

The Bondman

A....
Continued
Story.

By HALL CAINE.

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

It was intended that Jason should start for the Sulphur Mines on the following day, and he was lodged over night in a little house of detention that stood on the south of the High street. But the snow continued to fall the whole night through, and in the morning the roads were impassable. Then it was decided to postpone the long journey until the storm should have passed, the frost set in, and the desolate white waste to be crossed became hard and firm. It was now Wednesday of the second week in October—the Gore-moath—and the people were already settling down to the long rest of the Icelandic winter. The merchants began to sleep the livelong day in their deserted stores in the cheapstead, and the bondsmen, who had come up with the last of their stock, to drink and doze in the taverns. All that day the snow fell in dust like flour, until, white as it was, the air grew dark with it. At the late dawn of the next day the snow was still falling, and a violent gale had then risen. Another and another and yet another day went by, and still the snow fell and the gale continued. For two days there was no daylight, and only at noon through the giddy air a fiery glow burned for an hour along the southern sky and then went out. Nothing could be seen of fell or fjord, and nothing could be heard save the baying of the hounds at night and the roar of the sea at all times, for the wind made no noise in the soft snow, but drove it along in sheets like silent gnosts.

Never before had Greeba seen anything so terrible; and still more fearful than the great snow itself was the anxiety it brought her. Where was Michael Sunlocks? Where was her father? There was only one other whose condition troubled her, and she knew too well where he was—he was lying in the dark cell of the dark house in the High Street.

While the storm lasted all Reykjavik lay asleep, and Greeba could do nothing. But one morning when she awoke and turned to the window, as was her wont, to learn if the weary snow was still falling, she could see nothing at first for the coating of ice and hoar frost that covered the glass. But the snow had ceased, the wind had fallen, the air was clear and the light was coming. The buildings of the town, from the Cathedral to the hovels of the fishing quarter, looked like snow mounds in the desert; the black waste of lava was gone; the black beach was gone; the black jokulls were gone; the black headland was gone that had stretched like a giant hand of many fingers into the black fjord; but height above height, and length beyond length, as far as from sea to sky, and from sea to sea, the world lay lifeless and silent and white around her.

Then, the town being once more awake, Greeba had news of Jason. It came through a little English maid, whom Sunlocks had found for her, from Oscar, the young man who had gone out in search of her father and returned without him. Jason was ill. Five days he had eaten nothing, and nothing had he drunk except water. He was in a fever—a brain fever—and it was now known for certain that he was the man who had fainting outside the Cathedral on the marriage morning, that he had been ill ever since then, and that the druggist of the High street had bled him.

With these tidings Greeba hurried away to the Bishop.

"The poor man has brain fever," she said. "He was ill when he made the threat, and when he recovers he will regret it; I am sure he will—I know he will. Set him at liberty, for mercy's sake," she cried; and she trembled as she spoke, least in the fervor of her plea the Bishop should read her secret.

But he only shook his head and looked tenderly down at her, and said very gently, though every word went to her heart like a stab—

"Ah, it is like a good woman to plead for one who has injured her. But no, my child, no; it may not be. Poor lad, no one now can do anything for him save the President himself, and he is not likely to liberate a man who lies in wait to kill him."

"He is likely," thought Greeba, and straightway she conceived of a plan. She would go to Jason in his prison. Yes, she herself would go to him, and prevail with him to put away all thoughts of vengeance and be at peace with her husband. Then she would wait for the return of Michael Sunlocks, and plead with that dear heart that could deny her nothing, to grant her Jason's pardon. Thus it would come about that she, who had stood between these two to separate them, would at length stand between them to bring them together.

So thinking, and crying a little, like a true woman, at the prospect of so much joy, she waited for Jason's recovery that she might carry her purpose into effect. Meantime she contrived to send him jellies and soups, such as might tempt the appetite of a sick man. She thought she sent them secretly, but with less than a woman's wit she employed a woman on her errand. This person was the little English maid, and she handed over the duty to Oscar, who was her sweetheart. Oscar talked openly of what he was doing, and thus all Reykjavik knew that the tender-hearted young wife of the Governor held communications of some sort with the man whom she had sent to jail.

