

EXPANSION STRONG

Congressman Barnham States California's Position.

NATIONAL GROWTH IS POPULAR

Contractors are Enemies of American Commercial Progress and World Civilization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(To the Editor.)—In California, which I have the honor in part to represent in the lower house of congress, there is no longer any question about expansion. We recognize the fact that we have already expanded. For temporary party success there may be some who would advocate contraction of territory and the hauling down of the flag from the Philippine Islands.

The Philippines were acquired in precisely the same manner as the Louisiana territory was acquired—by treaty. Monroe and Livingston were our commissioners over the matter, and they gave us Louisiana. Thomas Jefferson was president, and sent the treaty to the senate. The senate ratified it, and the congress of the United States, the house and the senate, agreed to give \$15,000,000 for acquiring the Louisiana territory.

In precisely the same manner we acquired the territory out of a part of which the state of California was carved. As a result of the war with Spain (Mexico), a treaty was made and \$15,000,000 paid. The treaty was ratified by the senate, approved by congress in appropriating the money, and the act was signed by President Grant.

Now contemplate for a moment a hundred years hence, one more century. At a low estimate, our population in the United States is 75,000,000. The people are more progressive and enlightened people on earth, and who will say that the present corporate limits of this nation will not be big enough to accommodate the population that will be here?

It is not in the least a reflection on the states of Europe, and least of all on the people of the world to know and welcome the progress of our nation and the civilization of the world.

Now, contemplate for a moment a hundred years hence, one more century. At a low estimate, our population in the United States is 75,000,000.

The unnaturalized foreign-born citizens of the United States give no consent, they have no vote, they are not consulted about the form of government which we give them, regardless of the amount of property they may have, or the amount of brains they may possess.

As yet our democratic friends are trying to preserve order and suppress insurrection in the Philippines. We are violating the Declaration of Independence.

But our friends on the other side are agitating themselves into a state of confusion over the question of what kind of government it gives to the people of the Philippine Islands.

As to what form of government shall be given these people, I only have to say that that question will be met by the wisdom of the present or future congresses.

I know the present and past of the country is grand and glorious. I have perfect faith in the fact that the future will be grander and more glorious.

Whether the form of government to be given to the Philippine people shall be like that of the people of the Indian territory, or of Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona or the District of Columbia, or like that of our states, the wisdom of future congresses will determine.

The Indian territory practically has none. Alaska is but one step, if any, better. Neither has representation. The people there are compelled without their consent to live under laws as congress sees fit to make for their government.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are but a step in advance. The people are given the right to send a delegate to congress, but he has no vote.

The people of the District of Columbia have no voice whatever. They have no vote, no representation. Congress gives a representative or delegates them of representation, just as congress shall see fit.

The people of Maine and California and of the other states have much more to say about what laws shall govern the people of the District of Columbia than they have in any other part of the country.

Are the rebellious Tansie to be held to have superior rights, privileges and immunities to those enjoyed by our un-naturalized, foreign-born citizens, our young men, all of our mothers, our sisters, daughters and sweethearts; rights greater than the people of the Indian territory, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or the

HOW RUSSIANS SEE US

LITTLE STOCK IN THE BEHEVIO-LENCE OF OUR EXPANSION.

Few in Russia Share the Emperor's Desire to Disarm the Nations—Many Favor War.

TIFLIS, Russia, Aug. 4.—Among the host of Russian army officers I have had for traveling companions and acquaintances along the line of the Transcaucasian railway, in a country entirely under military authority, as well as here in the Caucasus, there has been but one subject of conversation which has risen for discussion with unvarying regularity.

All this from a Russian officer whose life career has been the army rather impressed me. He was one of the most intelligent men with whom I have talked, excellently posted as to the course of events in America and the rest of the world, and thoroughly interested in the progress of American colonial schemes and their consequences.

"I learned something of the progress of Admiral Dewey on his trip through the Mediterranean, of which I have known nothing for some time. He brought me a daily paper from Askhabad, an elderly colonel with whom I traveled from Mery to Askhabad, or rather to Boshman, the next station east of that capital of Transcaucia, where the troops of the prince were mobilized for summer maneuvers.

