

THE OWOSSO TIMES.

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URGES ENLARGED COMMERCE.

Arguments of Postmaster General Smith in Favor of Expansion.

Omaha, October 5.—The feature of Pennsylvania day, which in itself was a grand success at the exposition grounds today, was the speech of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith as the orator of the day. His theme was "The War and Its Fruits," and the burden of his argument was for territorial expansion, not for the sake of the possession of mere territory, but in support of the commercial growth of the nation. He said in part: "This war has opened a new career, and we joyfully turn from its thrilling drama to the grandeur of the peaceful mission which it ushers in. We have stepped out on the broad stage of the world's action; we have advanced from continental dominion to world influence; we have moved out of the isolation of a great but still limited and self-circumscribed sphere into the large arena of the world's activities; and in this department there are the risks and possibilities which attend all human progressive enterprise; there are also necessities and obligations from which we cannot shrink and opportunities and glories which beckon us onward."

Equal to every crisis in the past, we shall deal with this new emergency in the true American spirit. It makes us responsible for Cuba. It gives us Porto Rico. It plants our outpost on the farther side of the globe. Whatever we hold, whether it be more or less, will be held not for territorial aggrandizement, but solely in acceptance of responsibilities which Providence has laid upon us. Men lightly talk of "imperialism." Our imperialism is not territorial lust, but benign trade expansion and civilizing influence, and our flag is at Manila, not in any spirit of spoliation, not in either the greed or the glory of conquest, but let it be reverently said, under the controlling force of a providential guidance, at the ripe hour in the development and requirements of our natural growth.

It is treated in many quarters simply as a question of territorial expansion, but that is a secondary and incidental consideration. The great and overshadowing question is one of commercial openings. The heart of the issue is not mere territory, but trade necessities and facilities. Beyond and behind the broad problem of America's destiny in the commerce and civilization of the world, our growth has been so marvelous that we need new opportunities, and our fate is so happy that the opportunities are here for our taking. Our need today, like that of 100 years ago, is for commercial outlets, and it is for the descendants of our fathers to rise to our occasion and duty as our fathers rose to theirs.

Wheeler Refutes the Charges.

General Joseph Wheeler's testimony before the war inquiry commission is a pretty general refutation of all the more serious charges under investigation.

It deals specifically and in detail with conditions at the two places—Santiago and Montauk—where the troops are alleged to have undergone the greatest hardships and suffering by reason of the incompetence and neglect of war officials.

In substance General Wheeler's testimony was as follows: "At Santiago—Except in a few instances supplies were adequate. On several occasions this was due to the fact that the men going into action threw away their rations (three days' supply) and did not recover them."

The wounded were promptly cared for. Only once was there a lack of surgeons, occasioned by the illness of the surgeons themselves.

The men slept on the ground instead of in tents, because the tents had been left on the transports so that no time would be lost in removing them.

The amount of illness among the troops was due entirely to the climate and to necessary exposure in the trenches. And to the further fact that many of the volunteers did not know how to take care of themselves.

All complaints were promptly remedied. The plan of campaign could not be improved upon.

He returned in the transport supposed to be in the worst condition of all and found it comfortable.

At Montauk—Camp splendidly located. Climate first-class. Good hospitals. Scarcity of nurses at first, but a complete quota obtained in five days. Supplies, including delicacies, in abundance.

This is the testimony of a soldier—a volunteer general, who previously had been through a four years' war. It is the testimony of a man who belongs to the party from whose members most of the charges of mismanagement have emanated.

That the people who know General Wheeler best have unlimited confidence in him is shown by the fact that all parties in his district have united to honor him with a unanimous reelection to congress.

In the face of such testimony the sensational charges of a sensational press and designing politicians cannot stand.

If later developments in the inquiry are of the same character the result will show that instead of having been mismanaged the Santiago campaign was one of the best managed and most brilliantly successful in the history of war.

A Havana paper says that 60 per cent of the native white population of Cuba perished during the war. The figures exceed any hitherto given. It was high time to intervene against the wholesale murder.

