

think, and makes perfect sense of it. It is only a comma. It does not make a full sentence after the amendment.

But the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further amendments as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. CULLOM. I think section 104, which is the section that provides that the act shall take effect sixty days after the date of the approval thereof, ought to be transferred and made the last section of the bill. That can be done by the clerks after we get through. I merely thought I would call attention to it.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to ask the Senator why he considers it necessary to defer the taking effect of the act for sixty days, if there is such great haste in its passage. If they can not have a legislature or protect themselves, and this law is not to take effect for sixty days, it seems to me there is no very great haste.

Mr. CULLOM. The trouble is, there is a good distance between us and the islands.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It is only twelve days from Washington.

Mr. CULLOM. I want to make the time as short as we can consistently, so as to have the law go into execution as soon as possible.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Thirty days is certainly an abundance of time, because it is only twelve days from here to Hawaii.

Mr. CULLOM. Does the Senator from South Dakota think that is enough time?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Undoubtedly it is an abundance of time.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That is a pretty short time.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to terminate these slave labor laws as soon as possible.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no objection to making it thirty days.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Certainly that is an abundance of time.

Mr. CULLOM. I will consent to that change so far as I am concerned now. If I find by inquiry that it will be impossible to retain that clause, we will change it. But I will consent to make it thirty days instead of sixty.

Mr. PETTIGREW. There are copies of this bill in Hawaii, and the moment the bill becomes a law the telegraph will take the news to San Francisco, and it is seven days from San Francisco to Hawaii. So that in fact ten days would be abundant time.

Mr. CULLOM. I will consent to the change suggested by the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Chair understand the Senator from South Dakota to make a motion to strike out "sixty" and insert "thirty"?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I understood the Senator from Illinois to accept the amendment, striking out "sixty" and inserting "thirty."

Mr. CULLOM. I consent to that.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It ought to be twenty days.

Mr. CULLOM. I am afraid that would not operate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment to strike out "sixty" and insert "thirty" before "days" will be agreed to if there is no objection.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I have no desire to speak on the amendment, but there is another matter which I desire to call to the attention of the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Illinois to section 4, defining citizenship. I notice that section 4 provides:

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.

Who were citizens of those islands on the 12th of August, 1898?

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know whether I understand the question.

Mr. MORGAN. All persons who were born in the islands or naturalized up to that time.

Mr. ALLEN. That is rather indefinite. How many persons were there and how many persons were deprived of citizenship?

Mr. MORGAN. We were not sent there to take a census, and we could not have done it. We had no opportunity to do that, and we could not find out in any other way.

Mr. ALLEN. Relatively speaking, how many citizens were there?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not want to make a guess about a matter that I do not know anything about.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from Alabama was sent there to find out something about these matters.

Mr. MORGAN. We discharged our whole duty.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no doubt of that; but it has never fallen to my lot to even inquire successfully into this matter. My field of operation, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, has been somewhat circumscribed, and I presume it will be hereafter. Therefore I must appeal to learned and distinguished Senators who, presumptively at least, know all these things for the

information I desire. I have the impression in my mind some way that there is a very limited citizenship in that country, and that the citizenship rests upon a property qualification. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois if that is not true?

Mr. CULLOM. I think not, Mr. President. The voting is limited.

Mr. ALLEN. Probably I should distinguish between citizenship in its comprehensive term and the elective franchise.

Mr. CULLOM. There was a property qualification under the republic for those who voted for senators larger than that which was found in this bill. I think I can anticipate what the Senator from Nebraska desires to know especially. There were a portion of the people there who declined to take the oath to the republic and become citizens of the republic, who were residents of the island, and my recollection is (the Senator from Alabama perhaps will correct me if I am wrong) that there were possibly 800 or 900 who declined to take the oath to the republic and refused to vote on that ground; and they have not yet voted, as I understand it. I ask the Senator from Alabama whether that is a correct statement or not. I do not recollect very distinctly the number.

Mr. MORGAN. The statement has been fully made on the record in this debate. It has been fully made according to what the Senator is now suggesting.

Mr. CULLOM. I suppose that is what the Senator from Nebraska was trying to ascertain.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. Were all male persons 21 years of age, who were domiciled in those islands, who were compos mentis and not disqualified by crime, eligible to vote on the 12th of August, 1898?

Mr. CULLOM. Not all persons.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not mean all persons; I mean all males.

Mr. CULLOM. They were eligible to vote for representatives, provided they could speak, read, and write the English or the Hawaiian language, but they were not all eligible to vote for senators unless they had at that time more than \$1,500 worth of property or had an income perhaps of \$1,000. The voting capacity was limited by that kind of a property qualification.

Mr. ALLEN. Are those restrictions removed by this bill?

Mr. CULLOM. This bill allows all persons to vote who are citizens of the United States and of the islands who can speak, read, and write the English language or the Hawaiian language. So that substantially all the population of the islands who are male citizens 21 years of age are to be voters.

Mr. ALLEN. What I wanted to know and what I wanted to insist upon if this bill does not cover that feature, and I want to insist upon it in good faith, is that suffrage in those islands shall be unrestricted, or restricted no more, I should say, than it is restricted in the United States, in the State of Illinois, or the State of Nebraska.

Mr. CULLOM. There is no restriction that does not prevail in the Senator's State and mine except the intelligence provision that the voter shall be able to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language.

Mr. ALLISON. That ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. ALLEN. I find on page 13 of the bill, section 25, prescribing punishment of persons not members of the legislature, it provides for certain things, some of which I will read:

That each house may punish by fine, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, any person not a member of either house who shall be guilty of disrespect of such house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or

Who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such house; or

Who shall assault, arrest, or detain any witness or other person ordered to attend such house, on his way going to or returning therefrom; or

Who shall rescue any person arrested by order of such house.

I thought that those provisions, necessary and well enough in themselves, ought to be supplemented by a provision that would give power to a committee duly appointed by either house to conduct an investigation, the authority to punish witnesses for a failure to attend when properly subpoenaed, or for contumacious conduct, such as declining to answer proper questions when before the committee. If this bill is to stand as the constitution or in lieu of the constitution for the government now being erected in the Hawaiian Islands, it ought to be specific, and the legislative branch of that government ought to have full power to ascertain the truth that may affect its own standing or the standing of its members, or that may affect the condition of legislation. Without some provision of that kind both the legislative bodies would be powerless to act. Yet I do not know that it is my duty to offer an amendment. I do not think it is. I call attention to it, however, as a defect in the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. Is the Senator from Nebraska through?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield the floor?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, some days ago in the debate upon this bill I stated it as my recollection that the Senator from