

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.
- SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.
Organizations Powerful Enough to Oppress the People Are No Longer "Infant Industries."

Not the Press,
But
the People.

Some of the apologists of the Otis regime in the Philippines take the ground that the newspapers have no right to complain if they are prevented from gathering information. Of course not. Nobody pretends that newspaper publishers, editors or correspondents have any special rights as such. If the authors of the Manila round robin had been gathering news merely to satisfy their private curiosity or to increase the sales of their papers, their suppression by the censorship would have created no public indignation.

But it is the American people whom General Otis has been keeping in the dark. It is only through the newspapers that the great majority of the people can gain that knowledge upon which they can base their action as citizens. This is why the framers of our Constitution provided that Congress should make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." They were not thinking of the privileges of newspaper men as a class. They held, with Washington, that "in proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

The Otis censorship has aimed to keep public opinion in ignorance. But unless the people know what is going on in the Philippines how can they know whether or not they ought to vote money and send men to carry on the war there?

The policy of concealment broke down even in Spain. In America it is not to be tolerated.

INGERSOLL'S
KINDLY
NATURE.

A clergyman observed in a sermon last Sunday that Colonel Ingersoll had accomplished no good and done a good deal of harm. We are sorry to have to admit that this charge is in the main true. Ingersoll certainly did much mischief by undermining the faith of thousands upon thousands of superficial persons by means of his own superficiality in religious matters. On the other hand, with his wonderful natural gifts, he might have done an immense amount of good which he failed to perform. And yet Colonel Ingersoll's death reveals him to the world as a most lovable character. To be sure, his geniality was pretty well known, as well as his happy home, but not to quite the extent now disclosed. We now find out that thousands of the most notable persons in all walks of life mourn his departure as a personal calamity. And the strength of the ties which he established between his family and himself is surely a noteworthy revelation. It is respectfully true that a happy home in itself is no

proof of a man's nobility of character, and also that it is not entirely his merit. It is fully as much the merit of the wife. Colonel Ingersoll can have made no mistake when in 1862 he made that woman his wife who now is his sorrowing widow. But it certainly is something out of our usual experience when this widow, his daughters, and his very grandchildren have refused for three days and nights to tear themselves away from his dead body, and will not hear of parting from it—when his grandchildren are unwilling to go to bed without kissing him good night. It is some good done to give to mankind such a spectacle of undying affection!

POINTS IN
UNIVERSITY
ATHLETICS.

The result of the recent athletic contest between the two leading universities of England and the two that would like to be considered the leading ones of America, has put the final feather in Harvard's cap in her rivalry with Yale. Taking the records nationally, Oxford and Cambridge beat Harvard and Yale, but taking them individually, Harvard and Cambridge were tied, with four firsts each, against one for Oxford and none for Yale. But the thing most especially manifest was the prudence of the Britons in challenging the losers instead of the winners of the American Intercollegiate games. A comparison of the scores at Manhattan Field and the Queen's Club grounds, shows that Pennsylvania alone could easily have beaten Oxford and Cambridge combined.

THE
COMING
AIR TRUST.

The various air power and auto-truck companies, representing under the present capitalization over \$50,000,000, will probably be consolidated. This is the first sign of an air trust. If capitalists can form a trust in compressed air, it appears to be only a matter of time when they can form a trust of every day common air. A scientist has lately declared that the air is gradually being deprived of oxygen. When the supply becomes sufficiently scarce capitalists will probably corner the market, and the privilege of breathing will be controlled by a Wall Street syndicate.

MURDERERS
AS
MISSIONARIES.

Darwin J. Meserole has set himself the task of converting Roland Molleux. He has sent him a message telling him to place his trust in Heaven, and that only in religion can a man accused of murder find enjoyment. Meserole murdered a man some years ago in a quarrel over a woman. There was no question of his guilt. He was acquitted on a technicality. Now he is trying to reform another who is charged with the most heinous crime conceivable. This whole thing is a disgusting piece of sentimental claptrap. Meserole, who escaped punishment for the murder he committed, ought to thank his stars, let other murderers alone, and not obtrude himself upon the public notice.

THE SURVIVAL
OF THE
FITTEST.

