the Senator will allow me, so that I think it will meet all his objections. It will then read:

That the legislature at its first regular session shall create counties, and may, from time to time, create town and city governments within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof.

Mr. CULLOM, I myself have no objection to that. I think it is tolerably imposed on the people of the island of Hawaii, on which town and city governments are now established, and shall have some records there, so that they will not require to go to the island of Oahu or to the city of Honolulu, taking a day by water, in order to record deeds or transfer such business of the people of every county and city, as to transact. I have no objection to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In section 56, page 25, line 10, after the word "there," it is proposed to strike out "may" and insert "at its first regular session shall," and before the word "town," in line 11, insert "may from time to time"; so that if amended the section will read:

SEC. 56. That the legislature at its first regular session shall create counties from time to time, and provide for the government thereof.

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask if any amendment was offered or adopted yesterday to section 75. The matter was up for discussion, but I think it was not determined.

Mr. CULLOM. There has been no amendment to that section.

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I desire to offer an amendment to section 76.

I regret, Mr. President, that I feel compelled to propose this amendment. I believe it is right. It is with no desire to interfere with the passage of the bill or the object of the committee, I think it will cover the points. The section provides that an amendment shall be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, agriculture, and forestry.

Now, so far as agriculture and forestry are concerned, I think it quite proper that the Secretary of Agriculture should have investigation under his charge, but so far as the laws relating to the public lands are concerned, which is going to be the great question in that country, a question which is going to be harder than the labor question, they ought to be investigated by the Department of the Government which is especially charged with the administration of the land laws. It seems to me that the only proper way is for the investigation, if any, into the land laws of Hawaii to be made under the Land Department of our Government. This section, perhaps, might be divided, so that two investigations should be had.

What I want is to protect the public lands, which constitute and will constitute the greatest problem there, will be, if they are to be investigated, should be investigated under the Department of Government which shall have and will have the administration of those laws afterwards and has in every other Territory.

Mr. CULLOM. I did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming. If the Senator proposes for the present that the Secretary of the Interior instead of the Secretary of Agriculture shall make the investigation, and stops there, I have no objection to his amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is all I care for.

Mr. CULLOM. The fact is that surveys such as we have in this country are not applicable to the conditions there, as the Senator knows.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is right.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no particular concern as to who makes the examination, but I do object to anything beyond that being done at the present time.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have no desire to do anything else, but I think the Senator is a little hasty, perhaps, in saying the Secretary of the Interior should make the entire investigation in respect of those lands, because the investigation involves matters relating to agriculture and forestry, which, I think, properly come under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. CULLOM. So I. What I mean to say is, so far as concerns the condition of the lands as to the present surveys and the policy to be pursued with reference to surveys hereafter, I should be willing to let the Secretary of the Interior control that question and make the report.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. And of course when the Senator speaks of surveys he means the survey and disposition of public lands.

Mr. CULLOM. Of course.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is all that the amendment is intended to cover.

Mr. CULLOM. Now, let us see what the amendment is as offered.

Mr. TELLER. I suggest to the Senator from Wyoming that he should strike out all about agriculture and forestry and let the inquiry pertain simply to public lands. I do not see that there is any objection, as much as the Secretary of the Interior has control over the forest reservations, but he should strike out agriculture and forestry, if he wants, and let it be simply an inquiry. I do not think we need to institute two inquiries of this character just now.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will say further to the Senator, by way of apology, that one reason why I offered the amendment was because I believed that the investigation in regard to the lands should be made immediately, while possibly the other investigation might have remained.

Mr. CULLOM. I think that is right.

The President. The amendment was offered earlier.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will offer the amendment to section 75. At the end of lines 17 and 18 I move to strike out the word "agriculture" and insert the words "the Interior." Mr. TELLER. I think the word should strike out "agriculture, and" and "agriculture, and forestry," in line 19 strike out the words "agriculture and forestry," and in line 20 strike out "forests, agriculture, and public roads."

Mr. CULLOM. "And public roads." How do I not see that the Secretary of the Interior has anything to do with that.

Mr. TELLER. Strike out, in line 20, "forests, agriculture, and public roads."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Then my amendment will be to strike out, in lines 17 and 18, the word "agriculture," and insert the words "the Interior." Mr. TELLER. In line 19 strike out "agriculture, and forestry," and in line 20 strike out the words "forests, agriculture, and public roads, bearing upon the prosperity of the Territory."

Mr. TILLMAN. Before that amendment is put, I wish to suggest to the Senator from Wyoming that the information sought is not for the character of the lands there, both the public domain and all the other, especially that left in charge of the Government.

Now, if the Secretary of the Interior is charged with survey and he undertakes to do it, they shall simply give you the amount, whether it is forest, agriculture, or public lands, whereas if left in charge of the Agricultural Department it may be a little likely we will get some facts as regards the products that are grown on similar lands and we will get some facts as to the agricultural possibilities there.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator, if he will look at the amendment he may be fully familiar with the manner in which the Interior Department conducts its surveys. This does not provide for any survey or anything of that sort, I will say to the Senator. It simply is to be an investigation. When the Secretary of the Interior makes public-land surveys those facts exactly are obtained.

Mr. TILLMAN. You do not propose under a $15,000 appropriation to expect a survey of all those lands?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not expect any survey at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. You want a reconnaissance to speak.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is simply to gain information.

Mr. TILLMAN. Would the Secretary of the Interior give it to us better than the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Certainly, because under the Secretary of the Interior it has been the special duty of that Department, and is now, to have charge of the public lands of the United States except the geological and the coast surveys. That is the Department which is especially charged not only with the administration, but with the recommendation of all laws that are passed by Congress relative to the public lands.

Mr. TILLMAN. Of course, I understand that, but the question is whether this special work, which seems to be to obtain information in regard to the agricultural possibilities of that country, can be better done through the Department of the Interior than the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. CULLOM. That is to be stricken out.

Mr. TILLMAN. But the provision as you presented it in the original bill provided that this survey or reconnaissance should be under the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. CULLOM. That is true.

Mr. TILLMAN. And I can see no reason why you should change it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Because the Department of Agri-