labor contracts, and you certainly do not want that. You certainly do not want this section stricken out. It would let them all into the United States. The section to which I object is the amendment that offers to strike out the Chinese exclusion act and prohibits them from coming to the United States from that island. If you add this to the section as amended by the chairman, then it would have force and effect, but you ought not to offer your amendment because it would change that.

Mr. DE ARMOND. It did not seem to me from the reading of the amendment that the proposition I would have that effect, but it may have, and in order to obviate that I will offer a new amendment, a new paragraph. My amendment was drawn for the section as it was before any amendment to it had been adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as offered in that way.

Mr. KNOX. I hear the gentleman's remark. The amendment would leave all the Chinese and Japanese in the island who were there previous to that time. If the gentleman's amendment is to be offered, it should be offered as a new paragraph.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I offer it as a new paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

Mr. SNOGRASS. I should like to ask the gentleman a question. If you say that all Chinese and Japanese that have been brought into these islands under contract shall depart in any one year or be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act, what are the provisions of that act?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, I have not time to go into that.

Mr. SNOGRASS. If those people have been brought to those islands—

Mr. DE ARMOND. I can not yield to the gentleman for a speech in my time, nor could I read the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act in five minutes.

Mr. SNOGRASS. I wish to be heard in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] has the floor.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The object of the amendment is to prevent the coming into the United States and to take away from those islands all the Chinese and Japanese laborers who came in under contract—twenty-five or thirty thousand of them. It is not enough that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KNOX] will exclude them from the United States proper. Whether it does it or not, because I merely heard the amendment as it was read in the confusion of the House; but granting that it does, that to my mind is not sufficient. They ought not to remain in Hawaii. The contract system ought not to be maintained there, but they should be deported and should be dealt with in Hawaii, as well as in other parts of the United States, as are Chinese here against the provisions of our law, made, I suppose, for due reason and sufficient cause for the exclusion of the Chinese. I would like to have this contract laborers taken out of the Islands, and I think it is entirely right to prevent any and all of the Chinese men in the Hawaiian Islands from coming to any other part of the United States and that the two provisions are in harmony and not at all in conflict. I think it is entirely right to prevent any and all the Chinese men in the Hawaiian Islands from coming to any other part of the United States and that the two provisions are in harmony and not at all in conflict. I think it is entirely reasonable in which to quit our domain without hardship to them.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amend by inserting the following at the end of section 102:

*All Chinese and other Asiatics who came or were brought into Hawaii since August 18, 1899, under any contracts or any contract whereby they bound themselves to labor in any of the Hawaiian Islands, to come from and to go into the United States within one year from the date of the taking effect of this act; and any such person being in Hawaii, or elsewhere in the United States, in violation of said period shall be dealt with as if found within the United States in violation of the Chinese exclusion act.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. SNOGRASS. Mr. Chairman, the people affected by this provision are poor people. They may be in violation of the law, but I think if that amendment is adopted, there ought to be some provision requiring the persons who brought them into those islands under labor contracts to help them get away. If we are going to deal with them thus summarily, we ought to provide some way that they may be carried away.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. That is provided for in the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. SNOGRASS. That is what I wished to ask the gentleman from Missouri when I addressed an inquiry to him, with reference to the provisions of the exclusion act. Is that a provision of that act?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. It is.

Mr. SNOGRASS. Then I withdraw all opposition to the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. DE ARMOND was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I offer the amendment which I sent to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nevada offers an amendment which will be reported by the Clerk.

The amendment was read as follows:

Amend section 102 by adding:

That there shall be a commissioner of labor, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be in the United States, and who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed, whose duties it shall be to report to the President and Congress and to the people of the United States in general the condition of labor, the wages paid, the conditions of work, the amount of labor, the time of labor, the general condition of labor in the United States. The commissioner of labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes that may occur in and among laborers and employers in the United States. The commissioner of labor shall annually make a report to the governor and legislature of the United States and the people of the United States in general. The report shall be laid in both Houses of Congress, and shall be printed and published. Each report shall be accompanied by such statements as may be prescribed by the Department of Labor in the United States, from all employers of labor, and all the number of laborers employed by such employers, to the number of laborers employed by such employers, and to such other additional penalties as may be prescribed by the laws of the people of Hawaii, the Territory of Hawaii, and to such other penalties as may be prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for the appointment of an official whose especial duty it shall be to investigate the condition of labor in the Hawaiian Islands, to collect and present statistics both to the governor of Hawaii, the legislature of Hawaii, and the Department of Labor at Washington. It provides that this commissioner shall be appointed by the President, for the reason that I deem it the duty of the President, in the order of the Territory, or that the labor commissioner should be elected by the people there. The great danger to Republican institutions in those islands arises from their system of land tenure, which means centralization of land ownership in the hands of a few and the almost universal hold and owned by corporations, and from the labor system that has prevailed there.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question there?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Very well.

Mr. COX. I could not determine from your amendment what term of office is fixed or the salary?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The term is fixed at three years. I have not provided for the salary, but it should be appointed by the President of the United States, because we should see to it that a Republican government is maintained there; and the danger to Republican government largely arises from the system of labor which the governing class seek to maintain. Reports are to be made to the President of the United States, but to the Department of Labor in the United States, so that his reports to us annually may present all the statistical information. Now, it has been the custom in almost every State in the Union to appoint such commissioners of labor and to organize the departments of labor.

They have done great and efficient work. We have a Commissioner of Labor of the United States and a United States Department of Labor, and the work of that department has been most