Frequently we have occasion to chronicle some instance of noble unselfishness, such as that of Mrs. Harris Basch, who risked her life to rescue her baby from a burning building. Almost every day some one suffers injury, perhaps meets death, in an heroic effort to save another. Such occurrences are a direct refutation of the charge that love of gain is the strongest motive influencing human action. The care of others is a more powerful tendency in humanity than the thought of self. The root source of progress is to be found in love—the love of the mother for her child. From it are developed patience, gentleness and self-sacrifice. Through it come to the child strength and the ability to cope with difficulties. The survival of the fittest has been given to us as a brutal law; it has made progress seem to depend upon selfishness. The contrary is true. It is a scientific fact that the one fittest to survive is the one most carefully nurtured. The savage child which was

POLITICS AND WAR.



"Shall I Ever Forget It?"

best cared for grew strong and able to conquer others. The child of the careless mother died or developed into feeble manhood and perished. Only the offspring of those capable of caring for others lived to perpetuate the race. This shows that the survival of the fittest depends ultimately upon unselfish devotion to others. Progress really comes only from the exercise of the noblest human faculties.

WHAT
THE VETERANS
THINK.

A veteran of the Spanish war has something to say in answer to Senator Platt's defence of the Administration's conduct of the trouble in the Philippines.

Editor of the New York Journal: Mr. Platt says if the men that enlisted for the war with Spain had been treated as soldiers should be treated, 95 per cent of them would have stayed in the service. I fought in Cuba at the siege of Santiago, and also at El Caney and San Juan Hill. I would be willing to fight again under Miles, Wheeler or Lawton, but I want no more of Shafter, nor would I enlist under Otis. I remain an American. F. C. MAUG, No. 319 Bleecker street, New York.

IS THERE
A
BRAIN TRUST?

Whether the trusts are on the way to the capture of all the industries of the country or not, they seem already to have captured most of the ability. How else can we explain the selection of such men as Elihu Root for important public offices? When Mr. Root was defending Tweed, and later was engaged in the successful effort to prevent the restoration to the city of the franchises stolen by Jake Sharp, trusts were unknown, but as soon as these combinations began to loom into greatness he promptly put on their livery. In 1892 he defended the Whiskey Trust in Massachusetts, and later he opposed the people in the Amsterdam avenue fight and drew the Standard Oil Trust's Astoria Gas grab bill. Are there no able men in the country outside the rolls of the servants of the trusts? Apparently not, or some of them would be selected for public honors.

REALLY, THE CONCERT OF THE POWERS should take some steps to suppress this formidable Creelman. According to one of our contemporaries it was Creelman who slapped General Shafter's face at Santiago, although an ordinary man, with a bullet hole through him would have been satisfied to stay in bed. Now comes the Dayton (Ohio) Press with the information that it was Creelman who got up the Manila round robin, he being in France at the time. Evidently no one Government is powerful enough to deal with this ubiquitous and irrepressible malefactor.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS DECLINED the \$100 dinner proffered him by New York millionaires. It was a piece of stupidity to plan such a banquet, and Dewey showed his common sense by refusing to have anything to do with it. He belongs to the whole people, and the attempt of a clique of rich men to monopolize him and shine in his reflected glory is in execrable taste, and deserves the rebuke which Dewey has so courteously but crushingly administered.

Favors a Fund for Schley.

Editor of the New York Journal: A house and loving cup are nice to give grand old Dewey, but the Journal ought to start a dime and dollar fund for that other grand old hero, Schley. The dimes and dollars would pour in so fast that it would swamp even the large force of the Journal. Start it up and give the Schley crowd a chance. A DRUMMER, Birmingham, Ala., July 10.

The Journal's Expansion Policy Approved.

Editor of the New York Journal: It very seldom happens that I read the New York papers, but this noon I bought a New York Journal, and I wish to express to you my great admiration for the stand you are taking in regard to our war in the Philippines. I am an American, whose ancestors fought in the Indian wars, 1775, 1812, and the Civil War, and it cuts me to the quick to see our beloved country losing its magnificent opportunities. I am a Republican, and so are most of my friends, but one and all say that McKinley will lose their votes in the next election if he does not assume a strong policy in crushing the rebellion in our islands over the sea. Pardon the liberty I have taken, but I thought you would like to hear an opinion from Boston. FOR GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND. Boston, July 14.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Acrostic of Disgrace.

