

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.

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SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

Organizations Powerful Enough to Oppress the People Are No Longer "Infant Industries."

THE TRUST FRANKENSTEIN.

That respected authority the Commercial Year Book, published by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, contains a list of American trusts and combinations. It is not complete, of course, for no statistician can keep track of all the operations of the trust promoters, but it is accurate as far as it goes.

When the body of the book went to press, in the middle of March, there were 356 of these combinations in existence. Their common stock amounted to \$4,247,918,918, their preferred stock to \$870,575,200, their bonds to \$714,388,661 and their total capitalization to \$5,832,882,779.

In the ten weeks between the time when that list was closed and the 27th of May so many new trusts were formed that it was thought advisable to insert a supplemental sheet to accommodate them. There were sixty-three of them, making 419 in all. They issued \$962,740,000 of common stock, \$490,830,000 of preferred stock, and \$129,783,000 of bonds. Their total capitalization was \$1,583,353,000, which brought the aggregate capitalization of all the trusts in the country on May 27 up to \$7,416,235,779. And more of them are hatching every day.

Do you realize what seven billions and a half means?

It is enough to run the Government of the United States for fifteen years. The interest on it, at the rate earned by many of the trusts, would run the Government forever.

It is a hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in the country—five hundred for every family.

It is over seven times the bonded debt of the United States, and more than any other national debt in the world.

But this enormous capitalization does not tell the whole story. The Sugar Trust pays regularly 12 per cent on its common stock. The last dividend of the American Bell Telephone Company was 15 per cent. The Standard Oil paid 30 per cent.

Is it any wonder that the Journal demands:

DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

GOVERNMENT BY LAWYERS. A suit has already been instituted under the recently enacted Franchise Tax law in the form of a prayer for an injunction to restrain the State Board from usurping the functions of local tax officers in violation of section 2 of article x. of the Constitution.

The consequence of this procedure will be that the law can hardly be enforced before the month of October, 1900, causing a delay of one whole year, even if the act should be declared constitutional.

We praise ourselves as a people governed by law. The fact is, we are governed not by law, but by lawyers; we are truly a lawyer-ridden country. It might be well for us to take a lesson from England. That country is, in truth, in many respects far more democratic than we are, just because its Parliament enacts the people's will and the courts and the lawyers can do nothing but enforce that will. They do not and they cannot nullify it, as they do here.

Our courts and lawyers treat the people as children. They say: "You people did not know your own mind when you enacted that law. You supposed you meant so and so, but we declare you meant precisely the reverse."

When we wish to teach a dog not to do a certain thing we let him do it, and then we punish him for it. On the same principle our courts kindly allow the people's representatives to pass a law to which they have taken a fancy. Citizens in good faith proceed to act under it. Then the courts majestically step in and punish the citizens, because the law, according to their dictum, is unconstitutional.

Our lawyers are neither wiser nor better than the common people. And yet we are willing to admit this much: that lawyers are generally able to reason better than ordinary citizens. There can be no doubt that a study of law is the best known training in logic.

advances some excellent educational ideas. The Journal has not proposed at this time to formulate a course of study, believing that this can be done most effectively by experts. It wants to see an educational system that will enable every child in the country to begin at the kindergarten, and go without cost just as high as his capacities and his desires will carry him. To that end it urges the co-operation of every governmental organization, from the school district to the nation.

AN EDUCATION WANTED. A reader asks the Journal for advice. This is his trouble: In 1895 my daughter, then almost fourteen years of age, was graduated from a public school. Her record was excellent and a medal was awarded her for exemplary conduct and attention to studies.

Her ambition was to enter Normal College and complete her education. My circumstances and the demands of home duties prevented this. But during all this time her mind was only concentrated on the one hope of receiving a good education.

What do you suggest? She does not like to enter the school at the beginning, when all her friends are nearly through. Is there any institution or private school where she can be given a course in literature and history, either free or on some small payment? Or if not, which books or what course of study would you recommend at home?

There are many private schools and private teachers that give instruction for fees to suit all purses. Some of them advertise in the Journal. The cards of others may be found in the advertising pages just preceding the reading matter in the principal magazines, such as the Century and the Atlantic Monthly. If your daughter is determined to have private instruction it would be well to write to a number of them, get their circulars and look up their references.

