

it, because no one told us that the tax law of Hawaii imposes a poll tax of \$5 per capita. It was simply overlooked. The House amended this provision by providing for the payment of "a poll tax of \$1 for the current year due by him to the government."

That left the voter a chance to qualify under this bill; but the Senate conferees, it appears, have insisted upon the Senate provision, and insisted, therefore, upon disfranchising everybody but the sugar planters of Hawaii and their employees.

Who owns the wealth of Hawaii? The men who have received the \$80,000,000 bonus paid to the sugar raisers of that country by the people of the United States. Who can pay the taxes? These men interested in their own affairs. Who, then, can qualify? No one but those whom they may desire to have qualify and for whom they will put up the money.

Are we going to have this thing, Mr. President? It seems to me this bill, for that provision alone, should be sent back to the conference committee and amended. I do not desire to disfranchise all the people of that country. I do not believe that a man because he is not able to pay this five-dollar tax should be deprived of the right of voting at the next election. If such a restriction as that were imposed in this country, it would disfranchise millions of voters all over the North.

The Ohio coal miner earned, according to the chief mining inspector's report for 1897, \$192 annually; and if he had a family of five, that would be less than \$39 per capita, with which to educate, feed, clothe, and house an American citizen. In 1898 the report shows that the coal miners in Ohio earned \$241 each, which, if there were five in a family, would be \$48 per capita; and this was the average wage in the whole State. These figures are official. If you should impose a tax of \$5 upon them they could not vote.

Are we going to spread this system from our dependencies to the rest of our country? Is this a precedent to be established by the Senate of the United States, by the Republican party, for the future government of this country? I hope not. Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the report will be rejected and this correction made.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I am inclined to do what I hesitate somewhat to do, and yet perhaps I ought to do it; and that is to take up each of the sections of this bill, with the changes which have been made, and point them out briefly, so that Senators may know what the bill contains somewhat easier and more quickly, at least, than they would be able to do if the discussion should go on without anything of that kind being done.

There are comparatively few amendments to the bill that are of very great importance and consequence. The first amendment which is found in the substitute is in section 4. That section provided:

SEC. 4. That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

The amendment made to that section by the House, to which the conferees agreed, provides:

And all citizens of the United States who were resident in the Hawaiian Islands on or since August 12, 1898, and all the citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

The last provision was added by the House and agreed to by the conferees. It will be found in the print of the bill which has been furnished to the Senate to-day.

Before I go further, I desire to state that the amendments as they appear in the bill which was printed for the use of the Senate to-day only take in the amendments made by the House of Representatives, and not as they were finally agreed to by the conferees of the two Houses.

Mr. COCKRELL. I did not understand that last expression.

Mr. CULLOM. I will state it again. On yesterday the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], and others very properly raised a question of how they could tell what portion of the substitute bill which was reported to the Senate and which was passed by the House was originally passed by the Senate; and hence I made the statement yesterday, and I have tried to comply with it, that the Senate bill was taken up and every amendment made to it by the House has been incorporated in the print of the bill that is now before the Senate, so that Senators can see just what changes the House made in the bill as it passed the Senate; but I am stating now that this bill does not show the amendments or changes made by the conferees to the substitute bill, because Senators had that before them yesterday, and can have it before them to-day. It would have been impossible, without printing almost a book, to get all of the subject before the Senate, so that one could see at a glance exactly what changes have been made. Hence, I have taken this course; and I am calling the attention of the Senate to the amendments to the Senate bill made by the House, and as agreed to by the conferees; so that Senators get it all practically, though I do not propose to go into the details of the amendments in the remarks I am making.

Mr. COCKRELL. What change is made in section 4 as to citizenship?