The prospect is good that sound money in November will gain five or six states that voted for Bryan two years ago, and that every Republican vote will stand firm.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Proposed Arrangement of Duties Between This Country and the Island.

New York, October 6.—Among the passengers on board the Ward line steamer Saratoga from Havana, was Hon. Robert P. Porter. Mr. Porter said: "I was sent to Cuba to collect information on financial and economic subjects in order that the president would have access to such material in time to consider their bearing before preparing his message to Congress. I have been given every opportunity to collect such information. We have examined over 150 persons and have been able to collect considerable material which will have a direct bearing on the tariff question. The result of these investigations will be put in shape in the course of the coming three weeks and will be ready for the use of the president, and the departments."

Mr. Porter said in reference to present conditions in Cuba: "At the present time I am in favor of admitting cattle into Cuba free. The present condition of the country people is very distressing. The rainy season is almost over and it is imperative that the crops for the present year be planted at once, or else they will be put off for some time. To work the fields the people need cattle, which are very scarce. I shall recommend that cattle for food be admitted into the island free. Take Matanzas, for instance, where they had 200,000 head, according to the census of 1893. Now there is less than 5,000 head in that province."

"I found in Santiago that things were much more satisfactory than in Havana, for the reason that the United States is in control there. The great question is not so much evacuation of Cuba as it is the getting control of the custom house. When we get control of that then there will be some chance for prosperity. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods are being held out of the country until the rate of tariff is fixed. This is because the Spanish tariff is much higher than that which will probably be fixed by this country. The new tariff will be about one-half of that enforced at present."

"One of the most important subjects that came up was the tariff on tobacco. The Cubans claim that their tobacco is the best in the world and, fearing adulteration, want to forbid the entry of our tobacco into the island. Strange as it may seem, they are asking us to discriminate against our product. This will never do."

"The Cubans seem to me to be splendid soldiers and law-abiding fellows. They will make excellent guards and should be employed as such. They are anxious for peace and work and are not becoming guerrillas, as a recent report states."

"I am not converted to free trade, but I believe that there should be a perfect reciprocity between the islands and the United States."

"The Spaniards are holding on, trying to get all that they can out of the customs before they give up the island. However, they will not get much, as the receipts have dwindled down to a mere nothing. Where the customs were formerly \$30,000,000 last year the government only received \$10,000,000. I believe that with an honest administration and our reduced tariff we will get \$10,000,000 a year."

ROOSEVELT'S STRONG WORDS.

The Next New York Governor's Opening Address.

A monster meeting was held in New York City one evening last week, at which Colonel Roosevelt said: "There comes a time in the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, when it must face great responsibilities whether it will or no. We have now reached that time. We cannot avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world, and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see by the fate of China how idle is the hope of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world to which we are bidden alike by our material sources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial, but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which springs from the contemptuous forbearance of others would prove a broken reed. We are yet ages from the millennium, and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American republic, so we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil, to make it great. We must dare to be great, and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage."

WE FACE OUR DESTINY.

The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West Indies and the remote east have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny, and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. Let us live in the harness, striving mightily, let us rather run the risk of wearing out than rusting out.

I should ask the people of this country to support the administration of President McKinley, if for no other reason than because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of men who are denouncing his administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of America, repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged triumphant. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power which views with jealousy our victory, and it will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride, will be emboldened. It will result in the partial ending of what our army and navy have accomplished. It will mean the chance of grave complications and the likelihood of our meeting obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruit of our triumph.

THE FLAG WILL NOT DROP.

Senator Foraker Believes We Should Retain the Islands.

There is no more patriotic American in America than Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio. He makes mistakes sometimes, as do most leading men, as well as the followers, but he is never lacking in patriotism or love of his country. In an address in his state last week he said: "The entire responsibility for the war with Spain rests upon the shoulders of congress. It was congress that declared and delivered to Spain an insulting and exasperating proclamation. I could have arranged a treaty by which Spain would have peacefully retired from the island of Cuba. Spain was in dire need of money at that time, and I believe that for less than \$100,000,000 she would have called her soldiers home and given to the Cubans such a system of autonomy as would have rendered them practically independent."

