

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.

Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means, and Not According to His Necessities.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The Senate, Now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to Be Made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to Be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As the Duties of Citizenship Are Both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local, Should Do Its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

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.

HONOR AND CREDIT TO JOHN FORD.

The author of the Public Franchise Tax bill sent the following dispatch to the Journal upon achieving his victory:

Albany, N. Y., April 28.—As the champion of the rights of the people against greedy corporations, particularly those enjoying inalienably valuable franchises in the public streets, the Journal is entitled to congratulations upon the passage of the Public Franchise Tax bill. This introduction of governmental powers over the corporations is a long step in the direction of municipal ownership, which the Journal champions! The bill will also make possible immediately the Journal's plan of municipal construction and ownership of the underground railway. It will add in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 to the assessed valuation of taxable property, thus increasing the borrowing power of the State by \$100,000,000.

Few even of those who have given some study to the question realize what a revolutionary measure it is. There is no precedent for it in this State or in the United States, so far as I know. But I confidently express the opinion that the method it inaugurates for dealing with public franchises will be copied in other States, and I furthermore predict that when its effect as a revenue producer is realized by the people it will never be repealed nor radically modified. JOHN FORD, Senator of the Nineteenth District.

It is pleasing to the Journal to know that Mr. Ford has appreciated its support in his fight for the right. The Journal has, however, no desire and no right to appropriate the credit which is Mr. Ford's due. Together with all other elements that work for public morality and for public service the Journal has supported Mr. Ford consistently and persistently.

But unlike our neighbors, the Herald and the World, we do not feel able to take to ourselves the credit for Mr. Ford's work. The Herald says that the attempt to defeat the Ford bill "was only defeated through exposure in the columns of the Herald." The World says: "THE WORLD did it—THE WORLD WINS."

The Journal desires to say that ALL the credit is due to the author and defender of the bill. It recognizes in him an important factor for good in public life, and trusts that the voters of the Nineteenth District and of other districts may in future reward Mr. Ford as he deserves.

The newspapers in supporting Mr. Ford's measure undoubtedly strengthened his hand. The power of publicity and of public indorsement which newspapers alone can give is often essential to the success of public spirited officials. But the credit for work achieved is none the less due to the author and official supporter of a public measure.

The movement for municipal ownership of gas in this city was suggested by the Journal to the Democratic administration. It was impressed upon them and accepted by them from this office before any word was published. Similarly the proposition to have the tunnel built by the city was impressed upon the Democratic leaders and accepted by them at the suggestion of this newspaper more than two weeks before any publication was made and before the proposition of the Metropolitan Company was withdrawn.

But this newspaper expects to give credit and praise to that particular official who shall do most in his official capacity to make municipal ownership a reality.

In the passage of the Ford bill the Journal sees a step toward public ownership, which is the goal of true democracy. It is glad to see a man of Mr. Ford's public spirit and energy enlisted in the public ownership fight.

The winning of this victory for the people proves that others still greater can be won.

It hopes that public recognition of Mr. Ford's service will be such as will induce other public men—if only for their own advancement—to take up the cause of the people and of public and municipal ownership.

BALLOONS OR MOUNTAINS?

Thus far the experiments with wireless telegraphy have been confined to distances that have not required the apparatus to be raised to extraordinary heights, but lately we hear suggestions of rods 1,000 and 2,000 feet high. Of course a tower 3,000 feet high would be entirely impracticable, and the Eiffel towers could not be multiplied as a commercial investment. It will be necessary to try other means of securing the apparatus. Would captive balloons be used? We should think they might.

not cost very much to keep a balloon anchored at 3,000 or even 5,000 feet above the ground, and connected with the earth by a wire. Hundreds of such stations could be established for the cost of one ocean cable, and if the arrangement worked, every island and wilderness in the world could be brought into communication with all mankind.

Possibly a mountain might serve the same purpose. If it would, there are plenty of wireless telegraph stations already in existence. It would be interesting to put Marconi instruments on the top of Mount Washington and Ben Nevis, and see whether they could call each other up.

Perhaps some good may come yet out of the long delay in completing the telegraphic system of the Pacific. Instead of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, we may have a wireless telegraph from Shasta to Mauna Loa.

AMERICA WINNING COMMERCIAL VICTORIES.

English manufacturers are disturbed over the Barry Dock & Railway Company's decision to purchase American locomotives for their mineral and passenger train services. There are two reasons for this preference. Each locomotive costs \$2,500 less than it can be bought for in England, while the American workmanship is pronounced as good, if not superior.

