

BROWN'S STATEMENT STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD

Senators Get Mad Once Again.

THE proceedings of yesterday, as well as those of the day before, in the Senate will go down in history as a blot upon the dignity of that body. Nearly all of the day was spent in argument concerning the obliteration from the minutes of the Brown-Russel incident, and finally ended in the statement made by Cecil Brown in his own defense being expunged from the record by order of the chair.

Many heated speeches were made and on several occasions personalities were indulged in between the irate Senators. Twice during the day did the Home Rulers give evidence of their power and show how completely they hold the minority in their clutches; first, by defeating the motion made by Brown in regard to the number of days the secretary had recorded for sessions held by that body, and second, when the motion of White was called in the Brown-Russel affair.

SENATE HAS HOT DEBATE

The Independents Win the Final Point.

NEARLY an hour was spent in reading and translating the minutes of the Senate yesterday morning and the first argument ensued when Cecil Brown took exception to the statement of the secretary that yesterday was the twelfth day of the Senate. Brown maintained that the two days spent in Molokai should be counted also, making the time appear fourteen days. Many arguments pro and con were indulged in and no motion appearing, the chair ruled the count as kept by the secretary to be right.

Senator Kaiue moved that the explanation of Cecil Brown which was spread on the records of the Senate on Wednesday be expunged from the records.

Cecil Brown took the floor and delivered himself of the following oration: "I do not know of any other country in the world where the right of a Senator to rise and state a question of privilege has been denied. This will be the first time it has ever been done."

He then compared the proceedings of the Senate to the trial of a criminal before a judge and the right to defend himself being denied.

Continuing, he said: "If there was to be any objection at all it should have been made yesterday. The right of rising to a question of privilege is accorded to anyone. The only time a correction should be made in the minutes is when the facts are not correct. If this body continues doing acts of this kind and at the sweet will of any member as going to wipe out any part of the minutes they wish, they might just as well wipe out the whole thing and have nothing at all. The Senator of Maui seems to regard with fear the fact that the minutes will go to Washington and that he might be criticized as a member of the committee on rules which I say were not administered in accordance with their true intent and spirit."

Brown then wanted the chair to rule whether a member of the Senate or a majority of that body could wipe out any part of the minutes when statements are made, especially when they were correct, as all conceded his to be. Kaiue explained that he had not tried to voice the sentiments of the Senate, but had simply expressed his personal opinion.

Achi claimed that the motion was directly against section 69 of the Organic Act, which particularly states that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be sent on to Washington.

Kaiue again arose to his feet and expressed his sorrow that he should be compelled to speak against Mr. Brown and was told by Mr. Brown that he could keep his sympathy to himself.

Mr. Baldwin stated that all the proceedings of the Legislature were going on to Washington and that he was very sorry the matter had come up, as now the whole discussion would also have to go on to Washington and he

was afraid that the Senate would be placed in a very foolish light. A recess until 1:30 p. m. was then taken by the Senate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Kalaupokalani addressed the House in regard to expunging the explanatory speech of Cecil Brown from the minutes of the Senate and said: "It seems to be the wish of the minority to permit it to remain a part of the records. A motion was made by the Senator from Walluku to expunge it from the records, and I would say that we are obliged to send full record of our proceedings to Washington and it now devolves upon us by our action to make the speech a part of our records."

"Every member though has a right to take exception to any portion of the minutes and I wish to support the motion. I therefore move that an aye and no vote be taken."

Brown stated that if the majority insisted upon this it was only another evidence of "gag law." "Whenever anything of importance takes place here," he said, "the majority carries a motion to adjourn. When we meet again they are pretty certain of how things will go."

"Since the House adjourned this morning I have looked into the matter and find that once before in the history of legislative sessions in the United States has some part of the proceedings been expunged, and four or five years later it was again brought up. This was when President Jackson was a Senator."

"If the facts as stated here were not true, then, gentlemen, expunge them, but you know they were true, and being true they must remain on the records, and if the majority insist on expunging them they are not as honorable as I thought they were."

"I call you to order," said President Russel; "I take exception to your remarks."

"I don't care so far as I am concerned, for I have had my say, and my remarks have gone out to the world. I only want my statement to remain on the records to protect the Senate," replied Brown.

