

Mississippi has alluded to Connecticut and to New Haven, I wish to say this in reference to that matter. The State of Connecticut was organized on a different plan from any other State in the nation—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I do not want to seem to be in the slightest degree discourteous. The gentleman knows that it has always been my habit to yield whenever interrupted, and I thought I was yielding to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. SPERRY. No, sir; I rose for the purpose of making some remarks.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I can not yield for that purpose. The gentleman can get time of the House subsequently. I can not yield for the purpose of allowing him to inject a speech into my remarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, either Hawaii is a part of the United States or Hawaii is not a part of the United States. Gentlemen have contended in the case of the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, which are in military occupancy and which were taken by conquest, that they are not a part of the United States until Congress expressly declares them to be. But that contention, sound or unsound, can not have sway in the case of Hawaii, because Hawaii was admitted into the Union by her own petition, upon her own request, and by our consent. She has become a part of the United States. Whatever the constitutional situation may be or may not be in connection with the Philippines and Puerto Rico, based upon the idea that they are in military occupancy, that sort of argument can not apply to Hawaii.

Now, then, if Hawaii is a part of the United States, she is entitled to all the rights of every other Territory in the United States, and one of those rights is to be represented, by the power of speech at any rate, upon this floor. [Applause.] Now, I thank the House for its courtesy and attention and for waiving in my behalf its rule of procedure for the moment.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman answer me a question? How about Alaska and the District of Columbia?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would to-morrow organize a Territorial government for Alaska, and give Alaska a representative upon this floor, and it ought to be done at the very earliest practicable moment. I would do the same thing for the District of Columbia, and in both cases I would have a restricted suffrage. [Applause.]

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, the debate on this matter has been exhausted, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a remark or two, by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that he may have five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, Mr. Chairman, originally I was opposed to taking in the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman from Missouri pardon me a suggestion? I will not take up any of his time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on this section close with six minutes to the gentleman from Missouri and five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I wish you would make it ten. I may not be able to close my remarks in six minutes.

Mr. KNOX. Ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri and five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SPERRY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the debate on this section be closed at the expiration of fifteen minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, originally I was opposed to taking in the Sandwich Islands. If that were still an open question, I would be just as much opposed to it as ever, but the incident of annexation is closed. We have them for better or for worse, and it is our duty both to ourselves and to them to do the best we can in a difficult situation.

Therefore I am in favor of giving these people a Delegate upon this floor of the character they see fit to send hither to explain their situation and their wants. If they wish to send a white man, all well and good. I hope they will. If they want to send a Kanaka—if that is the proper name—all well and good. That is their business, not ours.

I am teetotally opposed to any portion of the people of the United States being taxed without having representation. That is the principle for which we waged the Revolutionary war, and it was well worth fighting for. Now, I wish to reinforce what my friend from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] said. It does not lie in the mouth of the people of New England to come here and taunt Southerners about their methods of running elections.

In Missouri every man, great or small, rich or poor, white or black, has the right to vote once and to have his vote counted; but I am a Southern man in feeling and in thought, and I know that

what they do down there they do under an impulse of self-preservation too strong to be resisted.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] quoted approvingly part of my speech, delivered here in the summer of 1898, against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He describes it as "a remarkable and prophetic speech." I am obliged to him for his flattering indorsement; I wish he had quoted it all. I am willing to rest my fame not only as an orator but as a prophet upon that speech. [Laughter.]

The same gentleman asks: "Do you want a Congressional Delegate from the District of Columbia?" Nobody has yet answered his query, so I will proceed to do so myself. Yes; I want a Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia. Not only that, but I introduced a bill in the last Congress, also one in this, erecting this District into a Territory and re-franchising the people thereof, conferring upon them the right of self-government, and authorizing them, inter alia, to elect a common council and a Delegate to this House; but I have never been able to get a report on the bill.

In the next Congress the Democrats will have the House, and I will have a favorable report on that bill or worry the committee into insanity or the apoplexy. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. Why did you not present and urge your bill when your party had the House?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Because I was a green hand in Congressional legislation; but I am "green" in that respect no longer.

I will print my bill as part of my remarks, so as to set members to thinking seriously about it. Here it is:

A bill to create a Territory of the District of Columbia by the name of the Territory of Columbia and to grant Territorial government to the same.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the District of Columbia is hereby created a Territory by the name of the Territory of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all male citizens of said Territory over 21 years of age, who have not been convicted of a felony and who have resided within said District one whole year prior to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1900, are qualified electors to vote for all Territorial officers and upon all Territorial questions.

SEC. 3. That the existing District government shall continue until January 1, 1901 and the laws now in force shall continue in force until changed or repealed by the Territorial legislature.

SEC. 4. That prior to January 1, 1901, the President of the United States shall appoint a governor, secretary, and marshal for said Territory from among the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their offices for a term of four years from said 1st day of January, A. D. 1901, unless sooner removed for good and sufficient cause.

SEC. 5. That the legislature of said Territory shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. The senate shall be composed of 11 members, who shall be qualified voters of said Territory at least 30 years of age, whose term shall be four years. The house shall be composed of 22 members, who shall be qualified voters at least 25 years old, and whose term shall be two years.

SEC. 6. That the said Territory shall be entitled to a Delegate to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the present Commissioners of the District forthwith to divide the said Territory into 11 legislative districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, each of which shall be entitled to 1 senator and 2 representatives in the Territorial legislature.

SEC. 8. That on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1900, an election shall be held within said Territory for the purpose of electing senators and representatives in said Territorial legislature and a Delegate to the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. That it is hereby made the duty of said Commissioners to prepare polling booths, poll books, tally sheets, printed ballots, and other appliances necessary for said election, and to appoint judges and clerks for the same, such numbers as to them shall seem best: *Provided, however,* That not more than one-half of such judges and clerks shall be appointed from one party.

SEC. 10. That election returns shall be certified to said Commissioners; they shall canvass the same and issue certificates of election to those elected.

SEC. 11. That each house of said legislature shall be the sole judge of election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 12. That at high noon January 1, 1901, both houses of said legislature shall meet at places prepared by said Commissioners and shall organize by electing such officers as shall be necessary, and may continue in session for ninety days and no more.

SEC. 13. That senators and representatives in said legislature shall receive \$10 per day during the session, to be paid out of the revenues of said territory.

SEC. 14. That said legislature shall have power to enact all necessary laws to levy taxes, to disburse the revenues, to do all things usually done by Territorial legislatures, and to provide for the election and appointment of all subordinate officers and to fix their compensation.

Last Saturday night, while delivering a lecture before the faculty and students of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, I received a telegraphic order from Senator JAMES K. JONES, of Texas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, directing me to go to Rhode Island and make two Democratic speeches, and I learned a great deal.

I found a state of affairs which utterly amazed me. There is such an outrageous apportionment there that the great State of Providence has only 1 State senator out of 37 and 12 representatives out of 72 in the lower house of the legislature.

Ex-Governor Davis told me of some town with only 200 people which elects a senator.

Mr. CAPRON. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield for a question only.

Mr. CAPRON. What the gentleman speaks of is in the provision of our State constitution which we have adopted