

DID YOU EVER THINK

What it costs you for a few days' accommodation at a credit store? It's no accommodation. You pay an enormous interest. The interest is concealed in the prices but it's there.

THE NEW YORK RACKET.

Is a strictly one-priced cash store. You don't pay your neighbors' debts when you deal with them. Lowest possible prices on

SHOES, CLOTHING, HOSIERY.

Underwear, hats, shirts, overalls, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishings, goods, notions. The spot cash plan means low prices.

E. T. BARNES, Prop.

Salem's Cheapest One-Price Cash Store.

Cor. Commercial and Chemeketa Sts.

SHOES

SHOES

HANAN & SON'S



Shoes are selling fast. Our Fall Stock now in, all bought before the late advance in leather, and we are going to sell them below any body. Call and see our styles and get our prices.

KRAUSSE BROS

275 Commercial St. Salem, Oregon.

SHOES

SHOES



Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Fine Tools

For Every Trade at

GRAY BROS

Cor. State and Liberty Sts. Salem Ore.

Furniture
Carpets

Buren & Hamilton

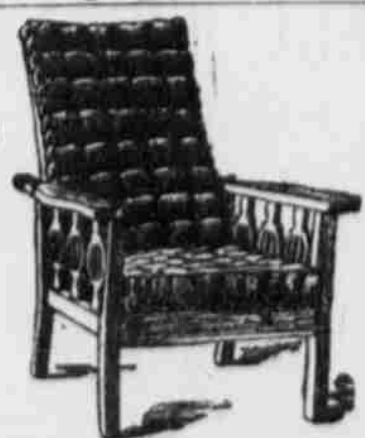
Picture Molding
Wall Paper

HOUSE FURNISHERS



EASY CHAIRS

and
FANCY ROCKERS



Are our stronghold at the present time. But we are equally well supplied with the more plain staples at bottom prices. Our plain, high back dining chair is a record breaker at 60c each.



Dining Tables

Both Round and Square.



Are the best and cheapest ever shown in Salem. We will be pleased to show them, even if you are not ready to buy, feeling confident our prices will win your patronage when you are ready to purchase.

BUREN & HAMILTON
248 COMMERCIAL ST.

COUNTING FORCES

Boers are Gathering Statistics.

Have More Men Than at First Thought.

Situation Unchanged Aside From Forwarding Supplies.

By Associated Press to the Journal. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London edition of the Standard and Digger News Johannesburg gave out a cable dispatch today purporting to be from Johannesburg, saying the returns from the field corners of the Transvaal and Orange Free State show that 52,000 burghers are ready to take the field at short notice.

Forwarding Train. BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—Major General Hunter and his staff with the Devonshire regiment and a squadron of the 20th Hussars have sailed for the Cape.

ROBBERY. Abe Dittmars, of French Prairie, mourns the loss of his sack.

Report reaches THE JOURNAL that Abe Dittmars, who lives near the Miller place on French Prairie, was robbed of some \$217 day before yesterday. It seems that he has been selling cider to the pickers in the neighboring sugar yards. The cider was stored in the basement cellar, and here the trade would be made. In case change of money was necessary Mr. Dittmars would go upstairs and walk into the bedroom, where he kept his money in a sack of grain. The parties in the cellar could thus tell to a certainty where the money was kept. Two men are suspected of the crime, the theory being that they worked in collusion, one going with Mr. Dittmars to the cellar, while the other slipped in and took the money. The loss is \$217, and the parties suspected have not been apprehended.

JEFFERSON CUT OFF. No More Overland Trains for That Lively Little Town.

Otto Schultz and others, of Jefferson, were in this city today taking in the state fair. He says that the people of his town are impatient at the treatment received just now in the matter of mail service. It seems that hereafter their town will be shut off from mail service on the overland trains, that being simply a flagration for the two train boulevards. This shuts the people of Jefferson off from their most important mail privileges, and it is not surprising that the good people of that place are displeased. It is understood that the railroad company has taken this action to save expense in the matter of agent's salary, but whatever the cause may be, it does not set well with the people of that town.

Bought a Fine Rig. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Krausse of Aurora drove home today with a fine new horse and carriage. The horse is "Ruth G," formerly owned by ex-Sheriff John Knight.

Fall Millinery Opening. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21, 22 and 23. NONPAREIL, 317 Commercial street.

Justice Court. The case of S. B. Catterlin vs. J. M. Gross was taken under advisement by Justice Johnson.

O. H. Barber and G. E. Monroe, the snake men at the fair grounds were arrested on complaint of S. T. Richardson, who charges them with an act which outrages public decency and is injurious to public morals, in that they entwined a snake around the person of a minor child, Richardson's son, during one of their exhibitions. They were released on depositing \$25 cash bail each, and trial is set for 10 a. m. Friday.

BILL PREPARED.