But why should she mind going to the Normal College because she has lost a few years? That is a foolish sensitiveness. Nobody who needs instruction is too old to get it with credit. Men of seventy have gone to college. I sat with the boys, and been glad of the chance.

THE SPECULATOR AT CONEY ISLAND. This idea of a "Western syndicate" which is going to purchase a lot of property on Coney Island and save the city the cost and trouble of building a park must be the weird fancy of an overworked press agent.

There is nothing to prevent the materialization of this great scheme, if its inventors have the money—which being a mere bagatelle of \$3,000,000 will not delay this enterprising "Western syndicate" for a moment.

In fact, three of its members with imposing titles ranging from Judge to Colonel looked the ground over on Sunday and decided to begin buying at once. Greater New York welcomes capital from any quarter, and if our Western visitors are really in earnest they can find a profitable field for investment at Coney Island. A fine hotel and an attractive garden would be desirable improvements.

But the park project is essentially a work for New York City to accomplish. It must be a public undertaking. No private enterprise could afford to maintain the baths and the beautiful grounds without taxing the people. The city can afford to do it, and if the enthusiasm of the press and public ever possesses the officials the park is certain to be established.

One-Sided Justice. (From the Lawrence (Mass.) Star.) In referring to the discharge of Moloney by the Grand Jury in New York, the New York Journal says:

"The 'pull' is rampant in private business, and it has invaded the courts. The poor woman who steals a pair of baby's shoes is a thief; the rich one who steals a thousand dollars' worth of lace is a kleptomaniac; the capitalist who steals a street is a financier."

This is only too true. The "pull," as the Journal says, has invaded even the sacred precincts of our courts of justice.

Here in Lawrence but a few weeks ago three women, evidently well-to-do, were arrested for wholesale shoplifting. In all they had pilfered from the local stores to the extent of hundreds of dollars' worth of goods. They were brought into court and the sentence imposed upon them was only a fine.

Some days later a poor woman was arrested in one of the mills for stealing a small quantity of cloth, perhaps forced to do so because of the mean wages paid her. In order to eke out a living and keep herself clothed, she was sentenced to a year in prison.

And then, think of the fearful temptations that assail the lawyer when he is promised a fortune every year to become the tool of a rich corporation! Even the highest judges in our Government have not always been able to resist them.

THE JOURNAL'S POLICY IN FLORIDA.

The Ocala (Fla.) Banner devotes two columns and a half to a discussion of the Journal's Internal Policy. The first and third planks are unequivocally indorsed. Nothing is said of the sixth, the writer preferring to advance a currency plan of his own.

The second the Banner thinks is equivocal, because "a line cannot be drawn between criminal trusts and those not generally admitted to be such."

Well, the Journal thinks that any lawbreakers are criminals, and considering the number of laws, State and national, in existence against trusts, it is pretty hard to name any trust that could live without breaking the law.

The demand for the election of United States Senators by the people does not appeal to the Banner, because it thinks that the Senate is a nuisance and should be abolished. A good many people will agree that the Senate is a nuisance, but it will require some little ingenuity to explain how it is to be abolished as long as the Constitution guarantees equal Senatorial representation to every State in the Union.

With regard to the fifth plank, "national, State and municipal improvement of the public school system," our Florida contemporary

Generally Leads, (Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.) When there is work to be done in the public interest the Journal generally leads the procession with its money and influence.

Knew the Seales. "When you get your groceries to-day," said the butcher to his wife. "Don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop."

"Why not?" she demanded. "Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales."—Chicago Post.

How Different from Napoleon! "Never mind," said the kicker. "Napoleon met his Waterloo."

"Yes," answered Aguinaldo, "he met it. He wasn't chased up and down several mountain ranges by it, as I have been."—Washington Star.

In No Danger. "I warn you," said the Secretary of War, "that I am after your place." "Oh, I guess that's all right," replied the Senator. "I'm safe. The people are after you, you know."—Philadelphia North American.

SHIPS, MORE SHIPS, SAYS SAMPSON. HE WOULD DOUBLE OUR NAVAL FORCES.

I HAVE long believed that the navy of the United States coast line and have undertaken the government of large and distant territories. We have become an Asiatic power and cannot evade the responsibilities of such a position. We have great interests in the Pacific Ocean and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there.



