

# DEBATE ON ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

## Advocates Declare the Islands a Military Necessity.

## Opponents Show That This Country Already Has a Good Route to the Philippines.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, June 11. The Hawaiian debate in the House began to-day. Six speeches were made, covering generally the contention of the support and opposition to the resolutions providing for annexation. Hitt (R.) of Illinois and Dinsmore of Arkansas, the ranking Republican and Democratic members respectively of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debate for and against annexation. Clarke (D.) of Missouri spoke in opposition, and Walker (R.) of Massachusetts, Alexander (R.) of New York and Gillette (R.) of Massachusetts in advocacy of the proposition. There was a good attendance in the galleries, but hardly a quorum was at any time upon the floor. The debate will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and probably forty members will make speeches.

The proceedings began with a mutual withdrawal by Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio and Sampson (D.) of Virginia of uncomplimentary and injurious language used by them to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night, when the

It would be, he insisted, the first step upon a policy of colonial aggression, in antagonism to the established rule of the Government and he added that the reaching out into foreign lands and the establishment thereof of American institutions would necessitate the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. Logic would dictate it and the world would demand it. America could not interfere in other lands and prohibit foreign interference in affairs of the North and South American continents.

Dinsmore launched into a long discussion of the illegality of annexation by reason, reading from many legal works to show, that no power existed to thus annex. Replying to those who contend that Hawaii is a commercial and naval necessity as a midocean supply station, he declared there was already a route to Yokohama, Hongkong and to Manila and from San Francisco by way of the Aleutian Islands, American possessions, 800 miles shorter than the Hawaiian route. The hold-

occupying temporarily a seat upon the floor. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Clarke added, "It is unnecessary to say that I prepared that for the regular occupant of the chair."

Concluding his speech, Clarke spoke of the resulting representation of Hawaii in the House and Senate and the attendant danger. He attacked further the proposition to annex Hawaii on the ground that the republic of Hawaii was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of the sugar interests of the islands. That the people of the islands had been shut out from expressing their desire was shown, he said, by the decrease of suffrage, 14,000 under the monarchy, to 2,500 under the republic. "Let there be a plebiscite," declared Mr. Clarke, "and let the people exercise the right which is theirs to say how they shall be governed."

Walker (R.) of Massachusetts spoke for the resolution, denying that annexation would be followed by territorial expansion. He said Hawaii was a commercial, military and naval necessity. He expressed briefly to advocate the construction of the Nicaragua canal as one of the greatest needs of the United States, and contended that Hawaii would be essential to complete control of the canal by America.

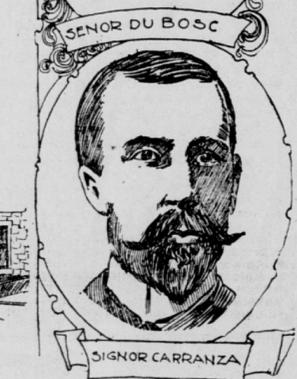
At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

### CAPTAIN RODGERS TO COMMAND THE PURITAN.

The Heat of the Tropics Plays Havoc With the Health of the Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Captain Frederick Rodgers, formerly president of the Naval Auxiliary Board, has been ordered to command the big monitor Puritan, now with Admiral Sampson's fleet. He relieves Captain P. F. Harrington, who has been prostrated by the terrible heat to which he has been subjected during his long stay in Cuban waters. Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Everett, commanding the light-house tender Mangrove, has also succumbed to the hardships of the Cuban blockade. Both officers have been removed to the naval hospital at Key West for treatment.

The assignment of Captain Rodgers



The House, 42 Tupper Street, Montreal, Occupied by Senors Carranza and Dubosc. From Which the Earmous "Spy" Letter, Recently Made Public, Was Taken. Detective Kellert Was Charged With Having Abstracted It, but Was on Trial Acquitted.

revenue conference report was under consideration. The Senate amendments to the bill organizing the naval hospital corps were concurred in, and Hitt (R.) of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate advocating annexation. He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the Senate and those of the one which was negotiated five years since.

