

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The Values Created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

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SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

All the Nation's Money to Be Issued by the Nation's Government, and Its Supply to Be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

The Appeal to Reason.

The Journal is glad that its advice on the Samoan question has had such an excellent effect in stilling the troubled waters of our international relations.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE.

"Human beings are usually poor," said the Evening Journal the other day. That is so true as to be trite. Worse still, the vast majority of the citizens of our own country are as poor as they are in other civilized lands—miserably poor.

Of course we are the richest nation on earth, but that is due to our large population. Taking the average, we are not so well off as the people of England or of France.

This is all wrong. It can be changed now, and therefore it ought to be changed. In such a country as ours human beings under our present civilization should not usually be poor.

What is the present trouble? If you examine the matter deeply enough you will find that the bottom reason lies in our cut-throat competition. We must learn to cooperate.

Hitherto bright individuals have been allowed to take advantage of all opportunities, and of our wonderful social, economical and political machinery, and the consequence is that they have become millionaires and multi-millionaires.

Concentration is the order of the day, and we must learn to apply it for the good of all, as heretofore it has been applied for the profit of a few.

THE WELCOME TO THE RALEIGH.

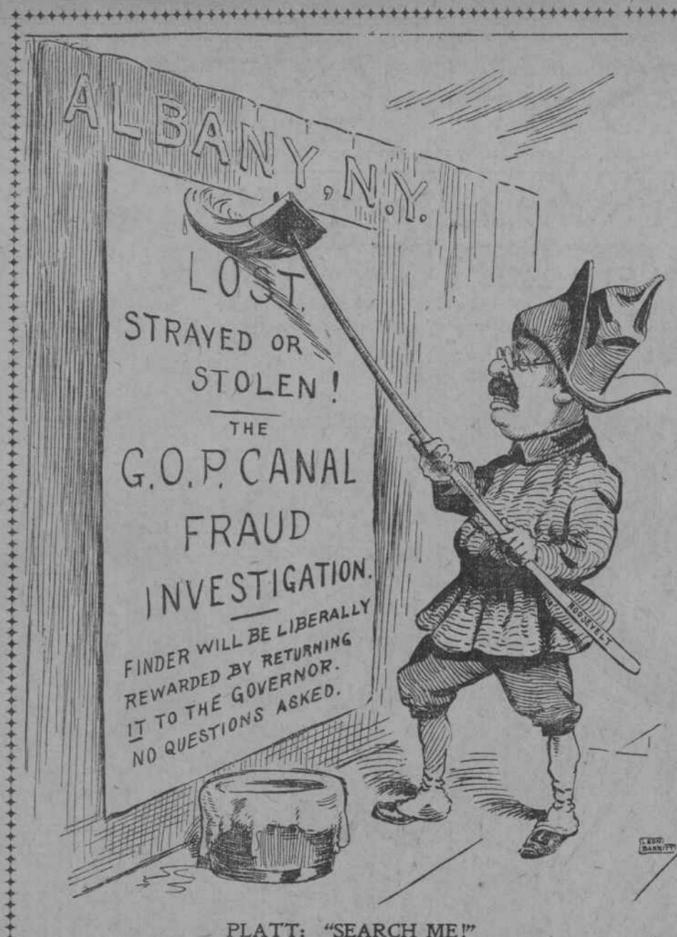
Although unfortunately delayed, and somewhat marred by inclement weather, the reception to the Raleigh was not lacking in heartiness.

In a sense, too, the welcome was the opening gun in the universal bombardment reserved for Dewey. If the Raleigh had only been a collier of the Admiral's fleet we would have been glad to have honored it.

SMOKING OUT A BRIBE-GIVER.

Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, has answered the Standard Oil Company's demand for particulars of the alleged attempt to bribe him in the interest of that corporation.

Before this investigation is concluded the Standard Oil monopoly will get more information than it cares for the public to have



PLATT: "SEARCH ME!"

knowledge of, Attorney-General Monnett can be believed. With every temptation to neglect his duty he has given the Trust the bitterest fight it has ever known.

That an effort was made to corrupt the Attorney-General is certain. His word on that point is sufficient.

HAS TOM REED HAD ENOUGH?

