

OUR EXPANSION POLICY

Acquisition of Territory at All Times Found Opposition from Able Men.

By MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

To all acquisitions of territory made by the United States since the formation of the government active opposition has been made by able men of all the existing political parties, on various grounds, and many of the objections then urged are now repeated by the opponents of what is called "the expansion policy" of the present day.

One of the main reasons given by some of the opponents of the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico is that it is against the traditions and fundamental principles of this government to hold the people of these countries under either military or colonial government. They say that the acquired provinces must either be admitted as states and to all the rights of full citizenship in the United States, or else shall be given independence.

Let us see what action the government has taken in like cases with other acquired territory. Perhaps the nearest case in point of view is that of the Louisiana purchase, of which the United States took possession on December 20, 1803. The population was composed almost wholly of French, Spanish, and Creoles, very few of whom could speak the English language, or had any intelligent idea of a republican form of government.

By Article 3 of the treaty of cession it was stipulated that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the Union, and the territory admitted as a state at an early date, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution and to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Mr. Claiborne in Charge.

After the transfer of the territory, W. C. Claiborne entered upon the duties of governor general of the province, invested with nearly all the powers and prerogatives which pertained to the former Spanish governor general, until Congress should provide a regular form of territorial government. Meantime the former authorities in the several departments of the civil government continued to retain their places until they were otherwise supplied by Gov. Claiborne.

The various military posts were taken possession of by the troops of the United States under command of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, then commander of the army. It was the 16th of April following the possession of the territory by the United States when a temporary government was organized by the governor.

An act of Congress was approved March 23, providing for the erection of the whole territory of province into two territorial governments. The act provided that all that portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi Territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi River at 33 degrees of north latitude and extending westward to the western boundary of said cession, should constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of Orleans.

Under this act the legislative power was conferred on the governor and a legislative council, the latter to consist of "thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons in the territory nominated by the governor annually, to the President, for his appointment from among the resident inhabitants holding real estate therein, and holding no office of profit under the territory of the United States." This provision was very objectionable to the native American citizens because they claimed that it deprived them of one of the rights guaranteed by the right of suffrage.

French Are Dissatisfied.

The French inhabitants were dissatisfied with the provision, but for a different reason. They had expected to be speedily admitted to all the rights and privileges of an independent state, and they also deprecated the division of the province, because by dividing the people between the two territorial governments, the period of their admission into the Union would necessarily be delayed and would, as they claimed, be contrary to the stipulation in the treaty of cession. The territorial government was organized under the provision of the act of Congress on the 1st of October, and the territory continued under a practical military government until the 8th of April, 1812, when Congress admitted Louisiana as a State to the Union, to take effect the 30th of the same month, which was the anniversary of the treaty of Paris.

It may be of interest to note that Louisiana was formerly held by the treaty of St. Idefonso, October 1, 1763. After the cession of the territory by France to the United States, the Spanish governor at New Orleans threw obstacles in the way and postponed action toward carrying out the treaty of cession, and acted in a manner which led the authorities of the United States to believe that Spain would resist the treaty of cession.

Militia in Readiness.

President Jefferson ordered the militia of the States of Kentucky and Ohio to be in readiness to march on New Orleans, and 100 militiamen from Tennessee were moved to Natchez. These preparations were made known to the Spanish governor at New Orleans, and on the 20th of December, 1810, the territory, with imposed military demonstrations, was turned over to the authorities of the United States, and as before the state of the United States of Louisiana on April 30, 1812.

Other acquisitions of territory by the United States were Texas and Hawaii, "with the consent of the governed," and Alaska, which was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 on May 7, 1867. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty, Gov. Lovell H. Rousseau, of the United States Army, took possession and established a military government. This territory is not contiguous to the United States, and its inhabitants are a different race of people, some of them being savages. Yet it is questionable if but few persons doubt the wisdom of that purchase.

California was captured from Mexico and held from 1847 to 1850 under military rule. The discovery of gold brought into the territory a large immigration from all over the United States, and these people met in convention and formed the State government of their own accord and applied for admission into the Union, and California became a State in September, 1850, directly from the conditions of a military colony, never having had any other than a military government under the United States until Statehood was attained.

Florida Is Seized. Over eighty years ago, Florida, a colony of Spain, was filled with outlaws, and lives of American citizens were in jeopardy. Gen. Andrew Jackson, a major general in the United States Army, asked permission to move a force and take possession of the country. Mr. Rhea, for the President, wrote him a letter which he deemed as granting him the required authority.

He at once marched his army forward, and meeting some Seminole Indians, he attacked and defeated them, and then marched on and captured St. Marks and Pensacola and deposed the Spanish governor, executing two British subjects by hanging, all of which created consternation with the administration at Washington. John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, was the only member of the Cabinet who sustained Gen. Jackson.

Although St. Marks and Pensacola were released to Spain, Gen. Jackson's acts were never disavowed nor apologized for by this government, and on the 23d day of February, 1823, the United States were ceded to the United States. Congress gave the President full power in the possession of the territory by an act of March 3, 1821. An amendment providing that nothing should be done in the Florida incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States was offered and voted down without division.

Thomas H. Benton writing on this subject said: "The study of the legislation of Congress and the doings and discussions under it furnish the highest illustration of Congressional power over territories, and the nullity of the rights under the Constitution which the wit of mankind could have devised."

Powers Are Restricted. President Monroe appointed Gen. Jackson governor of Florida, restricting his powers only to the inhibition of levying new taxes and the granting of title to lands. His orders and decrees were issued in the name of and "by" Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, governor of the province of the Florida, exercising the powers of captain general and intendant over the provinces."

Mr. Benton commenting on the complaints made against Gen. Jackson as a usurper of power, wrote: "In the United States where people are accustomed to the regular administration of justice, the summary proceedings of Gen. Jackson appeared to be rash and even lawless; but they were all justified by the negative action of Congress.

"And in Florida where they took place and where it was seen that no wealth nor power could screen the oppressor, and as to authority for the card and as to the time covered by the card."

No enlisted man will be taken to camp whose enlistment expires during the camp period unless he has with him his company commander's written statement that he is a member of the company upon expiration of his enlistment. In case of men whose enlistment expires immediately before the camp period, or in case of men whose enlistment expires during the camp period and who do not re-enlist, their property will be turned in before their command goes to camp and their discharges prepared in ample time to be ready when they will be sent them by registered mail.

Special Militia Orders. District Militia, issued yesterday, say: 1. The following transfer is made: Private Henry Becker, Company B, First Infantry to Company B, Second Infantry.

2. The following named enlisted men will be honorably discharged from the National Guard upon receipt of this order by the commanding officer of their respective companies. Removal from the District-Private Edward Hoffman, Company F, First Infantry, Apprentice Sergeant E. J. Wirth, and Sergeant J. J. Wirth.

Considerable interesting information and news is given in the last news bulletin of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department in connection with coming summer encampment and rifle matches. Among the items are the following: Ammunition Is Selected. The test of ammunition which was made recently to determine which make would be adopted for the use in the national match, resulted in the selection of the ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This ammunition will not be used in State matches, because only the quality for the teams participating in the National Match was considered.

The ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department of the army has no wire caps, and that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company will be available for use in State matches, and may be secured either in regular quantities in the usual way, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of section 11 of the militia law.

With reference to the attendance of officers who are not integral parts of the organizations participating in joint encampments, the arrangements for the managers do not contemplate the assignment of any duties to such officers, and they will be present merely in the capacity of observers. The expenses of these officers must be met from funds other than those appropriated for "encampment and maneuvers, organized militia."

Members of the field artillery of the organized militia are eligible to membership on the teams to participate in the national match at Camp Perry. In this connection, reference is made to the concluding sentence of paragraph 10, paragraph 6, general order, No. 28, War Department, current series, that "for the purpose of this match, the term 'organized militia' is held to include the regular corps, regiments, and detachments of each constituent unit."

The living of horses and draft animals for use of mounted troops in camps of instruction or field service under sections 14 and 15 of the militia act may be effected by any of the following methods: contracts, proposals received in response to advertisements, written proposals and written acceptance, and in the open market. In the event that the government shall be made in the open market is limited by law to \$50.

The method of absence of advertisement should be stated on the voucher for the payment. The signal corps of the army has no wire caps in stock available for issue. In order to fill requisitions therefor it will be necessary to purchase these caps at an approximate cost of \$50 each, and as this is a special type of cap, requiring several months to build, it is doubtful whether they could be located in time for the maneuvers this summer. The signal corps is now having made a pilot type wire cap, which is expected to be of the distinctive appearance of the present model, but it will require some time to complete these caps and have them thoroughly tried out by the regular troops. The matter of supplying the organized militia with wire caps is being given in abundance until the signal corps has determined upon a suitable vehicle.

that governors, judges and rich merchants were laid by the heels like common offenders, and the protecting shield of law and justice thrown over the most humble and helpless—in this province, so long a prey to oppression and corruption, the conduct of Gen. Jackson appeared like the emanation of divine justice, greatly exciting the American character. "He constantly repulsed the idea of the presence of the Constitution in the territory committed in his charge, and in that repulsion he was sustained by the Federal executive government at Washington, and by each house of Congress; each of these authorities refusing to entertain as breaches of the Constitution the complaints made against him by those who had been dealt with under his government."

Looking back at their transactions and comparing them with what has recently been done and is now doing in our new possessions, it seems that history is simply repeating itself.

BRITISH WAR SHIP NAMES

Some Striking Curiosities in John Bull's System of Nomenclature.

Appropriate as the Thunderer may be as the name of the Dreadnought, the keel of which was laid down at the Thames Ironworks yesterday, it may be taken as a general rule that there is little opposition in the name of a war ship, written down, as the name of the Dreadnought, Percival A. Hildan, in the London Evening Standard. In our own fleet, for instance, while the Hercules is a monster of 20,000 tons, the Levanthian is a mere cockleshell of 14,000, and the Goliath even smaller. The Shannon is a powerful armored cruiser of 14,500 tons, but the Derwent is only a destroyer. The Charger, too, is a destroyer, but the Challenger is a modern protected cruiser.

The vengeance is in relation to the Revenge, not in the Prince George to the Princess Royal. The Insolent could not afford to be so to the Arrogant, nor could the Express outrun even the Cameleon (without the "h"). No admiral would send the Vanguard on an errand that could be equally well performed by the little Skirmisher, while what would happen if the Victorious, Triumph, Conqueror, Invincible, Irresistible, and Dreadnought were paired off for the purpose of single-handed duels were best left to the imagination.

A glance through the navy list will afford an interesting half-hour's amusement to any one acquainted with history and mythology, and convince him at the same time of the futility of attempting to find any "system" on which British war ships are named. When the Dreadnought type was introduced many of those proposed to be "in the know" declared that all future ships of the type would, as far as possible, be named after vessels which took part in the battle of Trafalgar. But of the twenty which have so far been named, the only commemorators of the great battle are the Dreadnought, Hellfire, Temeraire, Neptune, Colossus, Orion, and Conqueror. Not one of the cruisers, nor the Superb, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard, Hercules, or Lion had a namesake present, although the name of St. Vincent and Collingwood are, of course, closely connected with the conflict. There was a French Indomitable of eighty guns.

Apart from dreadnoughts, however, the navy list reveals a number of names associated with Trafalgar. Among the battle ships there are the Britannia, Aradon, Arcton, Royal Sovereign, Mars, Revenge, and Swiftsure, while armored cruisers perpetuate the Levanthian, Minotaur, Achilles (Achilles), Defense, and Eurypylus. The noble flagship herself still remains with us at Portsmouth, and with minor vessels accounting for a few others, the only names left unrepresented are the Ajax, Belleisle, Tonant, Polyphemus, Prince, Pickle, and Entreprenant.

Considering the plenitude of naval history, the number after whom ships are named is small indeed. In addition to the two already mentioned, there is the Lord Nelson, the Albemarle, Duncan, Cornwallis, Exmouth, and Russell (the Montague of this class was lost), the Hood, Blake, Drake, Edgar, King Alfred, Cochrane, Hawke, and Barham. There is no Raleigh, Rodney, Anson, Boscawen, Edward III, Hughes, or Howe of Edinburg, in mention only a title of the names that spring to the memory.

Naval victories are commemorated in the Nile and Trafalgar, both now obsolete, and in the Aboukir and Hogue. Military successes are recorded only in the Ramillies, Cressy, Sutej, and Blenheim. The only military leader thus remembered is the Black Prince.

Other British ships—a very large number—bear such names as Magnificent, Implacable, Powerful, and so on, and a still larger number bear their cognomens to the gods of ancient mythology. With the exception of the Mars and Jupiter, however, all these are protected cruisers and other small craft.

During recent years the admiralty has adopted some sort of system for the naming of ships. We have nine small cruisers whose names all begin with "P"—Pandora, Psyche, Pioneer, &c., while the latest batch of unarmored cruisers are named Boadicea, Bellona, Blanche, and Blonde, names which have no connection beyond their initial letter, the latter are also four "gem" cruisers—Amethyst, Topaz, Diamond, and Sapphire.

In the latest protected cruisers the admiralty has followed up the idea which originated with the "County" class of armored cruisers, but instead of counties, towns have provided the names. These are Bristol, Gloucester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow in the 1908-9 programme, and the Dartmouth, Falmouth, Weymouth, and Yarmouth provided for last year. Besides these, the only British ship named after a town is the battle ship London.

The battle ships of the King Edward class have a fine series of names imperial in the extreme. They are Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan and New Zealand. The Natal and Good Hope, however, are armored cruisers. The eight "scout" built seven years ago have names which respond well to the ships' special duties, such as Pathfinder, Scimitar, and Skirmisher.

With torpedo-boat destroyers no system at all was in vogue up to 1902, and no greater inappropriateness could be imagined than to see a long black hull surmounted by black smokestacks belching forth black clouds of smoke and coal dust, with a name like Fairy or Dove, Spitfire, Surly, Brazen, and Virago were happier choices.

In 1903 was begun the river class, all of which—thirty-four boats in all—were named after rivers, such as Chelmer, Derwent, Boyne, and Welland. These were followed by the tribe class—very appropriate names, such as Amazon, Ghurka, Tartar, and Mohawk being given to them. It comes as a shock, though, to find the Viking sandwiched between the Maori and Zulu. There are twelve of these tribe destroyers. Just before they were started the admiralty had a list of suitable names, which they at first tried to pass off as destroyers. They named these Cricket, Grasshopper, Gaddy, Sandfly, and so on.

It is interesting to note that both Germany and the United States name their ships almost exclusively on the territorial principle. France pays far more homage to literature than we, for while we have not a single ship named after a historian, poet, or novelist, France has her Diderot, Ernest, Roman, Edgar, Quinet, and Mirabeau. Why have we not a Shakespeare, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, and Macaulay?

In Full Flower. From the Cleveland Leader. "You used to say, dad, that I was a budding genius."

"Well, you turned out to be a blooming idiot!"

Australia's Wheat Crop. Australia had a wheat crop in 1908-9 of 22,400,000 bushels, or 21,400,000 bushels more than in 1907-8.

Marshall House, York Harbor, Me. The Marshall House, York Harbor, Me., commands an exceptionally picturesque view of the entire Atlantic seaboard, and will open this year on June 25, under the very capable proprietorship of the owner, Mr. Edwin Roman, who has constructed the house very successfully for many years. Every form of outdoor amusement, including surf bathing, boating, canoeing, tennis, golf, and various other sports, may be indulged in here in their fullest extent. The York Harbor Club is only a short distance away, where the guests of the house may enjoy the privileges of the club. During the past year a large bathing house has been constructed directly in front of the beach, near the hotel, and a fully equipped bathing machine is at the disposal of the guests. A four-acre bathing pool is an immense attraction for many who do not care for the more extensive bathing in the surf. This pool is also suitable for canoeing.

PRICE CHANGES FOR THE WEEK ON THE WASHINGTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: Amount, Bonds, Stocks, Shares. Lists various securities and their prices.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

MILL FEED—Slow and weaker. Spring bran, 21.8; standard middlings, 22.90; in bulk, Western red dog, 25.25; to arrive, winter wheat bran, in 100 lb. sacks, to arrive, 24.60.

OATS—Weak and unsettled. No. 2 white, 46; No. 3 white, 45; No. 4 white, 44; natural and dipped white, on track, 44.60.

CORNMEAL—Flat; demand moderate. Killop, No. 1, 3.30; No. 2, 3.20; No. 3, 3.10; No. 4, 3.00; No. 5, 2.90; No. 6, 2.80; No. 7, 2.70; No. 8, 2.60; No. 9, 2.50; No. 10, 2.40; No. 11, 2.30; No. 12, 2.20; No. 13, 2.10; No. 14, 2.00; No. 15, 1.90; No. 16, 1.80; No. 17, 1.70; No. 18, 1.60; No. 19, 1.50; No. 20, 1.40; No. 21, 1.30; No. 22, 1.20; No. 23, 1.10; No. 24, 1.00; No. 25, .90; No. 26, .80; No. 27, .70; No. 28, .60; No. 29, .50; No. 30, .40; No. 31, .30; No. 32, .20; No. 33, .10; No. 34, .00.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.

GRAIN—Wheat, per bushel, 1.90; corn, per bushel, 1.20; rye, per bushel, 1.50; barley, per bushel, 1.80; oats, per bushel, 1.40; clover, per bushel, 1.60; timothy, per bushel, 1.70; alfalfa, per bushel, 1.80; hay, per bushel, 1.90; straw, per bushel, 1.00; wood, per bushel, 1.10; coal, per bushel, 1.20; oil, per bushel, 1.30; sugar, per bushel, 1.40; flour, per bushel, 1.50; meal, per bushel, 1.60; bran, per bushel, 1.70; shorts, per bushel, 1.80; middlings, per bushel, 1.90; screenings, per bushel, 2.00; dust, per bushel, 2.10; screenings, per bushel, 2.20; dust, per bushel, 2.30; screenings, per bushel, 2.40; dust, per bushel, 2.50; screenings, per bushel, 2.60; dust, per bushel, 2.70; screenings, per bushel, 2.80; dust, per bushel, 2.90; screenings, per bushel, 3.00; dust, per bushel, 3.10; screenings, per bushel, 3.20; dust, per bushel, 3.30; screenings, per bushel, 3.40; dust, per bushel, 3.50; screenings, per bushel, 3.60; dust, per bushel, 3.70; screenings, per bushel, 3.80; dust, per bushel, 3.90; 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