Senator Foraker defended the course of the administration and declared that the time had then arrived when it was the duty of the United States to inflict upon Spain the punishment she so justly merited. Returning to the after effects he said: "KEEP THE PHILIPPINES. 'The great questions of the hour are what shall we do with Cuba? What shall we do with Porto Rico? And what particularly with the Philippines? So far as Cuba is concerned there should be no question whatever. The Cubans have earned their independence. We have solemnly declared not only that they are free and independent, but also that they shall have a government of their own choosing. We must keep our promise and we will. But this promise of independence to Cuba does not apply to Porto Rico or to the Philippines. We took these islands by the conquest of war and they are ours."

"I do not know what the treaty of peace, now being prepared in Paris, will provide, but I sincerely hope it will give to the United States not simply a coaling station or a single island, but the whole group of the Philippine islands. I have no fear of the ability of our people successfully to govern them, and I feel that it would be a crime to return them to the government of Spain. Under our protection and guidance they can have intelligence and prosperity and we can have a base of operations in the far east highly essential to securing our fair share of the trade in China and the rest of the eastern world. Japan has stepped to the front with a commerce that is greatly to the advantage of all who trade with her. The possibilities with China are far greater. All the great nations are struggling for their share of the trade to be developed when China has opened up the communication and commerce with the world. The United States must have her full share in that trade."

Investigating an Army "Outrage."

Editors who have been publishing stories of army mismanagement and outrages perpetrated upon the troops have been invited by the commission of inquiry to testify before that body and supply it with any information they may have concerning the dereliction of officials or the ill treatment of troops.

Apocryphal of this following story of an army outrage was published after the arrival of the troops at Montauk Point: "One of the fever patients in the hospital, who had fallen into a comatose condition, was pronounced dead by an incompetent medical officer. The remains were buried in a pine box without a covering, which with others containing dead bodies of fever victims was placed outside the hospital tent and exposed for hours to the broiling sun."

The agony of the supposed dead man was excruciating. He realized that he was about to be buried alive in the shallow trench which had been dug to receive the bodies of those who had no relatives to claim them. After enduring mental and physical torture for hours some soldiers came to move the box in which he lay. By a supreme effort he managed to slightly raise an arm and move his fingers. The soldiers saw the motion, and instead of carrying him to the trench they took him to the hospital tent and dumped him on the ground, where he lay for hours without attention, and finally died, a victim of neglect."

When the authorities at Washington read this story their indignation was aroused to a high pitch and an investigation was begun immediately.

Inquiry at the hospital revealed the fact that no soldier by the name given in the story had died at the hospital, but that such a man was a patient who was rapidly convalescing.

The reporter was questioned and said a soldier had told him the story as he had written it, and gave the authorities the name of his informant.

Before ordering a court-martial, which was practically decided upon, the investigating officer sent for the soldier and asked him why he had circulated such an outrageous falsehood.

The man admitted that he had told the story to the reporter, but added he had also told the reporter that he had dreamt it.

Thus ended the investigation of one of the most horrible outrages of the war.—Chicago Times-Herald.

One of the Republican Candidates

for Congress in this State, who has been actively at work campaigning for a month past, says there are just two questions which seem to interest all his audiences this year—equal taxation and territorial expansion. He reports a large attendance of former Democrats at his meetings, who all appear to be thoroughly in earnest in getting light on these most important issues.

Democratic editors are still swelling with happiness when they think of the election in Maine last month. Three states of the North—Vermont, Oregon, Maine—have held their elections, and not a Democrat Congressional candidate in either State came within a thousand votes of an election. You will have to do an almighty sight better than that, gentlemen, to ever reach your political haven.