Then one day, on hearing that Jason was better, though neither was he so well as to travel nor was the snow hard enough to walk upon, Greeba stole across to the prison in the dark of the afternoon, saying nothing to anyone of her mission or intention.

The stuttering doorkeeper of the Senate was the jailor, and he betrayed

great concern when Greeba asked to see his prisoner, showing by his ghastly looks, for his words would not come, that it would be rash on her part, after helping so much towards Jason's imprisonment, to trust herself in his presence.

"But what have I to fear?" she thought; and with a brave smile, she pushed her way through.

She found Jason in a square box built of heavy piles, laid horizontally both for walls and roof, dark and damp and muggy, lighted in the day by a hole in the wood not larger than a man's hand, and in the night by a sputtering candle hung from the rafters. He sat on a stool; his face was worn, his head was close-cropped to relieve the heat of his brain, and on the table by his side lay all his red hair, as long as his mother's was when it fell to the shears of the Jew on the wharf.

He gave no sign when Greeba entered, though he knew she was there, but sat with his face down and one hand on the table.

"Jason," she said, "I am ashamed. It is I who have brought you to this. Forgive me! forgive me! But my husband's life was in danger, and what was I to do?"

Still he gave no sign.

"Jason," she said again, "you have heaped coals of fire on my head; for I have done nothing but injure you, and though you might have done as much for me you never have."

At that the fingers of his hand on the table grasped the edge of it convulsively.

"But, Jason," she said, "all is not lost yet. No, for I can save you still. Listen. You shall give me your promise to make peace with my husband, and when my husband returns he will grant me your pardon. Oh, yes, I know he will, for he is tender-hearted, and he will forgive you; yes, he will forgive you—"

"My curse on him and his forgiveness," cried Jason, rising suddenly and bringing down his fist on the table. "Who is he that he should forgive me? It has not been for his sake that I have been silent, with the devil at my side urging me to speak. And for all that you have made me to suffer he shall yet pay double. Let it go on; let him send me away; let him bury me at his mines. But I shall live to find him yet. Something tells me that I shall not die until I have met with that man face to face."

And Greeba went back home with these mad words ringing in her ears. "It is useless to try," she thought, "I have done all I can. My husband is before everything. I shall say nothing to him now."

None the less she cried very bitterly, and was still crying when at bedtime her little English maid came up to her and chattered of the news of the day. It seemed that some Danish store-keepers on the cheapstead had lately been arrested as spies, brought to trial, and condemned.

When Greeba awoke next morning, after a restless night, while the town still lay asleep, and only the croak of the ravens from the rocks above the fjord broke the silence of the late dawn, she heard the hollow tread of many footsteps on the frozen snow of the Thingvellir road, and peering out through the window, which was coated with hoar frost, she saw a melancholy procession. Three men, sparsely clad in thin tunics, snow stockings and skin caps, walked heavily in file, chained together hand to hand and leg to leg, with four armed warders, closely muffled to the ears, riding leisurely beside them. They were prisoners bound for the sulphur mines of Krusvik. The first of them was Jason, and he swung along with his long stride and his shorn head thrown back and his pallid face held up. The other two were old Thomsen and young Povelzen, the Danish storekeepers.

It was more than Greeba could bear to look upon that sight, for it brought back the memory of that other sight on that other morning, when Jason came leaping down to her from the mountains, over gorse and cushion and hedge and ditch. So she turned her head away and covered her eyes with her hands. And then one—two—three—four—the heavy footsteps went on over the snow.

The next thing she knew was that her English maid was in her bedroom, saying, "Some strangers in the kitchen are asking for you. They are Englishmen, and have just come ashore, and they call themselves your brothers."

(To be continued.)

Praise from an Expert.

Hamilin Garland has received from a Southwestern cattleman the following letter in regard to his new book, "The Eagle's Heart": "I wish to congratulate you. Your story, 'The Eagle's Heart,' is 'shore' all right; you never made a miss throw, but landed squarely over the horns every time. This praise don't come from a tenderfoot, but a cattleman who has been through it all and is still in the business."

