

Who's Who Against America, News Garbler Hearst

Continued from page 1

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 I 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.

No such statement was filed by the International News Service in London.

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.

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

The message was fabricated by the Hearst organization in America.

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

Then the British Kicked Him Out

Then the long-suffering British government formally kicked Mr. William Randolph Hearst, his International News Service and all his newspapers out of the land whose trust and courtesy he had repeatedly and deliberately violated. Knowing all this, convicted by documentary proof and the confessions of his own employes, will Mr. Hearst still pretend that in giving as his reasons for excluding him his repeatedly proven sins against honest and decent journalism "the British government not only lies but knows that it lies"?

Following the lead of England, Canada and the other British colonies cut off the Hearst service and the Hearst press. In addition to the evidence produced by the authorities in London, Canada had other facts proving Hearst's improper methods. One bit of evidence is worth recording as showing the malign effect wrought upon a newspaper writer by becoming a part of the Hearst organization. A leading Canadian daily had been publishing signed correspondence from a Washington newspaper man, whose articles were described as being on the whole fair in tone, with a leaning toward the Allies, if anything. This correspondent left the organization for which he had been working and joined the Hearst forces. At once his articles became bitterly anti-British. The editor of the Canadian paper, which had been up to that time a subscriber to the International News (Hearst) Service, decided that if employment with Hearst could turn a fair-minded journalist into a pro-German over night his newspaper did not want any more Hearst matter. He promptly dropped the International.

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."

Trying to Fix the International in Germany

Shortly after this Hearst dictated messages to Hale in what appears to be an effort to "place" the International News Service in Germany, and to arrange a special transatlantic service from Germany via Nauzen, on the plea that London had cut off all his transmitted service. In one of these he expatiates upon the extent and merits of the Hearst organization, making the modest claim that through his various journalistic and motion picture services "undoubtedly at least three-quarters of the people of this country are directly reached!"

It is interesting to observe that on the list of his International News Service staff in New York appear these German names: George Viburg, Alexander Fuehr and Emil Klasing. Fuehr appears to have had some connection with the semi-official German news service, since, in one message, he urges that Hearst's request be taken to official headquarters and favorably acted on.

What might have been the outcome had this nation remained on friendly terms with Germany, and had Hale stayed in Berlin, must be matter of conjecture. When the situation became critical Hale, naturally and properly, left. In the mean time, however, he was the recipient of a message which shows Hearst in the light of an irresponsible manipulator, unauthorized, in affairs of world import. In order to appreciate the situation it is necessary here to sketch briefly the

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 not—Mr. Hearst's newspapers and 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 "cleon" 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

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 not—Mr. Hearst's newspapers and 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 "cleon" 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

The childlike 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 German 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.

HEARN The Last Week! The Last Week! Of Liberty Loan Campaign

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

A Sale for Monday and Tuesday--TAILORED SUITS Special, 23.75 Our reg. \$29.75 value

Blankets Every day greater quantities of really fine blankets are being sold in this department.

Useful Blankets Of cotton fleece—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 soft-toned flannel 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.

Put Out Your Flag For Your Soldier Those whose men folk are serving our country in the army or navy of whose daughter is a Red Cross Nurse may honor them by displaying Service Flags

Of Sewed Muslin 12 x 18.....28 Of Heavy Cotton Bunting 2 x 3 ft.....75 3 x 5 ft.....1.35 4 x 6 ft.....1.84 Sterling Wool Bunting 12 x 18 in.....68 2 x 3 ft.....1.58 3 x 5 ft.....3.25

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

Dainty Underthings of Glove Silk's Charm Glove Silk Undervests—Band top—bodice or shoulder straps—pink or white—Special 1.47

Glove Silk Bloomers—Pink or white—Special 1.87 Glove Silk Union Suits—Pink or white—band top—Special 3.47

Warm Snuggly Garments for the Kiddies at Night Cotton Flannel Nightdrawers—well made—of excellent quality—1 to 12 years.....68

Velvets and Silks Most Unusually Priced Chiffon Velvets—41 inch—highly lustrous—of superior quality—in new fall shades. Our reg. \$4.95—3.75

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.....1.27