The Chicago Times-Herald has been

interviewing business men in the city and those coming to the city to purchase goods. The paper says: "Good times are with us. No comment on the evidence presented is necessary. Practically all of the ordinary branches of business have been visited, and the opinions are taken as a fair sample of those of others in the same lines. The unexampled prosperity of the railroads and of the farm implement men was not touched upon for the reason that it is so well known to every reader of current events. The evidence of the dealers in grain, the men who handle the actual crop of the farmer from year to year, is of especial significance as showing that the producer, on whom the prosperity of all classes depends primarily, rests, in his position this year to rise above the disabilities and embarrassments which have heretofore beset him. With such a foundation of prosperity, and the evidence given below of the superstructure resting upon it, there can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable human being that all of the conditions that go to make up a healthy condition of affairs now exist. If there is any dissector from this view of the case, the field left for him to secure his evidence from is narrow indeed."

We hear very frequently the assertion that Republican administration of two years past has not brought signs of prosperity. But hundreds of thousands, aye millions, of Americans know better. One of the strongest indications of this fact is the mortgage barometer. Every county in the State shows the mortgages on farming property rapidly decreasing. Labor Commissioner Cox is compiling a careful resume of the mortgage records of the State, and finds this indication everywhere in the State, with the exception of some of the larger inland towns. In the latter places investigation shows the business men have in very many instances borrowed additional capital wherewith to increase their business, another excellent sign of the times. But then any one who is really open to conviction can find indications all sufficient to show the whole Nation is rapidly getting back to its busiest days.

The constitution of our great State is not up to date, nor in all things as it should be. Of course, one might say the State is getting along pretty well under it, but if we might have many better advantages under an improved organic law, why not have these improved advantages? The reason for asserting improvements may be had is, other states all around us have secured these changes, and find them to be excellent. There is about one month remaining until election, all too short to bring this matter properly before the people, but at this election will be submitted the question of a revision of the constitution. Every patriotic Michigander should be most careful to vote "yes" on this proposition. It would not be one-third as difficult to secure necessary reforms if the organic law were improved by the experience of the years past.

There were thousands of patriotic Americans, among them many ardent Republicans, who felt that President McKinley was slow during the early days of last April, when he held this country from rushing into immediate war. But during those very days the President was rushing carloads of shot and shell from the Atlantic seacoast to the Golden Gate, whence it was hurried to Hong Kong on the good ship Baltimore. Was there method or madness in this? That very shot and shell sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila bay on that bright morning in May, making possible that wonderful victory which will forever resound to the credit of the American navy. Europe will not soon forget the lesson taught on that great day.

General Wheeler's testimony before the military commission is a stunning blow against the "enterprise" of the yellow papers. No one ever accused Fighting Joe of being a Republican, yet he testifies that so far as he could see all was done which could be done to furnish proper supplies for the soldiers. It was lack of experience, not lack of humanity, which caused much of the trouble, together with the urgentes of war, which required the pushing of the army to the islands in the height of the fever season.

While the Atkinson bill may not be perfect, its principle is absolutely correct—the placing of all accumulated wealth, beyond the little household accumulations necessary for the daily living of the average people, upon the tax rolls. When this is done, and not until then, will Governor Pingree be satisfied that he has done his full duty in the matter. Shall he have the support of the Legislature, or shall he not?

The Wellsville (Mo.) Record (Dem.) says, "The reduction of the Republican majority in Maine from 83,000 to 59,000 is a hopeful sign." Of course the editor has quoted the wrong figures, but they show what a Democrat is thankful for in these times.

Additions to the American navy are reported almost weekly. Not the least of these will be the resurrected Infanta Maria Theresa. When she is refitted with American guns, with American boys at the lanyard, she will not be such an infant as some might imagine. And there will be others.

In disposing of the remains of Columbus Spain perseveringly pays the freight, and to that extent remembers the explorer liberally. But it seems unable to offer him a permanent resting place anywhere on Spanish soil.

A large number of intelligent Spaniards are convinced that Spain is no longer able to maintain sovereignty in the Philippines. If Spain must go out what nation should go in except the United States?

Clean Beauty is a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to eat plain, wholesome, light food, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

THE WAR REVENUE ACT.

Congress to Reduce Taxation to a Peace Basis.

Washington, October 1.—Soon after congress meets steps will be taken to repeal certain portions of the war revenue act so as to reduce taxation to a peace basis. The understanding at present is that there will be a careful selection of the taxes to be removed, and not a general repeal. Leaders of both parties agreed when the act was passed that in case peace was effected in the meanwhile an immediate attempt should be made to reduce taxation.

