preceding the one in which such person offers to register: or shall have actually received a money income of not less than $600 during the year next preceding the date of the registration.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire those words stricken out.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Have the committee agreed to that?

Mr. CULLOM. I am making that motion on my own responsibility.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I have been one of those Senators who thought it better to maintain the property qualification as it stood, and I hope it will not be taken out.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is the amendment now proposed?

Mr. CULLOM. It is to strike out the property qualification for voters, so that those voting for members of the house and senate will simply be required to have the educational qualification, proper age, and to vote for members of the senate.

Mr. TILLMAN. You have the same qualification for voters for both the members of the senate and the house of representatives?

Mr. CULLOM. Yes. The section will then read:

SEC. 82. That in order to be qualified to vote for senators a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this act. The following are not qualified to vote for senators:

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM]. Those in favor of the amendment will say "aye."

Mr. TILLMAN. Please wait a moment. Mr. President. I wish to suggest to the Senator that this question of qualifications for the suffrage was discussed in those papers in Saturday, I felt called upon to submit a substitute for this whole provision. I did not do that in any spirit of bravado, or for the purpose of exploiting the system we have in our own State of South Carolina, but for the purpose of having the comparison made as between the method of the State of the South, in my State especially, for the suppression, if you choose to use that term, of the illiterate black vote, and to show how far we went or felt willing to go, and how much we failed of going as far as this bill proposes to go.

Since the proposition is made to strike out the property qualification, I should at least like to get a vote on the amendment I offered for this reason: There is no provision in this bill for registration, except by indirection. The words are mentioned in the bill in two or three places, that men must register and that they are to have certain qualifications in order to register; but still there is no provision anywhere directing a new registration before the government of Hawaii shall begin to operate, or rather before it shall take this new form. I think it very essential to having the sense of that people to let the new Territorial government begin under a new registration and the election of a new legislature, so that we shall have the sense of the electors in the laws that we shall make. There is a provision of the bill limiting the registration to 1902,

Mr. CULLOM. Nineteen hundred and three.

Mr. TILLMAN. Nineteen hundred and three. Well, I see no reason for that. I will call the Senator's attention to this fact, that there is no reference.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator will allow me, we are very anxious to get this bill through.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator will not be obstructed by me in any undue manner, but I want to have a vote on the South Carolina suffrage clause as contradistinguished to the amendment which the committee have brought in to the bill as it came from the committee.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no objection.

Mr. TILLMAN. If you will give me a yes-and-nay vote, I shall be satisfied, after I have explained my amendment.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has just said that he has no objection to his having such a vote.

Mr. TILLMAN. I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in a general election held in February, 1893, the last held by the oligarchic party, and was called to step down and out and the marines of the United States were called in to assist in upsetting the kingdom, the vote as registered was 14,217, composed as follows: Hawaiians, 9,831; Americans, 670; British, 572; Germans, 399; Portuguese, 2,232; Norwegians, 88; Swedes 26, and others, 501. After the annexation by the United States the constitution of the so-called republic was that no one should be eligible to register and unless he had taken the oath of allegiance to the republic, and the vote was registered as follows:

Registered vote for constitutional convention of May, 1894, native-born, September 14, 1895. Hawaiians, 485; foreigners, born, 184, Americans 557; British 338; Germans 236; Portuguese 1,573; others, 210, a total of 3,852. We see, then, that the electorate has been reduced from 14,217 to 3,852. But, Mr. President, in the last election, September, 1897, four years after the government of the so-called republic was inaugurated, the registered vote was as follows: Hawaiians, 1,126; Americans 409; British 247; Germans 180; Portuguese, 612,

Norwegians, 26, others, 84, total 2,693 votes, constituting the so-called republic of Hawaii, a reduction of the electorate from 14,217 down to less than one-sixth.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to ask the Senator if those were the actual members of the house at the time of the last election.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am giving the report of the House members of the Committee on Territories in support of the bill which they have submitted, and I am submitting these facts as having been set forth in that report.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I understand that.

As to what the present conditions of suffrage are I do not know. I presume the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] can tell us.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to ask the Senator if those voters are not simply those who can vote for members of the house and if that is the number that can also vote for members of the senate?

Mr. TILLMAN. I can not answer that unless some one will tell me whether there has ever been a property qualification herebefore in those islands—in this glorious republic—for voting for senators.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Under the republic there was a property qualification for senators about the same as that provided by the pending bill as it was reported here; but the qualifications for voting for members of the house were the same as in this bill under the so-called republic. I wish to know whether the list of voters in which the Senator has read is the list of voters who could vote for house members or for senate members?

Mr. TILLMAN. I am unable to answer you. I am only giving the figures I find here of the registered voters under the monarchy and under the so-called republic. The fact that the so-called republic was framed by those who overthrew the monarchy, recognized 3,852 persons as qualified to vote, at the last election there were only 2,693, and those 2,693 voters were the men who passed the qualifying resolution ceding their territory to the United States.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. President:

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. LINDSAY. With pleasure.

Mr. LINDSAY. I ask the Senator if the paper he has there refers to the voting of the colored African, German, and Portuguese people who voted are citizens of the United States or have taken any steps to become citizens of the United States?

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, you are asking me too many conundrums. There are so many unknown quantities in this Hawaiian bill and in all things pertaining to the Hawaiian bill that it is hard to ask the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], or the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], or the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] to answer your question; I can not.

Mr. LINDSAY. I asked the question because my recollection is that many people voted under the Hawaiian constitution who were not naturalized citizens of the government of Hawaii at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. They had registered under the Hawaiian laws.

Mr. LINDSAY. Yes; but they were American citizens or German subjects.

Mr. TILLMAN. That only accentuates the point I am trying to make, which is that this electorate as now composed is so small, there have been so many votes suppressed, and there is an absolute condition of an oligarchy having possession of those islands, that I want to call attention to the fact that there appears to be a basis of intelligence. I hope that my distinguished friend from South Carolina, as the big now about what we want on that score, and what he asks for, will let it go to a vote.

But to answer the Senator to the best of my ability, I will say that the information I have got—and this I have stated before—the estimate of the qualified voters under this bill, with the property qualification out, would be: Hawaiians, or part Hawaiians, 10,000; Portuguese, 2,300; Americans and Europeans, 3,000; but whether the British and Germans, if you please, will be content, when this bill is passed and the islands become a part of the American Union, it is under United States laws, to be the naturalized citizens and stay there and vote, I do not know,