

pieces, \$350,000 in halves, \$125,000 in quarters, and \$25,000 in dimes, all silver.

Mr. ALLISON. All those are kept at par with the currency?
 Mr. MORGAN. On the gold standard.
 Mr. ALLISON. Of the gold standard?
 Mr. MORGAN. Yes.
 Mr. ALLISON. It is manifest that that question will be dealt with without delay.
 Mr. MORGAN. That is what I want.
 Mr. ALLISON. If the proper amendment should be proposed it might be dealt with on this bill, but I think it had better be dealt with in a separate measure.
 Mr. CULLOM. I think so.
 The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota presents an amendment, which will be read.
 The SECRETARY. Insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 104. That all contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contracts in any way; and it shall be the duty of the United States marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, since the annexation of those islands by the United States there have been imported from China and Japan 30,000 contract laborers. The terms of the contracts may be for three or for ten years. Those made in Japan can last for ten years. Those made in Hawaii can only be for a term of five years. The old contracts were for terms of three years. I have no means of ascertaining the terms of these contracts; but immediately upon the annexation of the islands the sugar planters, who have controlled all that country and who produced the revolution which caused its annexation to the United States, began at once the importation of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were required to import 10 per cent of Europeans or white people along with their Asiatic importations. They therefore sent agents to Europe, and they did import 300 people from Austria, who were held as slaves, whipped and imprisoned by their taskmasters if they refused to carry out these slave contracts. However, after this experiment, they finally abandoned the importation of Europeans and have confined their attention exclusively to the importation of slave labor from Asia. As I said, since the flag of the United States was raised over those islands 30,000 of these slave laborers have been imported.

Mr. HALE. And are there now?
 Mr. PETTIGREW. And are there now. When a case was brought in the courts of Hawaii in which the parties were convicted to imprisonment until they should go back to the service to which they had been assigned, this supreme court that has been boasted of so much decided that the Constitution of the United States did not go with the flag and that therefore these convictions and sentences to imprisonment were good and should hold; that these contracts for services were not penal, but civil contracts, and that under them a man could be imprisoned for life if he did not willingly return to the service which he had abandoned.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That it was a civil remedy.
 Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes, sir; that it was a civil remedy. I propose now to ask to have the Secretary read the following clippings, one from the Hawaiian Star and the other from the Pacific Advertiser, showing the ships and the number of contract laborers that have been imported, and then I will show what kind of service this is that they have been imposing in that country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:
 MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.
 The total arrivals and departures of persons of all nationalities at the port of Honolulu for the eleven months ending June 30, 1899, as shown by the custom-house returns, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Children.
ARRIVALS.			
Chinese	2,348	261	158
Japanese	10,276	2,626	316
Portuguese	34	18	23
All others	2,744	1,604	476
DEPARTURES.			
Chinese	976	57	75
Japanese	1,432	299	207
Portuguese	14	9	31
All others	1,732	969	323

The total arrivals are 20,884; the total departures, 6,174; net increase, 14,710. By nationalities the difference between arrivals and departures are: Chinese, 1,650, gain; Japanese, 11,280, gain; Portuguese, 21, gain; all others, 1,750, gain.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will state that the paper just read covers the eleven months previous to June, 1899, and the paper which will now be read covers the period from June, 1899, to December, 1899.

The Secretary read as follows:
 VESSELS FROM ORIENT, FUMIGATED AND UNFUMIGATED, SINCE MONTH OF JUNE, 1899.

The collector-general of customs, Mr. Stackable, has submitted a statement to the board of health showing the number of vessels, number of tons of cargo, and the number of immigrants that have arrived at this port from the Orient from June 17 to December 31, 1899. The emigrants on all vessels were sent to the quarantine station. The cargoes of 16 vessels were fumigated, as follows:

Ships.	FUMIGATED.	
	Cargo.	Emigrants.
	Tons.	Number.
Nippon Maru, July 14	750	227
Peking, July 22	310	628
Gaelic, July 23	396	259
Hongkong Maru, July 23	381	396
China, August 8	424	416
Doric, August 14	400	368
Nippon Maru, August 25	575	29
Rio de Janeiro, September 2	350	242
Coptic, September 11	286	216
City of Peking, October 1	341	494
Hongkong Maru, October 13	916	447
China, October 24	348	447
Nanyo Maru, December 18	300	705
Gaelic, December 22	650	675
Algoa, December 23	2,340	-----
Hongkong Maru, December 31	588	637

NOT FUMIGATED.		
Rio de Janeiro, June 17	427	32
Coptic, June 26	395	431
America Maru, July 10	427	483
Thyra, July 23	1,000	384
Belgian King, August 15	33	376
Toyo Maru, August 18	190	705
Carnarthenshire, September 2	1,100	605
Lennox, September 15	300	701
Bankoku Maru, September 23	300	699
Gaelic, October 7	250	252
Toyo Maru, October 13	575	699
Dalny Vostock, October 22	140	711
Carlisle City, October 24	200	701
Doric, October 30	360	710
Nippon Maru, November 9	891	688
Coptic, November 25	517	573
Toyo Maru, November 25	650	695
Yorishimi Maru, November 25	388	731
Thyra, November 28	200	710
America Maru, December 4	580	662
Carnarthenshire, December 5	750	251
Total (37 vessels)	18,923	17,896

Mr. PETTIGREW. According to these statements, up to the 31st of December last 30,000 Asiatics have been imported to these islands as contract or slave laborers, and they are still there. I understand that very many more have been imported during the months of January and February, and that they are importing them at about the rate of 3,000 a month. When these emigrants reach Honolulu they are distributed from that point throughout the plantations of the islands; they are assigned by the companies who import them to the different planters with whom they have made contracts. Under these contracts, if the laborer refuses to toil he is arrested, and if he refuses to go back to service he is sentenced to imprisonment and confined at hard labor until he will consent to return to the service. He is fined for the cost of his arrest, and that is docked from his pay. There is a system of docking if a laborer is too slow to suit his taskmaster. It is the custom upon plantations to whip the laborers, to knock them down, pound them with clubs, and to abuse them in almost any manner that suits the whim or pleasure of the overseer.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from South Dakota permit a question?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will.
 Mr. GALLINGER. I am very much interested in this phase of the Hawaiian matter, and unless I am converted to the contrary I shall vote for the Senator's amendment. I want to ask the Senator if these contract laborers who seem to be coming to Hawaii in such large numbers displace other laborers in the islands. In other words, if they were not brought there, is the supply of laborers sufficient to meet the requirements of the islands? I know nothing about it and would like to obtain information.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I presume, Mr. President, that in a measure they displace day laborers, and that an additional number is also needed to help take the place of those who returned to Asia, their contracts having expired. They are also needed to open up