

Who's Who Against America, News Garbler Hearst

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was the same as that subsequently proffered by Cochran, Devoy, O'Leary and the other pro-Germans whose activities have come into the light of day. A British plot! The base and cunning English were punishing Mr. Hearst most unjustly, because, forsooth, he was telling the truth, which they wished suppressed, about England. Because he would not accept the British government's own prepared news, but preferred to give his readers history from that pure font of journalism undefiled, the Hearst papers, this was his martyrdom! Hearst's defiance (in the characteristic Hearst form of a letter to himself, published in his own papers) to the foe:

"Therefore, I have nothing to retract or alter in the smallest degree. On the contrary, I wish to assure the English censorship and the English government that the Hearst publications will continue to pursue the same independent American course that they have been pursuing with redoubled conviction of the truth, justice, propriety and patriotism of that course."

Editorially, he says, by way of an amplified explanation of the exclusion (the quotation being from a Thomas Jefferson letter of 1807):

"As it is to-day, so it was a hundred years ago—false news, garbled news, lying news was the output of the British government's 'standing army of news writers, who, without any regard to truth, invent and put into the papers whatever will serve the British government's purposes.'"

His Charge of Mendacity Against England

And here is the categorical charge against the Hearst persecutors, published in The New York American of October 12, 1916:

"The British government states that the International News Service is debased from the use of mails and cables because it garbles and distorts the news. The British government not only lies, but knows that it lies."

Strong words and brave. Assuming always that the facts are back of them. Otherwise they are no more than Hearst bluff. Now, let us look at the facts—not all of the facts, for the full history of Hearst's journalistic mendacities would fill this issue of The Tribune. But enough of the facts to furnish a basis of judgment as between the British government and William Randolph Hearst.

The Irish (Sinn Fein) rebellion of the spring of 1916 was heavily "played up" in the Hearst papers. It was first class "Hearst stuff," being calculated to arouse that class of Irish-American extremists to whom Hearst was catering, to enhearten the pro-Germans and to sow doubt in the public mind as to England's continued competency in the war. All this the plain facts themselves might in some measure have served to do. Plain facts, however, were not enough for Mr. Hearst. He needed something stronger. So his news service made it to order. On April 26, 1916, this heavy-typed heading appeared in The New York Journal: "Lord Lieutenant Taken by Rebels, According to Rumor."

The alleged dispatch upon which this was based contained this statement: "Some anxiety was felt here over the whereabouts of Lord Willingboro, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, although no advice had been received up to the time the dispatch was written to indicate that he was in any danger."

This was published with the date line "By International News Service (the Hearst Cable Service), London, April 26." That is, it was circulated to the American public as a bona fide cable dispatch from the International News Service (Hearst) Service in London.

It was a deliberate fake. No such statement was filed by the International News Service in London.

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No such statement was passed by the censor or was transmitted from London.

The message was fabricated by the Hearst organization in America. Once again the New York manager of the International News Service (who must by this time have been suffering a painful strain in his sense of honor) owned that the report had been written in his office, except for the word "overwhelming," which was supplied by the New York American. Once again he apologized, stating that he had cautioned his office against inserting extraneous matter and would see that the order was obeyed.

Now, it becomes apparent here that some one high in authority was overruling the New York manager in his undertaking to keep the cables honest. Whether this was Mr. Hearst himself can only be conjectured. It is a reasonable assumption, however, that it was not being done without Mr. Hearst's full knowledge, for matters of such weighty importance are not concealed from the head of the vast news (and pseudo-news) organization.

Whoever is responsible, the facts are there. In spite of them does Hearst still maintain that "the British government not only lies but knows that it lies," in accusing him of corrupting the news?

The final case, which convinced the British authorities that reliance upon Hearst promises was misplaced confidence, occurred on September 3. This time it was The Chicago Examiner which was "caught with the goods."

"London in Flames in Greatest Air Raid" was the headline. The authority for what followed was the familiar "By International News Service, London, September 3." The message (ostensibly from London by cable) announced that an airship had fallen within the city limits, and that the attack had been the most disastrous since the beginning of the war. "Large fires," continued the alleged cable, "are reported to have started at many points from explosive and incendiary bombs . . . and official reports are anxiously awaited by the people, from whom all thoughts of sleep have departed."

The usual investigation was made, with the usual result. The report was a deliberate fake. No such statement was filed by the International News Service in London.