REAR ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

For an army increase I fall to see the necessity. It is hardly conceivable that we could use a large army except for wars of foreign conquest, which the sentiment of our country does not permit. No power except Great Britain could hope to attack us successfully upon the land. No two powers combined could hope to effect anything against us by sending an army to this country.

Three thousand miles of water protect us from all except one possible enemy—Great Britain—who has of late shown most unmistakably that she desires a permanent peace and the closest friendship. I am extremely glad to see it. Her attitude is all that could be desired. I do not believe that there is any room for doubt as to the good faith of the English. They really wish our friendship and are prepared to make sacrifices to secure it. It was not always so. For a long time England was the power which appeared most likely to become involved in a war with us.

Foreign armies, therefore, do not constitute a danger to this country. The possible wars which confront us are naval wars, and in order to wage them successfully we need more ships. I believe that we should have at least twice as many ships as our navy at present contains.

Whether or not we desire to have it so, the war has made a great change in our position among the nations. They have gained a new estimate of us and have put us in the front rank of the powers.

At the same time we have greatly extended our coast line and have undertaken the government of large and distant territories. We have become an Asiatic power and cannot evade the responsibilities of such a position. We have great interests in the Pacific Ocean and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there.

To safeguard our interests, to maintain our position, to speak with the authority that becomes us, we need ships, and still more ships. If our easy victories over the fleets of a weak naval power fill our people with the belief that we have now a navy that is large enough for all our needs, then those victories will have done us harm instead of good.

I believe in harbor defenses. Every important harbor on the coast should possess its own local defenses, which only a determined attack of the enemy could overcome. A foreign fleet could not now make a successful attack upon New York. The torpedo, the torpedo boat, the mine, the shore gun, played an insignificant part in the late war. But it seems to me that they did not have a fair opportunity to show their merits. I still believe in the torpedo boat, the mine, and the shore battery. If one of our ports had been attacked by a hostile fleet, they would probably have won a result very different from that which was observed in Manila Bay.

But, granting all that can be claimed for harbor defenses, there still remains with us the necessity for a much larger navy. If a warring nation is to be successful it must be aggressive. We must be prepared to strike hard blows at a distance from the United States, and in order to do that we need more ships.

The record of our navy in the late war can hardly be considered other than wonderful. It certainly made a great impression on foreign naval authorities and caused them to give up many false ideas which they had long entertained about us. They used to say that our navy was without discipline and was made up of a hodge-podge of foreigners who could not be depended upon to stand by the American flag in any emergency. That criticism is now pretty well disposed of. As a matter of fact there never was anything in it. It was no more true of the American navy that fought the war with Spain than it was true of the American navy that fought in the civil war. The navy has always been loyal and has done its duty.

As to discipline, I think events have answered criticism on that point. Fighting a nation which on paper appeared to equal us in naval strength, we totally destroyed its principal fleet without suffering the loss of more than half a dozen men. Our accuracy of fire has astonished all foreign ex-

pers. Our ships, when put to any extraordinary test, always surpassed expectations, as in the case of the Oregon's long run. What need, then, is there to defend the discipline of the American navy? The facts are eloquent and adequate.

The battle of Manila, for instance, showed the perfection of discipline. Nelson at the Nile made a bulldog dash and got to close quarters with the French fleet. After that it was a hammer-and-tongs fight, the question being who could hit the hardest and the quickest. Nelson destroyed the French fleet, but he lost many men and some ships. The scar on the Baltimore is the only physical evidence that the foe attacked by Dewey crossed arms. Standing off at a distance and coolly planting blow after blow, Dewey achieved the maximum of result for the minimum of expenditure. Surely that is war, and surely it gives evidence of the very highest order of discipline. Nor is it true, either, to allege that foreigners all our navy, and that we cannot get Americans to serve on our ships. More and more Americans are unentering in the fore-castle, many of them native born and the others naturalized citizens.

The help of the late war foreigners have discovered in the American navy many virtues the existence of which they never suspected. They are ready to concede now that, so far as it goes, ship for ship, it is quite as good as any upon earth. But with the revelation of these virtues, which we knew all about, came also the revelation of defects, and it becomes us to take note of them. The praise which the English naval writers have so generously bestowed upon our navy has been mingled with healthy, intelligent criticism, and it will be well for us if we heed it and look over the events of the war in search of warnings and hints for improvements. We have much still to learn about modern war ships. They are as yet in the experimental stage. My own idea is that the naval increase should be made by the building of more vessels of the New York type, and that greater speed and coal capacity must be secured, even though it be necessary to sacrifice some armor thickness in order to secure them. Our need of swift armored cruisers transcends other naval needs.

