



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST AND HIS FAMILY.

HEARST-THE MAN REMARKABLE CAREER OF A BORN MILLIONAIRE



national capital, protested loudly. The senator assured her the experiment would be of short duration and that the boy would eventually take the mines and ranches.

All the world knows how the man's prediction has not come to pass. Nothing ever mapped out by others for the future of William Randolph Hearst has come to pass. His career of a life companion was illustrative of his tendency to do the unexpected. With his good looks, wealth and social advantages he might have made his selection from one of the country's great families, but in 1903 he married Miss Millicent Wilson of New York, a charming young woman unknown to society reporters and the smart set.

HERBERT KING.

It is now several years since William Randolph Hearst, Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York, became America's foremost champion of publicity. Notwithstanding that fact, there is probably no other American of equal prominence who is so little known personally. He has never desisted from directing the rays of his penetrating searchlight against the doings of his fellows, but he has been standing in the shadow, not hidden or shrinking, but eclipsed by the more insistent radiance that he has focused on the others.

It is not likely that Mr. Hearst has cultivated an air of mystery in order

to stimulate public interest in him, but it has seemed not infrequently as if that were precisely what he was trying to do. Such an impression is due to his highly distinctive manner of conducting his business and, more especially, his political affairs. His methods have given rise to the most diverse opinions regarding his personality. From one quarter comes the information that this man of many newspapers is the sole creator of the movement which acknowledges him as its head. It has been demonstrated that such is the popular belief, but there are numerous dissenters. There is still an army of those who prefer to think that the name of Hearst is only a convenient figurehead for a staff

of daring and brilliant theorists who fatten on his bounty.

Both views are wide of the mark. William Randolph Hearst has provided himself with a staff of able lieutenants, but his is the dominating influence that compels them all. It is not a matter of mere chance that his adjutants are what they are and have done what they have done. Some of them have left the ranks and have turned their power of satire or invective against their former chief, but not one of them has ever suggested that the initiative of the so called Hearst movement was extra Hearst in its inception.

It is generally admitted, however, that this movement has reached a

point at which it would be puerile to try to ignore it. That fact became apparent when Hearst's poll as an independent candidate for mayor of New York was made public. A year later he leaps into further prominence as a formidable candidate for governor of the most populous state in the Union, with his independence league in process of organization throughout the entire country. This makes of him a strange new element that suggests to every thinking man a startling possibility.

William Randolph Hearst, although he has gained publicity without revealing his personality, is the first man who has ever created a party—a one man party, that is—that has gained a national headway. His party had no hand in making him; he had everything to do with making his party. It is true that his opportunities were great. He has the largest continuous audience that any mortal has ever been able to gather. He may say what he pleases to 4,000,000 readers every day of his life. It constitutes the most stupendous publicity trust ever floated.

There was nothing in Mr. Hearst's early years to foreshadow his markedly original career. His father made himself the master of a vast fortune and became a power in the financial and political activity of the Pacific coast. The elder Hearst's treasure was won by the very methods which his son has made his reputation in attacking. It may be said also that the money which has enabled William Randolph Hearst to wage war against the methods employed by his sire was accumulated in a way that the young man and his journalistic propaganda condemn bitterly. Without this fruit of capitalistic methods he could not have begun his war on capitalism.

George R. Hearst, California mining baron and United States senator, was a remarkable man. Everything "went his way" with unflinching pertinacity, and the time came when he had about everything except a classical education. He was both too wise and too truthful to feel no regret on that ac-

count, and he resolved that his son should be more fortunate, so he sent him to Harvard. The young man's career at that classic resort of learning was neither long nor especially creditable to him.

At the university there is to be found no public record of his doings either at the time or since. There is a good deal of information to be obtained about Theodore Roosevelt and many other Harvard men, but the record is practically silent concerning Mr. Hearst. From the men of his day, however, it may be learned that the young Californian was liked generally by the student body. He had the reputation of being a good fellow, and he was generous in sharing the large allowance he received from his father. In those days his associates were chosen from the wealthy class of students. He never manifested any disposition to be "chummy" with the impetuous among his classmates, although he is not accused of any tendency toward snobbishness.

When it is asserted that Hearst was not a good student at college it is not meant that he exhibited any sluggishness of the perceptive faculty. One of his classmates credits him with "amiable indolence broken by spasms of industry." That neither tells the story nor does him justice. It is true that he disliked the routine of daily study and the humdrum of continuous application. He did not seem to be able to bring himself to the discipline of appearing regularly in the classroom, and he admitted a profound distaste for the necessary drudgery of college life. Yet on more than one occasion he demonstrated that he was master of an enormous power of application for brief periods. He was capable of learning sufficient of a text book in a single night to pass a creditable examination the next morning. This intellectual feat he did repeatedly, and such a course would certainly have resulted in winning a degree if nothing more unconventional had intervened.

