of our expenses under the policy of imperialism pursued by President McKinley of more than $800,000,000 per annum since the Spanish war, including the appropriations for 1901:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Cost per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>$340,000</td>
<td>$340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>$365,000</td>
<td>$365,000</td>
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This was an increase of at least $25,000 per year.

As Mr. Richardson remarks the increase in three years over what the appropriations would have been, but for a change from a republic to an empire, or of more than $800,000,000.

Objection is made by Mr. Chairman, by some who favor the Administration policy to the use of the words "empire" and "imperialism." They say imperialism behind the catch phrase "expansion." I am not an anti-expansionist, but I am opposed to imperialism. And when the Republican party repudiates the doctrine, as it has done in Porto Rico, that where a flag goes it is to establish "a colonial policy," that is imperialism pure and simple, to which I am opposed.

The meaning of the administration policy.

To summarize, Mr. Chairman, the permanent retention of the Philippines means a total disruption of the past theory and practice of our Republic for the sake of trade with these islands, China, and Asiatic countries, the advantages of which have been greatly exaggerated.

It means the subjugation and forcible annexation of our former allies.

It means not a legitimate, homogeneous expansion, but an expansion by the Monroe resolution, the English colonial system or a similar system.

It means that the spirit of gain and commercial greed, the lust for gold, is to overtake the whole. This is the advice and warnings of the founders of the Republic under the aegis of a great destiny.

It means foreign alliances and foreign entanglements, from which heretofore we have happily been free.

It means a practical abandonment of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Monroe doctrine, which heretofore has preserved the peace and friendship of nations in the Western Hemisphere.

If we meddle—if we interfere in the affairs of Europe and Asia, what right have we—how can we assert that doctrine if they meddle with the affairs of the Western Continent?

The permanent retention of the Philippines means also a large increase in the cost of maintaining our fleets and armies and our position in the Philippine Archipelago.

It means the beginning of a career of acquisition and conquest which our republics have entered with the same belief in their superiority and their integrity, only to find that the end was disaster and the destruction of a republican form of government.

Mr. Chairman, the President asks, Who will haul down the flag? I reply, none but the same people who alone have the right to haul down the flag over our new possessions—the free people of this great Republic.

But the people—the representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States—may and should haul it down if ever it becomes the emblem of conquest or oppression.

By pursuing a policy like this, by observing the admonitions of the founders of the Republic, by maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of our country, by not interfering in the affairs of other nations as if it were our business, by maintaining a separate and homogeneous people and government on this continent, free from foreign complications and possessions on the Asiatic coast, we will keep that flag, as the emblem of liberty and of a happy and free Republic, in all its pristine purity, representing the principles for which our fathers struggled and toiled in 1776, and which we should transmit unimpaired to our children. [Applause.]

Mr. KNOX, Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Mondell] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MONDEL. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Committee on Territories on the result of its patriotic, earnest, and painless efforts in connection with the bill which it now presents for the consideration of the House "for the government of the Territory of Hawaii. I congratulate the people of the new Territory on the successful passage of the early passage of this bill, which will give them the long hoped for and much needed legislation as an American Territory.

I congratulate our common country on the provisions of this bill as an earnest and a promise of the wise and patriotic manner in which the Committee was, about to deal with the questions of government in our new possessions, as evidenced by this legislation for our first insular territory.

Fortunately for us, some of the important questions which must necessarily be met and courageously decided with reference to other possessions do not present themselves in the consideration of this legislation to a degree they have in any other of our alienable territories. This fair daughter of the Republic came into the family circle, the legitimate offspring of a people whose civilization, the Whaler and the adventurer, brought the worst, and, unfortunately, the better influences were not powerful enough to overcome these evil influences and to make it one of the most promising for improvement which we have had the pleasure of visiting.

But the better influences, while not the most powerful at all times, have been the most insistently applied, with the result that the remnant of the native Hawaiian race has made notable progress in all the arts of civilization, is almost universally possessed of a sense of national independence, and many splendid qualities which have never characterized them.

It is to the credit of the early missionary influences that next to the unwavering loyalty and devotion to his hereditary chieftain, which has always characterized him, the Hawaiian has continued to his great Republic and which, in my opinion, was always a stronger bond of unity between native and foreign born than ever was the government which was evolved from the old feudal system and which passed by regular and generally orderly changes through successive stages of despotic, limited, and constitutional monarchy, and finally emerged by bloodless and inevitable evolution into a republic.

To the men in the island of American birth and American parentage, and not only to them, but to many others, who, through their influences, have learned to valne our institutions and look to us for defense and development, the final raising of the Stars and Stripes over the palaces of the Kamehamehas, was the consummation of a long, earnest, and unselfish effort to be brought within the protection of the banner of the free, an earnestly longed-for "coming home."

The committee in its bill provides for manhood suffrage, with an election of a governor; English is the official language of the islands; the number of electors is determined by the number of hands of a great majority of male citizens, but exclude Asians from that privilege. This is a change in the original bill, which contained a property qualification for the voters for Senators and in my opinion the change is a wise one. It is wise, first, that it puts all electors on an equality and, second, because in my opinion there is no condition existing in Hawaii warranting a departure from our former Territorial legislation as is contained in a proviso for a property qualification of electors.

It is true that some patriotic and intelligent men, both here and in the islands, consider a small property qualification necessary.