Carter said that the whole question showed partisanship. "We are all liable here to say something in the heat of discussion which in more sober moments we would not have said," continued Carter, "but when a thing has been said or done it cannot be expunged."

"There was a difference here between a member and the chair, and the chair ruled against that member, but if the member's statement is struck out, then those who made the minutes will have a right to doubt the ruling of the chair, for they will only see one side of the story."

During the speech of Carter, Senator White sent a formidable looking volume to President Russel and that dignitary, after reading a marked passage, looked at White and gleefully clapped his hands and at the first opportunity gave White the floor.

White remarked that considerable time had already been taken up in the discussion, but he wished to take exception to some remarks made. He spoke at some length in favor of the motion.

"The minority this morning," he said, "thought we were wrong in the position we assumed concerning the number of days which the Senate had convened, but I have here plenty of good authority supporting us in the stand we took. (Here the volume which he had sent to the president was produced and the joy manifested by him was made apparent.) We are equally firm in our opinion relating to this matter, and I now move to the previous question."

"Kokua," shouted the members of the Senate, all of them thoroughly tired of the debate.

The roll was then called and a vote of eight in favor of the original motion against five was recorded and the statement of Cecil Brown was ordered expunged from the minutes.

"Thank you," said Brown.

Carter moved that the clerk be instructed to have a few minor changes made in the rules and same was carried.

Senator Brown rose to a question of privilege and asked the clerk to read how he had the record of the order for expungement. This was done, and the Senator propounded the question, "Are you going to write 'expunge' on the face of the records, or are you going to wipe it bodily from the record? I therefore ask Senator Kaiue to explain how this is to be done?"

"You are willing to take advice from me now," said Kaiue, "but a little while ago you would not listen to me."

"I am not through yet," said Brown, "and I move that the clerk be instructed to write 'expunge' by order of the Senate' across the face of my statement of yesterday."

This motion was objected to by Senator White and resulted in the withdrawal of the motion by Brown.

White then moved that the minutes stand approved so far as the minutes in the handwriting of the secretary was concerned, and that the matter contained therein written by the stenographer as an account of the Brown statement be stricken out. The motion prevailed.

A communication from the lower House was giving notice of the passing by that body of House bill 1 and also Act 1, and submitting them to the Senate. The same were passed by order of the president.

White moved that the discussion of the bill be stopped and that same be

Champions a Short Day.

ALTHOUGH Boss Emmeluth championed a bill for eight hours to constitute a day's work, yet it was Representative Robertson who won the glory of the day's achievements. In the measure providing that none but qualified voters and American citizens shall be employed upon public works, he arose to the occasion and not only succeeded in combating frivolous but unnecessary amendments to the bill, but after presenting an amendment at the morning session swept it aside with a substitute amendment in the afternoon which cleared the field of all others, and was adopted as a substitute to the original bill, which was to use the parlance of the Legislature, "killed." The bill was considered the entire afternoon by the House as a committee of the whole, and among the able advocates of the bill was Beckley of Molokai. The latter made many sensible statements which had their effect in quelling an attempt on the part of many legislators to belittle the principle contained in the bill and reduce it to a bill to rectify personal grievances. The term "public works" was interpreted to include positions of teachers in the public schools, and it was feared the bill would deprive them of their livelihood.

DEBATE ON 8-HOUR DAY

Morning Session of the Lower House Lively.

IT WAS Boss Emmeluth's day in the House. This became apparent as soon as the eight-hour bill was brought up for consideration, and the plumber statesman took the floor as its champion. He made a forceful argument in its favor, and pointed a moral as to the future of the Islands unless American citizens and qualified voters had laws passed in their favor as a protection against cheap Asiatic labor.

Speaker Akina was also called on during the early portion of the morning session to make a ruling. Words had been flying about in wild abandon to the utter bewilderment of Interpreter Wise, and Beckley called the attention of the chair to this fact. Beckley arose to a point of order, qualifying it with the statement that the remarks of a member had not been interpreted. Speaker Akina quickly responded that point was not well taken. "English is the legal language; his remarks were made in English, and no breach of the law or etiquette of this House has been committed if they were not translated into the Hawaiian language."