It is believed that the first to go will be the special taxes paid by bankers, brokers and the owners of places of amusements, billiard tables and bowling alleys. These are annual taxes and cover the period to July 1, 1900, a year and a half after the conclusion of peace. An early repeal of the stamp taxes is also probable. This was distinctly a war measure, and the revenue derived is not considered sufficient to compensate for the annoyance of having to affix stamps. In case it is desired to retain some revenue of this description, it seems probable that the stamp taxes on checks, express receipts, telegrams and commercial instruments generally will be repealed, retaining those on proprietary medicines and bottled wines.

It is believed that the extra tax of \$1 per barrel on beer, the additional rates on tobacco and cigars, the special taxes on sleeping apartments and oil and sugar refiners with the general legacy tax may be retained for some time. The legacy tax, in particular, is to be a fixture with needed modifications. The tax on mixed flour, which is considered to be purely a police regulation and not a revenue producer, will be retained, but will need amendments to make it operative.

BODIES TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

American Soldiers Who Died Abroad Will Be Buried Here.

Washington, October 1.—Arrangements are being made at the war department to bring to this country for interment the bodies of all the soldiers of the American army who died in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Congress made an appropriation of \$200,000 for this purpose, and the execution of the law has been placed in the hands of the quartermaster-general of the army with instructions to spare no effort or expense.

The present plans of the department contemplate the removal of the remains of the soldiers buried in Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as the weather gets cold enough to justify such action.

A FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUCCESS.

Governor Pingree's Practical Idea Is Travelling.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says: The Pingree potato patch plan was tried in Columbus this year, with very fair success.

Postmaster R. M. Rownd, who was made treasurer of the organization, has just made his final report. The cost of plowing, seed, superintending, etc., was \$636.82. This sum was appropriated by the city out of the poor fund. The total value, at local market prices, of all the produce of the patches was \$2,185.14.

The average lot given to each person was one-tenth of an acre. The lots were worked by 110 heads of families, representing 1,014 persons 8 years old and over.

Superintendent Bridge pronounces the operation of the plan a moral and financial success.

It Makes the Difference.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes this splendid point: "If Spain had only stopped to think that there are in this country 240,698 public school houses and 14,465,370 children in the public schools, it would have chosen some other antagonist. The difference in the men behind the guns began in the school rooms." That does make the difference. Sixty-eight per cent of Spain's people cannot read; those who can have been brought up under the shadow of church rule and kingly rule, and very many are but grown-up children. Here every child is a little sovereign, and when grown if his country calls he enters the army, and is in a little way a general. There is not another thing on earth that compares with a free public school for starting men on a path of light for life. Could Spain shake off enough of her superstitions and cruelties to establish free schools and keep them running for a generation, she might still be redeemed.

And the states which have the best school systems give the largest Republican majorities. Is it not so?

The Michigan Popocrats were hooded into holding their state convention right at the point of the summer solstice. If they had it to do over again probably they would do it a little differently. Since New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Democracy have one and all kicked poor old steentown out of the window, ditto the Albigeld fringes, "free" silver has been an awfully sick child. But then our Michigan brethren have one consolation. Poor little Missouri is with 'em. The Puke State will try to keep the slippery dose down for a few more weary months.

One of the best evidences of "good times" in Michigan this fall is the universal report from the agricultural fairs this year. They are all prosperous, have a larger attendance than ever before, and the farmers are all going around with pockets full of good money. That's what counts.

The Savannah News says of cotton growers: "They have been told that the low price is due to overproduction, but continue to increase the cotton acreage every year." There is no mystery about the remedy. Planters know perfectly well what it is, but are unwilling to apply it.

Hayti has reversed a former decision and will permit the United States to maintain a weather station at Mole St. Nicholas. Advance knowledge of a hurricane will be appreciated by the Haytians when they get used to it.

The Republican State Platform.