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The Misrepresentation of Ireland

In respect to this, also, the London correspondent of the International News Service was able to prove that he had filed no such message, and the New York manager ascribed the mendacities to the Hearst papers and the

character and activities of William Boyard Hale.

With the Assistance Of Dr. Hale

Dr. Hale, as he calls himself, is an ex-clergyman who left the ministry under deplorable circumstances. As President Wilson's representative in Mexico—a most inexplicable and unfortunate choice which amazed some of the President's most devoted adherents—he enjoyed no small prestige. Since then he has been working for Hearst and the Germans; for Hearst openly, for the Germans, through the American Embargo Conference. The Providence Journal's repeated charges that he was employed at a large salary by the German Embassy on propaganda work, and that he had issued his publications from the German Press Bureau in the Hamburg American Line offices in New York, before that organization's activities were checked by the arrest and conviction of several of its officers, have never been denied. More recently Hale has been involved in mention one of the von Bernstorff "plot" cables as being useful to the German cause, and is also under suspicion in connection with Bolo Pacha.

It was wholly appropriate that Hale, with his unsavory record, should have been appointed Hearst's Berlin correspondent. He was sending strongly pro-German matter to the Hearst papers, up to the early part of 1917. And in February of this year Hearst sent a message to him, herewith first made public.

The last day of January had seen the famous German note repudiating the U-boat pledge and declaring ruthless submarine warfare. Three days later von Bernstorff received his passports. Here was a time of national crisis never surpassed in the history of the country. For good and loyal citizens, the way of duty and patriotism was plain: to stand behind the Administration, and to leave to the constituted authorities the infinitely delicate question as to what course the government should pursue. Some hundred million American citizens did this, wholeheartedly. One did not. William Randolph Hearst undertook upon his own invitation to set his unskilled hand to the mechanism of state. With a monstrous and infantile egotism, he conceived himself to be specially appointed of providence to turn the nation safely from war to peace, through the medium of his newspapers and with the assistance of the German Emperor. He could not trust the President in this crisis; the President of whom his American had said editorially: "Mr. Wilson seems to be conducting this government in the interest of the English, and not in the interest of Americans." So he decided to take matters into his own hands, and with Hale for his agent, arrange it with the Kaiser. Incidentally, this would mean some advertising for Hearst and his newspapers. And Hearst is not averse to self-exploitation of this kind.

France Also Cut Him Off

Cable service to the Hearst papers was cut off by France last November on much the same sort of evidence which was adduced in England. A statement made by a Frenchman who speaks with official knowledge says:

"We had proof time and again that cables sent by Hearst's Paris correspondent were distorted, garbled and mutilated on their receipt in New York. They were distorted to suit Mr. Hearst's pro-German policy. Time and again the censor who had passed the cablegrams would bring to our attention instances after instance of the doctoring of cablegrams after they reached New York, and would show the original cablegram and the distorted pro-German transcript as it appeared in The New York American. Finally, the correspondent was summoned by the authorities and informed: 'You may send no more cable to the Hearst papers to notify them that it will be the last they are permitted to receive from France.'"

Subsequently Hearst arranged a deal with the Agence Radio, of France, for a service of matter to be sent daily to the International News Service, but this was in operation only a fortnight when the French government put a stop to it.

Expelled from England and her colonies, shut out of France, Hearst now made desperate attempts to secure a special footing for his service in Germany. European news he must obtain in some way. He could not fake all of it. So, by way of ingratiating himself with the Germans, he had one of his men send by wireless to Berlin the text of his editorial on the British censorship and the expulsion of the Hearst service. At about the same time (October 13, 1916) his correspondent in Berlin, Dr. William Boyard Hale, sent a dispatch to the Hearst papers which was, in effect, a pan of German triumph, presumably with the object of further ingratiating Mr. Hearst with the German government, whose purposes he had already subserved so sedulously. The basis of the message was the rumor that Gerard was to bear peace overtures from the Kaiser. This Hale denied, jubilantly recounting the German military successes on all lines, the improved food situation and the result of the war loan "beyond the utmost hopes of the government." He continued: "The spirit of the people is united and resolute. . . . The fact is that no German official at this time would dream of, nor would the spirit of the Germans tolerate such a thing as suing for peace."