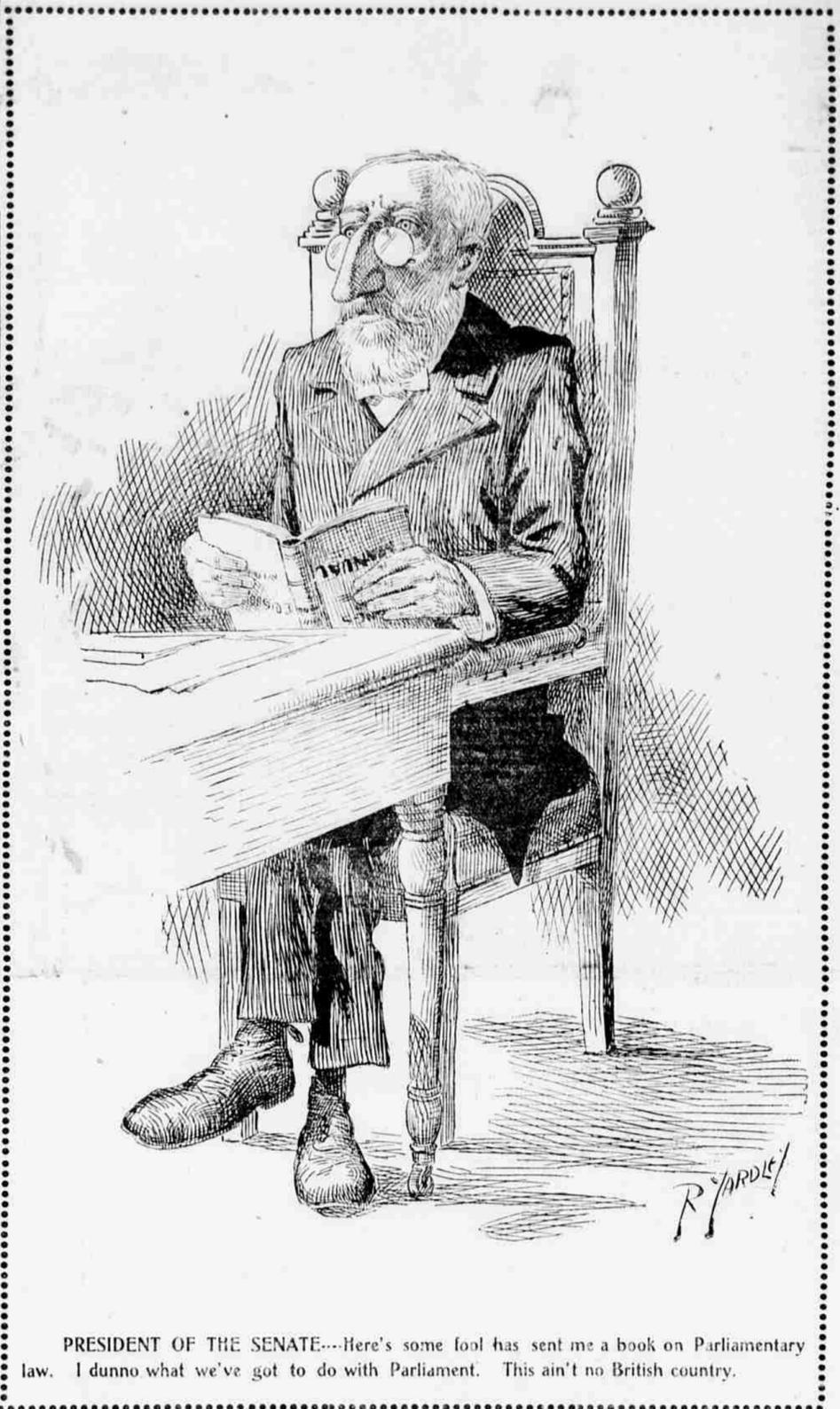
Speaker Akina announced at the opening of yesterday's session of the House that Representative Wilcox was confined to his bed by serious illness, and would probably be unable to participate in the proceedings for a week.

After adopting the minutes of the preceding day, Paole sent a petition to the clerk which the latter read. It was from the Hawaiian Woman's Relief Society, praying for a special appropriation for carrying on its work among the needy. The petitioners said they were in dire distress for funds to carry on their charitable work, and humbly requested that the House give the matter full consideration. It was signed by B. M. A'ien, Theresa F. Bowler, Minerva E. Fernandez, Lucy K. Peabody.

