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deputy marshal of the republic of Hawaii. These offices were, of course, created as a part of the civil establishment of an independent government and, of course, ought to be abolished.

The bill creates a regular department of the Territory, consisting of two houses—Senate and House of Representatives—after the fashion of our three great departments of government. It also provides that the senate shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall hold office for four years, but that of the senators elected for two years only and the eight for four years each, and the districts in which they shall be elected are as they now exist in the Territory under the republic of Hawaii. The commission thought they ought not to be disturbed at present.

Mr. Cooper has found that under the constitution of the republic of Hawaii the qualification of voters for Territorial senators and representatives, as also the qualifications of senators and representatives, were not the same. The qualification of a voter for the Territory being that the citizen desiring to vote for a candidate for the senate should own real estate in the Territory of the value of $2,500—I think in the law it is $1,500—should pay his taxes on such valuation, etc., and that a candidate for the senate should also own the same amount of real proper and pay his taxes, etc., while a voter for a candidate for the house of representatives should not be required to own any real estate, and the qualification of a voter for a senator or a representative was that he should, in addition to the property qualification named, be a male citizen, 21 years of age, and able to speak, read, and write the English language.

Since I prepared this statement I have been furnished with a memorandum which I wish to have inserted. It is from the hearing before the commissioners, and is as follows:

Commissioner Dole. Voters for members of the house are not required to have property; they are elected on the same ticket, and all that is required is the payment of their taxes. The law is as it is.

Mr. Cooper. It is practically a free franchise for native-born people for the house of representatives, or for the payment of their taxes. It was deeded unnecessary to be required of voters for members of the house of representatives or of the representatives themselves.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator state before me how many years, but absent at this time.

Mr. CULUM. There has been a property qualification there for many years.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator state how long this property qualification, which now obtains, as I understood him to say, in the Territory?

Mr. CULUM. There has been a property qualification there for many years.

Mr. TILLMAN. For how long?

Mr. CULUM. I do not remember the number of years, but absent at this time.

Mr. TILLMAN. Did it exist under the former government?

Mr. CULUM. It has always existed, under the monarchy as well as under the republic. The republic has only lasted, of course, for four or five years, as the Senator knows, but there was a property qualification before the present government.

Mr. TILLMAN. So that the innovation of a property qualification for voters is not new under the Dole administration?

Mr. CULUM. No; it is not new.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is very much less than formerly.

Mr. CULUM. The property qualification which now exists is the effect that a representative shall own property as well as a senator, but it does not provide—and I think there has been no such provision for such time back—that a voter for a representative shall own property, but that he shall simply be able to speak, read, and write the English language or the Hawaiian language.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The members of the upper house were appointed by the monarchy?

Mr. CULUM. Yes.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask a question, not particularly pertinent, perhaps, to what he is saying?

Mr. CULUM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SPOONER. How many voters, if the Senator knows, are there in the Territory, and do they vote?

Mr. CULUM. I can answer that in a moment, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. CULUM. The statement continues:

Conceding that the foreign-born Chinese and Japanese will be hereafter, as they are now, excluded from the elective franchise, as voters in the political problem the Americans, the Britons, the Germans, the Hawaiians, and the Portuguese.

Now I come to that which will answer in part the inquiry of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The last registration of voters under the monarchy was in 1891 as follows: Hawaii, 9,554; Portuguese, 2,091; foreigners, 1,770; total, 13,415.

That answers the Senator’s question partly.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes, partly.

Mr. CULUM. I do not know that I can answer it more definitely for the present.

Mr. SPOONER. Is the Senator able to tell me in the last registration under the monarchy how many qualified voters there were in Hawaii?

Mr. CULUM. I can not do so for the reason that when the republic was established upon the ruins of the monarchy there was required a more rigid registration, and there has not been a very large vote of any kind, since no very large registration. Those who were not entirely satisfied to identify themselves fully were not required to register, and therefore could not vote. Besides that, when there is no opposition the vote is very light, as is the case everywhere else.

Mr. SPOONER. Can the Senator tell me the largest vote under the republic?

Mr. CULUM. I do not think I have the figures here, but I can furnish them to the Senator.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000, was it not?

Mr. CULUM. In the neighborhood of three or four thousand