"He had served through the hardest campaigning of the Russo-Turkish war, and wore a medal for distinguished bravery at Plevna. He told me 'Burely your little war in Cuba with its infinitesimal losses, should have proved that to you if you had forgotten. Those losses were nothing compared to the losses of a real war, a great war; but what widespread grief and suffering they entailed. That war was quite enough. May God preserve my dear mother Russia and your country and the world from warfare!'

"I am sure that the emperor would have approved me if he had known that I had talked with you, who knows of the course of events in America, has suggested that the United States has entered upon its own career of conquest for the sake of possession. A few of the thoughtful ones believe that the American purpose in interfering in Cuba affairs was a disinterested one, prompted by worthy motives.

But they eliminate the Philippines altogether from the same category, and declare that by our course in those islands we have shown that we are no better than the rest of the world. Over and over they have jeered, politely perhaps, but still jeered, at my effort to show that we were motivated by worthy motives in our action in the Philippines as truly as in Cuba.

"It is pretty business for the people who pretend to be the champions of liberty in all the world," said one man. "You have had your taste of blood, and when will you stop?" asked another. "Are your soldiers proud of the war they are having?"

"At least we shall have no more foolishness quoted to us about the high moral purposes of the model republic," I was told. "And so here the United States has yielded to the temptations of territory and trade at last!"

"These things were particularly noticeable to me because they came from Russians, the officers of a government with which we have advertised traditional friendship, men who were proving their liking for all things American and their fondness for Americans in every way in their power.

From an Austrian or French or Belgian officer the harsh judgment would not have disturbed me a moment, but it was a bit edifying to learn what our friends think of us. Their position, frankly stated, has been that we have entered their own classification at last and are seeking to add to our territory for the profit there in it and the pride of holding colonial possessions.

"I do not believe that the officials of the English government violate the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as much."

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another light. If the investigation should disclose that the state of affairs, then the administration would demand an apology for the indignity. But I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising.

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TO VLADIVOSTOCK DIRECT

STEAMSHIP SSSS CLEARS WITH BIG CARGO OF OREGON PRODUCTS.

Nearly 35,000 Barrels of Flour—Change in Rules Governing Steamship Officers.

The British steamship Nees was cleared yesterday for Vladivostock, with a full cargo of Oregon products, shipped by Henry Mett, the local agent of a big importing firm at the Siberian metropolis.

As usual with cargoes for Siberia and the Orient, flour made up the bulk of the cargo, there being 34,000 barrels, valued at \$84,200. This was a pretty fat cargo, but it was a good thing that the ship had 331 pieces of 2x4 feet of lumber, enough to make a cargo for the average coasting lumber schooner. The lumber was valued at \$4000.

Among the miscellaneous freight were 25 cases of canned goods, eight barrels of wine, nine coats and a lot of ammunition and fireworks, including 10 cases of guns, two cases of primers, seven cases of paper shells, two cases of loading tools and 30 cases of cartridges.

The total value of the cargo was \$92,200. Portland commenced shipping cargoes to Siberia over two years ago, and since that time has sent more cargoes direct to Siberia ports than have been shipped by all other American ports combined.

The Nees will probably return for another cargo as soon as this one is discharged. The Nees will be substituted to take her place, as Portland is the best market on the coast for obtaining such products as Siberia is in need of at present.

Local Inspectors Edwards and Fuller have just received from the Supervising Inspector-General a copy of the amended steamboat rules and regulations, which make some important changes in the laws as they now exist.

One of these amendments is that the pilots who have formerly viewed the scenery from the pilot-house window, heretofore the inspectors were allowed to issue permits giving steamboat masters and pilots authority to conduct the number of passengers in the pilot-house between the hours of sunrise and sunset. The new rule reads as follows:

"Masters and pilots of steamships carrying passengers shall not be allowed to conduct the pilot-houses of such steamships while under way all persons not connected with the navigation of such steamships, except officers of the Steamship Inspection Service, or licensed officers of steamboats, persons regularly engaged in learning the profession of pilot, officers of the United States Coast Survey, Light-house Service and Engineer officers connected with the improvement of rivers and harbors."