The present is a good time to press the needs of the navy upon the country, which will soon be quivering from end to end with the emotions produced by the reception of the hero of Manila. The extraordinary and widespread disposition to do him honor can scarcely be otherwise than pleasing to all officers of the navy. No man could possibly have done more thoroughly than Dewey what he set out to do, and that is the test. His fame is secure. The future will certainly place him very high among the naval heroes of the world. Flagell New York, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Independent.

SCORCHERS AS BAD AS TROLLEY CARS. "AJAX" WHITMAN ON THE EVIL.

Arrests for Scorching.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date, and Arrests. Includes Manhattan Borough—May, June, Brooklyn Borough—May, June.

Magistrate Steers alone imposed fines to the extent of \$900 for scorching in Brooklyn Borough in the month of May. The fines in Manhattan Borough since the first of May have amounted to over \$1,000.

These figures furnish food for reflection for every sensible wheelman and for every organization that has the interests of wheeling at heart. They are very significant. They account for a vast amount of the prejudice which exists against the bicycle. Their sum total indicates in a measure the extent to which the scorchers are willing to bring the beautiful sport of bicycling into contempt.

Two hundred and forty-four heedless, foolhardy, reckless riders arrested in Manhattan Borough in a single month! This means that at the very least many lives were put in peril; that at the least, 244 men, women and little children were endangered. On the Coney Island Cycle Path sixty-five scorchers were arrested on Sunday, May 7; forty-seven on the following Sunday, and forty-six more on the Sunday following that. Cycle clubs, L. A. W. members and any and all who are in a position to exert an influence for good in this direction should consider seriously these figures.

The Journal wishes to promote the interests of wheeling. It is fighting for a cycle path across the Bridge; it is arranging a great yearly run; it has



"AJAX" WHITMAN, STRONGEST OF THE BICYCLE POLICE.

scorcher. Its readers may have suggestions to offer. The Journal will gladly receive them.

Fines do not seem to abate the evil. For one scorcher who pays and learns his lesson there are two to repeat his recklessness. The real remedy is lacking.

Doubtless the best known of the municipal bicycle squad is "Ajax." He is the strongest policeman on the force. He has made many heroic rescues. He knows the tricks and the manners of the scorcher. Here is his idea of a remedy for the scorching evil, told in his own words:

The only way I can see to stop scorching is to continue arresting the scorchers. The squad has made many arrests of late, but a great proportion have been for reckless riding, such as taking hands off handlebars. It has done wonderful work. We are very particular about making arrests, and so the number mounts up. There is much less reckless riding that formerly.

When I first did duty on a like bicycle riders were simply wild. They were like birds let out of a cage. Every one of them wanted to give us a race.

But they soon found that we could nab them every time, and got tired of being continually caught. Now there are less and less arrests all the time.

I think that in time the magnificent work of the squad will have such an effect that we shall make very few arrests.

Every man in the squad is a policeman and does police duty. He can do better duty than an ordinary policeman because of his wheel. I have been all over the country, and this is the best sound I have ever seen. SELIG WHITMAN.

D. DINKELSPIEL AND A. CARNEGIE DISCUSS THE SPENDING OF MILLIONS.

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I HAD just holded a shord conversationings mit my oilt college chump, Antey Carnikey, vich he is der millionaire chentlemans vot has so much money to burn and cannot find der matches, yet.

"Vell, vell, vell, Dinky," set Anty, vialding der "Pine Bells of Scotland" and shaking me py der hants. "Id is a great delidfulness to meet ub mit you, already. Ja, you vas correction should der vish vich I exkhabressed in der newpapers. Id vas my intentionings to gif away aboudt von

alme being. Vell, led us make proceedings. Pud down a cubbie or sigs t'ousand tollars." "Vot for dit you vant a cubbie or sigs t'ousand tollars?" set Anty.