Editor of the New York Journal: Early this morning, after reading—as is my invariable course—your magnificent editorial page, and having noticed especially your editorial on another recent example of manly and tender conduct by the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn, I fell into a day dream, as it were, from which I was suddenly awakened by their appearing before me in my visions this fearful acrostic of disgrace:

Shafter, 1.
Hanna, 2.
Alger, 3 and out!
McKinley.
Egan.
GEORGE C. RAINES, No. 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City, July 20.

A Friend of the Strikers.

Editor of the New York Journal: Though not immediately affected by the labor troubles existing at present in your city, I am always interested, vitally concerned in everything that touches the question of oppression by employers, and I constantly watch for a forward step in the adjustment of some degree of mutuality in the division of "profits." I wish to say simply that in the event of a subscription for the benefit of the surface strikers being taken I am ready to forward to the proper parties a five-dollar bill. I admire your paper for its stand in this and in any other matters of public concern, and were it not already the greatest newspaper on earth I would predict for it that position. But it is something more than a mere newspaper: it has become "the people's inclusive representative." PAUL NORWOOD, No. 212 Main street, Ansonia, Conn., July 19.

Something to Arbitrate.

Editor of the New York Journal: I have carefully read your several editorials on the Brooklyn railroad strike, and in common with all fair-minded citizens commend the noble sentiments and your endeavors to prevent the tollers from committing violence. The president of this gigantic railroad monopoly has stated flippantly, "There is nothing to arbitrate." History informs us that a French queen regretted a somewhat similar statement.

When the right of petition is denied the masses their regard for the law is undermined, and unless cool, wise heads are at the helm, a rupture is inevitable. The classes, therefore, should deal fairly and honestly with the masses, and when the public highway is used as in this case, the State or municipality should enforce a just demand. To prevent serious friction a board of arbitration was formed.

I agree with you fully, "A leader is wanted by the masses," a broad-gauged, liberal-minded man preferred—one whose means would permit devoting his time to the cause without fear or favor. Henry George, who had sown the seed of great possibilities, has been gathered to his fathers, but the Johnsons are still of us. Would to God they were with us like the Journal, and the cause of humanity and justice would be a living issue. July 18. A CITIZEN.

How to Keep the Gas Rate Down.

Editor of the New York Journal: Your crusade against the gas barons yielded good results—for a time—until the giants have settled differences. Reading in your columns this morning that two of our city hospitals had negotiated for gas at 45 cents, it occurred to me that you might in your wonderful newspaper push this simple scheme for nulling gas down to its present rate. Open your columns to the names of our citizens who will pledge themselves for an entire year to

A WAGER OF WEDDING DAYS.

"So you have come back from Virginia engaged? Hasn't it made you feel solemn?" gushed the girl with the madonna brow. "Not half as solemn as I'd have felt if I had come back without being engaged," replied the girl with the curling lashes. "Here is his photograph now. It does not half do him justice, but"—

"You can even things up when you tell about him, dear. He looks a little like Arthur Sweeting, doesn't he?"

"Arthur's friends might think so; I doubt if Clarence's would. Is there any news, dear? I've been so busy telling my own that I haven't heard any."

"H'm, let me," said the girl with the madonna brow. "I haven't heard any, but then I haven't seen Margaret for a week."

"I have; but she seemed sort of absent-minded, and"

"You flatter her, dear; I never heard her accused of having any mind. Did she?"

"Feel badly over my engagement? I didn't tell her; there was something I wanted settled first. You know we have been friends since our kindergarten days, and I wanted to remind her of the solemn promise we made each other on the eve of our coming-out tea. You see, each of us was dying for a turquoise and gold vinaigrette, and neither of us could afford one, so we agreed that the one who was married first should receive such a vinaigrette as a wedding present from the other. Nice idea, wasn't it?"

"Very. But"—

"Yes; and at intervals we have renewed the promise. Oddly enough, it was always at the suggestion of the one who happened to have a devoted admirer! I remember that I recalled it when—when I thought that I might accept Dudley!"

"Oh! I suppose you decided not to when he threatened to shoot himself if Irene refused to marry him. But you must have felt anxious when Frank was so devoted to Margaret?"

"Not at all, dear. Frank and my brother Ned are great friends, you know. I've always been afraid that Ned might have repeated to him some bits of gossip concerning that little affair of hers with Jack, which I just mentioned to him. Men can never keep a secret, you know."