Paris Has a Tablet Restaurant.

A veritable "quick-luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in Paris, where a dinner of several courses composed of concentrated food in the form of tablets can be consumed in a few minutes. The entire meal, indeed, can be carried about in the vest pocket or pocketbook.

Juvenile Pianos.

Half-size pianos are being bade in Germany for the use of children who are learning to play. Doctors declare that much permanent injury is done to the muscles of the fingers by endeavoring to stretch an octave or more, so the new pianos are made with keys half the usual width in order to prevent such injury.

GETS THROUGH SENATE

The Agricultural Measure Passes After a Four Days' Debate.

TO BLOCK ACTION ON SUBSIDY BILL

Colorado Senator Announces that He Will Prevent Any Vote on Shipping Bill During Present Session—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—That the opposition to the shipping bill in the senate will not permit a vote to be taken on the measure at the present session was made clear during the closing hour of today's session. For several days it has been evident that it would be difficult to gain unanimous consent to take a vote on the measure, but not until late today was the frank admission made that a vote could not be had.

During the few hour's consideration of the bill, Mr. Teller announced his intention to prevent a vote this session. In an impassioned speech he said he would not consent to a vote and it must be apparent that no vote could be had.

The statement by the Colorado senator elicited a sharp response from Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who insisted that despite the declaration of Mr. Teller the business of the senate would proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

Mr. Teller's statement also drew the fire of Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, who asserted that the position of the opposition was preposterous. Mr. Hanna of Ohio replied to Mr. Teller in a forceful speech in the course of which he became impassioned in his denunciation of the methods employed by the opposition to defeat the measure. The advocates of the bill, he said, were honestly endeavoring to advance the best interests of the country and he resented the insinuations against their honesty of purpose.

Prior to these remarks Mr. Perkins of California delivered an eloquent and forceful speech on the bill. He supported the bill, particularly the idea of giving subsidies to American vessels, but pointed out what he believed to be defects in the pending measure. He attacked especially the provision for foreign built ships.

Early in the day the agricultural appropriation bill was passed after being under discussion for nearly four days. Senators Tillman and Beveridge enlightened the session with a discussion of their relative knowledge of farming.

Mr. Mallory had opened the old fight upon seed distribution by offering an amendment proposing to strike out the provision for the distribution of seeds and substituting an increased appropriation for the purchase abroad of rare and valuable shrubs, vines and cuttings, with a view to adapting them to this country. He declared that the distribution of seeds was paternalism of the most offensive sort.

Mr. Tillman proposed a substitute for Mr. Mallory's amendment, providing, in brief, that the appropriation made in the bill for the purchase of seeds be doubled. Mr. Tillman asserted that the bill provided considerable sums of the weather bureau, which was of insignificant benefit to the farmers of the country, and for forestry, which had no direct connection with farming. To this statement Mr. Beveridge of Indiana took sharp exception, declaring that the South Carolina senator exhibited "dense ignorance" in his statement as to forestry.

"I am obliged to our wise friend, the new Solomon from Indiana," said Mr. Tillman derisively, "if he will tell us what he knows about farming."

"I got my knowledge by practical experience," retorted Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Tillman replied, laughingly, that there "seemed to be innumerable lawyers" in the senate who were born on farms and perhaps now followed the plow for a few days, and now posed in the senate as farmers."

"There are other farm implements of value beside the plow," suggested Mr. Beveridge; "there is the p.-ch.-fork," alluding to the South Carolina senator's political sobriquet.

"Ah! we have got the pitchfork in at last," said Mr. Tillman good naturedly. "Now I'll proceed to use it on the senator. Does the senator mean when he talks of the denudation of the land of trees, and of the drying up of rivers, that it affects the farmer or the commerce on the rivers?"

Woman Landlord on Her Muscle.

M'PHERSON, Kan., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Christina Aschman, owner of a building in Inman, the upper floor of which was rented for a billiard hall, became suspicious that liquor was being sold there and demanded admission. It was refused and she smashed the door with an axe. The proprietor attempted interference, and Mrs. Aschman threw him down stairs, then proceeded to smash the contents of the room in Nation style.