The biennial rumor that Speaker Reed will retire from Congress has started on its rounds. There may be something in it this time.

Speaker Reed has served many masters in Congress. Now that he is contemplating retiring to private life, the interests he so faithfully protected cannot fail to take advantage of his great legal ability.

The intimate personal relations he has so long maintained with Collis P. Huntington would be reason enough for his accepting employment on his legal staff.

In his idle moments he could advise his old clients, the insurance companies. There are many ways in which Tom Reed could turn an honest penny whenever he decides to hang out his law shingle in Greater New York.

AN APPEAL TO FRENCH POCKETS.

The ferment in France over the Dreyfus case continues. There is no probability of a settlement favorable to the prisoner unless the approach of the World's Fair makes such a decision necessary.

Besides, the sentiment of the civilized world, outside of France, is for Dreyfus. In America particularly he is regarded as a martyr to race prejudice and the victim of inhuman torture.

When the shopkeepers of the French capital realize that their insane persecution of Dreyfus will diminish their profits we may see the case reopened and justice rendered to the poor creature who is eating his heart out on Devil's Island.

Interesting Facts About Gas

In the fight for a municipal gas supply in New York some interesting facts are being developed. For instance, a man who has made a fortune in the gas business says there is a vast amount of money to be made in gas at fifty cents.

RAILROADING UNDER REBEL FIRE. AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S HEROISM.

It has been said that were an Englishman to reach the North Pole his first impulse would be to play a game of cricket there, while an American in like circumstances would be discontented until he had floated a polar railroad.

As to the latter part of this proposition some interesting facts are to hand from Manila, admirably illustrative, among other things, of the versatility of the American citizen-soldier and his value as a civilizing agent.

A European military commander would rub his eyes if he encountered a regiment, recruited at random, that could first capture a disabled railroad line at the point of the bayonet and then resolve itself into repair gang, section hands, train crews, locomotive engineers, conductors, brakemen and all the rest of it; work all night, and have the road running like clockwork in the morning.

Major C. A. Devoil tells about it in a letter to his father, General H. F. Devoil. The Major is Quartermaster of the army at Manila, and it is evident that he is deriving a great deal of healthy enjoyment from his adventures in a picturesque climate; but the laconic brevity with which he tells of his railroad experiences at the seat of war is rather exasperating to the stay-at-home, who would willingly hear more about how the conquerors of Caloocan put a wrecked railroad on its legs.

"I was with the Utah Light Battery by the church," writes Major Devoil. "The railroad had all its engines and rolling stock within the insurgent lines the night we took Caloocan, where the shops are. I found five engines somewhat disabled. The Twentieth Kansas was near the shops, and the regiment is simply full of railroad men. There isn't a branch of the business that hasn't good, capable representatives among the fighting men from Kansas."

"They just turned in, those boys, and showed that while an American soldier can shoot straighter and faster than anybody else, shooting is not his only accomplishment, by any means. We worked all night, and by morning had a train running. I now have four engines, crews, conductors and repair crew, all organized and operating the road in great shape, supplying almost all of MacArthur's division. I am also running a steamboat up the river, which supplies Anderson's division. I send time tables and tickets in case you want to take a ride on my road."

But the railroading achievements of the Twentieth Kansas lack the romantic interest that at-

MORGAN ON SAMOA. INDORSES THE JOURNAL'S POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In view of the Journal's much discussed editorial urging an amicable adjustment of the Samoan difficulty, and suggesting a partition of the islands as one way to prevent future strife and bloodshed, Senator John T. Morgan's opinion is particularly interesting.

As the ranking Democrat of the Committee on Foreign Relations and a statesman who is an authority on international questions, his declaration for a partition of the islands is of unusual significance and importance. The Senator's record as the proponent of "a vigorous foreign policy" is well known. Said he to-day:

"There is but one permanent solution of the Samoan question. That is, a partition of the islands by the three great powers which have by common decree just formed a commission to reconcile the differences between themselves and the native Samoans."

"The United States, Great Britain and Germany will, in my judgment, act most wisely if they proceed immediately to a settlement on the natural theory that little good, or even mitigation, will soon result from a temporizing policy toward these warlike and bloodthirsty savages."