Thus, he said, the question was an old one, and annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian republic, and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions. The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this Government to take what was offered.

Referring to the strategic importance of the islands, he said they constituted a small territory, but nevertheless nineteen great powers kept constantly their representatives to protect their interests because of their peculiar location. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in asserting that the possession of the islands was of great importance, and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recouling. The control of the islands would be practically an effective barrier to attack upon our Western interests.

As illustrating the value of the islands, Hitt spoke of the recent victory of Admiral Dewey and the necessity of sending re-enforcements to him. This work of re-enforcement could not be accomplished without the American ships putting into Hawaii to recoul.

Referring to the present attitude of Hawaii in its open friendship and the aid of America, involving the violation of all neutrality laws before the whole world, Hitt contended that Spain would have a just and enforceable claim against the Hawaiian republic for all damages done to her by American forces aided by Hawaii in violation of neutrality. This country should not hesitate to relieve Hawaii of the prospective burden, and to show appreciation of the friendship manifested by those in control of the Government, given in defiance of the entire world and all neutrality laws. In this connection Hitt read from a dispatch of recent date from Minister Sewall in which he said: "The strongest influence has been brought to bear upon the Government to urge it to declare neutrality."

Hitt paid a tribute to the character of the Americans who have established a republic in place of a monarchy in Hawaii and who now dare to act independently of the world in time of the Spanish-American war.

After reviewing other revolutionary movements Hitt said: "They are the same men who took a worthless Queen and threw her from her throne when she attempted to disregard property rights and ignore the constitution wrung from her predecessor." Hitt spoke not quite an hour, much of the time being occupied with interruptions by members asking questions.

Dinsmore, the ranking Democrat upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debate in opposition. He declared his belief that no constitutional power existed to annex by joint resolution what was proposed, and posed annexation as being undesirable.

ing of Hawaii would necessitate the keeping of a powerful naval force there and would not relieve in any sense the necessity for keeping a great force at the seaports of the Western coast. Speaking in the suggestion that Hawaii would be essential to the control of the Nicaragua canal, Dinsmore said San Francisco was 1000 miles nearer the proposed mouth of the canal than Hawaii.

Dinsmore argued that annexation would mean foreign entanglements and in this connection he protested against the suggested Anglo-American alliance as being something much to be desired by England, but to be avoided by the United States. Protesting finally against taking the islands, he said: "If we take them, God help us."

Gillette (R.) of Massachusetts, in support of annexation, declared that conditions had greatly changed since the days of Washington, when the policy of the new country was reasonably against territorial extension. Then, he said, it was farther from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania than now, and Hawaii as a military and naval necessity, a controlling point of trade and naval operations in the Pacific.

Alexander (R.) of New York said the victory of Dewey made the annexation of Hawaii a present necessity and made it wise to provide for its possession and control for future emergencies. He expressed the conviction that Hawaii would be offered by the Hawaiian Government to England if this country should refuse to accept it, and, having refused, the United States could not interfere with the Hawaiians disposing of their own territory.

Clarke (D.) of Missouri, opposing the resolution, spoke against an enlarged "colonization" policy as something "gorgeous in appearance, but fatal in experience, or else history is a lie." As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he said General Schofield had testified before the committee that Pearl harbor was the only harbor in Hawaii that could be fortified, and "that," declared Clarke, "is under the control of this country, and from a military standpoint we need no more." The "jingo bacillus," he declared, is indefatigable in its work, and proceeding, he said the proposed annexation of Hawaii would be the entering wedge to a policy that would not end until the American territorial enlargement had gone to the extent of including the earth.

"Mr. Speaker," declared the Missouri member in a characteristic burst, "if this policy is pursued as the jingoes want it and you are here presiding over the House twenty years hence you will be called upon to recognize the gentleman from Patagonia, the gentleman from Cuba, the gentleman from Porto Rico, the gentleman from Greenland, the gentleman from Fiji, and, with fear and trembling, the gentleman from the Cannibal Islands, as he gazes with gleaming eyes and glistening teeth upon your imposing and tempting self."

