

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 read as follows:

Strike out, on page 89, from and including line 20 to and including line 9, on page 90, and insert the following:

"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 of Hawaii in its relations with 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 \$5,000 per annum, which, with his actual, necessary traveling expenses in coming from said Territory and returning thereto, 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.

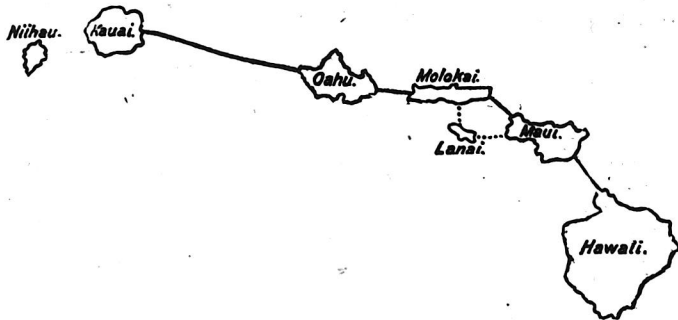
The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

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 never 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. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time, or the remainder of the time allotted to this side, to 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 Honolulu to Yokohama is 3,445 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 4,400 miles.



By reason of the vast waste of water that surrounds them and by reason of the limited coaling and steaming capacity of even the strongest vessels, these islands command the North Pacific as 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 increasing commerce will enter and leave Pearl Harbor when 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 6,740 square miles and a population of 110,000 souls.

From Hawaii, the largest of the group, they trend northwesterly. 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 80,000. A little to the east of Honolulu city and harbor is Pearl Harbor, with a water surface of about 10 square miles and a depth ranging from 20 to 90 feet.

Kauai is fourth in size and population.

On the north side of the island of 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.

Sugar growing is the principal industry of the Hawaiian Islands and is carried on principally by corporations with capital stock ranging from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, 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 artesian 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, cattle being raised on the highlands, coffee lower down, then sugar, then taro, and rice down by the sea.

HISTORICAL.

It is believed that the islands began to be inhabited 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 Kamehameha dynasty down to the death of Kamehameha V in 1872. He was followed by David Lunailo for about a year; he by David Kalakaua for about seventeen years, and he by his sister, Liliuokalani. 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 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 American missionaries had redeemed, which were already American in 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 be easily divided 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 and qualified; that he shall be 35 years old and a citizen of Hawaii; that he shall have a salary of \$5,000 per annum, \$500 for incidentals, and \$2,000 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 posse comitatus 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.