beneficial. It seems to me that we can not properly organize the government of Hawaii unless we provide for a department whose special function is to collect statistical information in relation to the labor conditions of that country and to present it to the local governing body and the supervising and controlling Government of the United States.

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly. Mr. KNOX. Does not the jurisdiction of our Labor Commissioner extend to the Territory?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No; I do not so understand. I present this amendment after consultation with the Labor Commissioner today.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Wright. Does he approve it?

Mr. McRAE. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. McRAE. Can not he so modify his amendment as to impose these duties upon the commissioner of agriculture and forestry there?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The commissioner of agriculture and forestry there is elected by the people.

Mr. McRAE. If you require him to perform this duty, I think it will be a saving to the government.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not want this duty to be performed by any official who will be a representative of the very land system which is interested in maintaining and preserving this system of labor. I wish to have the Commission appointed by the President of the United States.

Mr. McRAE. The objection I see to it is that he has very little to do, and this other officer has very little to do, and these are two big salaries properly disposed of.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That can be taken in hand by the lowers and disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada.

The question is on the adoption of the amendment, and the gentleman from Nevada announced that the "noes" would have it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I call for a division.

The division voted, and there were 39 "a yes," 82 "noes." So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I offer the following amendment:

Amend section 102 by adding:

"That it is hereby declared to be the purpose of the United States to promote the employment of Asiatic labor in the production of sugar, in order to encourage the employment of Asiatic labor in the United States, citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, and other free white persons, and to secure to the employment of a higher class of laborers and a more expensive system of labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that these corporations which own or control almost the entire sugar lands and whose influence is potential in government have steadily encouraged Asiatic immigration to those islands, instead of endeavoring to increase white immigration to those islands. Their contention has been that the climate of Hawaii is suited only to the labor of white labor. I have it from those who are informed as to the climate that it is not suited to wage labor, and especially not suited to those white laborers who live in semitropical and semitropical climates, such as the Portuguese and Italians, who constitute a most useful portion of our population; in fact, in the schools, and who soon become, as citizens of a republican government, devoted to its institutions and its principles.

Now, the question is, How can we relieve these lands from the incubus that has fastened upon them by a false labor system which will keep the land in monopolies and prevent the growth of the labor system thus conducted there? It is obvious that it must be gradually done. We can accomplish it by the control which the State has over the corporations which it creates. The Government can determine the class of labor which these corporations shall employ, and it can subject them to the penalty of forfeiting their franchises if they violate the injunction of the law.

These corporations control all the sugar lands of Hawaii; and as that is the occupation which employs almost all the laborers in that country, by controlling the corporations in the employment of Asiatic labor you regulate the evil complained of.

Now, I provide in this amendment for the gradual increase in the white labor employed by these corporations. The amendment provides for the employment of one-tenth within the first year and an increase of one-tenth every year until 50 per cent of the laborers employed by these corporations shall be citizens of the United States, which includes white and black citizens of the United States, citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, which includes the Kanakas and other white people, such as Italians and Portuguese, and also Chinese and Japanese, who are free of color and race, that the proportion of the new Asiatic population of these islands will increase by the addition of such persons, white or black, as are now citizens of the United States and by the immigration of laborers of the white race who are accustomed to a semitropical climate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask an extension of five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nevada asks that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COX. Now, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Just for a question.

Mr. COX. Why do you exclude the negro there?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Well, put my nigger in, and that is all I [Laughter.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. These islands, it is the least that can be done; it is an absolute necessity that which reaches the hand of the State and which exercises a reasonable control over their employment or does to the advantage of the Government and to the advantage of republican institutions.

Nor will it work an injustice to the Asiatic laborers. Now employed there; the change will be gradual, and as these islands grow in business, as they are bound to do, it is probable that the Asiatic laborers now employed there and displaced by the gradual system which this amendment provides for will be absorbed by new enterprises, or will be glad to return to their homes with the assurance of such an outcome.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I have only one word to say in regard to this amendment, and that is, I trust that it will not prevail. The labor problem in Hawaii is a very difficult one and a very uncertain one, and what the future result is going to be there is a matter which we can foresee. The hope is, and the best hope is, that these valuable lands which are now leased on long terms of years expire, and as they become a part of the public domain, influence as under this bill no future leases but for a short term can be made except by an act of Congress. It is the hope that these lands will be taken not by those who my friends work for corporations, but that they will be taken by individuals who go to Hawaii in good faith to take these lands as homesteads.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The gentleman has reference to the crown lands?

Mr. KNOX. I refer to all public lands. This is the best hope for Hawaii. Now, the great corporations that are there, which own the great sugar plantations and great rice fields, I do not believe with reference to them that any Americans are going there to take these lands. I do not believe that citizens of the United States, the men who have the enterprise to-day, who go to Alaska, are going to Hawaii to work on a sugar plantation. I believe the best hope for the Asians, the Japanese, and the Chinese is that they may acquire sufficient of their own masons to work it and their own small plantations and have families there. I do not believe in opening the door and saying that these Chinese and Japanese shall ever be citizens of the United States; and I do not believe that anyone will ever work in the rice fields in Hawaii or in a tropical country unless he be a Chinaman or a Japanese or something of that sort in that country.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Are there any rice fields in Hawaii?

Mr. KNOX. Oh, yes.

Mr. KNOX. How extensive?

Mr. KNOX. I do not know, but the report will give you the information.