plausibility. He comes in the pay of private interests to
obtain special rights and privileges, always under pretense of
the public interest, and he always promotes the public interest
otherwise he would not be here. We want some one here who
represents all the people of the Territory. [Applause.] We want
some one here who has a representative character determined by
the people themselves, who choose and send him, and to whom he
must bow obedience.

The gentleman who has just spoken [Mr. HILL] feared that we
would have a discrepant or incompetent representative of an
inferior class—the Kanakas. Why, sir, we had here constantly
years a representative of the Kanaka kings and queens of the
purely Kanaka government. Every old member here will
recall with esteem the character of the ministers from Hawaii.
Mr. Allen, who for many years sat on this floor representing
with such skill the government of the Hawaiian Islands;
and afterwards came back here as minister, representing the
Kanaka people and his royal master, a Kanaka. He was diligent,
honest, zealous, a fit representative of the population of the Ha-
awan Islands.

He was followed by Mr. Carter, whom many of us knew well,
a distinguished, a most honorable and excellent man; then Mr.
Mott Smith. All these had the privilege of this floor. Then
there was Mr. Tunstall more recently, whom a great many of you
knew personally; and Mr. Hatch, one of the ablest members of the
board, who was recognized here for his integrity and ability; and Mr.
Hastings, whose sudden and tragic death at the White House
many of us remember—these delegates were often on this floor
without the right of speech. They were chosen, some of them by
the Kanaka people, some of them by the Hawaiian people, and
all were fit men.

There was also a Hawaiian lobby here from time to time, but
always for special selfish objects. Every member knows by ex-
pert judgment the value of a lobby agent. Whether he is a distin-
guished gentleman, an ex-governor, an ex-judge, or a poor hirin-
ning picked up here in Washington, he is essentially a lobby agent, paid to look after a special interest.

And representing this House on the commission, I believe we
have here upon this floor a man whom we could question,
from whom we could derive direct information, who would have
a representative character, a Delegate who would be responsible
to the House and to a constituency. [Applause.]

Mr. HITT. Will you accept the gentleman?

Mr. HITT. I will only take one moment as to the other sub-
ject which the gentleman raised.
The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois
has expired.

Mr. KNOX. I move that the time of the gentleman from Illinois
be extended.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the time of the gentleman from Illinois
be extended to allow him to complete his remarks.
The CHAIRMAN. The request is made by several gentlemen
that the time of the gentleman from Illinois be extended to com-
clude his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Now, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HILL. Every person whose name the gentleman has men-
tioned was appointed, not elected—every representative of that
country.

Now, I want to ask the gentleman if he does not believe that a
commissioner appointed by Hawaii to the United States, to repre-
sent their business interests, appointed by the governor of Hawaii,
who is himself appointed by the President of the United States,
would be more likely, under that system of appointment, and that
would be more likely to be a guaranty of getting a good representa-
tive than you could have your governments of a large part of the Ha-
awan Islands?

Mr. HITT. The difference would simply be that in the one case
we would have the Delegate here in our presence whom we could
question and consider; and in the other a commissioner going about the
Departments, corridors, and committee rooms, with no voice on this
floor, reduced to the likeness of an official lobbyist.

Mr. HILL. I should like to ask just one more question, and
then I want to get away from the gentleman any further. He has had a
very large experience in the service of the government, and he
has been in all the insular systems of the world. Does he know of a single
insular government in the world, either in the system of Great
Britain, France, Germany, or any other European power, that he

Mr. HITT. The answer to that is ours is essentially a popular
republican, representative government, and a republic does not
need always to take lessons from monarchies in the application of
our own system. [Applause.]

Mr. BREWER. I want to ask the gentleman if he is willing
that the people of Puerto Rico shall have a Delegate here in this
House?

Mr. HITT. I will answer questions about Puerto Rico or
Kamchatka and many other countries before the House. I do not want to
be diverted to politics. The gentleman's question is political. I am talking now about the
business that is immediately before the House.

I sympathize with much that the gentleman from Connecticut
said. I am not going to-day that would involve statehood hereafter for Hawaii. The
gentleman referred to what I said on this floor years ago about Hawaiian statehood—
that I was averse to the prospect and thought well of the proposition and that we
should add to what I said then that upon inquiry I found in California that there would be
an unanimous opposition in that State to the incorporation of Hawaii, with its population of an
Asian character; and in the Hawaiian Islands there was not a
single person who favored admission of the suggestion made
here of its becoming a county of California.

Mr. HILL. May I ask the gentleman—do I understand that he
wishes a population which the State of California was unwilling
to accept as a county from us representation as a full-

Mr. HITT. Well, that is argumentative. I merely stated
what the sentiment was in California. We know the Chinaphobia
that prevails in California, and it determined this question among Cal-
ifornians apparently at once. Gentlemen on the floor who rep-
resent California can contradict or confirm me.

Now, nothing that we might say to-day against Hawaiian state-
hood, no resolution or enactment or eloquent speech, can prevent
this Congress to-morrow from deciding that Congress two hundred years hence from undoing anything and everything
that we now do.

We cannot prevent another Congress from doing foolish or wise
things. They can admit it as a State if they will. We can, after pay-
ning the debt, carry out the view expressed by the gentleman
from Connecticut as to that part of his proposition, for I
think it is at least harmless; but as to the Delegate, we want him
right here on this floor. [Applause.]

Mr. HITT. I ask the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] thinks that he can call from me,
by his references this morning, words or tone apologetic in their
character, the gentleman from Connecticut is mistaken.
The laws of the United States do not require a Territory
of the United States to have a Delegate upon this floor.

Mr. HILL. I wish the gentleman would show that to me in the
Constitution.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I believe the gentleman has
complied with the Missouri and Connecticut requisition for voting
law can read for himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. That provision is not in the Constitution.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There is no doubt about the
fact that every Territory organized as a Territory of the United
States by the Constitutions of those Territories, and that
is the definition of a Territory under the laws of the United States—I will amend
my statement that far, if I said Constitution. I meant laws—
entitled to the same salary and the same mileage as a member of Congress
to every privilege of a member of Congress, except that
of voting, on this floor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I stood here in my place and made the
first Democratic speech in either House in opposition to the ad-
mission of Hawaii as a part of the United States, and I stated at
the time that I was not opposed to the admission of that country, that we must do one of two things: We must either permit it to take its part and parcel with us as an
equal Territory of the United States, with the constitutional privi-
lege of becoming, when Congress saw fit, a State of the United
States, or we must refuse it admission as a Territory of the United States.

I then stated upon this floor that when we were called upon
to face Hawaiian problems, we should be called upon to face a
colored race problem in Hawaii, and that when we were called upon
to face it, we could go in and do something, and that the
view that we were adding to the problems of that character that we already had and that were already too much for our
management. Does the gentleman imagine that we of the South
take any pride in the fact that we have been compelled to restrict
and contain a negro race in our States?

Mr. HILL. I do not. I am amazed at the fact, however, that
you will vote, in insular possessions of the United States, to
do the same thing over again.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the same ne-
necessary exists. I stated in the Hawaiian debate that whenever
I was faced with that problem that, if I were the only Democrat
in the United States to do so, I would stand for white supremacy