The rules governing the appointment of masters and mates are much more stringent than formerly. As amended, they read as follows: "No original license as master of ocean or coastwise steamers shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience on steam or sail vessels preceding the application, one year of such experience on coastwise steam vessels. No original license as chief mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience on steam or sail vessels, and must have served one year as second mate of steam vessels, such service to be immediately preceding the application. No original license shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience in the deck department of steam or sail vessels immediately preceding the application, one year of such experience being on coastwise steam vessels. And no original license as master or mate of ocean or coastwise steamers shall be issued to any person, or grade of license raised or renewed, who does not use successful navigation, and who is not able to determine a ship's position at sea by observation of the sun, to obtain longitude by chronometer, and to determine ship's latitude by meridian altitude, of either the sun, moon or stars."

To guard against collisions due to pilots not hearing the signals of an approaching steamer, it is provided that: "On double-ended steamers, barkers, and steamers similarly constructed, shall have a steam whistle both fore and aft of the smokestack, or if only one whistle is used, said whistle shall be placed on the side next the stern. The whistle shall be blown when the whistle is blown can be seen from either end of the steamer."

FROM THE LOST DOMINION. Life Buoy From the Missing Ship Picked Up on Oregon Coast.

The only relic that has ever come back from the lost bark Dominion is now lying in the office of Steamboat Inspectors Edwards and Fuller. It is a big ring life buoy, with the name and home port of the vessel painted thereon in big letters. This message from the dead was picked up on the Oregon Coast, between the Unquish and Clatsop rivers, by Hank Barrett, a stagerider, several weeks ago, and was brought up from Siuslaw by the tug Roberts, when she came up for inspection a few days ago. The Dominion was the first of a class of barkers, of nearly 200 tons net register, and was in command of Captain Johns, with a crew of 21 men. She left Honolulu January 3, 1890, for Royal Roads for orders, and was never heard of again. She was supposed to have been caught in a gale and had her ballast shift, rendering her unmanageable, so that she was soon pounded by the sea.

Ocean currents are so uncertain in their movements that the finding of this buoy on the Oregon Coast will give no clue as to the locality of the ship when she sank. The buoy was found on the beach and is supposed to have perished on the coast some time after she left Honolulu, and under ordinary circumstances the vessel should at that time have been about half way between the islands and her destination, Royal Roads.

Samson and Washburne. Hale & Kern's big lumber barge Washburne, put in to Astoria Wednesday morning, after a week's absence. She was loaded for Gray's Harbor, and while the tug Samson was coaling to continue the journey, the barge was inspected by Messrs. Edwards and Fuller. She was found to be in good shape, and on Wednesday morning resumed her journey for Gray's Harbor, where she will load lumber for a return trip to the Bay City. The Samson is making all kinds of records for fast work along the coast, and the manner in which she is jerking million-foot cargoes down the coast is a surprise to a great many water-front oracles, who had her slated for a failure when she was first turned out.

Will Replace Buoya. ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 22.—The light-house tender Columbine will leave out at the first favorable opportunity to replace the buoys in Shitwater Bay. Several of these buoys have been carried away during the past few months, and new ones will have to be moored in their places.

New Steamer for Tillamook. Captain Paul Schrader, of Astoria, was in Portland a few days ago, making preliminary arrangements for the construction of a new steambarge to take the place of the Elmore on the Astoria and Tillamook run. The new craft is to be 160 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 8 feet depth of hold, and will be constructed on light-draft lines, with a view to entering Tillamook.

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THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT TIFLIS.

ing right while the others have been doing Russian Not Afraid of War.

Of all the Russian officers with whom I talked on the question of war in general, I found but one who expressed a horror of war and deprecated it in every way. Every other man whom I questioned declared that war was the way to civilization, and that a military establishment was no curse, but a profound blessing to a country, and would serve the United States well, as it was serving Russia.