"I vant to pay railroad tiggets for all der vedder mens and send dem out of der Union Sdades," I set. "Doo ve vill make all our own vedder, and tiff a hot vare comes along ve vill be ad liberty to telt der polleemans aboudt id and got id pinched, alretht. Pud down sefen t'ousand tollars."

"Vot for alt you vant sefen t'ousand tollars?" set Anty. "Ve vill organization a ice cream drust and



D. DINKELSPIEL—Vell, Anty, charity begins at home, aint it? A. CARNEGIE—Ja-a-a!

der Phillypeanuts Islands and dem modify der professional bottelchans in der Union Sdades dot id is derore. In aboudt tancety minnets afterwards ve vill not haf any professional bottelchans and dare vill be so many men running for office oder gars dot Nagymaldo vill nod haf any room to run for der roods. Pud down ten t'ousand tollars!"

"Vot dit you vant der ten t'ousand tollars fer?" set Anty.

"I vant to inauguration a Dewey Dinner Drust," I set. "Id is my intention to buy ub all der imagination of der chentlemens vot are vorrying because Charge is coming home mit a abbetite on him like vot he hat nod seen any vickies for zvel weeks. I dink id vill bring a lod ut habbiness to der Union Sdades. Efery vith or sigst mans vot you see he is vorrying aboudt Charge's abbetite, tite, yet. He is going around vialping py himself, 'Vot a shamefulness, vot a shamefulness! Charge is so fondness for pils-foot and vare vill ve got der money to buy him a pils-feets binkvet? Vot ve need in dis Union Sdades, vich is der lant ut der vree and der home of der investigation com-tekys, is a Dewey Dinner Drust—dot's vot ve need, Anty. Mit der ten t'ousand tollars I vill inauguration van, right away oylek. I vill be der President and der Secretary and der Dreasury debarment also, too. Den va mans begins to vorry aboudt anuder binkvet for Charge he vill make communcationings mit me, and say, 'Dewey Dinky, I haf just vialvolved a splendid idea, vich id is dot ve should gif Charge Dewey a vilenervst binkvet mit Rhine-vine on der side; make der necessary arrangementings, of you please.'"

"Den, Anty, I would just go to vork and order a vilenervst binkvet ad aboudt eighty cents a blade and took der money out of der dreasury debarment. Den anuder mans he vill haf a nightmares in der dreasury vich he is using, and he vill communication mit me, vich he says, 'Dewey Dinky, der safely of dis great nation is ad der stake, Charge, Dewey is set Anty. Den he called tongue hanging oder der bullrocks of der shib mit der lunker vich id is inside of his vestcoart. Ve muss haf a bologna sissage binkvet for him ad der moment ven he is released home to dis glorious lant, vich vprshits him and luffs him, mit der execution of dem vot vishes dey hat his chob. If you please make der necessary arrangementings der der bologna sissage binkvet ad vance.'"

"Den, Anty, I vill just vent to vork and order a bologna sissage binkvet ad aboudt sefedy cents a blade and took der money out of der dreasury debarment. Vust dink, Anty, vot a vear and vear dot vill safe on der prabs of der chentlemens vich dey are now vorrying aboudt Charge's abbetite. Id vill be der greatest charity, vich could begin ad your home or anyun eise's home, aint id?"

"I agreement mit you," set Anty. "Dare is much food and vickies for thought in der blaun vich you suggestionings. Accept my congratulationings on der prain vich you vas vearing interneuth der baldness of your head. Dinky, mit dis business id is much obligation to you for der suggestionings, and I vill dink oder ofer mit carelessness and deliberationings, set Anty. Den he called der cubbie of der dreasury vich could begin ad your home or anyun eise's home, aint id?"

"Vot for dit you vant der zvel million tollars?" set Anty. "I vant to pud id in der dreasury debarment of

raake buyings of all der ice cream in der Union Sdades. Den ve vill gif id away midoudt money and midoudt beice to all der deserring young mens ven dey are oldt valking mit der sveestharts, vich dey chenerally haf a ice cream t'list on dem four feets long. Vust dink, Anty, vot sufferings and vorry dot ice cream drust would safel! All der young mens dey would haf a chance to dabe hart in der affairs of sidade instead of sidding around in der affairs of sorrowfulness because dey hat absent tomorrow's lunch money for ice cream. Pud down zvel million tollars!"

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