Mr. CULLOM. The last paragraph I read was in reference to the registration of voters, which we have been discussing.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The fifth paragraph.

Mr. CULLOM. Yes; the fifth paragraph. Now I come to section 61.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I thought the Senator said the sixth paragraph of section 60 was stricken out. This bill does not show that.

Mr. CULLOM. I did. That refers to some other section, I think.

Mr. PETTIGREW. A portion of it is stricken out, probably.

Mr. CULLOM. Yes; I was referring to the sixth paragraph of section 60, which reads:

Sixth. Be able to speak, read, and write the English and the Hawaiian language.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Did the Senator say that was stricken out?

Mr. CULLOM. No.

Mr. SPONER. The proviso is stricken out.

Mr. CULLOM. The proviso is stricken out, and that reads as follows:

Provided, however, that the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may, at any time, on the application of the legislature of the Territory, or on the application of the legally qualified voters of the said Territory, make and pass an amendment, and the Governor of the Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the Territorial Legislature, by joint resolution, declare the same in force and effect.

That was stricken out, as it was not deemed necessary.

Mr. SPONER. They have the power without it.

Mr. CULLOM. That was the proviso.

There was no change in section 61. Section 62 was amended so as to read:

Sec. 62. That in order to be qualified to vote for senators and for voting in the election of representatives to the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this act of voters for representatives.

That was agreed to.

Section 63 provides:

That in order to be qualified to vote for senators and for voting in the election of representatives to the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, a person shall be allowed to vote who is in the Territory by reason of being in the Army or Navy or by reason of being attached to troops in the service of the United States.

In section 64 there is a slight change from the Senate bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas has struck the provision in section 63, for instance, with regard to the board of registrars, as the bill as passed it, I think, provided—

Mr. CULLOM. The provision was stricken out which required them to be of different parties.

Mr. SPONER. The House passed this provision: "No more than two of whom shall be of the same political party."

Mr. CULLOM. That was stricken out by the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. That was stricken out by the Senate.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In what section is that?

Mr. CULLOM. In lines 17 and 18, on page 39 of the bill, "no more than two of whom shall be of the same political party."

There was some discussion on that subject, which did not amount to much, but the suggestion was made that there were no parties in Hawaii; the Territorial Governor was asked if it was necessary to insert such a provision in the bill.

There was no change in section 65, and there is no change in section 66 except that the House adopted an amendment that the governor shall be a citizen of the Territory, and so on, which was agreed to by the Senate.

In section 67 a provision was added, and agreed to by the conference, that a majority law or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus should not continue longer than until communication could be had with the President and his decision thereon made known.

There is no change made in section 68.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Unless the Senator objects to being interrupted, I should like to ask why an exception was made in the case of Hawaii, which requires that the governor shall be a resident within the Territory.

Mr. CULLOM. Be a citizen of Hawaii.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Be a citizen, yes. None of the other Territories of the United States have any such provision. A man may be selected from anywhere to be governor of Arizona or New Mexico or Alaska or Porto Rico, for that matter. Why should an exception be made in this case?

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I think the Senator himself has been a stickler for what is called home rule in Territorial appointments; but not in that regard. The people of Hawaii, however, are in a large degree a different class of people from those in the United States; they are of mixed races and from different countries. It was the opinion of all the conferences, I may say, except myself, that the provision requiring the appointee to be a citizen of the Territory ought to be retained in the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Was that because of their incompetence?