in their civic system? Unless that can be done, we are without
reason for this unnecessary act.
Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama
yield to the Senator from South Carolina?
Mr. MORGAN. I do.
Mr. TILLMAN. Is there any analogy between the government of
the Creeks or the Six Nations Indians in the Indian Territory
and the Hawaiian government?
Mr. MORGAN. The analogy is this, Mr. President: They both
have written constitutions; they both have officers appointed
under their own authority; they both have a judicial as well as
a legislative system of government; they both have the
supreme court published in authentic form; they both have
their legislative proceedings published in like manner, and
conduct absolutely and without question all of the powers and
functions of civil government, republican in form. I think that
is analogous enough.
Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me another question?
Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from South Carolina?
Mr. MORGAN. I do.
Mr. TILLMAN. All of this work in the Indian Territory, I presen-
the Indians and half-breeds, whereas in the Hawaiian
Islands all of it is the work of Americans, Englishmen, and Ger-
man who have gone into these islands, have acquired property
rights, have seized the government and now control it, have
formed a government which the Senator finds so admirable, and
have formulated laws by which these islands may be used
properly. The idea of saying that the people in Hawaii have
taken things into their own hands and have ruled the native
people, without any restriction to their right is entirely a mistake.
Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me to ask another
question?
Mr. MORGAN. Yes. Mr. TILLMAN. How many legal voters are there now under
the so-called Hawaiian republic?
Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] to
today's statement.
Mr. TILLMAN. Oh, but the Senator from Illinois said that
would be the number when those who are eligible under this bill
which is proposed to enact into a law takes effect; but it is not
the number to-day, those who are the component parts of the
Hawaiian government which now exists and which he would per-
haps have?
Mr. MORGAN. I do not know the number, Mr. President; I do
not think the number has been given.
Mr. TILLMAN. I have seen it stated at least 4,000.
Mr. MORGAN. Voters?
Mr. TILLMAN. Probably so.
Mr. TILLMAN. I will ask the Senator from Illinois, with the
permission of the Senator from Alabama, how many votes there
are?
Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator will allow me to refer to the
same paper on page 89 as to which authenticity was achieved, I will
read the number. In 1890 the total number of registered voters was
13,933; total vote cast, 11,671; voters for nobles, upper house, num-
ber about 8,800; votes cast, 8,187. That is all the information I
have about the matter.
Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President — The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama
yield to the Senator from South Carolina?
Mr. MORGAN. I do.
Mr. TILLMAN. I am trying to get the two members of the
commission who have investigated the subject by a personal visit
and tell me the number of voters who are now eligible to
vote under the existing conditions. There is a clause in this bill
which requires any man who wishes to register under the provi-
sions of the bill to take the oath of allegiance to the States.
Mr. MORGAN. No; there is not.
Mr. MORGAN. I do.
Mr. TILLMAN. Here is the provision:
Sec. 18. That no person shall be entitled to vote at any general election in
the Territory of Hawaii prior to 1900 who, having been entitled to qualify
and vote under the constitution and laws of Hawaii prior to October 1, 1898,
and who shall be of the age of 21 years, shall be deemed such voter, unless he shall
take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. MORGAN. That shows how inaccurately the Senator will
reading.
Mr. TILLMAN. I have read everything that is here.
Mr. MORGAN. No oath is required of any voter in Hawaii,
even of those who have heretofore had the privilege of election;
but in order to break the connection between the government and the
other elements of the state, it should be required that the
vote be taken only when those men come in they must take an oath
to support the Constitution of the United States — only that class.
Mr. TILLMAN. Well, Mr. President, that brings me back
to the original proposition as to how many did take the oath
of allegiance to the republic and how many constitute the par-
take of this proposition —
Mr. WOLCOTT. Will it interrupt the Senator from Alabama
if I call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to a
suggestion?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama
yield to the Senator from Colorado?
Mr. MORGAN. Yes.
Mr. WOLCOTT. I understand the Senator from South Caro-
lina to criticise the bill and the measures proposed because the
vote was so inordinately small in proportion to the popula-
tion.
Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will permit me to correct his
impression, I did nothing of the kind. I was merely trying to
get the Senator from Alabama to tell us what is the difference
between the republican form of government which exists in the
Creek Nation, which he has used by way of comparison, with that
of the Hawaiian Islands.
Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, being on my feet, I should
like to call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr.
TILLMAN] to the fact that at the last election in South Carolina
the Representative of the first Congressional district was elected
by a total vote of 3,900 out of a population of 173,000; that is the
district where there is a population of 146,000, the total vote
was a little over 4,000; that in the third district, where there
is a population of 122,000, the total vote was about 4,000; that in
the fourth district, where there is a population of 200,000, the
total vote was 4,500, and in the fifth district, where there is a
population of 142,000, one man was elected without opposite-
ion; he got 4,230 votes; that in the sixth district, with a popu-
lation of 168,000, less than 1,500 votes were cast, and that in the
Seventh district, with a population of 178,000, the total vote was
about 4,700.
Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator from Alabama allow me to
say my compliments to my friend from Colorado? [Laughter.]
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama
yield to the Senator from South Carolina?
Mr. MORGAN. I think I had better turn these gentlemen off
the subject until after I get through.
Mr. TILLMAN. But the Senator surely would not allow that
proposition to go without being answered on the spot?
Mr. MORGAN. I do not think it will hurt the Senator to let
him wait an hour or so.
Mr. TILLMAN. But when the Senator gets into one of his
interesting discussions on these questions —
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama
does not yield.
Mr. TILLMAN. Of course I will have to yield under such a
process of gag law as that.
Mr. MORGAN. The Senator is not disconcerted, in the Senator.
Mr. President, and in no such unfairness. I should like to
tell you the two Senators have their fight out about this proposition.
Mr. WOLCOTT. I beg the Senator's pardon for having inter-
rupted him.
Mr. MORGAN. I have yielded to the Senator from South Caro-
lina a good deal, and have been trying to do it in a cheerful and
good spirit.
Mr. TILLMAN. I proceed now, Mr. President, to say that the analogy between
the government of the Indian tribes that I have already spoken of
and the government of Hawaii was, of course, in regard to the
form of government, the principle of the rights that were in-
cluded in it. It did not have any reference to the people or our
conduct. But it is quite a mistake, altogether a mistake, to sup-
pose that the Hawaiian people have not been fully consulted by
the white people, as they are called in Hawaii, many of whom are
natives of the islands, and a large number of whom have some