Mr. President, we had landed 180 armed men with Gatling guns. Our minister had said that he would sustain this provisional government of thirteen men backed by no force at all; and the Queen, the senator from Illinois says, surrendered her government.

Mr. LINSDAY. He says "voluntarily."

Mr. President, we had committed it to the superior force of the United States until the United States could pass upon the question and settle the contention upon the basis of justice.

Now what induced her to do this? These men, shrewd and capable men, who owned the sugar plantations, had gone and purchased a lot of guns and ammunition and they had organized the whole country. They understood the facts, they restored it under a contract similar to this one formulated by Queen Liliuokalani and submitted the question to the English Government; and to the honor and credit of the English Government, they restored it to the Queen.

No wonder the Queen then believed that this great Republic, that had been in the habit of doing right, would be more certain to do what was right than the Kingdom of Great Britain. Therefore she submitted under this protest this question to us. These men who had surrendered the government were not taken prisoners. Stevens did not recognize this provisional government until after the Queen had surrendered and turned over to them the arsenal, the government buildings, the guns, and arms. It turns out that their statement was absolutely false; that Mr. Stevens recognized this provisional government, although they had 600 armed men. She had two or three Gatling guns; but that she simply surrendered provisionally until the question could be submitted to us.

What did we do? We put up our flag over the buildings, and for sixty days the Stars and Stripes floated over the government headquarters. There were, there were some 600 armed men, they were followers, gathered together a considerable force, hired able-bodied men, no matter of what nationality, passing through that port on their way to Australia or elsewhere, and gathered together a force of 600 armed men. In the meantime, our flag floating over the buildings, they were confining every gun that they could find, disarmed everybody, passed a law by which they made it a criminal offense to import a gun of any sort, and through these proceedings thoroughly consolidated their power. With 400 armed men, when our flag was taken down, they were able to maintain themselves against the inhabitants of that country.

They ran along for a year, or two or three years, and finally these usurpers declared that they would adopt a constitution. They never had adopted any. There never had been any government except the self-appointed government of these 13 men. By the way, the issue of these 13 men was to be legally voted on. The people were those, however, who had agreed to meet in the first instance, as the lurid Thurston, for example, the most eloquent fellow among them all, the man who wanted to aid other people to overturn the monarchy. He was not seen whenever there was any meeting through which he might be classified as a traitor. So they increased their number by voluntary subscription until they had 10. The 19 men constituted the government, and they ran it along for over a year, for a year and a half, and then concluded they would adopt a constitution, and thus they organized the government. They said that the people of Hawaii might elect eighteen delegates to a constitutional convention to sit with the 19 self-appointed and self-elected men who had been running the government.

This is a good opportunity to take possession for several years, and he matters ran on until the Spanish war broke out. Then we passed a joint resolution by which we annexed those islands to the United States of America, however, previous to that time with 18 armed men, and that treaty provided that the islands should be annexed to the United States. We could not ratify the treaty because a two-thirds vote could not be obtained in this body to ratify it. After trying for weeks they finally succeeded in passing through both Houses a joint resolution of annexation. I do not know whether that was ever agreed to by the people of the islands or not, but it was never agreed to by the people of Hawaii, and if a vote had been taken of the legal and lawful voters of that country any resolution to annex the islands to the United States would have been defeated 3 to 1.

I ask all of this? Not to advance the interests of the people of the United States. We had made a treaty in 1875 by which we agreed to admit sugar from those islands free of duty. We were charging 2 cents a pound upon all the sugar that came from every country in the world, and 2 cents a pound was equivalent to the cost of sugar. It might have been a little lower, and they could raise it with slave labor at 80 or $1 a month, and board themselves, and it paid an enormous profit. So they came here and railroaded through this reciprocity treaty as they called it, in 1875. The sugar interests flourished. New plantations were opened up. The remitted duties amounted to millions of dollars.

In 1890 we passed a law admitting sugar into the United States free of duty from everywhere, and, therefore, they had to sell their sugar in this country or wherever they could in the markets of the world without the advantage of the duty which we had therefor, and the result was that in 1890 we passed a law, the bonus was gone. But we had enacted a law by which we paid 2 cents a pound bounty on sugar, maple sugar, beet sugar, and sugar from Louisiana, and therefore the sugar planters, who found their industry waning and their profits slipping away, conducted this movement so as to get the bounty. If they were a part of the United States they would be entitled to the 2 cents a pound bounty; and this is the reason why the movement was set on foot to annex those islands to the country. This is the reason why those 13 men interested in the sugar industry, a part of them citizens of Hawaii, a part of them citizens of the United States, entered into the enterprise to overrun a friendly government and annex the islands to this country.

Shortly following the effort at annexation we reenacted the duty upon sugar, so that the advantage returned to them. We have reenacted the duties likewise on beet sugar of 10 cents and sugar from Germany and other places. Each year we remit duties now more than $10,000,000, and that money comes out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Ten million dollars a year for the privilege of having the name of governing this rotten borough in the Pacific! It comes out of the pockets of the people of the United States. If we were to take sugar from the Japanese, 80 cents a pound, and charge 10 cents a pound, we would collect a duty of over $10,000,000 a year.

Mr. CULOM. I inquire of my friend if he is in favor of putting a duty on sugar now that they are a part of the United States. Also, while I am on my feet, if the Secretary of the Treasury, if he has any influence in the matter, I will ask him whether he does not know that under the reciprocity treaty sugar was coming in free a very long while before we got the islands?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I stated that we made an agreement in 1875 by which sugar came in free from the Islands, and then when in 1890 we made sugar free from everywhere they ceased to have an advantage, and therefore they wanted annexation in order to get the bounty of 2 cents a pound which we were paying upon the domestic sugar produced.

Mr. CULOM. Let me ask you the question before I finish. Now, with regard to these islands, what have we acquired? Mr. President, there are 3,085 people of American blood in the Hawaiian Islands. There are about 1,100 men who can vote. Of those 3,085 people, 1,900 are males and 1,100 are females, showing almost 2 to 1 of males over females among the population of American blood. But those who have been living in the Islands and now in the world where the European has gone. In other words, the European, the American, does not go to the Tropics to raise children, to have a family, and therefore the disproportion between the males and the females for every Ang-Saxon settlement in the world is a disadvantage. Therefore, if we were to abolish the Islands there are probably 6,000 Europeans, English and Americans, and less than 1,000 of them are females. So it is in Hongkong; so it is in every tropical country throughout the world; so it is in Hawaii, and so it will always be in Hawaii. Why, this is the paradise of the Pacific, that Americans would go there and raise families, and that we would soon build up an American State. Mr. President,