A great laugh followed this prediction from the Missourian. The gentleman from Missouri was proposed, and Parker (R.) was presiding, Mr. Reed

to the Puritan leaves a vacancy in the command of the cruiser Philadelphia, now fitting out at San Francisco for service on the Pacific station, to which he was originally assigned several weeks ago. In view of the reported desire of Captain Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for sea duty, it is not improbable he may be given the command of the Philadelphia. It is expected that she will go into commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 1st proximo.

### GENEROUS OFFER OF THE RED CROSS ACCEPTED

Aid of the National Association Will Be Welcome at the Army Camps.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Surgeon-General Sternberg of the army has sent to the chief surgeons of the army corps and divisions the following proposition made by the American National Red Cross Association:

"We can put any desired amount of supplies, ice, milk, condensed milk, etc., into any of the volunteer camp, etc., in a few hours. Will you be kind enough to bring this letter to the attention of Secretary Alger and ask him if there is any objection to our appointing a Red Cross representative to report to the commanding officer and the chief surgeon in every camp, confer with them as to their immediate needs, and if anything of any kind is wanted open there a Red Cross station and send supplies? We can do this, not in a few weeks or in a few days, but in a few hours, and can furnish any quantity of any desired luxury or delicacy for hospital use. We hereby tender ourselves and put our organization at the War Department's service for co-operation in this field."

Secretary Alger has approved of the proposition, and the surgeons have been directed to co-operate with the authorized agents of the association for the purpose indicated.

### TEMERARIO ORDERED TO LEAVE ASUNCION

Refusing to Disarm the Gunboat, the Commander Is Told to Depart.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The Government of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States Consul at Montevideo, notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he desired to remain in port. The Spanish commander refused to do so, and thereupon he was informed that the Temerario must leave Asuncion as soon as the repairs to her machinery are completed which must be quickly done.

### There Is No Friction.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The reports of friction between army headquarters and the various supply bureaus of the War Department because of the congested condition of affairs at Tampa are denied by officers under whose direction these matters come.

## PREDICTS AN EASY VICTORY

Views of a San Juan Resident.

### CITY NOT WELL DEFENDED

AMERICANS SHOULD ATTACK BY SEA.

Could Compel a Surrender and Land an Army of Occupation Without Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

KEY WEST, June 11.—Mr. C. K. Ajevado, who was for twelve years a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico, is in favor of the United States taking possession of Porto Rico at once. He said:

"The United States expedition can land where it pleases in Porto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanayea, west of Ponce, and south of San Juan, from which latter place it is distant eighteen hours' carriage ride. The roads between Guanayea and San Juan, as, indeed, everywhere in Porto Rico, are excellent and troops with supplies could be moved through the inland readily; but I would not advise exposing men to the sun on long marches. This, in spite of the fact that the climate of Porto Rico is the healthiest in the world. The rainy season does not begin until August and is of short duration. Yellow fever is almost unknown. Our men, however, are not used to the hot weather and would wilt under it.

"San Juan is where the troops should be landed. The American fleet should finish the work that Admiral Sampson started last month and batter down Morro and Fort San Carlos. The forts are not at all impregnable; we can destroy them at some expense, but, judging from the previous bombardment, without loss of life. Then, the troops can be landed to defeat the Spanish soldiers and take possession of the city. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Porto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else.

"I do not under estimate the strength of the forts. New batteries have been constructed; new and modern guns mounted and the force of 8000 Spanish regular soldiers has been doubled. The 3000 volunteers are valueless. There are garrisons at Ponce and other towns, but the great mass of troops are at San Juan.

"After the fleet has silenced the forts the harbor may be counter-mined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken and troops landed. As the inhabitants of Porto Rico are thoroughly disaffected American troops would not be required to subdue the country; the people generally would welcome our soldiers. Porto Rico has not been ravaged by a war. Horses and small food supplies are abundant and although there is no railroad system the first-class carriage roads render communication with all parts of the island easy. It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town with nicely paved streets, wider than those of old Havana. Steps were recently taken to bring in good water. Our soldiers could obtain good water in all parts of the island and there is no swamp land as in Cuba.