Financial Bill Which Will Put This Country on a Gold Basis.

By Associated Press to the Journal. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Congressman Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, member of the Republican caucus finance committee, which this summer drew up the financial bill, last night said: "The bill agreed upon by the committee and to be introduced at the next session, of congress is in my possession. It provides for a formal declaration in favor of the gold standard. If it becomes a law the country will be avowedly and explicitly upon a gold basis. Senate committee has not yet concurred in it but there will be no practical difficulty between the two committees. The bill is likely to pass both houses."

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

By Associated Press to the Journal. The Car and Carina of Russia arrived at Kiel today.

A London Times special says that Dreyfus is going to New York.

The August treasury receipts from all sources amounted to \$24,430,980.

The cruiser Detroit has been sent to Puerto Calillo to protect American interests there.

The First Congressional International Council ever held, an increase of 100 in session in Boston.

The amount of rainfall reported in the past 48 hours at Manila was 8.2 inches and 6.3 inches fell in the 24 hours.

The Transports Sikh and City of Rio have been ordered to Portland to take the Thirty-fifth regiment to Manila.

Judge W. G. Piper, of Moscow, Idaho, died in Seattle last evening. Judge Piper formerly resided in Linn county.

A regiment of Canadians is being raised by Colonel Hughes, of Lindsay for service in the Transvaal in case of war.

Emperor William arrived yesterday in Sweden and will remain until Friday. The emperor and party are at Stockholm.

The supreme court decision in the Nevada governorship contest gives Sadler sixty plurality, an increase of forty votes over the original count.

The art judges for America, at the Paris fair were announced today by R. Caldwell, director of fine arts for American exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Today there are two well defined cases of smallpox at San Francisco. Fourteen suspects are also quarantined at the Presidio. The cases are all from the Thirty-first regiment.

The Northern Pacific railroad directors have instructed the executive committee to consider the advisability of paying an extra dividend of one per cent on the common stock of one per cent.

"The master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larzak reports that he found, on September 9, on the north coast of King Charles island, an anchor and buoy marked "Andree Polar Expedition."

The president has issued a proclamation declaring that the local Hawaiian officials are without power to transfer title to public lands in Hawaii, pending legislation by congress.

The war department sends out the information that the Thirty-fifth infantry at Vancouver barracks will be paid in full to November 1st, before starting to the Philippines. About \$60,000 will be paid out to the regiment in advance.

An order restraining Hugh J. Brady from enforcing the department store law in St. Louis enacted at the recent session of the Missouri state legislature, and under which he was appointed license collector for St. Louis, was issued by Judge Beachritz today.

One of the largest dividends ever paid on cotton mill stock was that paid by the Crown Cotton mills, at Bolton, Great Britain, on Wednesday. A cash dividend of 10 per cent and 83 per cent in stock. Last year a 43 per cent dividend was paid. A new \$100,000 mill will be built at Bolton at once.

Delicious Fruit. See the display of beautiful peaches and other ripe fruit in our window—Wright & Company.

Tasting Is Enjoyment. Fine Fresh Chocolate Creams for the ladies. Penny goods for the babies. A good smoke for the gentlemen. Fruit, ice cream and cold drinks for all at the Bon-Bon, 136 State Street.

HOME AGAIN

Now the next thing is where will we do our trading? We all want Shoes, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Sox, Hose, and a great many Dry Goods. Now, I will tell you, John, that we can save money by trading at

THE FAIR STORE

In Salem, for I have priced their goods and know they are all right. Really, John, I feel like we ought to tell everybody that they can get more for their money at THE FAIR STORE in Salem than any place else. O. P. DABNEY is the proprietor, 274 Commercial Street.

MASSACHUSETTS

Democrats Nominate State Ticket.

Robert Treat Paine, for Chosen Governor.

Delegates Chosen to Attend the National Convention.

By Associated Press to the Journal. BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Democratic state convention nominated Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, for governor by acclamation.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Democratic state convention assembled here today for the nomination of state officers and the selection of delegates to the national Democratic convention, according to the program of managers.

The names of George Fred Williams, W. S. McNary, C. T. Callahan and Alexander B. Bruce, of Lawrence, will be presented for delegates at large. All four favor renomination of Bryan for president.

A motion for appointment of a committee to select seven delegates at large to the Democratic national committee of 1900 met with a spirited opposition. Hises greeted the speakers on either side of the question.

Congressman Fitzgerald raised a storm of protest by his denunciation of the state committee, which had agreed to the plan of selecting delegates at large at this time, and of George Fred Williams.

The deputy superintendent of police was called to the platform at the Democratic state convention by Chairman McNary to remove Congressman Fitzgerald, who, when Chairman McNary declared the original motion carried, defied McNary and the latter's friends.

Delegates sprang to their feet and crowded around the platform, and although no blows were struck, pandemonium reigned.

