

were at once sent to the naval and military commanders of both governments to suspend hostilities. Before the news could reach the Philippines, however, the land forces of General Merritt, aided by Dewey's fleet, had stormed and taken possession of the city of Manila (August 15).

715. The Treaty. — Representatives of the two nations met at Paris, and on December 10 signed a treaty of peace. The leading provisions of the treaty were:

1. Spain relinquishes all claim to Cuba; the island to be occupied by the United States, who, so long as such occupation shall last, will be responsible for the protection of life and property.



Wesley Merritt.

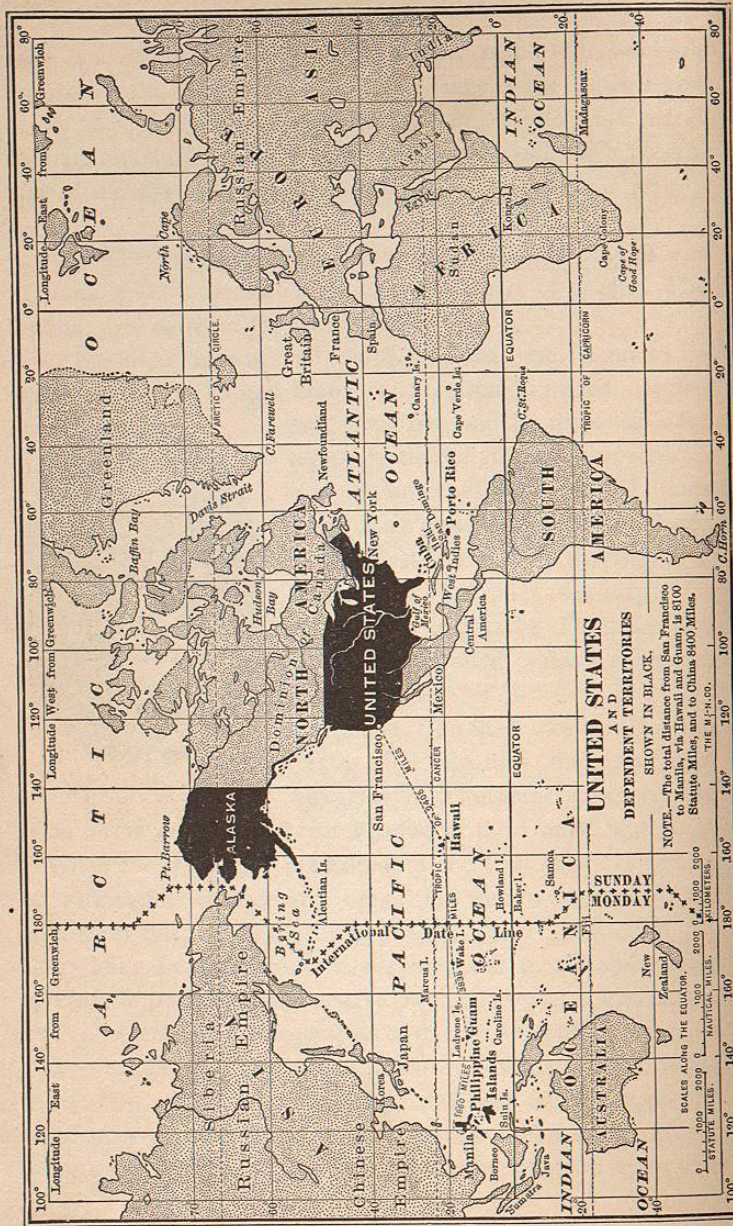
2. Spain cedes to the United States Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Ladrones (see map).

3. Spain cedes the Philippine Islands to the United States for the sum of \$20,000,000.

4. The United States will for ten years admit Spanish ships and merchandise to Philippine ports on the

same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

When the treaty was presented to the United States Senate for ratification, considerable opposition was manifested to the provisions relating to the Philippines. The acquisition of territory lying in the eastern hemisphere and inhabited by alien and inferior races, who themselves seemed averse to annexation, was considered by the opponents of this feature of the treaty as a dangerous departure from the settled policy of our government in the past. News of a conflict between the native troops and our forces at Manila, however, hastened action on the treaty, and on February 6, 1899, it was ratified by a vote of 57 to 27.



