islands, and delay in extending the laws of the United States to them will be taken advantage of to increase the number.

This bill proposes a Territorial government for the Hawaiian Islands similar to that of the later Territories of the United States—a governor, a secretary, both appointed by the President; a treasurer, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor and deputy auditor, surveyor, and high sheriff, appointed by the governor.

A legislature is provided, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, elected by the people. The Territory is represented by a Delegate in Congress. The Territory is made a judicial district of the United States, with a district court having, in addition, the jurisdiction of circuit courts, with a district judge, district attorney, and a marshal of the United States, appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a supreme court and in inferior courts to be established by the legislature. The laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory, and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States are continued in force.

The Territory is made a customs and revenue district and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States.

It needs no argument, it seems to me, that it is possible to give to the Hawaiian Islands a government like that of the United States Territories—a government which has met the approval of Congress and the American people since the Constitution was adopted and has proved itself adapted to the needs of a free and progressive people—it is desirable to give Hawaii a government like the United States Territories.

Mr. Chairman. I am aware that there are many difficult problems to be solved regarding this legislation and that it will necessarily contain many errors and omissions; but, sir, I feel confident the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands will be able ultimately to solve the problems, and whatever defects this bill contains will be discovered when the law goes into operation, and time and experience and subsequent legislation will correct and remedy them. The all-important thing for us to do now, and do promptly, is to give the people of the Hawaiian Islands Territorial government, and the best, the freest, and the most liberal government that our judgment and the combined wisdom and judgment of Congress can devise. I am in favor of home rule and absolute local self-government for our Territories.

And, sir, I desire to say in this connection that what we do for the people of the Territory of Hawaii we should also do for the people of Puerto Rico. There should be no selfish distinction—no sordid discrimination. A citizen of Hawaii is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of Puerto Rico is a citizen of the United States. I think, as much as a citizen of the District of Columbia or a citizen of the State of New York: they are all citizens of the great Republic, free and independent, and under the dome of the Union sky, protected by the flag of our country, they are entitled to all the rights, to all the benefits, to all the privileges, and to all the immunities of the Constitution. This is our plain duty, the imperative mandate of the hour, and for anyone or any party to seriously contend to the contrary is preposterous and in the end will be as unwise as it is unjust, as unhuman as it is indefensible, and as un-American as it is unconstitutional.

Any departure, in my judgment, by Congress from the well-settled, the successful, the time-honored, and the constitutional policy of the Republic regarding the government of our territorial possessions will be fraught with much danger to our free institutions and will be a step forward in the contemporaneous and imperialism. I am opposed to any plan or any policy repugnant to or in any way antagonistic to the fundamental principles of our national existence. The Constitution is my guide, and the Declaration of Independence the lamp that illuminates my path. I am opposed to injustice, to militarism, to imperialism, and to industrial slavery here or anywhere else, at home or in our islands of the sea; and wherever our flag flies, in the Pacific or in the Atlantic, in the States or in the Territories, I want the Constitution to be there, guaranteeing to every human being liberty, equality, justice, and every right of an American citizen. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, this is all I desire to say at this time regarding the provisions of this bill. I shall vote for the amendments, and if they be adopted, I shall vote for this bill. But in connection with my remarks on this matter and some remarks I made a short time ago I wish to print in the RECORD some data in relation thereto that may be of interest to some of the thinking people of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Sulzer] asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD some data in connection with his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.