"Whatever sentiment we may entertain for the rights of the Samoans, the arbitrary law of nature which prevents an inconspicuous assimilation of people will ever be an insurmountable barrier to peace, progress and civilization as long as governmental control is by the weaker class."

"The Samoan question, in view of evident intentions of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, has its lessons in our own country in the subjugation of the African and in the fate of the Indian. The spread of the highest type of civilization rapidly and ruthlessly encroaches upon barbarism, superstition and stupidity. These stubborn laws of nature cannot be changed, and it is better that they be recognized at the outset of the work that is before the Samoan Commission and that the instructions of the nations represented thereon be given accordingly."

"The Samoans are a weak race, totally incapable of adapting themselves to civilized influences. While the Caucasian can live and thrive in Samoa or almost any other country, nature has not equipped the Samoan to exist anywhere else than within his own geographical latitude. He cannot

be driven from the island, and if allowed to pursue his own way of savage aggression he must inevitably perish with the steady encroachment of civilization.

"In the pending diplomacy on this question the United States with grace and fairness can take the initiative, as she did several years ago in the treaty arranged with Malacca. England and Germany then lost no time in following our example and in securing the same recognition accorded to us."



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN.

"The immediate purpose of these three nations is to secure permanent coaling stations on the island. Once established, however, these stations cannot be peacefully maintained under the existing condition of the natives. Until completely subjected to the control of the whites these savages will be a constant menace and bloodshed will follow. To take in and consider this situation now will be wise discretion on the part of Great Britain, Germany and ourselves and an act of beneficence toward the Samoans."

"I am thoroughly impressed with the importance of partition, as I believe that the immediate division of the island will bring about the speedy solution of a trouble that may terminate gradually with the practical extermination of the Samoan race."

"The United States should have a coaling station at Pago-Pago, and then, with the long-desired cable in the Pacific, reaching to Honolulu and to Sydney, giving communication with the home governments, there will be little left to interfere with the spread of civilization in the Samoan islands."

taches to the behavior of an American heroine. It is permissible to conjecture that conjugal modesty prevents the Quartermaster from dwelling at greater length on the splendid courage exhibited by his helpmate during the troublous days early in February, when the natives arose with fire and sword, and Manila threatened to become a heap of ashes.

All the American women in the place were then sent on board ships in the bay, as General Otis feared an attempted massacre of foreign residents.

"I sent Dora and the children on board a transport early on Sunday morning," writes her husband, "but as we had to send the ship to Holo, they had to come on shore again. Dora knows no fear, and has been all over the battle grounds and has even heard the sing of bullets. I want her to go to Hong Kong, but she doesn't want to go."

At the time when this American wife and mother refused to leave her husband and go to a place of safety a great part of Manila was in flames, there was fierce fighting in the streets of the most thickly populated quarter and it was known that a plot existed to set the torch to the best part of

the worst Eastern blood of centuries running in their veins. It is growing too dark to write. I don't know yet what I will decide about Dora."

Here are some more extracts from the Major's letter:

"I was out all night, after leaving a guard at the house. Toward morning the firing became heavy toward Pago, and I went out there, arriving about daylight. They were fighting by the bridge and all around King's headquarters. Natives were firing from the butts. I took a cup of coffee at King's mess and the building was saluted with a number of bullets while he and his staff were eating breakfast. I went out toward Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery, and had a man shot in the leg while I was talking to him. I saw a very pretty fight from this on. Dyer shelled the flank and woods and the First Washington volunteers went across the open with the First Cavalry on their left and Fourteenth Infantry on the right. They advanced about three-fourths of a mile while I was there. I came in at 7, and just after I left the insurgents opened up from a church in our rear, which no one suspected of being dangerous. Word was sent to Dyer and he turned his battery to the rear and put a dozen shells right through it and soon had it on fire in a number of places. This drove the insurgents out, and with them came women and children. The lines were advanced all around the city, and the supply of troops became more difficult. I impressed about 500 bull teams and vehicles of all sorts and was soon able to meet the rapidly increasing demands for ammunition, rations, etc."