716. **Trouble with the Filipinos.** — Prior to the occupation of Manila by our troops Aguinaldo, a Philippine chieftain and leader of a previous revolution against Spanish authority in the islands, had raised an army of natives who acted in coöperation with our forces. His followers framed a constitution for an independent government and chose Aguinaldo president of the Philippine Republic. The cession of the islands by Spain to the United States and the expressed intention of this government to extend its military authority over the whole of the ceded territory aroused the resentment of the native leaders. This feeling culminated in a conflict between Aguinaldo's army and our troops under General Otis, on February 5, 1899. The natives were beaten with great loss of life and were driven toward the interior of the island. Aguinaldo continued to resist the occupation of the island by our troops until his capture in March, 1901, ended organized opposition to the authority of the United States.



Elwell S. Otis.

717. **Results of the War.** — The war lasted less than four months. No previous war in our history was attended with so small loss of life to our troops in battle. Slightly over 400 American soldiers and sailors were killed or died from wounds. A much greater number, however, died from disease. In money, the actual cost of the war has been estimated at over \$130,000,000. This does not include the enormous expenditures subsequent to the cessation of hostilities with Spain, but which directly resulted from the war, and which cannot yet be approximately estimated.

In territorial changes, the results of the war were: (1) Cuba was wrested from Spanish misrule, and the United States was pledged to assist the people of the island

to establish an independent government; (2) Porto Rico,¹ Guam,² and the Philippines³ were ceded to the United States by Spain; (3) the annexation of Hawaii was hastened.

Other results of the war no less important than those above mentioned were: (1) the effacement of the last trace of sectional hatred between North and South; (2) the revelation to ourselves and to the world of the prowess of our citizen soldiers and of the magnificence of our national resources; (3) strengthening the ties of friendship between England and the United States, as a result of the prompt and generous expressions of sympathy with our cause by representative Englishmen during our contest with Spain; (4) the opening up of new problems in government and statecraft to our people in determining the form of government and future disposition of our distant possessions.

718. The Boxer Uprising in China. — The Spanish War had not long closed when our troops were again called to service in a distant part of the world. In 1900 the "Boxers," a powerful secret society in China, began a series of anti-foreign uprisings. Scores of missionaries and other foreigners, including many American citizens, besides hundreds of native Christians, were butchered in these Boxer riots. In the city of Peking the German minister was assassinated, Minister Conger of the United States, with the other foreign ministers and their attendants, were besieged in the buildings of the British legation, and all communication with the outside world was cut off. The United States and other nations hurried ships of war and

¹ Porto Rico with its three small adjacent islands has an area of over 3500 square miles — about half the size of New Jersey. Its population is 800,000, of whom nearly one-half are negroes. San Juan is the capital.

² Guam is about 100 miles in circumference, and is valuable as a naval station.

³ The Philippines comprise several hundred islands, with a total area of 114,000 square miles. Luzon, the largest of the islands, is about as large as the state of Kentucky, and is the seat of Manila, the capital city. The total population of the Philippines is over 10,000,000, composed chiefly of Malays, Negritos, and Chinese.

troops to China. A march to the relief of Peking was begun. Finally, after two and a half months of siege, the foreigners in Peking were rescued by the arrival of a relief column of allied troops. China was compelled to punish the leaders of the Boxer movement, pay for the property destroyed, and give assurances of the prevention of similar outbreaks in the future.

719. The Galveston Storm. — In September, 1900, the city of Galveston, Texas, was visited by one of the most terrible disasters in history. A hurricane swept the waters of the Gulf over the island on which the city is built and far upon the mainland of Texas. The beautiful city was left a mass of ruins. The loss of life on the island and the adjacent mainland was estimated at from 8000 to 10,000; property to the value of many millions of dollars was destroyed. At once there was a wonderful outpouring of sympathy and aid from all parts of our country and from foreign lands. Large sums of money were raised, whole trains and great ships were loaded with supplies and despatched to the stricken people. The survivors bravely set to work to rebuild their city. An immense sea wall is now in course of construction which it is believed will make Galveston safe from storms.

720. Presidential Election of 1900. — The Republicans renominated McKinley for president, with Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York for vice-president. Their platform favored the gold standard, a permanent protective tariff, and the maintenance of our sovereignty in the Philippines. The Democrats again nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president, with Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for vice-president. The Democratic platform demanded immediate independence for Cuba, a declaration of our purpose to give independence to the Philippines, the application of the constitution to all the territory of the United States, free coinage of silver, and legislation against trusts. Both platforms favored the construction

by the United States of an interoceanic canal. The Populists divided. One wing of the party nominated Bryan for president, and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice-president. The "Middle of the Road," or anti-fusion wing, nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota. The Populist platform demands included the issue of all money by the government and not by banks, the free coinage of silver, and an income and an inheritance tax.

The nominees of the Prohibition Party were John G. Woolley of Illinois and H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island.

In the election McKinley and Roosevelt were successful, receiving 292 electoral votes to 155 for Bryan and Stevenson.