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Was ever before as colossal an example of sheer impudence? At an ordinary time it would be merely laughable, this assumption on the part of Hearst, the pro-German, fake pacifist, utterly discredited and distrusted by intelligent and loyal Americans, to speak for the people of the United States. But in such a crisis it was perilous foolery—the foolery of an irresponsible child with a loaded gun, and the incredible effrontery of his statement that "Americans were getting friendly to Germany." A curious friendliness, with the Sussex sinking still unadjusted, the President's message definitely rejecting Germany's fraudulent peace suggestions still fresh in the minds of the people, and the public becoming daily more embittered against the German policy. All this Mr. Hearst knew well. But, in the hope of securing an exclusive statement for his papers, he did what those papers so frequently do. He manufactured news.

Fortunately the whole dangerous affair came to naught. With unparalleled ingratitude the Kaiser ignored his American supporter. In time Hale was recalled. War was declared and Hearst's slender communication with his adoptive Fatherland was cut off.

So To-day He Stands Convicted

So to-day William Randolph Hearst stands convicted: an international propagandist, an international exile sentenced for betrayal of trust. No longer can he spread the poison of his garbled and distorted news in England. France will have no more of him. Canada has cast him out as unclean. In the British colonies he is taboo. The sun never ceases to shine on some land where Hearst is branded. But here in his own country, day after day, while the great forces of the nation are fiercely striving to make themselves effective for warfare, and while Hearst and his followers are subtly seeking to thwart their efforts—here under the Constitution which guarantees him freedom and affords him license of the press—here, unchecked and unashamed of the methods which have brought him into disgrace with the nation's allies; here, in the free, tolerant, charitable United States of America, day after day, and across the length and breadth of the map where he has spread broadcast his charge

that the British government, his accuser with proof, "not only lies but knows that it lies."

Here lies William Randolph Hearst.

The Hearst Papers—As Viewed in Paris

(An article printed originally in "La Liberté," Paris, September 8, 1917, and reprinted by "Figaro.")

ROCHE PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

THE ROLE OF THE HEARST PRESS

There is considerable talk at the present moment of the "yellow press" in the United States; they talk about it on both sides of the Atlantic.

The question is in regard to the numerous papers of Mr. Hearst, which from the first days of the German invasion have not ceased to serve the cause of our enemies.

America's entrance into the war has modified the form of this propaganda, which became more cunning, but not less harmful. The skilful treachery of this campaign is lamentably out of tune with the unanimous accord of the great American press, which is absolutely loyal.

In spite of the favors and protection which the agents of Mr. Hearst had enjoyed for a long time—while the other governments of the Allies had been busy in abstaining from all relations with Mr. Hearst's newspapers and officially forbade them the use of their telegraphic facilities—our government was compelled to take part, from the 29th of last October—we are stating it precisely—in abstaining from all relations with the Hearst organizations, the connivance of which with the enemy is certain.

It is understood that this step had not been taken without careful consideration. Let us judge for ourselves.

The Hearst newspapers were on October 18, 1914, that "the Belgians must lay the fault upon themselves, if they had to do was not to play the rôle of heroes."

It was the Hearst press which, in September, 1915, was conducting a daily violent campaign against the first Franco-English loan, organizing meetings to prevent American citizens from loaning their money to France and England. It was the Hearst papers which were, for two years, conducting a campaign in favor of an embargo on munitions destined for the Allies. It was the Hearst newspapers which wrote, on January 6, 1917, that "the bad treatment inflicted by France and England upon Greece surpasses everything that Belgium had ever suffered."

It was the Hearst press which insisted in January, 1917, that France was preparing to violate the neutrality of Switzerland.

It was the Hearst press which, after the rupture of relations and on the eve of the declaration of war, directed violent appeals to the Congress "that it should not put a single dollar of American money or a single soldier of the American army at the disposition of the Allies."

Finally, it was the Hearst press which, in the "Liberation" of a "clean" and said that the real representative of German Socialism is Scheidemann, the faithful friend of the Chancellor.

The agents of Mr. Hearst have not ceased making efforts to obtain the withdrawal of the prohibition which is an obstacle to the exercise of their mischievous propaganda. Their game, the meaning of which is too evident for anyone to misunderstand, is to multiply on the side manifestations of sympathy and offers of assistance, making us understand that the hostility of their newspapers is only directed against our allies, especially against England, toward which American public opinion is much less enthusiastic than toward us.

The childish Machiavellism of these attempts shows a strange estimate of our fidelity to the Allies. Thanks to psychological aberration of which we had many examples in the case of Germany and her servants, Mr. Hearst does not realize that the least blows against our allies strike our hearts and that, judging by our loyalty and good sense, we can have no favorable dispositions toward the enemy of our friends.