But something did. About the middle of his second year he was expelled. The senator went to Cambridge and tried to obtain a re-hearing for his son, but President Eliot and the faculty were not to be moved. The indignant senator was informed that his son had been a promoter of disorder since the very day of his entrance to the university and that he would not be permitted to remain on any plea. Some

of the reasons for this uncompromising severity have been made public. One of the most influential was that the irreverent sophomore spent a good deal of his time and energy in satirizing the worthy president and his colleagues.

After college proved to be a failure the senator had a heart to heart talk with his son, in the course of which he took the opportunity to remind him that if he expected to keep the great fortune which would be his some day it would be necessary to go to work and learn the trick. William professed himself to be delighted with the idea. The senator gave him his choice of beginning at one of the Hearst mines or at one of the Hearst ranches. The son confessed that he had no inclination for either.

Then he started the old man by asking him to make him the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, a badly degenerated newspaper which the elder Hearst had bought to support him in his political schemes. It had been of little service to him in that way, and he had been looking out for a chance to unload it. His son's request struck him as a huge joke, but he was game and consented.

If the senator had imagined that his son's journalistic career was to be modeled after anything he had picked up at Harvard he must have been amazed at the youthful editor's initial proceedings. At that time, about twenty years ago, a New York daily paper was just beginning to use illustrations, hitherto confined to the weeklies and magazines. "Willy" selected that paper as his model. He bought new presses, equipped an art department and arranged for a cable service. He sent the bills to his father, who paid them without a murmur. The senator was beginning to get interested in the game.

Young Hearst did not have the patience to work his changes gradually. He proposed to wake up some morning and see the effect of his enterprise strike the San Franciscans "all in a heap." So when he was good and ready he sprung his surprise. His first appearance was the launching of what has since become known as "yellow journalism" on the Pacific coast. It was indeed an immense sensation. The old senator made a very face and laughed boisterously. His wife, an estimable woman, who had recently set up a splendid establishment at the na-

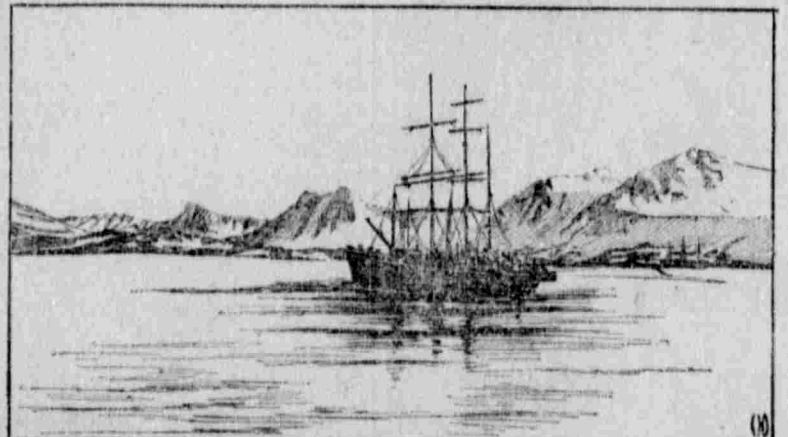
BRIEF ILLUSTRATED RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS; LIFE AND ITS MANY PHASES AT HOME AND ABROAD

VICTORIA OF SPAIN IN A MANTILLA.



When the new queen of Spain made her first public appearance after her marriage she wore the mantilla, the national headdress. It was at the bullfight, which was a leading feature of the festivity, and when she entered the royal box in the amphitheater wearing this graceful head covering the vast throng burst into wild enthusiasm.

WELLMAN EXPEDITION AT SPITZBERGEN.



The picture is from a recent photograph taken at Spitzbergen, where Walter Wellman and his fellow explorers are conducting a series of experiments preliminary to an attempt to reach the north pole by balloon and motor sledge. Owing to various drawbacks and the lateness of the season, it is probable that no attempt to make the northward flight will be made this year.

HOME AND ABROAD.

The perfect human figure should be equal in height to ten faces.

In running from Edinburgh to York, an express engine burns about three and one-half tons of coal and consumes about 2,000 gallons of water.

The first cast iron bridge is one of a hundred feet span across the Severn, near Ironbridge. It was erected by Abraham Darby.

Roman widows had to wear weeds for

HARD LABOR DONE BY MUNICH WOMEN.



The women of some civilized countries even do not confine themselves exclusively to domestic occupations. In the artistic city of Munich much of the heavy outdoor work is done by the Bavarian women. It is a shock to tourists to see women carrying mortar and even bricks to the masons on the walls of buildings in the course of erection.