"It depends upon whose secret it is, dear. They manage to keep their own fairly well. And how was Margaret yesterday?"

"Very thoughtful. She is evidently getting ready to go away, for I saw a lot of new things laid out. I didn't ask her any questions, because I thought she might be going to Newport or some of those noisy, crowded places, and would naturally feel badly when she found that I was going to the real country, where?"

"The mosquitoes are large enough to serve on toast! How considerate of you!"

"Wasn't it? Well, I had to stay a long time, for I wanted some one present when I asked my question. At last Mabel came in."

"Humph! What was the least disagreeable thing she said to you?"

"I'd rather not tell you, dear. However, I gave her a recipe for removing freckles, and if she follows it carefully she will not be out of the house for a couple of weeks, so we are really even."

"M'h'm. You will not be obliged to read the notes she writes you in the meantime. But what was the question you wanted to ask Margaret about? Was it how many birthdays she has had, or?"

"It was not. I know that already. We were born in the same month of the same year, though I am sure that no one would think it to look at us!"

"So Margaret says—and yet men say that women never agree on any subject! Then what was the question?"

"Oh! Why, I waited until I had risen to go; then I said"—



"We agreed that the one who was married first should receive a vinaigrette, as a present from the other."

"Sort of a postscript to your visit, eh?"

"M'h'm. I said: 'Oh, by the way, Margaret, that agreement about the vinaigrette holds, doesn't it?' She gave me the oddest look, and—"

"She surely didn't say 'No, did she?'"

"She stammered: 'Why, yes, of course it does.' Then, to make doubly sure, I said, 'And you are witness, Mabel.' You see, Mabel has a reputation for always telling the truth, and that is why"—

"Her unpleasant speeches hurt? I know. So you think Margaret will really give you the vinaigrette?"

"She'll be obliged to. It would be downright dishonest if she didn't. I am not to be married until October, but I think I shall stop at Highhill's today and just look at the new designs in vinaigrettes. When I get home I shall write Margaret a note announcing my engagement. I feel sort of shy about doing it in person. I don't know why."

"So should I. But don't go until Kathleen comes. I saw her turning the corner just now. She will enjoy the joke on Margaret, and—Come in, Kathleen, do!"

"I will," panted the little blonde. "Such a piece of news as I have!"

"Ethel's engagement? Pshaw, I know that, and here she is!"

"Oh, is Ethel engaged, too? I have just come from Margaret's. She and Frank are to be married in two weeks. They are addressing the cards now! It has been kept a dead secret, but Margaret says that Ethel must know, for she mentioned that gold and turquoise vinaigrette yesterday, and—"

"Oh, my goodness!" said the girl with the madonna brow. "You will have to give her the vinaigrette now, won't you?"

"I shall do nothing of the kind!" said the girl with the curling lashes. "For my part, I think the effort to take advantage of a—childish joke is simply outrageous, and I shall tell Margaret so this very day!" ELISA ARMSTRONG.

TOUCHING ON MATTERS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The Need of Compulsory Arbitration.

Editor of the New York Journal: Your editorial on "The Need of Compulsory Arbitration" expresses in admirable and convincing form the only real remedy for strikes such as are now agitating and inconveniencing this city. Its keynote, that corporations holding rights granted by the public be deprived of power to sit in judgment on their own cases, appeals equally to justice, equity and common sense. The present State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, under the limited powers now vested in it by law, should be called rather a Board of Meddling and Muddling. Practically helpless to enforce results, its existence is an anomaly and a farce, and under the present law the Board can only hold the word of promise to the ear of labor and break it to the hope. We should have compulsory arbitration or none at all. JOHN A. QUINTARD, Brooklyn, July 19.

The Atheists Disposed Of.