His manoeuvres will have no more success in France than in America, where they had no other effect than to provoke vigorous protests—even if not so many manifestations of sympathy and offers of assistance, making us understand that the hostility of their newspapers is only directed against our allies, especially against England, toward which American public opinion is much less enthusiastic than toward us.

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Vienna and Berlin Papers Quote Hearst's Attack on U. S. Policy

The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" of September 22 said:

"The 'Lokal-Anzeiger' (Berlin) reports from The Hague the following news from New York, according to which Hearst, in 'The New York American,' attacks Wilson and his policy bitterly, which he calls a war policy. He writes: 'The report of our own officers says that the Allies will lose the war unless we send enough war materials, men and ships to help them win. If we cannot do that there would be no need to recommend the continuance of the war to them. According to the statements of our own officers, Germany has still several million reserves who are trained. We do not know exactly how great the reserves in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are.'"

"The Entente army in Greece might as well be at the North Pole. Russia is no longer a factor in the war. The English armies in Mesopotamia and in Egypt are held easily by the Turks and the Bulgarians."

"The whole problem can be solved only by the breaking of the German West front. Our officers again report that millions of Anglo-French troops on the West front are waiting for this task. We do not know how many men will be necessary for this if German reserves and troops from the Eastern front are brought up. But surely we must send five million men or twice as many as that as aid to the Entente."

"Granted that we could train and equip all these men and that the U-boats will not destroy the ships of the Entente quicker than we can build such and that we could change all our trading vessels and coasting vessels for military purposes, we would still need five years to send all the men necessary to France. In the mean time the U-boats are unfortunately not lying still; they destroy a million tons a month, much more than all the yards of the whole world could build."

"As long as the U-boat danger is not put out of the way, any question of shipping men across and also material is in the air. Things being such, would it not be better to end the war honorably? Shall we send troops to destroy Germany which, perhaps, may be necessary for the defence of our own country?"

HEARN West of Fifth Avenue Fourteenth Street The Last Week! The Last Week! Of Liberty Loan Campaign The Question of the Hour! How Many More Bonds Can You Buy? Buy your bond—take it home—earn 4% on it. For Sale at our Bond Booth—Main Floor.

Difficult As It May Be, We Always Keep Up Our Assortments. That, With Our Moderate Profit Policy, Is Why We Are Busy Day In and Day Out, Year In and Year Out The following for both Monday and Tuesday

A Sale for Monday and Tuesday--TAILORED SUITS Special, 23.75 Our reg. \$29.75 value Every suit in this group is a practical, well made suit—under to-day's higher prices one scarcely expects to find a durable suit under thirty dollars. This price represents a value most extraordinary—that the quality of the suit proves. Of Broadcloth—Long line coats—slightly raised beltline shows belt in front—buttons across semi-fitted back. Convertible notria collars. Colors—taupe, green, brown, navy and black. Of Burella—Semi-fitted models, with half belts—inlay velvet collars. Colors—beet root, green, brown and navy. Of Serge—Strictly tailored models in navy and black. All sizes for misses and women and even on these sale suits free alterations.

Blankets Every day greater quantities of really fine blankets are being sold in this department. Our blanket prices are less than those elsewhere that we have verified. Finding prices as low as ours on blankets of the best quality which can be made seems extraordinary. It is, perhaps that is why we sell more and better blankets than any other store in town. Useful Blankets Of cotton fleeces—white, tan, gray—with contrast borders—our reg. \$2.15—special—1.84

Crib Blankets Eiderdown finish—allover Jacquard designs—also some Indian designs—our reg. \$1.27—special—1.04 Comfortable Blankets Indian designs—solid color effects—plaid, two-tones—many designs—useful for motor robes or couch covers—special—3.84

Heavy Blankets Wool mixed plaids—white with contrast borders—in 4 or full size—our reg. \$8.97—special—7.97

Blankets Very fine all wool—America's finest production—single or in pairs—white and delicate colorings or two-toned blankets with six-toned taffeta or satin binding—special—21.75

A Special Note Remnants of Domet, Canton and wool flannels have accumulated—plain white or colors—some silk embroidered—and to clear them all away, for Monday and Tuesday they are marked at Clearance Prices.