We are cutting into our English competitors in other fields, too. The London Mail says:

The largest cycle factory in England—that of the Yorkshire Cycle Company, at Leeds—has just been completely equipped with a plant of American lathes and tools. Armor plates for the British navy are being planned this day in the works of one of the most noted Sheffield firms by a plant of machinery bearing the name of American makers. Prompt delivery is not the only inducement to patronize America in this branch of industry. The user of machinery here is compelled to admit that the American tools will do far more work and require much less attention than those of English construction. They are automatic to an extent that seems miraculous.

These are striking instances of what the enterprise of American manufacturers and the skill of American mechanics can accomplish in the markets of the world. Our commercial prowess is being made manifest in every direction, and England is not the only country where we are competing successfully with foreigners on their own ground.

EXPECTED TROUBLES IN BUFFALO.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment of the New York National Guard was ordered yesterday to assemble at the arsenal, at Buffalo, prepared for immediate field service. And what is the occasion? A split in the ranks of the Grain Shovelers' Union and the anticipation of a strike.

How long is this going to last here? In these United States, where the workmen absolutely have the decisive voice in our affairs whenever they choose to exercise it, are we even far into the twentieth century to see their blood being shed by their brothers in uniforms and submitting their cause to the bayonet? And yet the remedy is so very simple—it is industrial arbitration, but not the present form of arbitration.

We have plenty of industrial arbitration. Those who have the upper hand always answer, as the haughty companies have repeatedly answered the boards of arbitration of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, "There is absolutely nothing to arbitrate, gentlemen!" This kind of arbitration actually seems to have been enacted in conscious mockery of labor. But there is a remedy, and it is one our labor organizations can enact, if they will, to wit: Pass laws that will enable the arbitration boards to summon both parties—not merely to invite them—and after hearing the evidence they submit, to adjudge the equities between them, as courts now adjudge contracts.

We say such arbitration is practicable. Ex-Governor Altgeld has clearly shown that their principal objection is futile. They say: "If the decision is against the employees, how compel them to go to work against their will? If against the employer, how manage to make him continue his business, perhaps at a continuous loss?" This trouble is very easily solved, especially to men who admit that a radical remedy is inevitable. Suppose, then, the decision be against the employees, that they were wrong in demanding higher wages, and a reduction in their

case let them have a few days to confer together. If they make up their minds that they will not work on the terms laid down, in that case let the employer be at liberty to employ new men who will accept his terms—but not till then.

Suppose, on the other hand, it be the employer who is adjudged in the wrong; suppose the decision is that he must pay higher wages or abandon a harassing rule. In that case there surely is no necessity why he could continue in business; but if he chooses to do so he must conform to the decision; that is prima facie equitable.

It is worth listening here to Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, and Professor Henry Adams, of Ann Arbor University. The former declares that "Arbitration is the final term of the wage-system," the latter, "The establishment of arbitration is the first step toward the overthrow of the wage-system."

MAKING OTHER PEOPLE GOOD.

That is rather disquieting news that comes from Havana about the intention of General Brooke to make that city "good." The idea is "not to put restrictions upon proper enjoyments," it is said, "but to abolish those old forms of amusement that catered to what Americans regard as bad morals." Among these immoral entertainments, bull fights and cock fights have already been prohibited, and the Governor is considering a decree abolishing raffles and lotteries.

Of course it is highly desirable to spread the blessings of American morals as widely as possible, but it should be done with some little discretion. We did not interfere in Cuba to regulate the personal habits of the Cubans, but to put an end to Spanish oppression. There are many Cuban customs that would be totally inadmissible in New York, and, on the other hand, there are some things in New York that would create more or less scandal in Cuba.

The character of the Cubans is the result of thousands of years of racial development on lines totally different from our own. We can hardly expect it to be transformed and Americanized in a single year. As long as the character of the people remains unchanged, it is poor policy to try to iron them out into a superficial conformity with American manners. It would be excellent if the Cubans should learn to prefer the refining influence of the prize ring to the degrading atmosphere of the bull fight, but it is not desirable for them to want their bull fights and be deprived of them by American soldiers.

All successful administrators of government among alien peoples have been careful to interfere as little as possible with native customs and prejudices. It was a long time before the English in India would abolish even the burning of widows. Perhaps the bloodshed in the Philippines might have been spared if the Filipinos had not been told that we were going to suppress their cock-fighting.

The Reduction of Wages.

Editor of the New York Journal: It is only too true that ridiculously small salaries are offered nowadays, not only to women but also to men.