Wort Press Indian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Congressman Gamble had declined not to press the bill ceding Indian lands in Gregory county, South Dakota, to the government. The Indian appropriation bill contains general authority for investigation with a view to securing cessions of such lands to the government. When the bill becomes a law Mr. Gamble will formally recommend that steps be taken to acquire Indian lands in Gregory county.

Several Thousand Idle People Parade in Buda Pest.

BUDA PEST, Feb. 16.—Several thousand persons out of work marched through the principal streets here today carrying mottoes such as "Bread or work is our right," and singing the "Marseillaise." They also began smashing the windows of restaurants and stores. The police, in force, dispersed the mob after scenes of violence, during which many arrests were made.

They Cry for Bread or Work.

GEN FITZHUGH LEE RETIRES.

He and Schwan Are Among Generals Of the Active List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Generals James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee and Theodore Schwan will be retired tomorrow, the last named on his own application. Colonel A. S. Daggett, Fourteenth infantry, will be promoted to a brigadier general, succeeding Schwan, and will be retired immediately with his higher rank.

IRRIGATION BILL IS AMENDED

House Committee Approves the Newlands Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 7 to 3 the house committee on irrigation today voted to report favorably the Newlands irrigation bill, heretofore explained in these dispatches, with amendment offered by Wilson of Idaho and Mondell of Wyoming, which will improve it. The three members who fought against the bill were Tongue of Oregon, Barham of California and Ray of New York. The attitude of the latter is explained by the opposition of farmers of New York to any more free homesteads, but the opposition of Messrs. Barham and Tongue is not accounted for. They have always been regarded as warm friends of the irrigation project, and as the Newlands bill meets the approval of all representatives and senators from the regions affected, as well as all government officials who have given any study to the subject, opinion from the coast was not to be expected. While there is not much time remaining for legislation at this session, Newlands, Shafroth, Wilson and King, who have been untiring in their efforts, believe that the bill agreed upon today may be enacted. A similar measure prepared by Senator Hansbrough has been reported to the senate.

Representative Mondell's bill to continue in force the provisions of the Carey act until otherwise provided was today reported favorably from the committee on irrigation by Representative Wilson. This act, which, unless extended, ceases to operate after 1904, permits states and territories having arid or semi-arid lands within their boundaries to segregate them for reclamation purposes. Mr. Mondell's bill also provides that the contract between state and United States provided for in the Carey act shall not hereafter be required.

THE NEBRASKA REVENUE DISTRICT

Senator Thurston Will Enter Protest Against Any Change.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Collector Patterson of the Dubuque (Ia.) revenue district had a conference with the treasury officials looking to the division of the Nebraska district. He presented his reasons for the proposed changes, using the argument that if South Dakota was attached to Iowa it would greatly benefit South Dakota business men, as he would put stamp deputies in two or three points in the state, thus saving trips to Sioux City, where the stamp deputy is. He also stated that Collector Houtz had refused to make such an arrangement. It is learned that officials of the internal revenue bureau are not inclined to favor the proposed division of the Nebraska district, as the Dakotas are opposed to being split up for the benefit of Minnesota and Iowa without some corresponding return. The matter has been finally presented to the president and it is expected Secretary Gage will discuss the situation with his chief this week.

Senator Thurston will present a protest against any change in the district and, in the face of this, with the opposition of the North and South Dakota delegations, it is not likely any change will be made.

UNCLE SAM MAY GET THEM.

Sale of Danish West Indies an Immediate Possibility.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.—Important developments in regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies are expected shortly. It is said in well informed circles that the foreign office is unable to send a definite and favorable reply to the United States.

King Christian, it is understood, gave assurances that while he preferred the islands to remain Danish, if the circumstances could be improved, he would do nothing to prevent their transfer.

The Rigsdag has apparently concluded that enough expenditures have already been made for the West Indies, so it is unwilling to give the further appropriations necessary to retain them.