721. The Pan-American Exposition. — In 1901 an exposition was held at Buffalo, New York, designed to exhibit the resources of the countries on the American continent. There were interesting exhibits from the various American governments. In magnificence of electrical display and in beautiful artistic effects the exposition has never been surpassed.

722. Assassination of President McKinley. — Six months after President McKinley had entered upon his second term, the world was shocked by the news that for the third time in forty years a president of the United States had been assassinated. While shaking hands with a long line of people in the beautiful Temple of Music at the Buffalo Exposition, the president was shot by a man to whom he was extending his hand in friendly greeting. The base and cowardly crime was the work of Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, one who declares that there should be no governments, but that every one should do as he pleases. The president lingered a few days, and died on September 14, 1901. The grief throughout the United States was universal. Expressions of sympathy with our people came from every part of the civilized world. The wretched assassin was tried for murder, condemned to death, and executed.

ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

1901—

723. Life and Services of President Roosevelt. — Within a few hours after the death of President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States. Theodore Roosevelt's ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of New York. He graduated at Harvard and afterward studied law. He was in turn member of the New York Legislature, police commissioner of New York City, and assistant secretary of the navy. He helped to organize and later became colonel of the famous "Rough Riders" regiment which rendered valiant service in Cuba. On his return from the Spanish War he was elected governor of New York, which office he resigned to accept the vice-presidency. He is the author of a number of books on subjects relating to hunting life in the West, and to American history and biography.

724. The Hague Tribunal. — A notable event in the progress of civilization was the meeting of the World's Peace Conference, called by Czar Nicholas II. of Russia to consider measures for the prevention of wars through the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The Conference, composed of delegates from the leading civilized nations of the world, met at The Hague, Holland. The United States gave prompt approval to the purposes of the Conference, and our representatives took an active part in its deliberations. One result of the meeting was the establishment of the Hague International Arbitration Tribunal — a court for the settlement of disputes between nations.

725. The "Pious Fund" Dispute. — The first case to come before the Hague Tribunal was a disagreement between the United States and Mexico over what was known as the

"Pious Fund." While California was part of Mexico the Mexican government seized funds and property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, guaranteeing, however, to pay the church authorities six per cent annually forever on the amount seized. Since 1869 Mexico had paid no interest, and in 1902 the church claims amounted to nearly two million dollars. The United States took up the matter of these claims of her citizens, and the result was the reference of the question to the Hague Tribunal. The final decision was favorable to the United States.

726. The Second Pan-American Congress.— In 1902 the second Pan-American Congress (§ 674) met in the City of Mexico to consider questions of common interest to the governments of the Western Hemisphere. The congress adopted twenty recommendations to be submitted to the respective governments. Among these recommendations were plans for the arbitration of international disputes, an intercontinental railway, better facilities for commerce, and a Pan-American bank.

727. The Great Coal Strike.— The coal supply of the United States comes chiefly from the coal mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1902 the coal miners of this region united in a strike for better wages, different working hours, and a change in the manner of weighing coal. The strike was prolonged for months, and a coal famine began to prevail. With the approach of winter intense suffering to the public was threatened, in addition to great financial loss. At the request of President Roosevelt, representatives of both sides of the controversy met with him to confer in regard to a settlement. Finally an agreement was made to refer all matters in dispute to a commission appointed by the president, and the strike came to an end.

728. The Republic of Cuba.— On May 20, 1902, the flag of the United States which for nearly four years had waved

over the government buildings of Havana, Cuba, was lowered, and the banner of the Republic of Cuba was raised in its place. On this date Cuba began her career as an independent nation. President Palma was inaugurated, and the new government went into operation. Thus the promise of the United States made at the beginning of the Spanish War was fulfilled, and we voluntarily withdrew our troops after having wrested the island from Spanish tyranny and aided the Cubans to establish a government of their own.

729. Treaty with Cuba.— The next year (1903) a reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and Cuba, by which each nation made important reductions in the tariff on certain goods imported from the other.

730. Gold in Alaska: Boundary Dispute.— The discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Alaska attracted a large number of immigrants to that section, and made the exact location of the eastern boundary of the narrow southern strip of Alaska a matter of great importance. Canada claimed that the "coast" from which, according to our Russian title, the eastern boundary was measured, meant the outer rim of islands skirting the coast. The United States claimed that the "coast" here referred to meant the edge of the mainland. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1903) provided that the dispute should be settled by a commission of jurists to be appointed by the governments concerned.