I have found but one officer who showed the slightest respect for the peace project of the emperor of Russia and its resulting conference at The Hague. With the one exception, they have declared it not merely chimerical, trivial, inconsequential and ill-advised, but also that its aims were not to be desired even if all nations would unite in carrying them out to the highest perfection.

It was a distinct declaration of military preparation, and even of warfare, they claimed, was a distinct retrogression. It has been said to me by many officials in high station that the influential elements of Russia were not in the least in sympathy with the project, and the conference, and the emperor was virtually alone in his desire.

The one exception of whom I speak was an elderly colonel with whom I traveled from Mery to Askhabad, or rather to Boshman, the next station east of that capital of Transcaucia, where the troops of the prince were mobilized for summer maneuvers.

He had served through the hardest campaigning of the Russo-Turkish war, and wore a medal for distinguished bravery at Plevna. He told me 'Burely your little war in Cuba with its infinitesimal losses, should have proved that to you if you had forgotten. Those losses were nothing compared to the losses of a real war, a great war; but what widespread grief and suffering they entailed. That war was quite enough. May God preserve my dear mother Russia and your country and the world from warfare!'

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I do not believe that the officials of the English government violate the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as much.

Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another light. If the investigation should disclose that the state of affairs, then the administration would demand an apology for the indignity.

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CANADIAN BATTALION LOSSES

Eighty-nine Were Killed, Wounded, or Are Missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Montreal says:

The news of the heavy losses of the Canadian battalion created a profound sensation throughout the Dominion. No details of the action have come to hand, except that it was fought by the Canadians on Sunday, while the British were engaged on the shore of the Modder River to the east of Johannesburg. Seven out of the eight companies were engaged, and the Canadians lost in killed, wounded and missing 89 men, being about 10 per cent of the force engaged.

The losses are scattered over the whole Regiment, and number 20 killed and 30 wounded, the rest being missing or captured. No officers were killed, but two—Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, commanding a Company, and Lieutenant Mason, of Toronto—were wounded, the former dangerously. Flags are flying at half-mast over the city.

The spirit in which the public is taking the news is shown in the action of J. A. Barry, a rich young merchant of the town. On his way to his office he learned from a bulletin board of the death of his younger brother, Cecil, and proceeded at once to the telegraph office, where he telegraphed the government, asking permission to go to South Africa at his own expense to take his brother's place in the Regiment. The newspapers in their comments agree in saying that the blood shed will cement the union of Canada with the Empire.

As a Result of the War. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At the last meeting of the Court Unquish, Ancient Order of Foresters, Brooklyn, the Court withdrew from the British order and joined the Foresters of America. The Boer flag was unfurled and greeted with much applause. Court Unique has a membership of 14, and each member was required to pay the per capita tax of 50 cents each year to the Grand Lodge in England. This tax was increased to 50 cents a head some time ago. It was said that the increase

was in a measure a tax upon the order for the Boer war. The members refused to pay and were suspended. An application was made to the American Order of Foresters for admission, which was granted. Each member is required to have a room in a glass contribution box to receive funds for the Netherlands Red Cross in aid of the Boers.

FROM CEBU ISLAND. Healthy Climate—Crude Agriculture—Opening for Capital.

Brett Clark, of company A, Twenty-third Infantry, sends a long letter to his wife, in Cebu county, from which the following is taken: 'I never had better health in my life than since I have been in the Philippine Islands, and all the men on this island have very good health. Smallpox is very common among the natives here, but the Americans seldom take it, only four soldiers having died from it since this island has been occupied. A man in my company by the name of Walsh died of smallpox about a month ago, but the disease did not spread, and he was in quarters right among the other men until he was brave about thick. In fact, it is so common here that we do not pay any attention to it, not as much as people do to measles in the States.

