new plantations. For instance, when the annexation of Hawaii was talked of, we were told it was the best coffee country in the world, and that great coffee plantations would be opened upon the annexation of that country to the United States. But there is no security on it. We know it is the case with any country to the United States, while we have levied a duty of almost 2 cents a pound upon sugar.

The result is that since annexation the sugar business, which is exceedingly profitable, has taken the place of the coffee business; and we no longer hear about the raising of coffee in Hawaii, but they have followed up the sugar plantations and putting them into sugar. In fact, the profits on sugar are so great that the bonus we give is in the way of a remission of duties to the sugar planters of Hawaii, amounting this year to nearly $12,000,000, which we would collect upon a like amount of sugar from any other country. This enormous bonus goes to a few planters who have monopolized all the principal plantations, and they have reduced the meager wages to the slave labor which is employed to raise the sugar.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was interested when the Puerto Rican bill was under consideration in the committee of which I chance to be a member to learn the fact that in Puerto Rico they only produce from 1 to 2 tons of sugar per acre, while in Hawaii they produce from 6 to 11 tons per acre. That is very productive sugar land, perhaps the most productive in the world. I want to ask the Senator who has the floor whether he has inquired into these matters, if those poor Asiatics are not taken there to work, whether they voluntarily go and labor there under better conditions than surround them as contract laborers—their lot seems very hard, according to the statement of the Senator, as contract laborers would they go in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the planters? Mr. Nelson has written me that the mills are kept on the plantation, but I am very much under the impression, from what I gathered, that the mill clock is one of a kind that moves quickly or slowly, as the clockmaker chooses to make it.

On this plantation the men rebelled and some people were killed. That led to an investigation. I think this is a fair sample of the whole system. I have another report from another plantation, which is as full as that.

Mr. GALLINGER. What has the Senator been reading?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have been reading from the official report, signed by Mr. Taylor, who is secretary of the bureau of immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of Hawaii?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Of Hawaii. This report was made April 27, 1897. I received it from Joseph O. Carter, who is one of the agents for immigrants from that country, and a man of very high character. I think that this statement will be corroborated by all classes of people in Hawaii.

The report shows that the overseer would take one of these Japs by the hair, lift him up, and throw him upon the ground; that he could go almost mad and fling them over his back and knock them down; that he would punch them in the side, and variously abuse and maltreat those people in that country.

I ask, however, without further reading, unless some Senator desires to have it read, to have this report published in the RECORD. If any Senator desires to have it read I shall ask to have the Secretary, or whatever the name is, make a report of the whole.

The report referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Honolulu, H. I., April 27, 1897.

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, I left Honolulu on the steamer Hilo on May 18, 1897, and proceeded to Lihue, Kauai, for the purpose of investigating the causes that led up to the recent riot in Lihue plantation, and which culminated in the murder of Ng Chan, a Chinese interpreter, accompanied by a man of foreign origin.

On the 22d, at 4 p.m., I was at once made myself known to Mr. Carl Wolters, the manager, and stated to him the object of my visit, and there was a long conversation with him. At the time of my arrival all was quiet.

Early next morning I was out in the fields among a large gang of Japanese and Chinese laborers. I saw several Chinese, Ching Shun Bun, Chin Yow, Fook Lung, Dung Mee, and Wong Duck; took them one by one and examined them through the interpreter in order to determine the condition of the work and the working conditions in the plantations since their arrival. The testimony was very much the same in each case.

A brief complaint was directed against the head luna, William Zoller, who, they say, was at all times very hard in his treatment of them. When they would line up for work in a morning, waiting to receive their tools, if they stood still for a quarter of an hour the luna, with a look or a kick, would order them to get in line. Sometimes he would poke them in the back, and when the man would be hurt he was always ordered to work his own job, which would make it a quarter of an hour or else kick them. Sometimes he would poke them in the back with the handle of the tool, and when the man was hurt he was always ordered to work quicker, in fact, he was at them pretty much all the time they were out in the fields. He rarely spoke to them through an interpreter, and as a consequence they could not understand what was said, as they are not acquainted with the English language.

On the morning of the row, they testified that after lining up, and while waiting for their tools, the luna, instead of giving out the tools, threw them out something, which they afterwards understood was an order to go and pick up tools.

At the time they did not understand the order, and this, they claim, was the start of the row. When the fight started, they were pretty well sure that the row was right.