would to Colorado or North Carolina. There is no question about that. My only purpose is to try to save in the meantime this system which is already in successful operation and so popular, and not rob them of it, even for the year or two that may elapse (I hope not longer) until we can establish such a system in this country.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from North Carolina allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. BUTLER. Certainly, Mr. President. I have not been able to see how we could very consistently undertake to establish a savings-bank system in Hawaii and not extend it over the whole country; and I want to say to the Senator, who is anxious for this principle to be established, that I agree that some safe postal savings bank system ought to be established by the United States for the whole country. I should be glad to have an opportunity to vote for a bill applying only to Hawaii, but to all the States and Territories of the Union, but I feel like asking the Senator to desist from pressing this amendment as applicable to these little islands and the sugar islands in the Senator’s district, so that we may have the opportunity to vote for it as applicable to the whole country as a general law.

I ask the Senator whether he does not think that the wiser course? I appreciate that the Senator has been anxious about this, I know, for several years. I have not, however, a dry bone and I appreciate his earnestness about it; but I should like very much, and I think really it would be for the best interests of the cause, that he adopt the suggestion that I indicate and bring in a bill here and put it upon its passage as soon as it can, provide a savings bank system for the whole United States. I shall support it with great pleasure.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, of course I have no interest in this measure further than any other Senator who, having examined it, feels that it is a question of principle, and I do not think that the bill except the interest everybody must feel to give those people the best government possible and not to take from them any of the advantages of government that they had as a republic.

I am greatly interested in the general scheme of adopting it for all the country rather than for any part of the country, of course, and while I regret to see this bill pass and not carry this provision which would maintain their system, yet, Mr. President, from the statements which have just been made by the distinguished Senator who has charge of this bill, as they have not been

Mr. BUTLER. I realize that strong friends of the measure are in a position where they feel that they can not vote for this amendment, though favoring the system for the whole country. Therefore it does really seem, as the Senator has suggested, that the interest of the country might be better served if the Senators were to extend their amendment and feel constrained under those conditions reluctantly to withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the following amendment, to be added as two additional sections after section 84.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The Secretary. Add the following as two additional sections:

Sec. That the laws of Hawaii relating to the establishment and conduct of a postal savings bank system in the Territory of Hawaii and the postal savings bank system in the Department of Treasury in the execution of the agreement of the United States as expressed in an act entitled “A joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a postal savings bank system in the Territory of Hawaii” approved July 7, 1886, shall pay the amount on deposit in Hawaiian postal savings banks to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with all needful orders, rules, and regulations for paying such persons and for notifying such persons to present their demands for payment.

Section 3. The Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank shall remain unpaid to the persons entitled thereto on the 31st day of July, 1909, and any assets of said bank shall be turned over by the government of Hawaii to the government of the United States and the Secretary of the Post Office shall cause an account to be stated as of said date, between such government of Hawaii and the United States in respect to said Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I hope that amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. Would the Senator from South Dakota indulge me just a moment?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. I believe the chairman of the Committee on Finance is not in the Chamber. There is another section that was referred to the committee by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations that ought to be added to this bill, unless the Finance Committee of the Senate will take the subject up and proceed to have legislation upon it. It relates to silver coining and silver certificates issued by the Hawaiian government. For the present moment I want to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Finance Committee to the necessity of having it acted upon.

When the bill that we have now under consideration passes, Hawaii will be without any legal-tender currency and perhaps without any other valid currency, because there are billions of dollars of silver coined by the Government of Hawaii. They were coined in San Francisco, and upon that million of dollars, or a large part of it, silver certificates were issued and are in circulation among the people of Hawaii. Those certificates would be of no more value than a piece of paper, and much worse, not only in respect of their value, but in respect of their restaurants. The money circulating in Hawaii is American gold, American silver coins, which circulate at par as they do here and are legal tender for sums of $10, Hawaiian silver dollars, and other silver coins. I believe that is the bulk of the money that is circulating in Hawaii. All of it circulates on terms of equality or parity.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator if they have fractional silver coins in Hawaii?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; and they are stamped with the imprimatur of this Government.

Mr. ALLISON. Fractional silver, as well as full legal-tender silver, or silver dollars? They have a silver dollar as well?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; a Hawaiian silver dollar.

Mr. SPOONER. Where is that coined?

Mr. MORGAN. These Hawaiian dollars are struck from the mints of the United States, and exactly corresponding in weight and fineness to the silver dollar of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON. And also silver fractional pieces corresponding to ours?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; they have silver fractional pieces in circulation.

Mr. ALLISON. And their paper currency is based on silver, I understand.

Mr. MORGAN. Silver certificates. They have no bank paper at all.

Mr. ALLISON. And there are no gold certificates?

Mr. MORGAN. There are no gold certificates and there is no gold coinage in Hawaii. They use the American gold coins.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator permit me to ask him about how much coin silver there is in the possession of the Government?

Mr. MORGAN. There was a million dollars coined.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] who is chairman of the Committee on Finance is not present, but I should think it very desirable that that question should be dealt with in this session of Congress, after the statement made by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. It was always contemplated by the commission that Congress would proceed to deal with all these questions—the postal savings bank and the currency—at the same session.

Mr. ALLISON. I take it that our present financial system will spread over Hawaii.

Mr. MORGAN. There is no question of the million dollars.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that should be dealt with at the present session. While I am not authorized to say anything about that, I think that the Committee on Finance would take that question up.

Mr. MORGAN. I merely wanted to call attention to it. I think perhaps that the Committee on Foreign Relations is not suited to handling that question, particularly in view of the fact that we are on the floor to try to get in some measure to restrict the Government toward its own coins very materially. I merely wanted to call the attention of the committee to it.

Mr. CULLOM. Has the Senator got the report of the minister of finance before him?

Mr. MORGAN. I have the report and I have a copy of the bill which the commission reported.

Mr. CULLOM. I was just going to state, in answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Iowa, that there are $500,000 in dollar