Fix Exposition Rates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the trunk line passenger agents the report of the committee to arrange rates for the Panamerican exposition was adopted. This report provides for three general bases upon which to establish rates, each varying according to the time allowed and the accommodations given. The cheapest will be coach excursion for five days at slightly more than the single fare for the round trip.

Smashers Turn on a Church.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 15.—A special to the Beacon says: The United Presbyterian church at Winfield had all its windows smashed with the exception of two during last night. It is supposed to be one result of the bitter joint war in progress there yesterday. The church was a fine, large structure, with stained glass windows between fifty and sixty in number. The damage done exceeds \$200.

Iowa Sword for Evans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The sword voted to Admiral Robley D. Evans by the Commercial Exchange of Iowa will be presented to the former commander of the Iowa Wednesday evening at the admiral's home on Indiana avenue in this city by Governor Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and in the presence of the Iowa delegation and its friends.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

MILITARISM.

During the last campaign the democrats pointed out that republican success would encourage the party in power to increase the standing army. The republicans evaded the question for the most part and, when they were challenged to meet it, resorted to subterfuge and deception. They claimed that the army then in service was made necessary by the war in the Philippines and called attention to the fact that the increase expired by limitation in 1901. They pretended to believe that time if the republicans won at the election and the Filipinos were assured that there would be no change in the administration. These arguments ought not to have misled anyone because the president, two months before hostilities broke out at Manila, asked for authority to raise the army to one hundred thousand.

A republican house of representatives passed a bill giving him the authority and the democrats and their populist and silver republican allies in the senate secured the limitation which the republicans were afterwards so anxious to hide behind. The election resulted in a republican victory even more pronounced than the leaders of that party had expected, but the war in the Philippines did not terminate and then the imperialists came out from under cover and boldly demanded an increase in the military establishment. A bill was introduced hurried through the house and senate and is now a law. The title of it is a confession of cowardice. It is not a bill to increase the size of the standing army, but a bill "to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States."

It provides that the army of the United States shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant general, six major generals, fifteen brigadier generals, etc., etc. Each regiment of cavalry and infantry has one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants, besides sergeants, sergeant majors, corporals, etc., etc. Including among other persons, privates ranging from forty-three to seventy-six in each cavalry troop, and from forty-eight to one hundred and twenty-seven in each infantry company. The president is given the dangerous power to increase the army to the maximum. The number of enlisted men may include twelve thousand natives to be enlisted in the Philippine islands if the president sees fit to enlist them.

Anyone who will read the bill complete and count the number of general officers, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters and other officers with life tenure, he can understand something of the force which militarism can command in any legislative contest with the taxpayers.

It is easier to increase an army, especially the official part, than reduce it, and the people have before them a difficult task, but the burdens and menace of militarism can be relied upon to arouse the people. When the awakening comes it will be found that the people who profit by a large military establishment, however powerful in present influence, are insignificant in numbers compared with those who are injured.

LOOKING FOR A NEW INSURRECTION.

It is significant that the republican newspapers insist that the United States must be suzerain to the island of Cuba.

The New York Tribune declares that the United States acquired suzerain rights because Mr. McKinley in a message to congress asked that body to authorize him to proceed "to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations."

The Tribune is pleased to overlook the fact that subsequently congress declared "that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and in behalf of the United States congress disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof."

Cuba's right to freedom and independence is not affected by anything the United States said. Our declaration that the Cuban people of right ought to be free and independent was simply a recognition of a right possessed by those people against Spain, and a right that would continue to exist even against the United States.

But when we have expressly recognized the rights of the Cubans to freedom and followed that recognition by a promise that we would not seek "to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof," we are estopped from making any pretense to suzerain rights or any other authority in that island.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World attributes to the administration a deliberate purpose to prevent the Cuban republic from having that complete independence that must belong to a successful republic. One paper aptly describes the situation when it intimates that the administration is "looking for a new insurrection."

The Chicago Times-Herald refuses to indorse the practice of deportation. It says: "Deportation is a proceeding which Americans condemn unreservedly in other governments than their own, and we imagine that there are very few people in this country who can take the slightest satisfaction in the banishment of Filipino prisoners to the island of Guam."