"The cheapest, quickest and most humane way of conquering Porto Rico is by the use of the big guns of our fleet. A land siege of San Juan would be slow and expensive both in the matter of men and money."

### THIRD EXAMINATION OF THE CENTENNIAL

Owners Will Have Another Chance to Show the Condition of the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department has acceded to the request of the owner of the steamer Centennial, now on the Pacific Coast, that another examination shall be made of her. The next examination will be made by a board composed of Rear Admiral Kirkland, named by the Secretary of the Navy at the request of Assistant Secretary Melkijohn; a representative of the owners, and a third person to be selected by these two. This will be the third examination made of the vessel and the decision of the committee will determine finally, so far as the War Department is concerned, the question whether she will be taken as a transport or not.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

In New York a short while ago a baby was born in jail. Its mother was being tried for murder. Every womanly heart gives a throb of sympathy at the thought of the blight upon the poor little baby's life. But a baby need not be born in jail to be unfortunate. Any baby which is not welcomed into this world by loving hearts and ready hands is unfortunate. Any mother who is physically weak and incapable of bestowing a healthy constitution upon her baby may darken its future with weakness and disease.

A prospective mother ought to insure her baby's welfare by every means that Nature and science afford to keep her physical powers up to the very highest point. Every expectant mother ought to know and avail herself of the strengthening and re-enforcing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health and endurance to the delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the period of expectancy, it makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively easy. It makes the mother strong and cheerful, and gives health and natural vigor to the child.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for weak and delicate women by an educated, experienced physician. For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains advice and suggestions which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. One Peppermint is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE'S BUT ONE

# ADMIRAL DEWEY

Whose deeds at Manila stand out in history as the most dashing and daring naval engagement in the history of time.

There's but one fitting emulation to instill in the young mind of this naval hero, one artistic creation worthy of such a noble hero, and that is our

## ADMIRAL DEWEY SUIT.

It is a work of art. It is a sailor in gray, with the cross cannons embossed in white satin, with the star above, and embossed in white satin the name of our illustrious Hero—Dewey.

The sleeve is a plaited affair, with an American flag and staff embossed in colored silk. It's for little fellows between the ages of 3 and 8. It's a dream of loveliness, and will be shown to you Monday.

Military Capes for Boys and Girls, in blue, with soldier buttons on 'em.

Military Suits—two new ones—The Miles, The Merritt; the Miles in blue, the Merritt in cadet gray.

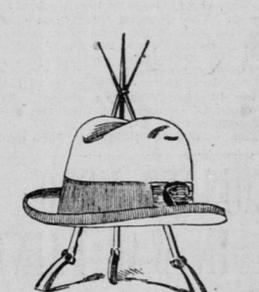
Soldier Caps for Boys and Girls, the prettiest of 'em.

Sailor Hats for Boys and Girls, with patriotic emblems on 'em.

We're headquarters for these goods.

A wonderfully pretty suit is the suit we call your attention to in picture opposite. It's a sweet little affair in blue, in a very rich shade of blue, with contrast inlaid collar, many rows of soutache on the collar, on front revers two embossed silk stars, the vest trimmed very novelly; in fact, a novel suit; in fact, a \$5 suit. They'll be given a run Monday at

\$2.50.



The question of a fashionable hat is no longer an exorbitant expense. It used to be before we entered the hat business, but our Hat Department has leaped into such popular favor that every stylish dresser about town is a patron of this department.

The pearl Alpine with black band, and with the pearl band and black binding, is quite the popular hat to-day, but there are others that prefer other; there are others that prefer black. We have shades for 'em all, and just as good as you'll pay the exclusive hatter \$2 for. That's why our Hat Department has the trade of the town, for such hats will cost you

95c.

A lot of the prettiest of Straws for Children, all high-class ones, with red, white and blue bands, with the names of our famous warships on 'em in gilt letters. U. S. S. Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa—and all the other prominent ships. These are all high-class Straws, principally Milan braids. No other store will offer you a straw like 'em under \$1. These Monday at

\*\*\*\*\* 59c. \*\*\*\*\*



THE FRISCO BOYS.