There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Now I renew my request that the amendments which I send to the Clerk's desk may be considered as pending, to come up at the proper time, in case the reading of the bill is not finished in committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the amendments which the Clerk will now report be considered as pending.

The Clerk reads as follows:

**TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER.**

"The governor may nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said Territory of Hawaii, appoint a commissioner of said Territory, to reside at the capital of the United States, and to represent the interests of said Territory in the same manner as the plenipotentiary of the United States. Said commissioner shall, when appointed, be a citizen and bona fide resident of said Territory; his term of office shall be two years; his salary shall be $2,500 per annum, which, with his actual necessary traveling expenses, shall be paid by the United States." 

Insert on page 97, at the end of section 102, the following:

Sec. 103. Nothing in this act shall be construed, taken, or held to imply a pledge or promise that the Territory of Hawaii will at any future time be admitted as a State or attached to any State.

Renumber section 103 of the bill as section 104.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I can not understand what would be the effect, in a parliamentary way, of consenting now that amendments which the gentleman says he will offer to a section may be considered as pending. Suppose the section is not read. Would the gentleman insist that these amendments should be pending? I make the point of order against them, and shall not consent to their being admitted; but I want to state why I do it, because I can not see how they could be considered as pending in the House by any agreement made in the committee. It seems to me that such an agreement as this ought not to be made. I have no objection to their being read for information, but I shall object to any consent being given for any agreement that they shall be considered as pending.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The objection is made.

Mr. KOU. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time, or the remainder of the time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, the islands of Hawaii are of volcanic origin and lie 2,100 miles out in the Pacific southwest from San Francisco. From here onward the North Pacific and the Gulf of California is 3,440 miles, and from Honolulu to Hongkong is 4,961 miles. From Unalaska, the nearest port on the north, to Tahiti, the nearest port to the south, is 4,900 miles.

By reason of the vast waste of water that surrounds them and by reason of the limited coal and steam power of capacity of even the strongest of these islands, this island and the North Pacific as a Gibraltar commands the Mediterranean, and strategically they have no rival in the world.

In annexing them we have annexed the only insular vantage ground from which a hostile fleet might have made descent upon our western coast and to which it could have returned. By annexation, therefore, we have posted these islands like sentinels in the midst of the Pacific to guard our western coast.

Commercially they lie at the crossroads of the sea. The lines of ocean traffic intersect there, and in the future a tremendous and strong tide of commerce will flow through. For the past three years it shall have become the meeting place and transfer depot of the ships of Russia, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the American ships of the Atlantic and the Pacific, joined by the Nicaragua Canal in the carrying trade of a nation whose never-resting physical and mental energy must have constant and increasing market for its output.

The commercial and strategic importance of these islands is far out of proportion to their size. They number seven inhabited islands and a dozen rocky or sandy shoals and reefs, with a total area of about 6,920 square miles, and a population of about 20,000 souls.

From Hawaii, the longest of the group, to the northwest, Hawaii has 2,500,000 acres, and its principal town is Hilo. Maui is next in size and location to Hawaii. Oahu is third in size, but largest in population. On the southern side of Oahu is Honolulu, the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands, with a population of 30,000. A little to the east of Honolulu city and harbor is Pearl Harbor, with a surface of about 18 square miles and a depth ranging from 20 to 90 feet.

Kauai is fourth in size and population, and on the north side of the island Molokai is the leper settlement, where about 1,200 lepers are fed, clothed, and cared for at governmental expense. Attended by a few monks and nuns of the Order of St. Francis, they live out their days there, cut off from the rest of the world by impassable mountains and by the sea. Pineapples, sugar, and coffee are the principal products of the Hawaiian Islands and is carried on principally by corporations with capital stock ranging from $200,000 to $4,000,000, although sugar growing by small farmers on the cooperative plan, with a central mill for a group of farms, has been commenced. Sugar can only be grown profitably by asestian irrigation, requiring heavy outlay for outfit and machinery. A large part of the volcanic soil is adapted to coffee, but coffee, although a common product, is not as yet an important commercial industry. Rice growing is exclusively in the hands of Chinese. The islands are rich in farming and grazing lands. The general conformation of the islands, they being of volcanic origin, is a general downward slope from an elevated central part to the sea. Climate, temperature, and products vary on the mountain sides according to altitude, climate, and rainfall.

The history of the islands began about fourteen hundred years ago. Civilization was introduced by Captain Cook's discovery in 1778. The islands were brought under the sway of Kamehameha about the beginning of this century. He died in 1819, but the islands continued under the Kamehamea dynasty down to the death of Kamehameha V in 1872. He was succeeded by his son Liliuokalani, who died in 1902. The monarchy was overthrown January 17, 1893. The constitution of the republic was promulgated July 4, 1894. A joint resolution of the Congress of the United States for annexation was approved on July 7, 1898. The transfer of sovereignty was formally made at Honolulu August 12, 1898, and kings' crowns, kings' councils, and feudalism went out of business in Hawaii forever, and the islands which America and Europe had been desiring to annex has already American institutions, laws, and sympathies, were merged into the great body of the American Republic for all time.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

By this bill we provide that the Hawaiian Islands shall hereafter be known as "The Territory of Hawaii," and that a Territorial government, with its capital at Honolulu, is hereby established.

At the outset we are met by the question of citizenship, and we have declared in section 4 of this bill "that all persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

By the constitution of the republic of Hawaii "all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens thereof."

The government which we have framed for the republic of Hawaii may easily divide into the three coordinate branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Under the head of the executive we provide for a governor to be appointed by the President for a term of four years or until his successor shall be appointed. He shall be over 35 years old and a citizen of Hawaii; that he shall have a salary of $7,500 per annum, $500 for incidentals, and $3,000 for a private secretary.

Among his powers and duties it is provided that he shall be commander in chief of militia; that he may grant pardons or reprieves for offenses against the Territory and against the United States, pending decision by the President.

When necessary he may call upon military or naval forces of the United States in Hawaii or summon the police constables or call out the militia. He may suspend the writ of habeas corpus or place the Territory under martial law. He is given the veto power and the power of removal when not otherwise provided.