The Republicans of the State of Michigan in convention assembled make the following declaration of political principles:

1. We endorse the present national Republican administration and give expression to our confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of our president, William McKinley. During the trying times that culminated in a war with Spain he displayed rare ability and disunion until the final cessation of hostilities, which, we hope, will speedily result in permanent peace.

2. We endorse our honored secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, and commend his conscientious, patriotic and unselfish devotion to the honor of the nation and the welfare of the army. We denounce the unjust attacks made on him and offer him our undivided support and confidence.

3. We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our support as a sure guarantee of national prosperity and honor. We stand upon the existing gold standard and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone, believing that such a proposition would impermissibly disturb business already recovering from the shock of Democratic rule.

4. We congratulate the country upon the gradual return of business prosperity since the return of the Republican party to power and point with satisfaction to the successful operation of the Dingley bill that is now producing ample revenue for all the ordinary expenditure of the government. We congratulate the country upon the restoration of protection and the return of prosperity as evidenced by the reopening of mills, factories and shops and the re-employment of idle men and women.

5. We offer our deepest honor and devotion to the men of Michigan who offered their services in the cause of freedom; and we hold in loving memory all who have given up their lives on the battlefield or in camp and extend our sympathies to the families of the dead.

6. We congratulate the nation upon the victories recently won on land and sea and offer our tribute of praise to the heroes of Manila and Santiago, whose deeds have broadened our national horizon and won the respect and admiration of the civilized nations of the world.

7. While believing that Providence has made this nation the instrument for the uplifting of an oppressed people, and believing also that our flag once raised should never be lowered; nevertheless, we use our future destiny in this regard in the hands of the properly delegated authorities, believing that they will act for the glory and honor of the nation and the elevation of mankind.

8. We endorse the administration of Gov. Hazen S. Pingree and commend his patriotism and energy displayed in his efforts to equip and send to the front Michigan's volunteers, and especially do we commend his unselfish and fatherly devotion to the interests of the sick and dying soldiers of Michigan and the bereaved families of the dead.

9. We commend the present State administration for its earnest efforts in favor of the equal and just taxation of the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies. We favor the immediate repeal of the tax upon the gross earnings of railroad companies and favor a tax to be levied upon the true value of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies' property, this value to be determined by a state board. The taxes collected therefrom shall be paid into the primary school fund. We endorse the principles of the Atkinson bill and pledge the support of the Republican party thereto.

10. We favor also the readjustment of the assessment laws of this State, so that all taxable property shall be placed upon the assessment rolls at a just value and be taxed equally with all other taxable property in the State.

11. We favor the development of all portions of the State and recommend the establishment of a State immigration bureau for the purpose of promoting the settlement and development of unoccupied lands of the State.

Our friends, the Democrats, are worrying in a killing manner about the money Governor Pingree has expended to place Michigan troops in the field, and to care for them when sick and weary. No conscientious American citizen will worry about one cent of this expenditure. Nothing is too good for the boys who stormed the Spanish fortifications, or those who were anxious to do so, but did not have a chance. But, after all it is a small thing to worry about, as the National Government will reimburse the State for most of this expenditure. A Washington dispatch says:

L. P. Mitchell, acting controller of the treasury, has rendered a decision on the question of the reimbursement of governors of states and territories for costs and expenses which they may have incurred in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army. He holds that the governors of the states are entitled to be reimbursed for payments to militia men for their services from the time when they responded to the executive calls and reported for duty until the day when they were accepted for the service of the United States as volunteers. The rates of pay established by the various states are to be considered "reasonable" within the meaning of the federal statute applicable to such cases.

Money paid by the states to troops is not to be deducted from their government pay, except such portion thereof as was paid to them by the states between the time when they had their names enrolled as volunteers and the day when they were afterward accepted for the national service. Double payment to soldiers is not to be permitted.

Reimbursement for payments made to men who entered the volunteer service otherwise than as members of militia organizations is to be made upon the basis of pay for soldiers established by the laws of the United States, and only for the time between the dates of their enrollment and their actual acceptance into the service of the government. Money paid to volunteers after they were mustered into the volunteer army will not be repaid.