

Sensational reports were bound to get abroad regarding the situation in Madrid and the rest of the Spanish peninsula, just as there are highly colored stories afloat of alleged disorganization in Washington. The Herald is therefore glad to publish the reassuring telegram which its correspondent in Madrid sends regarding the situation there. Remembering the calm, patriotic attitude of the Spanish people throughout the present complication it would indeed be unseemly to expect less.

Latest news from Madrid shows how the patriotism of the people has again triumphed over the wiles of interested partisans. There is no longer any talk of a Cabinet crisis.

SNEERING AT THE NAVY.

[Editorial in Paris Herald, May 16.]

Each succeeding development of naval operations in the Antilles has served so far only to complicate the already tangled skein of American strategy.

BENNETT LAUGHED WITH THEM.

[Valencia Special to Paris Herald, April 20, 1898.]

Old colonial soldiers and sailors here laugh at the idea of landing America's raw recruits in Cuba, which has proved a veritable cemetery of the youth and manhood of Spain during the past three years.

"BULLYING SPAIN."

[Madrid Special to Paris Herald, April 3, 1898.]

There are those who would go to war with the United States out of sheer hatred of her and her ways of bullying Spain. They are many.

Spain has nothing to lose and everything to gain by war. America the reverse.

IF SANTIAGO DOES NOT SURRENDER.

[From the New York Press, July 10.]

The Spanish commandant at Santiago has asked for time and terms. The American General investing him has given until to-day noon for time and unconditional surrender—Grant's formula—for terms. If the town does not fall at the hour given after all the signs of weakness it has displayed, it will be because of this little transmission of cable news:

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from the United States declaring the Americans are unable to capture Santiago and that "the perpetual strain has broken the men's nerves and constitutions, bringing them to the verge of disaster," unless reinforced, is published conspicuously here and has also been telegraphed to Madrid.

That infamously foul, and as we now know ludicrously false, description of the condition of the American forces before Santiago was published in the New York Herald of July 7. Spanish agents, as we see, promptly telegraphed it to London and Madrid. It came back to New York yesterday. It came back to Havana, of course, simultaneously. By this morning it will have reached Santiago. It will have presented to the Spanish commander the only shadow of a stay for hopes of holding the town that he can have entertained.

By the response to General Shafter's terms we shall get the measure of the work of Bennett, the Spanish spy. By this time to-morrow we shall know whether this interesting expatriate has dignified by wholesale murder the peccadilloed complexion of his variegated career.

We have no doubt that the New York Hearld will congratulate itself upon this advertisement. It is welcome to it.

THE HERALD'S AMERICANISM.

[Letter to Paris Herald, March 22, 1898.]

It is not the genuine American of the original stock who desires war with Spain, or with any other power, for that matter. The war howlers in the United States are for the most part foreigners—particularly Jews, and German Jews at that. The Libre Parole says that a Jew is Judge Advocate of the Naval Commission investigating the Maine disaster. If that is so, it means war sure.

GOOD AMERICAN.

FASHIONABLE LONDON SOCIETY ENJOYS A COURTROOM SENSATION.

London, June 29.—Fashionable London is having a treat this week such as it has not enjoyed since Lord William Neville, one of the gayest and most dashing set in town, was tried, convicted and sentenced, six months ago, for swindling his dear friend, Spender Clay, out of something like a hundred thousand dollars. On that occasion it became necessary to turn the court room loafers into the street to make room for the aristocracy, and the Old Bailey was brilliant for days with the toilettes of lovely women who had come down to witness the degradation of "Billy Neville," as he was fondly known to them when they were assisting him to go through young Clay's money. To-day nearly the same aristocratic audience is afforded an even more thrilling spectacle than the trial of one of their own order for theft; for while Dr. Collins is not of as high rank as the disgraced nobleman, the crime this week's prisoner is charged with is murder, and his conviction a foregone conclusion. The court room is as brilliant with fashionable toilettes as it was during Neville's trial, but the fascination is far greater, naturally, in watching the weaving of a noose than in witnessing the formalities leading to five years' penal servitude. This morning, for instance, those who were fortunate enough to be early in their seats were "titillated voluptuously" by the swooning of the unhappy man in the dock.

The Crime and the Criminal.