731. The Isthmian Canal.— Events of the Spanish War and our acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines showed the increasing importance to the United States of a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama. Two canal routes were proposed, — the Nicaragua and Panama. After years of discussion Congress adopted the Panama route by passing a law (1902) authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate with the government of Colombia for a strip of land not less than

six miles wide across the Isthmus at Panama, and to purchase for \$40,000,000 the incomplete work of the French company which had begun the construction of a canal by this route. In case satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the government of Colombia or with the Panama Company, the president was authorized to proceed with the construction of a canal by the Nicaraguan route. The total estimated cost of the Panama canal is \$184,000,000.

732. Expositions. — At Charleston, S. C., in 1902, the *South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition* was held, presenting in beautiful and impressive form the achievements and capabilities of the South.

The *World's Fair and Louisiana Purchase Exposition* held in St. Louis celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of our first territorial acquisition, the great Louisiana Purchase. It is our fourth World's Fair, and the first held west of the Mississippi.

733. Oil Wells in Texas. — Near Beaumont, Texas, what seems to be the most abundant supply of underground oil in the world has been discovered. The oil wells here are nearly all "gushers," the oil coming to the surface in huge fountains and with tremendous force. The oil is valuable chiefly for fuel, and it has displaced coal on many railroad and steamship lines and manufacturing establishments.

CONCLUSION.

We have traced the history of our country from the dim days of the far past when sea-roving northmen first touched on its shores; we have followed the brave Columbus in his strange voyage over the trackless ocean until he saw the first land of the New World; we have seen how the fair new land became dotted here and there by a few widely separated settlements,

dreading wild beasts and wilder men; we have seen the sturdy settlers hew their way amid countless hardships and dangers to lasting success; we have seen the struggling colonies grow strong enough to resist the tyrannical demands of the mother country and to establish their independence; we have beheld the novel spectacle of a new form of government created by a written document called a Constitution; we have followed the wonderful growth of the new nation as it overspread the continent until it reached the Pacific Ocean; — then we have shown how the differences in ideas and institutions between the North and the South grew into hate and bloodshed; we have seen the matchless courage and devotion to what they believed to be right of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray; we have seen how the "Stars and Stripes" prevailed over the "Stars and Bars."

Our country has entered upon the second century of its independence. Its growth has been the wonder of the world. It has emerged from the war between the states stronger and more closely united. "The past, at least, is secure." New perils and problems will arise as conditions change; but the courage, energy, wisdom, love of justice, and love of country which have animated our fathers may be trusted to guide their sons in the paths of peace and progress.



The Capitol at Washington.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (RECENT EVENTS).

HAYES'S ADMINISTRATION.
(1877-81.)

- 636. The New President.
- 637. Character of the Period.
- 638. The Southern States. { Withdrawal of Federal troops.
Fall of "carpet-bag" governments
- 639. Labor Troubles.
- 640. Financial Legislation. { Silver demonetized.
Specie payments resumed.
National debt refunded.
- 641. Inventions. { Telephone.
Electric light.
Phonograph.
- 642. Yellow Fever in the South.
- 643. Presidential Election.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.
(1881-85.)

- 646. Life and Services of Garfield.
- 647. Appointments to Office: Course of New York senators.
- 648. Assassination of Garfield.
- 649, 650. Accession of Arthur: His life and services.
- 651. Star Route Frauds.
- 652. Polar Expeditions. { Under Capt. DeLong.
Under Lieut. Greely.
- 653. Important Legislation. { Law against polygamy.
Civil service law.
Tariff of 1883.
Postal laws.
- 654. The Brooklyn Bridge.
- 655. Standard Time.
- 656. Disasters. { Forest fires.
Floods.
- 657. Expositions. { At Atlanta.
At New Orleans.
Centennial celebration at Yorktown.
- 658. Cincinnati Riot.
- 659. Presidential Election. { Issues before the people.
Result of the election.

CLEVELAND'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.
(1885-89.)

- 662. The New President.
- 663. The President's Policy.
- 664. Deaths. { General Grant.
Vice-President Hendricks.
- 665. Important Legislation. { Presidential succession.
Counting of electoral vote.
Interstate Railway Commission.
Anti-polygamy law.
Chinese immigration law.
- 666. Labor Troubles: Chicago Anarchists.
- 667. The Charleston Earthquake.
- 668. The Statue of Liberty. { The givers and their purpose.
Size and location of the statue.
- 669. Political Questions: The Mills Tariff Bill.
- 670. Presidential Election. { Issues before the people.
Result of the election.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.
(1889-93.)

