the Territory of Wyoming a little while ago, and we were told that the proportion of illiteracy in it when we organized it as a Territory was less than in many and perhaps less than in any of the States of Hawaii. Mr. CUMMINGS. The same fact exists with reference to this Territory.

Mr. CAPPYER. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me?
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Connecticut have the floor?
Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I want to say one word in reply to the Senator from Illinois. Nearly half of the population there are Chinese and Japanese.
Mr. CUMMINGS. Not of the voters.
Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Then the observation which the Senator made does not apply to all the people inhabiting the Territory.

Mr. CAPPYER. I will inquire of the Senator from Connecticut whether, if literacy is a qualification for citizenship, the Hawaiians, the original inhabitants of Hawaii, are entitled to the privileges of American citizenship, for I am told, and I think I have seen it stated, that 100 per cent of them can read and write.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Pretty nearly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. It is true that the records show that so far as the Hawaiian people are concerned, nearly all of them read and write in the Hawaiian or English language.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois has not been recognized by the Chair.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Excuse me, Mr. President.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was answering what had been said, that we could more safely intrust the entire management of affairs to the people of the territory without the Ohio River, and the territory acquired by the Oregon Treaty, and that is the Oregon Treaty. I do not think so, because, as I say, half that population, practically, are either Chinese or Japanese.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will give the Senator from Connecticut the figures. I think the PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has not recognized the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator from Connecticut permit me? The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I will.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I will take occasion to notify you every time you allow any other Senator to do the same thing. I shall not have one rule apply to me and not have it apply to others.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. President, if the Chair will recognize me, I was called to order myself a moment ago, and I apologized to the Chair for violating the rule.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to be called to order if the Chair will apply the rule impartially. I have no objection in the world to the rule of the Senate, and I will do it and always do it; but in the latitude of debate we have not observed the rule, and I will not allow the Chair, if he will permit me to speak so impudently, to apply one rule to me and to apply another rule to other Senators.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is only fair to the Chair to say that in the last month he has repeatedly called attention of Senators to that rule. He has called my attention to it when I have violated it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am not at all nettled with the Chair. I am rather amused. I think the Chair was rather inclined to have a little fun at my expense, as he did the other day. I have not the slightest ruffling of feeling on that score at all.

Mr. SPOONER, I think every Senator here must see, and that is the theory of the rule, that it is essential to proper debate that the rule shall be enforced.

Mr. TILLMAN. I recognize it and do not dispute it.

Mr. SPOONER. It is necessary to proper order in debate.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not dispute the necessity of its enforcement in the interest of orderly debate. I simply insist that it shall not apply to me only.

The figures, if the Senator from Connecticut will permit me, taken from the report of the Hawaiian Commission, are: Hawaiians and mixed bloods, 39,000; Japanese, 25,000; Chinese, 21,500; Portuguese, 15,000; Americans, 4,000; British, 2,250; Germans and other Europeans, 2,000; Polynesians and miscellaneous, 1,500. We have repeated evidence, that the Chinese have constituted, so that the total number of Japanese and Chinese would be 71,000, or thereabouts—more than half.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It would be about half.

To resume what I was saying, Mr. President, there is an entirely different condition of population of citizenship, from that which we ever considered any Territory which we have ever organized in the United States, and it makes very much more dangerous to allow absolute control in those islands without any restraint to be exercised from what may be called the home Government of the Territory. In the Northwest Territory, and I venture to say in the Territories of Wisconsin and Colorado and Minnesota and Dakota, and all those Territories, when a Territorial government was organized, although there may have been but few people there, they were all of them white. The citizens served in Congress, performed the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. If we thought it was wise to limit them in the power which was committed to their hands, it seems to me, as I said the other day, it is much wiser to retain some power in the hands of the President and Congress where we have such a mixed, and, I fear, to me the gravest questions are likely to arise.

Mr. President, among those 4,000 American citizens there have grown up a class of wealthy men. They are millions out there as many as any in some of the Western States. A man with a million or two is not to be considered a wealthy man at all. There are multi-millionaires in Hawaii, and if there is any truth in what is said about corporate influence controlling legislation, there is the spot for it. I have not much to say about the control of the people whom the President shall appoint if the judges are appointed directly by the President himself?

And so, Mr. President, notwithstanding this discussion, I still hold to my belief that it is vital for the people of Hawaii that the judges be appointed by the President, and I think I am permitted to say that that is coming, to some extent at least, to be the prevailing sentiment of the people of Hawaii, if their representatives here truly represent the people there.

Mr. TILLMAN. And if they thought it best judicially, it was, the approach of the power to be in the hands of the governor, and I term it a long or a term long, in view of these grave questions that are ahead of them, they believe it is better that the power should reside in the President of the United States.

Something was said yesterday to the effect that we must provide for a calculation of the salaries of these judges if we appoint them. That is true. And my belief is so strong that it is necessary that this power should be retained in the hands of the President and in the control of Congress that I would be entirely willing, on the part of the Government the payment of their salaries and on the part of the courts.

I have been wondering a little who is going to pay the expenses of this Territory under the pending bill. All the bill specifically provides is that we shall pay the salaries of the governor and the secretary and the judge, as he is called, and any other salaried district attorney, I suppose, an attorney who shall carry the idea that the people of Hawaii shall go to all the rest of the expenses of running that Territory.

But there is nothing in the bill that provides for it. It is left open. One does not need to be given with any great prevision to see that only at this session of Congress they will come here asking for appropriations to carry on their Territorial government as other Territories are appropriated for.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PARKINSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORGAN. I suggest to the Senator from Connecticut that the tax laws of Hawaii are preserved in this bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was coming to that.

Mr. MORGAN. Various other revenues are provided for; and they are quite ample to sustain the government under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was coming to that. It will not be many years before they will want to relieve themselves of their local tax laws and the burdens of local taxation and have the Government pay for the territory of Hawaii the same as they pay other Territories.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the Senator from Connecticut point out now any ground for that suspicion which he has just expressed?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think we had better wait until the bill is passed by this United States and extend our territory there. We are, therefore, to collect on all goods imported there from foreign ports the same duties that we collect in our home ports. We are to put that in the Treasury of the United States. Then we extend our internal-revenue laws there, and we are going to call upon them to pay all the internal-revenue