"I was up the river last night when there was some scattering fighting. I can hear an occasional shot from one of the three-inch guns now as I write. This afternoon I was up on MacArthur's front, and although we could see the insurgents, everything was quiet. The lines are now extended about as far as they can be, as each foot we push them out weakens them. I wish the six regiments en route were here. They could go out as an offensive army, cut loose and I think they break the back of the movement. The insurgents are brave, don't seem to know what fear is, but they shoot very badly. You can hear the whistle of many bullets on the firing line, and yet you see a man occasionally. I have seen as high many as one knows. I have seen a great many of them, how as twenty-five dead lying in or near one place, but we haven't captured many guns. They have many dummy soldiers without arms, and as soon as a man drops they leave him, but take his gun."

CALOOCAN CORRECTOR TO MANILA. Not good unless counter signed by C. A. Devoil Major and Quarter Master U. S. V.

TICKET ON THE MANILA RAILROAD, IN CHARGE OF MAJOR DEVOIL. (The ticket was originally from Corregidor to Manila and bore the name of Tarsney & Sterling, presumably owners of the island. These words are obliterated in the ticket here reproduced.)

the city, where the foreigners were congregated. At the same time the American troops were nearly all on the firing lines, which were greatly extended, and very few had been left behind to guard the town. Hence the gallantry of "Dora," dismissed by an appreciative husband in a few sentences, might easily suggest an entire novel of love and adventure. What she had to expect from the Filipinos, if the uprising had succeeded, is told by Major Devoil in these words:

"They are an utter lot of savages, and kindness is all wasted on them. God help any of our men that fall into their hands. If we could take out about fifty of the prisoners and shoot them every morning, as the Spaniards did, we might handle them. With our humane principles I don't think we can. They are simply a lot of cutthroats, with

GOOD FOR ONE TRIP. Major & Quartermaster, U. S.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS IN MOST STATES WORTHLESS OR INEFFECTIVE.

THE anti-trust laws on the statute books of the various States are of little more practical effect in suppressing trusts than if they were merely resolutions passed by the Ancient Order of Has-Beens.

As to the anti-trust law in Illinois, it is frankly conceded that it is worthless. It was drawn primarily for political effect, was tinkered by friends of the trusts, and was subjected to specious amendments disguised as a concession to the labor vote. These amendments, lawyers say, make the law unconstitutional, inasmuch as they exempt combinations having the effect of raising wages, and that point destroys its application as a general law.

A new anti-trust law is progressing through the Illinois Legislature. It is almost a copy of that in force in Indiana, which the Governor and Attorney-General of Indiana say is not effective. It covers every business except such as is carried on under the building association and homestead acts of Illinois.

Ocho passed a law less than a year ago prohibiting the issuance of trust certificates or the making of agreements to prevent competition. Persons connected with trusts forfeit \$50 a day to the State. If on notice from the Attorney-General a trust is not dissolved, all those connected with it are guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined from \$50 to \$1,000. Any one injured by the operations of a trust may recover twice the amount of damage and the costs of the suit.

The Indiana law enacted in 1897, the State authorities think worthless. An effort to amend it so as to make it effective failed in the Legislature. The Minnesota law imposes a penalty of from

\$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment from one to ten years on those who form a trust, but though it was passed in 1891 there has been no prosecution under it. The State Supreme Court has sustained the principle of combination.

The Michigan statutes bar trusts, whether formed in or outside the State, and inflict penalties of from \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Louisiana prohibits foreign trusts from doing business in the State, but this does not keep them out. The penalties are fines of \$100 to \$1,000, with from six months to a year's imprisonment. Labor unions and farmers' organizations are exempt. Several prosecutions are in progress.

Massachusetts has specific anti-trust laws, but the general corporation law prohibiting stock watering prevents the incorporation of trusts in the Bay State. However, they do business there, as in New York.

Pennsylvania has no anti-trust provisions, but under her common law trust magnates may be proceeded against civilly and prosecuted criminally as conspirators.

North Carolina's anti-trust laws are not effective. Virginia has none. A bill introduced in the last Legislature was killed in committee. Maine's anti-trust law is very sweeping, but it is not effective in preventing trusts from doing business.

In most of the States the officials charged with the duty of smothering trusts neglect it.