How is it that almost no one is receiving the wages that used to be paid for the same work? What is the root of the evil? What has caused this decline in the scale of the worker's wages?

There is hardly a fair-minded person who will not acknowledge that women having entered the field in competition with men have had at least some effect in the reduction of wages. Now some of the women are commencing to complain of the small wages they are getting, and say that young girls are being subsisted at a less salary, and to that extent are driving the experienced and older ones out.

This is no doubt true, but they are not the only ones who have a grievance of that kind. The same thing is being done in the case of the men. Boys are now employed to do the work that used to be assigned to men, and men are now getting the salary that used to be given to boys.

It is not a very difficult matter for a boy or a girl of the age of fourteen or fifteen to get work if willing to accept a small salary; but men or women have an elephant on their hands if they try to get a position which yields fair compensation for the services rendered. Why?

It is very evident to any one who will spend a moment to think of it that the small boy and girl have a very great influence on the matter, if they are not the sole cause of it. What is and will continue to be the ultimate result and outcome of this state of affairs? It certainly is plain that if these little boys and girls work they are not attending school. Thus the educational standard of this city and country is being steadily lowered instead of being raised. This must have an influence on the moral standard, as well. REX.

Strong Indorsement of Journal's Policy.

To the Editor of the Journal: Dear Sir—The Nicaragua Canal is a necessity. This is becoming more and more apparent every day. We need a great navy and the great nations' universities at West Point and Annapolis. We have assumed control of Hawaii and Porto Rico. These places should be held and governed in accordance with our notions of democracy and Christian civilization.

To Cuba we should give absolute freedom as soon as she is able to stand alone, and if she appeals to us to be annexed as a part of the territory of the United States we should take her in on terms to be agreed upon at the proper time.

As to the Philippines, we are bound to exercise control over these islands until, in our opinion, a form of self-government can be established that accords with our notions of Christian civilization and government.

Our mission as a nation is world wide. Our duties and responsibilities multiply as we grow in knowledge and increase in wisdom and power. In view of the developments of the past few years, in view of our millions of inventions and discoveries and our present facilities for annihilating time and space, we must have coaling stations and places of rendezvous in every quarter of the globe, and we must spare neither pains nor expense to provide for most efficient service both on land and sea, and most direct and easy access to every part of the habitable globe. Very truly, J. H. GROVE.

The Element of Imposture.

The attention of the multitude was now directed to the other end of the curio hall. "They say the Bearded Lady is an impostor," observed the Infant Prodigy. "Well, for my part, I don't see how a person who swears and smokes cigarettes can be a lady!" exclaimed the Two-headed Girl.—Detroit Journal.

The Same Thing.

"Look at that man laughing. Tompkins must have got a new story." "No; he's got a new victim."—Chicago Record.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Journal has requested a number of able Democratic writers to express their views as to their choice for Democratic candidate in 1900. The opinions of many able Democrats will be published from time to time. Our Democratic readers are invited to contribute their views to this symposium. In honor of Dewey Day we lead the series with an able exposition of the qualities and claims of the great fighting Admiral.



To the Editor of the Journal:

When Admiral Dewey told the Journal's correspondent at Manila that he would not accept the Presidency under any circumstances, that he was no politician, and that he was too old to learn a new profession, he undoubtedly meant precisely what he said. The Presidency would be a poor exchange for the position Dewey holds in the affection and admiration of his countrymen. Moreover, there have been twenty-four Presidents of the United States, but there have been only three Admirals of the Navy. Dewey now has a place of unmatched distinction for life. To exchange it for the annoyances of a Presidential campaign, which at best could lead to only four or eight years of wearing, thankless service, would be a most unwise bargain from a selfish point of view.

But Dewey has not been accustomed to steer his course by the chart of selfishness. He has always put duty first. And who can

tell that duty in another year may not point so imperiously toward the White House that there will be no choice but to obey?

Admiral Dewey's declaration that he would never accept the Presidency was merely a statement of his intentions at the time it was made. It was not a pledge, and cannot bind him in altered circumstances. A year is more than ample time for the revision of such intentions. Horatio Seymour told the very convention that nominated him that he could not accept its nomination, but he did.

Suppose Dewey should come home next Winter and cross the continent, welcomed everywhere by such an outpouring of love, honor and enthusiasm as would make it evident that the people felt that here they had a man whom they could trust to cure the evils from which the Government had suffered in the past, and to face wisely the new problems with which it would have to deal in the future, and suppose the Democratic Convention should meet and resolve to give the people the candidate of their choice, is it not reasonable to suppose that his distaste for politics might give way before the insistent pressure of the public desire?