Vienna and Berlin Papers Quote Hearst's Attack on U. S. Policy The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" of September 22 said: "The 'Lokal-Anzeiger' (Berlin) reports from The Hague the following news from New York, according to which Hearst, in 'The New York American,' attacks Wilson and his policy bitterly, which he calls a war policy. He writes: 'The report of our own officers says that the Allies will lose the war unless we send enough war materials, men and ships to help them win. If we cannot do that there would be no need to recommend the continuance of the war to them. According to the statements of our own officers, Germany has still several million reserves who are trained. We do not know exactly how great the reserves in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are.'"

Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday Women's Silk Stockings Black, white and colors—lisle sole, heel and toe—our reg. \$1.17—special—.92 Women's Silk Stockings Extra Sizes Black lisle sole, heel and toe—our reg. \$1.37—special—1.15

Children's Stockings Of black cotton—double heel and toe—our reg. .28—special—.23 Men's Socks Of black wool—gray heel and toe—our reg. .38—special—.28

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M. To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders. \$1.94 Georgette Crepe Blouses. 3.84 Navy, plum, gray and main—nest models—tucked, embroidered or vest effects. \$1.47 Tailored Blouses. 1.14 Smart stripes—well made. \$2.94 Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises. 1.94 Yokes of satin, with bembatching and floral spray, or fancy laces—satin ribbon trim. 67 ct. Rompers and Creepers. .50 Flannelette, gingham, chambray, Eden cloth and seersucker—plain colors and fancy—size to 6 yrs. \$1.96 Boys' Suits—8 to 17 years. 3.27 Single-breasted Norfolk styles—dark gray and brown fancy chevrons—lined trousers. \$8.74 Boys' Norfolk Suits. 7.50 Cassimeres and chevrons—green, browns and grays—variety of extra patterns—majority have extra trousers—9 to 18 yrs. \$1.47 Long Flannelette Kimonos. 1.22 Pink and blue stripes—straight lines—scaled or elastic belt—models—best formal—sailor collar—size 36 to 44. \$2.21 Men's Scotch Wool Underwear. 1.78 Gray—shirts or drawers—well made—soft and durable—sizes up to 50 inch. \$1.95 Men's Overcoats. 14.85 Trench, box and Chesterfield models—gray, green, brown black—well tailored—all sizes.

Practical Dress Fabrics That Soon Will Be Impossible to Buy All these goods were bought months ago—that accounts for their being "all wool"—that also explains these prices—more than a wholesale price to you, for every yard of these materials costs us more to-day than these prices quoted to you on the basis of our old orders. Chiffon Broadcloths. . . . Special 2.77 A price really lower than the verified price elsewhere in town

Storm Serges Our reg. \$7.00—special—.67 36 in.—all wool—brown, garnet, navy and black. Poplins Our reg. \$1.57—special—.14 42 in.—all wool—navy and black. Excellent suiting. Plaid or Stripe Serges Our reg. \$1.68—special—.134 48 in.—all wool—small and large designs—very smart color combinations on navy, green or brown grounds.

French Serges Our reg. \$1.58—special—1.24 48 and 50 in.—all wool—fine twill—Burgundy, Brown, myrtle, navy and black. Zibelines An unusual value—2.98 54 in.—all wool—brown, myrtle, Burgundy, navy and black—smart coating and very soft. Broadcloths Special—1.97 48 and 50 in.—all wool—sponged and shrunken—chiffon finish—high lustre—beautiful colorings.

Dainty Underthings of Glove Silk's Charm Glove Silk Undervests—Band top—bodice or shoulder straps—pink or white—Special 1.47 Of similar quality—embroidered—Special 1.85 Glove Silk Envelope Chemises—Lace top—embroidered front—ribbon straps—2.47 A number of other models to—3.97

Glove Silk Bloomers—Pink or white—Special 1.07 Glove Silk Union Suits—Pink or white—band top—Special 3.47 Of same quality—embroidered—3.77 Glove Silk Top Union Suits—Cotton bodies—white or pink—1.07 Better qualities to—1.97

Warm Snuggly Garments for the Kiddies at Night Cotton Flannel Nightdrawers—well made—of excellent quality—1 to 12 years—1.68 Nightdrawers with Feet—fleece-lined—1 to 5 years—1.68 8 to 14 years—1.74

Flannelette Nightgowns—double yoke, front and back—braided trim—1 to 14 years—Special 68 Jacquard Blanket Robes—Turnover or sailor collars—satin hand trimmed—silk cord girdles in many delightful dark or light colors. 8 to 14 years—2.64 14 to 18 years—2.89

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Imitation Filet Laces For Gift-time Fancy Work The most delightful of patterns in the very widths for shams, spreads and adorable underthings—reg. 9 yd.