Dr. Collins's trial possesses all the elements of sensationalism. His victim, Mrs. Uzielli, was famous in smart society, not only as a beauty, but as an exceptionally gifted hostess. Her husband is a member of the Stock Exchange, whose appearance in fashionable society dates from the great Kaffir boom. He was one of the first to recognize that the boom was coming, and timely investments resulted in the making of a large fortune in the space of a few months. Mrs. Uzielli was "brought out" by her friend, Mrs. Adrian Hope, a name that appears frequently in the chronicles of the great world. Mrs. Uzielli is described as having been a tall, graceful woman with wonderful golden hair and clear complexion of pink and white, who leapt into popularity at a bound and was welcomed by smart society with open arms. At the time of her tragic death there was no more popular hostess in London, for she was a kind, sweet-natured woman, with a great personal charm, apart even from her striking beauty. She and her husband had only moved into Lord Bray's town house at Buckingham Gate a short while before Mrs. Uzielli's brilliant career in the world of gayety and fashion was brought to an untimely end.

A Fashionable Criminal's Career.

This is not the first time that Dr. William Maunsell Collins has appeared in the dock at the Old Bailey. He was formerly a surgeon in the Horse Guards Blue, moving in a good set, and held in high esteem by his fellow officers and the medical profession. After leaving the regiment Dr. Collins began to practice as a surgeon at No. 10 Cadogan place, and among his patients was a Captain Selwyn, who had been one of his fellow officers. Dr. Collins lived beyond his means. He got into the hands of money lenders, and in November of 1891 he was being pressed by Mr. Jay, of Jermyn street, who lately figured in the famous Tatton-Sykes case, and being unable to meet his obligations he forged the name of Captain Selwyn to an acceptance for £1,500. In June, 1892, Dr. Collins stood in the dock at the Old Bailey and pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery. He was convicted, but on the application of his counsel sentence was postponed till the following session. Meantime friends had been at work, and when Mr. Gill pleaded for a lenient sentence on the ground of his client's miserable state of health and the excellence of his past character, he was able to put in the box such witnesses to Dr. Collins's reputation as Sir Henry James, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Earl of Clarendon, and other officers and physicians of high standing. Captain Selwyn himself joined in the plea for mercy, and Dr. Gilbert, the doctor of Holloway Gaol, told the Court that the doctor's state of health was such that he had had to order his removal to the infirmary.

The Force of Official Influence.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Common Serjeant bound over the prisoner to come up for judgment if called upon, but the example of mercy shown by the Court was not followed by his professional brethren, and in the same year Dr. Collins was struck off the register of medical men and deprived of the right to use the title of Dr. It was these circumstances that induced the unhappy man to perform the undertaking that brought Mrs. Uzielli to an untimely death and him to the gallows.

An English Social Saturnalia.

The story that has been unfolded in court during the last three days is a wretched one, and has afforded the audience the highest gratification. Aside from the spectacle of the fortunes the doomed prisoner was suffering, there was that of the broken down husband telling the story of his wife's deceit; of Mrs. Adrian Hope's anguish in her attempt to clear herself of complicity in the matter; besides the hideous and unclean details furnished in the testimony of physicians, nurses and servants. All in all, it is a saturnalia such as polite society is not often permitted to revel in.

FRANK MARSHALL WHITE.

CONCERNING COL. WE-PILFER-THE-NEWS.

All Newspaperdom Smiles.

[Springfield (Mass.) Tribune.]

Very clever indeed was the New York Journal's detection and expose of its more mature rival, the World, in the act of stealing the Journal's war news and labelling it copyrighted and from "our own special correspondent on board our own yacht, off Santiago de Cuba." The Journal had long accused the World of theft from its news columns, and daringly proposed to prove its charges. So into a genuine cable dispatch anent an engagement, it incorporated a bogus paragraph, describing the death, after a great exhibition of bavery, of an Austrian artillerist of renown. In the next issue the World gave its readers the news of the artillerist's death precisely as it had appeared in Mr. Hearst's paper, only with additional details of the man's bravery and renown. But that was not enough. The World made the alleged dispatch more prominent by dating it from on board its own dispatch boat, and signing its correspondent's name to it. Then "it was to laugh" for the Journal. Mr. Hearst's energetic men at once proceeded to show that the dispatch in its own columns was bogus; was printed especially as a trap for the World, and that the name of the world renowned artillerist who fought so gallantly and died so valiantly, by a little turning around, spelled the words "We pilfer the news." All newspaperdom immediately proceeded to smile.

