"Ten Thousand Miles From Tip to Tip" meaning the extension of United States domination (symbolized by a bald eagle) from Puerto Rico to the Philippines. The cartoon contrasts this with a map of the smaller United States of 100 years earlier in 1798.
President Theodore Roosevelt was a staunch supporter of a strong navy. Roosevelt instituted a new policy known as Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine during his term. The Roosevelt Corollary placed the United States as the chief and guardian of the Americas. Control of the seas was an important part of that doctrine, which was made possible because industrialization had sped up process of making battleships. Political cartoons in 19th Century often depicted America as a woman, Columbia.

Source:
The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library
“Caption: Uncle Sam (to his new class in Civilization) Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!”

Creator: Dalrymple, Louis

Publication: Puck, v. 44, no. 1142

Publication Date: January 1899.

Description: Print shows Uncle Sam as a teacher, standing behind a desk in front of his new students who are labeled "Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, [and] Philippines"; they do not look happy to be there. At the rear of the classroom are students holding books labeled "California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, [and] Alaska". At the far left, an African American boy cleans the windows, and in the background, a Native boy sits by himself, reading an upside-down book labeled "ABC", an a Chinese boy stands just outside the door. A book on Uncle Sam's desk is titled "U.S. First Lessons in Self-Government".
Creator: Opisso

Publication: Review of Reviews

Publication Date: March 1905

Description: As part of the terms that ended the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States gained control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba. While many Americans criticized imperial expansion, many others welcomed it. President Theodore Roosevelt, was an advocate for a more aggressive US foreign policy and for American imperial expansion. This cartoon presents a Spanish view of the new American Imperialism.

Source: The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library
At the end of the 19th century, China began to open its borders to foreigners. Leaders of the industrial and imperial nations of Europe were very interested in access to China’s markets and raw materials. Government and business interests in the United States shared similar interests, but advocated a different, more peacemaking approach, as illustrated by this cartoon.
Creator: Elsie Anderson

Image from: The Anderson Photograph Collection, courtesy Stanford University Libraries.

Description: Miss Elsie Anderson spent seventeen years in China as a Secretary for Young Women's Christian Association of China (YWCA) 中華基督教女青年會 between 1920s-1940s. She went to China around 1918 and worked in YWCA organizations in various places, including Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shandong, Tianjin, etc.
Caption: Well, I hardly know which to take first.

Publication: Boston Globe

Publication Date: May 1898

Description: A cartoon of Uncle Sam seated in restaurant looking at the bill of fare containing "Cuba steak," "Porto Rico pig," the "Philippine Islands" and the "Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii) and saying "Well, I hardly know which to take first!" to the waiter, president William McKinley. From the May 28, 1898 issue of the Boston Globe.