Deportation is one of the corollaries of imperialism. So long as we insist upon a policy of imperialism we must not be sensitive when we find it necessary to adopt all the un-American habits essential to maintaining that un-American policy.

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S REPORT

The annual report of Major General MacArthur, U. S. V., commanding division of the Philippines, military governor of the Philippine islands, is very interesting. It makes two large volumes and is full of statistics and other information. It presents a number of facts heretofore carefully concealed and just as strenuously denied by the authorities at Washington. It is not possible within the limits of an editorial review to mention even a small portion of the interesting matters discussed and the valuable information furnished by General MacArthur's report. The report is dated "Manila, P. I., October 1, 1900," and is, therefore, well down to date.

Among other interesting facts furnished is one concerning the number of summary courts martial held in the division of the Philippines. The report shows that about 20 per cent of the soldiers serving in the Philippines have been tried by summary court martial and about 18 per cent convicted. It is also shown that 9 per cent of the soldiers are in the hospital from one month's end to another. Of the hospital cases 23 per cent are due to the malarial fever. The death rate is 28 per 1,000 per annum. This is rather large when it is remembered that the soldiers were selected with a view to their physical fitness.

Here is a very interesting paragraph—interesting to those who have loved ones in the Philippines: "The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased and diminution of the death list can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time progresses and the men become more and more debilitated by tropical service, the more marked will be the ratio of deaths."

This is the country that is to offer such wonderful opportunities for American settlement!

Another very interesting fact is set forth by General MacArthur in the following words: "Wherever, throughout the archipelago, there is a group of the insurgent army, it is a fact, beyond dispute, that all contiguous towns contribute to the maintenance thereof. In other words, the towns, regardless of the fact of American occupation and town organization, are the actual basis of all insurgent military activities; and not only in the sense of furnishing supplies for the so-called flying columns of guerillas, but as affording secure places of refuge."

There is something humorous about this. The idea of a town garrisoned by American troops "affording secure refuge" for insurgents is likely to produce a smile.

General MacArthur has been in the Philippines something like two years. After eighteen months service and observation there he wrote, under date of October 1, 1900, the following words:

"The Filipinos are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves a large number (perhaps a considerable majority) would gladly accept American supremacy, which they are gradually coming to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property."

It seems that General MacArthur made another guess between October 1 and December 25, 1900, for one the latter date he wrote to the adjutant general in Washington as follows:

"Expectations, based on result of election, have not been realized. Progress of pacification apparent to me, but still very slow. Condition very inflexible, likely to become chronic. I have therefore initiated a more rigid policy, etc., etc."

When the commanding officer of the Philippines does not know from one month to another what the conditions are in the Philippine islands it is too much to expect that the administration organs will be implicitly believed every time they say the insurrection is ended and the Filipinos happy under American rule.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

Of all the absurdities suggested by administration politicians with relation to the Cuban constitution, the most thoroughly absurd is the statement, attributed to several republican United States senators, that before congress takes any action with respect to retiring from Cuba, a clause must be inserted in the Cuban constitution "expressing gratitude to the United States."

Cubans say they are willing to adopt an independent resolution, thanking the United States, but that they would be ridiculous to incorporate in their constitution an expression of thanks. In this they are eminently correct. We did not place "God" in our constitution. With what reason shall we insist that the United States shall be placed in Cuba's constitution.

Justice is the last thing Neeley and Rathbone should ask for, but it should be the first thing they get.

When it is officially decided just when a pig becomes a hog we may expect to have it officially decided when an infant industry ceases to be an infant industry and becomes full-grown.

The Commoner is grateful for the kindly welcome extended by friendly newspapers and accepts the hostile criticism in the spirit in which it is given.

"The expectations of the administration have not been realized," says General MacArthur. Thus an even balance is maintained between the administration and the public.

If we have peace in the Philippine islands why is it necessary to continue the press censorship? And if press censorship is still necessary, why not admit that war is in progress?

It appears that the more peaceful the Filipinos become the more reinforcements MacArthur must have. The Filipino commission seems to need the services of a first-class oculist.