Emmeluth reported from the committee on public expenditures relative to the claims for reimbursing H. M. Dow, clerk to the High Sheriff, for amounts overpaid to the Treasurer. The committee found that an error was made in November, 1899, by sending in twenty-five cents too much, thirty cents too little another month, and so on until there was in reality only \$339.95 due the petitioner. The committee recommended that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill for payment. A minority report was submitted, and on motion of Mossman the majority report was tabled.

Beckley for the committee on public health, asked for more time to report on the petition from Molokai, signed by R. M. Kaooao, as the committee desired to hear what the special committee had to report on their recent investigations at the Leper Settlement. The request was granted.

Beckley, for the special committee of the House, which with a similar committee from the Senate, jointly visited the Settlement, asked for additional



PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—Here's some fool has sent me a book on Parliamentary law. I dunno what we've got to do with Parliament. This ain't no British country.

REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE TELLS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received an interesting letter from Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, relating some of his experiences in Japan, whether he went to revisit scenes in his early career as a naval officer with Commodore Perry and to provide for marking the spot where Perry landed. He tells of a brief interview with the Emperor, and expresses gratification over the cordial manner in which he was treated by Japanese officials and the people of the higher circles. Admiral Beardslee's letter is dated Tokyo, Japan, November 28, 1900. He says in part: "It seems my duty, in which view Commodore, the United States Minister to Japan, concurs, to bring to the attention of our Government the remarkable evidences of the friendly and cordial feelings entertained by the Japanese of all classes toward the United States, as manifested by their treatment of me as a naval representative of my country."



"I arrived in Tokio late in October last, traveling as a private citizen, and I brought no uniform with me, but I did bring the prestige of my rank, and, still more, that of survivor of the officers who served under Commodore M. C. Perry, and was with him on his first visit to Japan in 1853. The name of Perry is a sacred one to the Japanese, and his memory is revered."

"When the fact became generally known I was inundated with calls of ceremony and attention. All other events of my fifty years of professional service sank into insignificance when compared with the event of my having landed with Perry. Through the good offices of the United States Minister my existence was made known to the Emperor, who extended to me great marks of politeness, among others issuing instructions that with my wife I should be invited to the order of the Emperor, the use of a horse, royal chrysanthemum party and there

presented to him. The party took place on November 12, and the United States Minister presented me, also, by special arrangement, my wife. We were also presented to the Empress and quite a number of princes. The Emperor received me with marked and noticeable cordiality, grasping and shaking my hand three separate times, saying, 'I know about you, Admiral, and your mission, and I gladly welcome you back to my country.' I afterward learned from one of the Cabinet officers that he had caused to be prepared and read to him the previous day an account in detail of my wandering in Japan. We were also made distinguished guests at the Imperial ball given in honor of the Emperor's birthday, November 3, and at the grand parade and review by the Emperor of some 15,000 troops. On this occasion, by order of the Emperor, the use of a horse, that I might take active part in the re-

view, was offered to me, which offer I respectfully declined.

"The significance of three events lies in this: Japanese law prescribes, upon presentation to the Emperor, and upon all ceremonies and occasions when he shall take part or be present, all military and naval officers shall wear the full dress uniform of their rank. As I had no uniform to wear, the law was set aside in my behalf. A round of entertainments and festivities succeeded, given generally by people of the highest social, political and business standing among the Japanese, which culminated on November 25 by a grand garden party.

"The mission to which the Emperor referred is a self-imposed one. It is to make effort to cause a suitable memorial mark to be placed at the spot where Perry first landed and delivered the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan on July 4, 1853. I paid a visit to this spot, Kurihama Bay, in October, by a rather long sailboat and 'Jirikishu' journey. I found and recognized it, but I found it by the natural scenery alone. It is desolate and neglected, not a mark of any kind to denote its historic value. A very powerful association, the Society of America's Friends, of which Baron Karreko, the Minister of the Judicial Department, is president, and the members were all educated in the United States, to whom I made my first address on the subject, endorsed me strongly, and by unanimous vote assumed the task as its own. Several powerful societies, viz., the Asiatic, the Welcome, the Literary and others have by resolutions extended to the America's Friends offers of co-operation. The press, both Japanese and foreign, and all Americans give the idea most enthusiastic support, and I feel now sanguine that my object will be accomplished and the historical spot will cease to be unmarked."