THE FUND For Poor COL. THENUZ

ONE CURACOA CENT.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Here is one cent from the little island of Curacoa to add to the fund to render the fame of the giant "news thief" lasting (as long as it ought to last). Yours truly, A DUTCHMAN.

The Distinction Between Socialists and Anarchists.

I soon learned that Socialist and Anarchist are not interchangeable terms, to be used with light indifference in describing the general advocate of revolution against established order. Indeed, to my great surprise, I found that a policy of active, aggressive revolution among these men had almost no adherents. Certainly none among the Socialists, for they repudiated the bare suggestion of violence as being wholly inadequate and absurd, and pinned their faith instead to what they called the "natural processes of evolution." These, to their belief, would, in any case, work out the appointed ends with men, but their operation could be stimulated by education, they said, and helped on by organized effort toward the achievement of manifest destiny in the highly centralized and perfected order which is to result from the common ownership and administration by all the people of all land and capital used in production and distribution for the common good of all.

And even among the Anarchists the upholders of a policy of bloody revolt against social order were rare. Most of those whom I came to know were distinctly of a metaphysical turn of mind. It was easy to trace their intellectual kinship with the Physiocrats of the last century, in their implicit confidence in the universal efficacy of laissez faire. Their views, reduced to simplest terms, seemed to take the form of the epigram—that "the cure for the evils of freedom is more freedom." The removal of all artificial restraint in the form of man-made laws would result eventually, to their thinking, in a society as natural and as wholesome as is all physical order, which is the exact resultant of the free play of natural law.—Walter A. Wyckoff, in Scribner's.

ONS ABOUT THE JOURNAL AND ITS EDITOR'S CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]TION.

[illegible] York [illegible] he [illegible] San- [illegible]resi- [illegible]t ef- [illegible] after [illegible] Pu- [illegible] r [illegible]al- [illegible]sit- [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] front, [illegible]ly enough [illegible]es the mag- [illegible]arging, mobil- [illegible]d transporting [illegible] wisdom of the [illegible] Cuba. The ac- knowledgment is a tribute to both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hearst.

HEARST, WAR CORRESPONDENT.

[Fourth Estate.]

William R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal, has arrived in Cuba with his expedition on the Sylvia. He is signing his name to cables sent by him to his paper, the ruling idea of which seems to be that the United States army fills one with a feeling of how good it is to be an American citizen. His news is interesting and to the point.

THE PROBLEM AT SANTIAGO.

[Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.]

The proprietor of the New York Journal, W. R. Hearst, writes to his paper from his headquarters at General Shafter's camp at Siboney, but a few miles from Santiago, that he is satisfied of the wisdom of attacking Santiago before Havana, and he thinks the coming battle is likely to be the decisive battle of the war. He says that with good water and high ground in the hills around Santiago the army may accomplish in the rainy season what would have been a sheer impossibility in the deadly lowlands and swamps of Havana Province.

RIGHT ON THE SPOT.

[Meriden (Conn.) Journal.]

Editor Hearst, of the New York Journal, who is in General Shafter's camp, writes: "Now that I am here on the spot and can actually see the difficulties and peculiarities of this campaign, I am satisfied that McKinley is right in deciding to attack Santiago rather than Havana, for with good water and high ground here we may accomplish in the rainy season what would have been a sheer impossibility in the deadly lowlands and swamps of Havana Province.

W. R. HEARST IN CUBA.

[Fourth Estate.]

William R. Hearst has gone to Cuba with James R. Creelman, who was up to a few weeks ago the London correspondent of the New York World. It must be evident to even Mr. Hearst's most bitter enemies that he is not lacking in personal courage, for if there is any one man the Spaniards would like to have in any of their several Morro castles it is the proprietor of the New York Journal. He is blamed by them with causing the war which has proven so disastrous. Then, too, they object to the habit of the Journal of printing the news just as fast as it happens, telling of the defeats of the Spanish arms as they come in rapid succession.

WANTED TO SEE HOW IT WAS DONE.

[Hartford (Conn.) Post.]

William R. Hearst, owner of the New York Journal, wanted to see how it was done, so he went to Cuba to be present at the attack on Santiago. He is now of opinion that the President was well advised in directing his first efforts to Santiago, and this opinion is held after a careful examination of the situation.

A FEARLESS EDITOR.

[Springfield (Mass.) News.]

Editor Hearst, of the New York Journal, does not ask any of his bright young men to go where he is afraid to go. He is now at the front, sending war news from Cuba to his paper.