Editor of the New York Journal: In recent issues of the Journal you have had editorials and some letters sent atheism vs. deism. Your editorials seem not to have convinced the atheists, and their letters have been, apparently, equally unconvincing to you. This question has been a bone of controversy for centuries, and it may look a little egotistic on my part to think I can clear it up. Nevertheless, large as the contract may seem, I think I can put it so clearly and yet briefly that you may deem it worthy of publication. In the world in which we live we stand face to face and in contact with two facts: (1) That intelligence exists; (2) that matter exists. These two "facts" are different from each other. The materialists claim that matter caused or created intelligence; the theists claim that intelligence created matter. On the solution of this query the common sense and reason, which is the most likely, which the most reasonable? Did matter create intelligence or did intelligence create matter? If it were not for intelligence, matter would not know that it existed. Then how could matter possibly create intelligence? For would it not require some intelligence to cause the very first step toward creating anything? There can be no consciousness without intelligence; the mere consciousness of existence involves that there must be intelligence (enough to have such consciousness). How could matter be conscious of the want of intelligence if it had not a measure of intelligence sufficient to know it wanted or needed something? And so it might go on. But any one who cares to think, only a little, on this point will, I think, soon come to the inevitable conclusion that it is much more reasonable to think that intelligence created matter than that matter created intelligence. If one comes to the conclusion that it is more reasonable to suppose that intelligence created matter than that matter created intelligence, then he practically admits that God exists, for intelligence is God. What else can it possibly be? It is a waste of time to quarrel over names. The whole thing lies in a nutshell of ordinary, everyday common sense, and no one who possesses common sense need be in doubt as to the matter. The subtle thing that exists is intelligence; it is that something "in which we live, move and have our being," and this something is God. You may call this something by any name you please; it remains the one solid fact of existence; it is the Alpha and Omega—the beginning and the end; it is the past, the present and the future. It is the all in all; it is God. Without this universal intelligence, this infinite consciousness, nothing can be; it is the creator, the preserver, the regenerator. It is the great I Am. H. J. KENDALL.

take gas only from that company that will agree to keep the rate at 50 cents. With an immense waiting list like this, where is the company that will not rush to secure such an immense amount of patronage? And thus the gas barons would never be able to climb the price. Start the column and see it grow! No. 48 Seventh avenue, City. JENKINS.

A SINGLE TAX POINT.

Editor of the Journal: In your so-called "One Objection to the Single Tax" you do not think you have built up a man of straw? The writer may not be an orthodox Single Taxer, but he considers himself such at any rate. And he had never understood Single Tax to mean hardship to the "man or woman who has worked hard for a small amount of money and invested that money in real estate." In fact, most if not all Single Taxers believe the exact opposite. Such a man or woman would be benefited under the Single Tax, for while they might be taxed a greater amount in the form of tax on the rental value of their land, they would be more than recompensed by the fact that they will be taxed nothing on improvements, nor in the way of personal and indirect taxes.

The only people who would be hurt by the Single Tax are the class who are holding land for speculative purposes or benefiting by special privileges of some kind, but which, under Single Tax, would be abolished.

Under the present system (or lack of system) of taxation the very class of people you plead for are among those most severely, unjustly taxed. The man who beautifies his home by so much as a new coat of paint to that extent has beautified and increased the value of every property in the locality. On this thrift and public helpfulness we put a penalty by immediately raising his improvement taxes. The writer maintains that any system of taxation other than a tax on the rental value of land, or other special privilege, the value of which comes from the community which demands back that value in the shape of a tax, is an absolutely dishonest one. Robbery is robbery, whether it be a community or an individual that does the Dick Turpin act. The earth was made for all. And if, as you say, "no man has a right to own the earth," then no man has a moral right to compensation for any paper title he may have acquired in that which he "has no right to own"; no more than a man has a right to keep for himself a stolen horse which he may have unwittingly, but in the best of faith, purchased from the thief. VINDEK.

A Plan for Currency Reform.

To the Editor of the New York Journal: I submit the following plan for a reform of the currency: Replace all forms of paper money with United States Treasury notes, and make each money order post office a bank of deposit for those notes, only at interest, to be at first fixed at 2 per cent, and with no limit to the amount of a deposit allowed. The issue to be slowly but steadily increased by building and buying works of public utility that can be made dividend paying directly, or indirectly through taxes, and by loaning money to public corporations for the purchase and construction of similar works. The deposits to be subject to check and transfer, and as soon as the notes show a tendency to go to a discount the issue to cease and afterward to be maintained at par by regulating the rate of interest paid on deposits. The money deposited to be only used for paying depositors, but not for paying interest. Cash might be received on deposit, but no interest should be paid on coin deposits. Walton, N. Y. ELBRIDGE SEWELL.