- 673. The New President.
- 674. The Pan-American Congress. { Governments represented.
The meeting and its purpose.
Results.
- 675. Important Legislation. { The McKinley Tariff Bill.
The Sherman silver purchasing act.
- 676. Diplomatic Troubles. { The New Orleans Mafia.
Dispute over Samoan Islands.
Threatened war with Chili.
- 677. New War Ships.
- 678. Minor Events. { Oklahoma opened to settlement.
The Johnstown flood.
- 679. Four New States.
- 680. Hawaii. { Revolution on the Island.
Steps toward annexation.
- 681. The Eleventh Census: Growth of the country.
- 682. The Presidential Election. { Issues before the people.
Result of the election.

CLEVELAND'S SECOND
ADMINISTRATION. — 1893-97.

685. Silver Legislation. { Financial crisis.
Extra session of Congress.
Repeal of Sherman Act.
686. Revision of the Tariff. { The Wilson Bill.
Disagreement between Senate
and House.
687. Act to admit Utah.
688. Behring Sea Arbitration. { Quarrel with England.
Settlement of the disputes.
689. Columbian Exposition.
690. Chicago Strike.
691. Atlanta Exposition.
- 692-3. Era of Good Feeling. { Among the old soldiers.
The Force Bill repealed.
Confederate disabilities
removed.
694. Venezuela Controversy.
695. Presidential Election.

MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION. — 1897-1901.
THE SPANISH WAR.

698. The New President.
699. Congressional Legislation. { Dingley Bill.
Wolcott Commission.
700. The Trans-Mississippi Exposition.
- 701-706. Causes of the War. { Spanish misgovernment of Cuba.
Cuban revolution of 1895.
Sympathy of the United States.
Spain promises liberal policy.
Destruction of the *Maine*.
Action of Congress.
707. The Call to Arms. { Strength of the army and navy.
The volunteers enlisted.
Increase of navy.
708. The Battle of Manila. { Dewey's squadron.
Entering Manila Bay.
Destruction of Spanish fleet.
Destruction of battery at Cavité.
709. The Blockade of Cuba. { The blockade begun.
Search for the Spanish fleet.
Sinking of the *Merrimac*.

MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.
THE SPANISH WAR. (Concluded.)

- 710-712. Capture of Santiago. { Landing of Shafter's troops.
Las Guasimas.
General attack; El Caney; San Juan.
Destruction of Cervera's fleet.
Surrender of Santiago.
713. Annexation of Hawaii.
714. Peace. { Helpless condition of Spain.
The Peace Protocol.
Capture of Manila.
715. The Treaty of Peace. { Provisions of the Treaty.
Ratification by U. S. Senate.
716. Trouble with Filipinos.
717. Results of the War. { Cost in lives.
Cost in money.
Territorial changes.
Indirect results.
718. The Boxer Uprising in China. { The Boxers and their victims
Conditions in Peking.
Relief of the city.
Punishment of China.
719. The Galveston Storm. { Destruction wrought.
Sympathy with the sufferers.
The city rebuilt.
720. Presidential Election of 1900. { Issues and candidates.
Result of the election.
721. The Pan-American Exposition. { Date and place.
Purpose.
Distinctive features.
722. Assassination of President McKinley.

ROOSEVELT'S
ADMINISTRATION.

723. The New President.
724. The Hague Tribunal. { Action of Czar Nicholas.
Meeting of the Peace Conference.
Result.
725. The Pious Fund Dispute. { History of the dispute.
Its settlement.
726. Second Pan-American Congress. { Date and place of meeting.
Purpose.
Recommendations.

(Concluded.)

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| 727. | The Coal Strike. | { | Source of our coal supply. Demands of the strikers. President Roosevelt's action. Settlement of the strike. |
| 728. | The Republic of Cuba. | { | Withdrawal of United States troops Independent government organized. |
| 729. | Treaty with Cuba. | | |
| 730. | Alaska. | { | Gold discovered. The boundary dispute. Treaty with Great Britain. |
| 731. | The Isthmian Canal. | { | The two routes. Decision of Congress. |
| 732. | Expositions. | { | Inter-State at Charleston. Louisiana Purchase at St. Louis. |
| 733. | Oil Wells in Texas. | | |

APPENDIX A.

AN OUTLINE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

BY LEONARD LEMMON.

The Father of American Literature. — *Washington Irving* (1783–1859), our first great author, was born in New York during the Revolutionary War, and was named for the commander of the American forces. His family was well-to-do, and Irving had an easy time. He spent some holidays exploring the country of the Hudson. He made an extended tour of Europe. He studied some, and read a good deal. Solely as a means of amusement, he began to write. His first book, "A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker," presents a humorous, burlesque view of the old Dutch life of New Amsterdam. When Irving was thirty-



Washington Irving.