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culture has no jurisdiction whatever, and never has had, over the public lands of the United States.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understand that.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator will read my amendment, or have it read to him, he will find that it refers only to the public-land laws of Hawaii and an investigation into them, with certain recommendations to be made as to what laws of ours should be applied there; and it contemplates, not in words but in that report, the formation of some system of laws by which the public lands of Hawaii will be governed. It does not propose surveying.

Mr. TILLMAN. As I gather the meaning of the clause as it was in the bill, it provided for a kind of reconnaissance which would give us some definite information as to what kind of land in the public domain there consists of.

Mr. CULLOM. That was the meaning of the provision.

Mr. TILLMAN. As the Senator from Wyoming is providing for a survey or reconnaissance by the Land Office here for an entirely different purpose.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The amendment provides for one of the purposes, I will state to the Senator, that was provided by the committee. It leaves out some of the others, and is for one particular purpose.

Mr. TILLMAN. It seems to me that the disposition of these lands in the future might well be left to the Land Office here, and they might, therefore, investigate the land laws of Hawaii and provide some scheme by which those lands should be open for preemption or homesteads in whatever other method of disposition may be determined.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Yes, sir; and that is exactly what my amendment proposes to do.

Mr. TILLMAN. I know, but I want the other information as to those others.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That may neither be the Secretary of Agriculture nor any other person.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator from Wyoming will permit me, why not draw an amendment which will cover both.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Secretary of Agriculture, who deals with agriculture and is supposed to know something about farming, being a farmer himself, send over there and tell us what kind of lands those are and what kind of farm products they produce, and let the land laws governing the disposition of those lands be left to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have no objection to that.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is uncertain as to who has the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know; we all have it, apparently.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

Mr. CULLOM. I want to say a word about the amendment.

Mr. FORAKER. Allow me to suggest to the Senator, who wants information about agriculture and forestry, that this bill provides for a commissioner of agriculture as one of the officers of Hawaii; that that officer will be established there, and if we could get from him the information that we ought to be able to get from him all the information that it is necessary to have to enable us to know what those lands are worth or what they can be used for.

Mr. TILLMAN. The only trouble I have in this matter is in trusting everything to Hawaii. They are a very enlightened and educated people, so the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] tells us; but still they are not thought worthy to manage their own affairs, and we have limitations as to property in voting there and other conditions which point to the creation or maintenance of an existent condition of the happy family over there. They ought not to be disturbed by outside interlopers.

I think it is very well for the United States to have some say-so in this business and send somebody over there from whom we will report back the facts. But this change does not propose to give us the facts. The Senator from Ohio is heard to object to the commissioner of agriculture, and I think he has a right to object to the facts here.

Why, some of our people might want to emigrate over there and not have all these good things left in charge of the little coterie of capitalists who have gone over there and preempted and taken everything that is good in sight.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have no objection to the Secretary of Agriculture being authorized by the bill to make investigation and report, but I suppose that we should rely upon the commissioner of agriculture to be appointed as a part of this governing affair, to give us all the information that the Senator wanted. I was only suggesting it to save time and avoid further amendment.

Mr. President. I think Senators have entirely mistaken the purport of the seventy-fifth section. No one has referred to what it ought to be or what it really is, except the remark of the Senator from South Carolina, that our people need information upon this question. There is a disposition among some farmers, laboring men, to emigrate to Hawaii, and they could do exceedingly well by going there and cultivating a small farm in coffee and make very large profits. It is quite a beauti-

ful industry and a very convenient one in every respect. It occurred to the commission that the situation in Hawaii was very difficult to be understood by a person who had never seen it and who had never been there. We are providing for the due consideration of this situation for the protection of our citizens, and it is evident this provision was put in here for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to do what? "To examine the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, agriculture, and forestry"—for there are laws relating to all of them—"the proceedings thereunder and all matters relating to public lands, forest conditions, and agricultural conditions bearing upon the prosperity of the Territory, and to report thereon to the President of the United States, which duties shall be performed with all convenient speed." That is all of it. It is to get a report of a certain situation or state of facts there relating to agriculture, the laws upon the disposal of the public lands. Public roads is perhaps one of the most important of the elements of investigation that are presented here, for the reason that until you have built a road through one of those forests you can not establish coffee plantations or any other kind of plantations, because according to the Secretary of Agriculture because you can not get your wagons and teams into the vicinity of the land. Hawaii herself has demonstrated the value of this by building the road which I referred to yesterday, from Hilo to the volcano of Kilauea, and various other public roads in Hawaii. As fast as the roads have been built, coffee plantations, coffee plantations of small area have been established on either side.

Now, why do we select the Secretary of Agriculture? Because agriculture is the only pursuit in Hawaii. Outside of fishing there is no other pursuit in Hawaii but agriculture, and none possible. There are no minerals there. There is not enough wood there. We can not get any other plantations than coffee; and agriculture is the whole story in regard to the present and future prosperity of Hawaii.

I must confess that so far as I was personally concerned my attention was drawn to this subject and the necessity of having this report made by the Secretary of Agriculture because of the great ability and enterprise and industry and scientific knowledge I have the greatest possible respect. He would love to undertake a matter of this kind and have it carried through in a proper way; and when he made his report, Congress and the people also would understand exactly what the situation was.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from Alabama will permit me, can not that investigation be made right here on the spot by the Secretary of Agriculture? Can we not have more information from the Land Office, and all the information be obtained that we can obtain in Hawaii? What do we want? We want an investigation by trained farmers and agriculturists—men who are familiar with that business—as to the possibilities of those lands. The laws and the method of the disposition of those lands; and I want him to call on the Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress the present laws in regard to public lands in Hawaii and what change, if any, he suggests and the disposition of those lands, we can get it without a dollar being expended.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator has ever been to Hawaii, he well knows that there is a considerable change in those laws unless he had gone there and investigated the matter.

Mr. TILLMAN. So I am confronted with a man who has been on the ground and says he knows something about it. I am willing to follow his counsel.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know anything about it, and that is the reason why I want the information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORGAN. I concur in the proposition that it is necessary in order to get this investigation complete and really reliable, that an investigator be appointed to go there and examine that country. It is not like any other country in the world. It may be, but it is very peculiar. To group all the different items to look at the sea there, and the sea is a great thing. What we want to know, so far as we can ascertain it, what Hawaii is, from a careful investigation of what the lands are—that is to say, the elevation above the sea, which is an important matter, because you start at the level of the sea there and for 4 or 5 miles or for 6 or 7 miles out you have rice farms and sugar estates. Then, as you still go higher and you come to a corn and wheat country—a country that in the early settlement of California furnished flour