The Trust Conference.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The trust conference today adopted a set of resolutions and adjourned sine die. The resolutions are based upon a plan similar to that suggested by Bryan at the trust conference in Chicago, that is, all trusts and monopolies should be placed under control and regulated by state and federal legislation.

TRILBY.

The Shirley Company Play Du Maurier's Intense Drama.

We take off the hat to George D. McQuarrie. His Svengali last night was an actor, his Svengali last night was an actor, his Svengali last night was an actor, his Svengali last night was an actor.

Trilby is a play worthy of the highest dramatic talent, and the way it is handled by the Shirley company calls only for warm praise of this troupe.

Miss Shirley played Trilby with the unfailing beauty and delicate appreciation which we now expect of her in every part.

Lincoln J. Plumer, as Taffy, gave an ideal representation of that big, honest, self-satisfied Englishman. Plumer is an actor. He sinks his personality in his part, and one could see in Taffy, but the slightest traces of the Jettro Baxter of Tuesday night.

Wm. Abram took the difficult part of Little Billie in a creditable manner, and C. E. Ralston made a most natural "Zou Zou."

Miss Marie Baker played the French woman, Madame Vinard, as though she was born for the part.

The other members of the company all did well, and as a whole they should be congratulated.

The largest audience of this engagement was present, last night, there being very few vacant seats on the lower floor, and the gallery being jammed.

Tonight, by request, Mother will be put on instead of the Lady of Lyons. This play was given by this company here last spring and there were many requests for its repetition. The curtain will rise promptly at 8:15.

DEWITT'S LITTLE EARLY RISERS

promote health by keeping it properly regulated. "Best pills made; we will use no others." G. H. Applegate, J. P., of Clarksville, N. J. Rhodes Drug Store.

Open to the Public. The report of the health officer this day filed with us, and showing that the Salem Lodging house has been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated against all infection, together with the equipment of said house the persons therein, we, the committee on health and police of the Salem city council, hereby declare the quarantine against said house and premises raised and the same open to the patronage of anyone desiring to stay there.—Thomas Burrows, A. B. Boren, Geo. Griswold, committee.

Barrett Farman & Company, Chicago Grain Dealers, Fail.

Barrett Farman & Company, Chicago Grain Dealers, Fail.

BIG FAILURE.

Barrett Farman & Company, Chicago Grain Dealers, Fail.

By Associated Press to the Journal. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Barrett Farman & Company, a board trade firm, failed today. The house it is understood was heavily short on wheat.

The shortage of the firm is estimated at four to five million bushels. James Walke, manager of the concern thinks the suspension will only be temporary. When the failure was announced at 11 o'clock the scene in the pit took on a tone of panic.

The December open had opened at 71½ a 71½ and market slid quickly off under sales against calls to 71½. At this figure Barrett Farman and company renewed their efforts to cover but the price jumped fractionally to 73. Then came the announcement of the absorption of the firm's contracts and a scramble to get out from under. The December declined to 71½.

HOSPITAL FIRE.

A Property Loss of \$200,000 and Two Lives.

By Associated Press to the Journal. NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—The St. Vincent de Paul hospital was destroyed by fire early this morning. The body of an aged woman, Mrs. McCune, and a body of a small child have been found. One other patient is reported missing. Two firemen were injured, but are expected to recover. The property loss, it is estimated, will reach \$200,000. There is a small insurance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General Otis has informed the war department that six or eight days' mail sent by the transport Morgan City was lost in the wreck of that vessel.

Dreyfus' Movements. VALERIE, France, Sept. 21.—Capt. Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valsbregue, a relative.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Press Censorship Fraud is Shown Up by Newspaper Reporters.

AUTHENTIC REPORT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Revelations Blacker Than Were Ever Suspected by American Public -- An Eye-opener Comes to the American People.

Ever since the war in the Philippines has developed THE JOURNAL has endeavored to allay criticism and has frequently urged the people to reserve their judgment in regard to the motives and movements of the powers that be. It has had some reservations as to the virtues of the un-American press censorship, but it has endeavored to temper its utterances of opinion on the subject until actual developments would justify or condemn the course being pursued. The facts have finally come to the surface, and can no longer be suppressed by a self-respecting press.

Continued on Second Page.

Immediately after the publication of the so-called "red robin," General Manager M. E. Stone, of the Associated Press, cabled to the Associated Press agent at Manila, Robert M. Collins, asking a full explanation of the events leading up to that action of the newspaper men there. It should be premised that Mr. Collins is an experienced correspondent, selected for the important duty at Manila on account of his truthfulness and well-balanced judgment. What he writes, therefore, can be accepted without hesitation.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Russia in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war, so much more stringent than any hitherto attempted that the correspondents at Manila were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against it if its methods and purposes became known.

Mr. Collins says at the outset that the censorship enforced during the Philippines war, and before its beginning, was, according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan, Turkey, Greece