who for a number of years have wisely administered them, are wholly competent to continue their administration. I believe that the law now in force is sufficient and ample, taking into consideration the conditions there, than the land laws of the United States are, taking into consideration the conditions here. The result of this proviso will simply be to refer some claiming the interest of the man who is seeking a home on public land in Hawaii.

This provision is not in the interest of the homesteader. It will give employment to a number of land attorneys here, and will simply delay the settlement of the land questions, and make it more difficult for the small holder, for the homesteader, for the man acquiring land under the land laws there, to have his matters settled, for in most cases without considerable cost to him. I believe this proviso should be stricken out, and I believe that Hawaiians should be left to administer their land laws in the future as they have in the past.

Mr. LANZ. Mr. Chairman, this matter was discussed before this committee, and was specially brought to the committee's attention by the appearance before the committee of certain parties from Hawaii, who made the claim that the land laws as operated there were not satisfactory to the people who wanted smallholdings, but were satisfactory to the people who wanted large holdings: and it was the object and intention of the committee in making this proviso to meet the complaints of those who were here representing the small holders. We thought it was wise to leave the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, and that the Secretary of the Interior should have the advantage of all the information that the rich man and large owner might have down there. It was admitted that it was not possible to extend all our land laws down there, as they are not applicable, and the only objection that was made was delay.

But it does not make any delay, because the sale or lease or transfer stands confirmed unless some affirmative action is taken within sixty days. The committee was unanimous in reporting this measure as a protection to those parties who would want smallholdings as against the large sugar interests, and that is the object of this provision. I hope the report of the committee will be sustained in this body.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana rose.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not in order.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two or three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

[After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I think this provision required for the small owners there, may be sustained, and the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Wyoming defeated. This check is a salutary one. I think it will prevent the abuses that might grow out of the conditions of Hawaii, and for that reason I sustain the provision as it now stands.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sec. 75. That there shall be a superintendent of public works, who shall have the powers and duties of the superintendent of public works and those of the postmaster general of the United States, and shall have charge and control of all streets, thoroughfares, parks, playgrounds, libraries, hospitals, fountains, public squares, public buildings, and other government property, harbors and wharves, levees and levee districts, and highways, harbor improvements, wharves, landing, waterworks, railroads, electric light and power, telephones, fences, pounds, bridges, weights and measures, fires and fire-proof buildings, explosives, eminente domain, public works, markets, buildings, parks and cemeteries, and other grounds and buildings owned by the United States, and the execution of all the rights and powers of the United States, and of the powers and duties of the minister of finance and controller of the Territory of Hawaii, and such other powers and duties as may be required by the laws of Hawaii, except as changed by this act and subject to modification by the legislature. In said laws the word "legislature" shall be substituted for "council" and the words "the circuit court" for "the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I rise in order to ask a question. I notice here, in lines 17 and 18 of page 88, that the words "the circuit court" be substituted for "council" and the words "the circuit court" for "the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank."

Did the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank have any judicial functions?

Mr. KNOX. I am unable to inform the gentleman. I think not. I think it was simply a proceeding about the deposit of public funds. The bill does away with the postal savings bank. That is entirely done away with in this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand that.

Mr. KNOX. I am unable to answer the question directly at this moment, but my recollection is it refers to the deposit of public money.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I asked the question because I thought it a clerical error.

Mr. KNOX. Now it is material. I can get the information in a minute. It refers to the deposit of public money in the savings bank.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 80. That the governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the attorney-general, who shall have been for one year actual residents of the Territory of Hawaii, treasurer, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, deputy auditor, surveyor, high sheriff, members of the board of health, and all other officers, board of prison inspectors, board of registration and inspectors of election, and any other officer whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, by law; he may make such appointments when the senate is not in session by grant- ing commissions, which shall, unless such appointments are confirmed, expire, at the expiration of one year, unless sooner removed by the President; and the governor may remove any officer whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, by law; he may remove any officer whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, by law, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction and the members of said boards, whose terms of office shall be as provided by the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, who shall hold office for nine years, and the judges of the circuit courts, who shall be removable by impeachment only. All such officers shall hold office four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioner of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed. The commissioner of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, and the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the commissioners of public instruction, the circuit courts, who shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed.