

# The SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TEDDY ACCEPTS

Nomination for Vice-Presidency.

## THE ROUGH RIDER

Goes to Bryanian With Hammer and Tongs.

## A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Of the Issues of the Present National Campaign—Imperialism a Snare and a Delusion.

Irrespective of what one may think of Theodore Roosevelt, vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, from a personal standpoint, the following extracts from his letter of acceptance on the "expansion" situation, so far as the United States is concerned, is a most able and scholarly review of the historic acquisition of territory on the part of the United States officials from time to time since there has been any United States. If imperialism, as it is being interpreted in the present campaign of education is a dangerous proposition so far as the citizens of this country are concerned, it is certainly a proposition that has been adhered to so closely by all the leading statesmen of this country in the past that it has become one of the government's fundamental principles. To expand over the Philippine islands is no more than expanding over much other valuable territory, and that, too, in many cases without the consent of the governed. But hear Mr. Roosevelt:

### Question of Expansion.

"While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation of the world. The history of the nation is, in large part, the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Allegheny mountains. Even during the Revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. "Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and was confirmed by us by the treaty of peace in 1783. The land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army and Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

### The Louisiana Purchase.

"In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson, exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

"The doctrine of the 'consent of the governed,' the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory, which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the Negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed.

### Jefferson and McKinley.

"The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection. President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were 'not fit or ready for self-government,' and years elapsed before they were given self-government. Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation of the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory.

"The doctrine that 'the constitution followed the flag' was not then even considered, either by Jefferson or by any one serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the

territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams. The theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

### Parallel Situations.

"The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the 'consent of the governed' doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common-sense grounds in the new territory, and he railed at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying in language that at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines, without the change of a word: 'Though it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment.'

"He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet followed the flag; the army officer and civilian agent still exercise authority without asking the 'consent of the governed.'

"We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

### Acquisition of Florida.

"The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase. Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the after-time president, John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war, exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines.

"The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

"Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah, as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

### Purchase of Alaska.

"The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by a treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase, nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slaves, but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the 'consent of the governed' to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut.

"For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

### Annexation of Hawaii.

"Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over in the island of Hawaii. An effort was made, at the end of President Harrison's administration, to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated 'these islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our own country, and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population of this character.' Our constitution makes



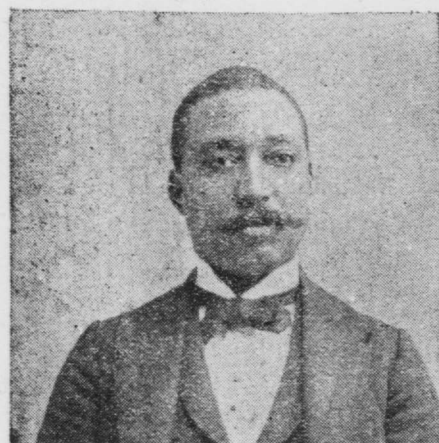
PROF. W. G. HARTANFT.

For a Superintendent of Public Instruction it is but natural that a school teacher be selected. Now King County has no abler public school teacher than W. G. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools for King County. He was the unanimous choice of the teachers for the place two years ago and he is again the unanimous choice of the teachers, hence his re-nomination. Prof. Hartranft is doing excellent work in the country districts for the party and is meeting with flattering success.



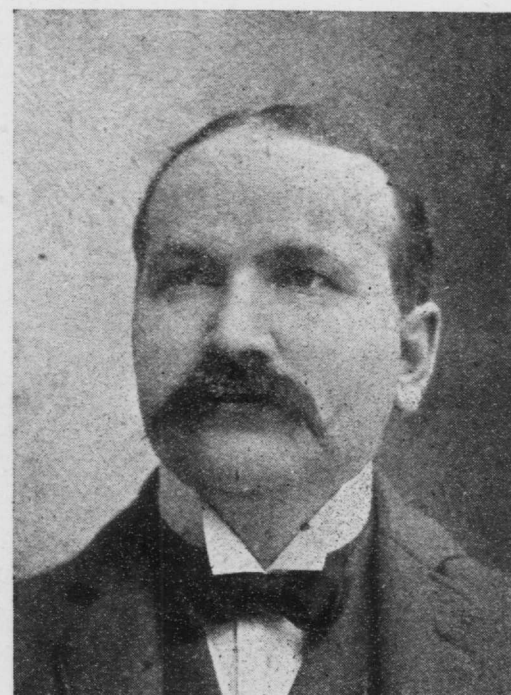
O. A. TUCKER.

From a printers case to a bookkeeper's desk and thence to the management of a tug boat concern is a brief sketch of O. A. Tucker, one of the Republican Legislative Candidates from the north district, as a member of the next legislature Mr. Tucker is one of the whole-soul, popular young fellows of the ninth ward and will be elected to the legislature with a sweep next November. Since he first took an active interest in politics, whether he won or lost in his wishes in a convention, he always left the convention hall the same good Republican that he was when he entered.



J. EDWARD HAWKINS.

Conspicuous among the leading politicians and business men of King County is J. Edward Hawkins, whose portrait is herewith presented. Mr. Hawkins is a valuable member of the King County Republican Central Committee. Twice before has he served in a similar capacity on the City Central Committee, and in the last municipal campaign he more than distinguished himself for the good work he did.



DR. C. E. HOYE.

The nomination of C. E. Hoye for County Coroner was a simple popular uprising of the Republicans of King County. Fully ninety per cent. of the last County Convention wanted to see Dr. Hoye nominated, even though many of them voted for other candidates. It looks now as if he would, practically speaking, not have any opposition at the polls, so weak is the opposing candidate for the same office.



DR. J. J. SMITH, Candidate for State Senator.

Two years ago the south district elected Dr. J. J. Smith a member of the state legislature and so well did he please his constituents that when there was a vacancy a step higher he was unanimously chosen to fill it. As State Senator, which he certainly will be, Dr. Smith will lay the foundation for a long and useful political career in this county and state. No man in the south district, on the whole, is so generally popular as he and he will certainly out-run his ticket.



REV. E. P. RANDALL, JR.

Seattle's First Methodist Episcopal Church never had a more conscientious pastor than Rev. E. M. Randall, Jr., who has been returned for the fourth time to the pastorate of that church by the Puget Sound M. E. Conference. Mr. Randall has done a bit of financing, as well as soul saving since he has been pastor of the First Church, and as a result a \$7,000 mortgage has been raised and burned during his pastorate.

no provision for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers.

"Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an 'oligarchy' and 'armed soldiers' are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

### Imperialism Not Involved.

"The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling 'imperialism' or 'militarism' involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing, as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for the policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles, or Custer's policy toward the Sioux, embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian war on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery."

A general strike, it is said, among the coal mines all along the Pacific coast, is being talked of among the union coal miners. At the wages the miners are now getting for digging coal, and the pressing demand for coal, which means steady work for all who will work for two years or more, there can be no other construction put on the proposition than a piece of most outrageous idocy on the part of the proposed strikers. Men who work are entitled to fair and liberal wages for their work, and when they are getting that, as are the men who are digging coal in the Northwest at present, then they had better let well enough alone. General strikes always mean untold loss to the laboring men even when they win their point of contention. There is always more or less danger and often loss of life, and generally months of idleness, in which time the striker loses more than the increase of wages for which he is contending will amount to in one or two years' steady work. There is no denying the fact that the miners on this coast are getting excellent wages at present, and any move on their part to inaugurate a general strike means financial suicide to themselves. Professional agitators should be run out of the camps by the contented miners.

### NOTES FOR BRYANITES.

Some historic facts, which will be of use to the Bryanites to crack, are to be found in the following quotations from men whose memory the citizens of this republic always love to honor and revere:

Hamilton said: "We ought to look to the possession of Florida and Louisiana."

Jefferson said: "Give us extensive empire and self-government and the acquisition of Cuba."

Jackson said: "Never cede any land or boundary of the republic, but always add to it, thus extending freedom."

Buchanan said: "Expansion is the future policy of our country, and only cowards fear and oppose it."

Douglas said: "As fast as our interests and destiny require additional territory, I am for it."

Benjamin Franklin said: "The United States should seize and hold Canada at any cost."

William McKinley said: "Wherever the stars and stripes have been raised, there shall they remain, if it takes every drop of American blood to do so."

William Jennings Bryan said: "Disgrace the nation; pull down the flag over ceded territory and do any other old thing, if you will only elect ME to the presidency of this republic."

Now, as patriotic American citizens, we ask of you, who are right in the list. President McKinley agrees with all of the rest except Mr. Bryan. Are all the others wrong and Bryan right? Well, perhaps, but the American people do not think so and will so express themselves at the polls next November.

## Tears and Laughter.

(By Susie Revels Cayton.)

They were both country folk, and had lived on neighboring ranches all their lives. She was 18 and he 20, and it was a year now since they had plighted their troths and made their plans concerning the new home they

were going to start in the near future. But her parents' financial means being rather limited she came to the city to secure quicker-paying work, and thus hasten the happy day.

It did not take the young men whom she met there long to see that her modest airs were not assumed, and so the little country girl lacked not for admirers. Soon she began to compare their "manners" with those of her intended, and gradually the fact crept over her that he was rough, uncouth, and "nothing like the city boys." "But, he's more handsome," she consoled herself, and was still true to her first love until she went one evening to the theater with another. She pictured herself there with her absent lover, the result was not pleasing to her. Then and there she decided he was not "her fate" and that she must and would be released from her promise to him. How to do it was what perplexed her most.

The letters which she had so cheerfully written back when she first left for the city became things of the past only. And so one day, when busied with her work, a shadow fell before her, and looking up she saw the man to whom her troth was plighted. She stood speechless. "You don't seem much proud to see me," she said. "Oh, I don't know; I am always glad to see any one from home," she answered, and then the silence that reigned for some time was absolutely painful. He spoke again. "Look a-here, girl; ain't you going to kiss me?" Then, as she did not even raise her head, he suddenly grasped the solution of the trouble. "I know; you have some other fellow running with you." His words and manner offended her. She did not see how she could ever have cared for such a man. "What if I have," she retorted. "You own it!" he cried, "the great jealousy which was consuming him shining so forcibly from his dark eyes that she stepped, instinctively, nearer the door. Silence again, which was at last broken by him asking slowly, as if each word deeply pierced his heart: "Is it all—off—then?"

"Yes," she answered, in a voice that did not tremble in the least, and yet she avoided his eyes as if she felt that she was not doing just the right thing by him.

His heavy breathing was the only sound to be heard, save the rubbing of the tinware by her busy hands, which seemed, now, to fairly fly. He walked to the window, and, pulling back the curtain took a look out at the scenery, though, in fact, he did not see one thing outside of the window. He was looking into his own life, at what she had been to him; trying to peer still deeper into the future to see how he could live without her.

The sight astounded him, his head sank, his gaze became centered upon the great buckskin boots that he wore, and after turning his broad-brim hat around and around in his hands for some time, he walked over to where she stood and hoarsely asked: "Where are my letters?" In my trunk," was the answer. "Get them," he commanded. She left the room and in a few moments returned and handed him a package of letters as unconcerned as she would have given a letter to a postman. It was too much for him. He burst into tears, and the unoffending letters were scattered at his feet. But tears did not move her. She returned to her work, and rubbed the tin top with much energy, quite regardless of the fact that it was now so bright that she could see her own image reflected therein.

Stooping, he picked up his letters, walked over to the stove and lifting a lid put each one in, after carefully reading it. When they were all read and burned, he looked at her for a long time, cleared his throat and said: "Where is that one I wrote to you about the house I'm building a mile up the road from me—that what was to be ours?" "My trunk," she replied. "Get it," he said, and this one he put into his pocket, walked to the door, came back to her, burst into tears, made one grand rush for the door again and was gone.

Down went the tin and into a chair the girl sat and laughed and laughed until her sides fairly ached. "What a baby to cry!" she said. "He ought to leave that for girls to do." And placing both hands over her eyes she laughed loud and long. When she removed them, she saw that he had returned and was standing over her. The hot blood rushed to her face. She could not, dared not, speak. There was no need; he was speaking. "I just come back to tell you that I'm going to take 'pizen' tonight, and I want you to answer me one thing before I die: What turned you against me, girl?" "Nothing," was her rather laconic answer. "And you will not take me back?" "No." "Well, all right; I will leave my address with my brother, and after you have gone around with the other fellows and gotten tired of them, write to him that you want me back and I'll come—yes, I'll come," and again he was gone. This time the girl sat long in silent thought, then grabbing up her apron she buried her head in it, and amid the sobs which shook her from head to foot, she blurted out: "Poison! Just think of it! And all for me!"