Mr. COX. I just simply want to follow the question asked. You say that there will be a court in Hawaii to establish this question. That court decides how far it is applicable. Is that a final decision, and no appeal lies from that?

Mr. KNOX. We establish a Federal district court with a jurisdiction of the circuit court, that upon constitutional questions there may lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no question but that any constitutional question arising there will go to the United States court for decision.

Now, then, I say again that if the contentions of these gentlemen is made and upheld in the United States court, the question is disposed of by it. Shall we raise at ones questions of doubtful jurisdiction, questions that start in the United States court and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States? Shall we raise at ones questions of doubtful jurisdiction and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States? Shall we raise at once questions of doubtful jurisdiction and not act until the question of the laws that apply to the territory and the country in which they live are settled to a certainty?

Mr. Hitt was recognized.

Mr. POWERS rose. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. HITT. I will yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. POWERS. I wish to inquire whether under this bill the people of Hawaii are citizens of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. POWERS. I ask that his time be extended five minutes. The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts be extended five minutes?

Mr. HITT. The gentleman from Massachusetts does not ask for the time, and I ask to be recognized in my own right.

Mr. KNOX. I want to answer the question of the gentleman from Vermont.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.]
The Chair hears none.

Mr. KNOX. They are citizens.

Mr. POWERS. Inasmuch as you declare that the people of the islands of the United States can be citizens of the United States, can you not obviate the objection proposed by the gentleman from Missouri by simply adding a further provision after declaring them citizens of the United States, that they shall be entitled to all the rights, immunities, and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. KNOX. Oh, yes; but there are other questions that arise besides those of citizenship. Those are not the only questions.

Mr. POWERS. I understand my friend from Missouri claims that we can not legislate the Constitution into Hawaii, and I very much doubt the proposition.

Mr. KNOX. Well, I respect the doubt of the gentleman from Vermont, and I say that we do not propose to raise the question.

Mr. POWERS. I recognize the right of Congress to declare that no law shall take away the immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States.

Mr. KNOX. They are citizens of the United States by this bill, and the Constitution and laws are extended as far as they are applicable to the islands. Now, one further consideration.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. KNOX. I will.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to ask the gentleman what parts of the Constitution are locally applicable to Hawaii and what parts he regards as not locally applicable?

Mr. KNOX. It is perfectly apparent, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot answer that question in one hour, two hours, or three hours. The Constitution and body of the law that is locally applicable to the Territory of Hawaii are extended to the islands by this bill.

Mr. DE ARMOND. One question further. Can the gentleman indicate any provision of the Constitution not locally applicable to Hawaii?

Mr. KNOX. The provision as to electing Presidential electors as to determining the succession, and very many constitutional questions can be cited.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Let me ask another question. Can he mention any provision applicable to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico that may not apply to Hawaii?

Mr. KNOX. I should suppose that there were many provisions applicable to a great maritime republic like Hawaii that would not be applicable to Arizona or New Mexico. For instance, the provision of Article IV of the Constitution, if I have the number of the article in my mind right, that the jurisdiction of the United States courts shall extend to all questions of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction. That would not be claimed applicable to an inland Territory like Arizona, but would be exactly applicable to the Territory of Hawaii.