But it is said that Dewey is not a Democrat. Perhaps not, but he is probably as much a Democrat as Zachary Taylor was a Whig when the Whigs elected him to the Presidency, or as Grant was a Republican before his first nomination. Dewey is not a partisan, but he is something better—he is an American. He has grown too much accustomed to giving his devotion to the flag that flies over his ship to pay much attention to the political distinctions it covers. Parties look very small and the country looms very large at seven thousand miles from home.

Perhaps next year may be a time in which it will be an advantage to have a candidate with no past partisan or factional entanglements. There are periods at which old political issues have been outgrown, and it becomes necessary to meet new problems. At such times it is well to make it easy for men who have been apart to act together, and that can best be done under leaders who have not been making enemies in the thick of politics.

It is evident that the things that are to absorb the attention of the American people for some years to come are very different from those that anybody would have imagined two years ago. International relations, the government of colonies, the regulation of trade and navigation between the United States and our island possessions, the development of our navy, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal—these and similar matters are likely to absorb the most of our attention during the next Presidential term. But who is better qualified to deal with such questions than George Dewey, and who can say that his manner of dealing with them would not be entirely in accord with the desires of the Democratic party?

Of one thing we may be sure. A Dewey Administration would be an honest one, and in that respect it would be emphatically Democratic. There would be no Algiers, Eagans or Hannas in it. Brought up in a service whose inflexible tradition is not merely honesty, but the most delicate honor, Admiral Dewey would bring a new atmosphere into the departments at Washington.

When the Journal's correspondent questioned him, the Admiral said that the navy was one profession and politics was another, and that he was too old to learn a new profession. No doubt politics in the McKinley sense is a totally different profession from that Admiral Dewey has been following. But politics in the national sense is not. No other living man is so well qualified to say how the Philippines should be managed. Nobody knows better how to handle foreign complications. Nobody is more familiar with all the possible openings for our commerce abroad. Nobody is better qualified to make the administrative machine work smoothly, quietly and without scandal. Of all these branches of higher politics President McKinley is as ignorant as a child. While he has been devoting himself to trivial, spoils-hunting intrigues, Dewey has been sailing distant oceans, viewing things in their true perspective, and coming into contact with international realities.

Of the twenty-four Presidents of the United States eleven have been soldiers, but we have never yet had a sailor in the White House. Why not? Well, probably because our former wars have all been won on land. It was the soldier that was the hero of Yorktown, New Orleans, Buena Vista and Appomattox. But Spain was crushed on the water, and the supreme figure of the Spanish war was George Dewey. If Jackson became President for New Orleans, Dewey might well become so for Manila.

But while the people have bestowed the Presidency in the past for a single exploit, and might readily do so again, they have more rational grounds in this case. It is not one morning's work in Manila Bay that gives them their serene confidence in Dewey, but the months of preparation that went before it, and the year of sleepless, flawless vigilance that went after. It is the fact that whenever an emergency came, Dewey was ready for it. It is the perfect poise of temper maintained under the most exhausting conditions, in the most trying climate, amid vexations of every description. It is the tact and firmness with which he disarmed German hostility and eliminated every possibility of foreign interference with our conquests. It is the testimony of every returning witness that he has remained the idol of the entire American contingent in the East.

It would not be surprising if the American people should think that such a test proved Dewey to be precisely the man they needed in the Presidency. And if they did reach that conclusion, while at the same time the Democratic party was looking anxiously for a candidate who could heal the unhappy divisions of the past few years, would it be surprising if the Democracy should nominate Dewey, or if he should accept the nomination? Such a candidacy would not be a partisan one—it would be the inauguration of another Era of Good Feeling such as came with the second election of James Monroe. No doubt Dewey could be elected on either ticket, for on either he would be voted for, not as a politician, but as a typical American.

Many things may happen in a year, and the modest sailor at Manila may find that some of them may happen even to his own mind. The first step of George Dewey's foot on American soil may work a transformation that none can ignore. The practical politician has little imagination. As a rule he does not realize the approach of new conditions until he sees them with his own eyes. Everybody knows that Dewey's journey across the continent will be one continuous, overpowering triumph, but the politicians will not really get a mental grip on the fact until they see it. Then there will be a sudden collapse of political card houses, and Dewey may be brought to think, perhaps, that the time has come to change his mind about the Presidency. S. E. MOFFETT.