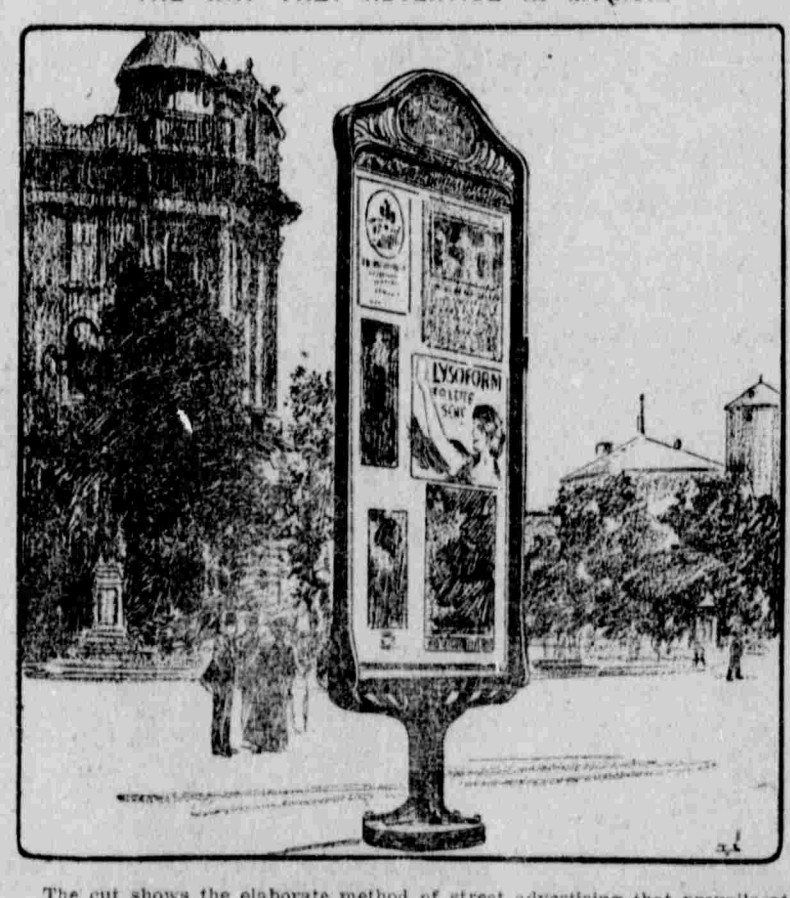
PICK-A-BACK IN JAPAN.

Taking care of little sister or little brother means much more to the children of Japan than to those of this country. As a rule, the baby is fastened to the back of the elder child, even though the latter be little more



than a baby itself. Although mere boys and girls carry the tots around by the hour, they do not apparently suffer in health, but that may be the reason why the race does not reach greater physical proportions.

THE WAY THEY ADVERTISE IN MUNICH.



The cut shows the elaborate method of street advertising that prevails at the Bavarian capital. These rather sightly looking advertising stands may be found in the most select residential portions of the city, and they are so artistic in design that the taste is not greatly offended. There is a popular impression that publicity has reached its fullest development on this side of the water, but a visit to some of the European cities will show that the Americans still have much to learn in the "gentle art of advertising."

FOUR STORIED BIRD'S NEST.

The curious nest shown in the cut illustrates the efforts of a yellow bird to avoid hatching the eggs of the cowbird, the American cuckoo. When the



intruder laid her egg, the yellow bird abandoned the nest, adding another story and beginning all over again. After the fourth attempt to foil the cowbird the warbler seems to have given up the struggle.

TASTEFUL ELECTRIC LIGHT STANDARD.

Little attempts have been made in America to combine art and electric street lighting, but in some parts of Europe the case is different. The artistic standard shown in the cut is at



Reichenberg, Bohemia, in the grounds of an exhibition recently held there. It is hereby recommended to the notice of municipal authorities in this country.

CLARA MORRIS' NEW NOVEL.

Miss Clara Morris is writing a novel. There is nothing remarkable about that, as she has written several of them since her retirement from



stage eight years ago, but what is beginning to attract particular attention is the secrecy with which she is going about her work. Miss Morris refuses to give the slightest inkling of the nature of the story. It is said, however, that she hopes her new novel will make her fame as a writer commensurate with her former prominence as an emotional actress.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS ARMED WITH MACHETES.



The cut shows a company of Cuban insurrectionists in the field. The machete, which is their principal weapon, is after the style of a corn cobbler and is capable of doing great execution. It has also been a factor in the destruction of tobacco and sugar cane fields, which has been a feature in the serious outbreak in the provinces and even in the vicinity of Havana.

When it was discovered, however, that Walseley was little more than twenty-one years the captaincy was canceled. But the young man protested so vigorously against the injustice that the cancellation itself was canceled and the captaincy restored.

The Maryland shellfish commission is studying oyster culture in the proper way by learning in Connecticut how the thing is done. Oyster culture has long been practiced in France and Japan, to say nothing of Virginia.

Many years ago Dr. Brooks' book on the subject laid down the principle that underlie the successful promotion of the industry.

Though white pearls are preferred in Europe, in China bright yellow pearls are most valuable.

Book muslin gets its name from Duke, the district in India where it is first manufactured.

Less than 4 per cent of Great Britain is woodland, while Russia has 25 per cent of wooded area.