I think that when this war is over these islands will offer the greatest inducements in the world for men of capital to come and invest. Rice and sugar-cane are natural products of these islands, and three crops a year are raised. Everything here is done in the crudest way. When the farmer plows his ground he does it by means of a water buffalo and a plow that resembles an old-fashioned snare shovel, and when he goes over it one can see the corn being trampled by the hooves of the oxen. The soil is not deep, and the weeds are kept down with a knife resembling a corn knife. And when the crop is ready to gather, it is cut with the machete.

"The rice is threshed out by beating it with clubs, and is hulled by putting it in wooden bowls and churning it with the end of a stick. Sugar-cane is cut by hand, and hauled to the cane mill on ox-carts. There it is crushed between huge wooden rollers, whose motive power is the slow and patient buffalo. The sugarcane juice is then boiled and the sugar is laid out in the sun to dry, and is worked and turned over from time to time, always using their feet. Cornmeal they make by shelling the corn by hand and then pounding it between small millstones, and these stones are always turned by the women. The meal resulting is, of course, very coarse and full of dirt. The maize husks are cut up and mixed with water and bakes it in a cocoon shell before the fire. The poorer classes eat anything they can procure—logs, cats, rats, monkeys, a species of native snake and the worst-looking of all, an enormous lizard that is found here, which often attains the length of five and six feet, and is about 10 or 12 inches across the back.'

Can Prove an Alibi. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—'Pat' Crow, who was arrested two weeks ago suspected of being one of the men who held up a Northwestern train at Tower & October 13, has been released on bail and the case against him will probably be dismissed. Special Agent Riley, of the Northwestern, said he was confident Crow was not connected with the robbery. Police Justice Ludwig, at Geneva, where the prisoner was confined, allowed Crow's attorney to sign his bond for \$10,000. The preliminary hearing is set for next Monday morning.

Riley, on his way to Chicago, was caught by the statement of a man who told Captains Levin and Inspector Hunt, of the Chicago police department, that Crow approached him some time before the robbery and asked him to enter the plot. Since then Riley has found that Crow was at work in the South Omaha packing-houses at the time of the robbery.

Bonner's Stock Farm. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Bonner stock farm at Tarrytown, N. Y., is not to pass out of existence, despite the sale of all the trotters and paces which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. David Bonner will manage the farm, where blooded horses will be bred. The stallions Highland Baron and Baron Review have been bought from the stud with a number of Epsom horses.

At Montgomery, Ala., a federation of the colored women's clubs of the South has been started.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

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Brett Clark, of company A, Twenty-third Infantry, sends a long letter to his wife, in Cebu county, from which the following is taken: 'I never had better health in my life than since I have been in the Philippine Islands, and all the men on this island have very good health. Smallpox is very common among the natives here, but the Americans seldom take it, only four soldiers having died from it since this island has been occupied.

I think that when this war is over these islands will offer the greatest inducements in the world for men of capital to come and invest. Rice and sugar-cane are natural products of these islands, and three crops a year are raised. Everything here is done in the crudest way. When the farmer plows his ground he does it by means of a water buffalo and a plow that resembles an old-fashioned snare shovel, and when he goes over it one can see the corn being trampled by the hooves of the oxen.

"The rice is threshed out by beating it with clubs, and is hulled by putting it in wooden bowls and churning it with the end of a stick. Sugar-cane is cut by hand, and hauled to the cane mill on ox-carts. There it is crushed between huge wooden rollers, whose motive power is the slow and patient buffalo. The sugarcane juice is then boiled and the sugar is laid out in the sun to dry, and is worked and turned over from time to time, always using their feet. Cornmeal they make by shelling the corn by hand and then pounding it between small millstones, and these stones are always turned by the women.

The meal resulting is, of course, very coarse and full of dirt. The maize husks are cut up and mixed with water and bakes it in a cocoon shell before the fire. The poorer classes eat anything they can procure—logs, cats, rats, monkeys, a species of native snake and the worst-looking of all, an enormous lizard that is found here, which often attains the length of five and six feet, and is about 10 or 12 inches across the back.'

Can Prove an Alibi. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—'Pat' Crow, who was arrested two weeks ago suspected of being one of the men who held up a Northwestern train at Tower &