establish and to maintain order and secure good government, that persons other than citizens of that Territory shall be appointed to official positions there. I confess that I am a little tired of having the Congress of the United States dictated to by the people of Hawaii in this and other respects. I think we ought to legislate from this Washington, not from that Washington.

Mr. CULLOM. Well, Mr. President, that has been discussed more or less heretofore. All I can say in reply is that I have not the least idea that it will work badly in that Territory; but, on the contrary, I am very sure it will do no damage, but will probably work to the advantage of the United States.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, unless the Senator desires not to be interrupted, I wish to say something in this connection.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no objection. I want this talked out, so that we shall get a vote at some time.

There are, however, in other Territories of the United States, we do not require that the appointees shall be citizens and residents at the time of their appointment in order to hold the positions of judges, governors, etc. Why, then, should we make an exception as to Hawaii? I perceive no reason why this should be done.

The character of the population of Hawaii is certainly not a reason, because there are only 3,000 people of American descent or American blood upon the islands, and of those about 1,900 are males of all ages. Therefore, the field from which to select these officers is exceedingly small, unless we appoint them from among the Hawaiians and the native Hawaiians there are about 40,000; of the Chinese and Japanese between sixty and seventy thousand, and they are coming in constantly. There are about 16,000 Portuguese there. Is that the kind of a population which entitles Hawaii to be specially favored over Arizona and over New Mexico, where there are 100,000 Americans, and of the very best blood of America also?

The fact of the matter is that these men—about 19 Americans out of 1,900 males—have established an oligarchy. They control the sugar plantations and the sugar industry. They are men of wealth. Out of 19,000,000,000 have remitted in duties; and they want to control and manage the government. There has been a steady effort from the start to fix this bill so that they may be able to manage the government. The bill that came in here put it absolutely in their hands, and now it is put over into the hands of their friends. The bill as amended by the Senate released their grasp. They have their lobbyists here to look after their interests. They have succeeded in getting provisions in the bill that they think most essential, so far as they could get them in, for a limitation of the suffrage, requiring that from their number shall be selected the officeholders of their choice. The control of the governor, of the courts, and of the enormous veto power, so as to require two-thirds of the members of the legislature to overturn the veto, and so that they can use the courts for other purposes.

In the bill also we have provided that a man may be imprisoned at hard labor until that tax is worked out. Mr. SPOONER. Is that left in force?

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is left in force.

Mr. CULLOM. Are you sure about that?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I can not find it in the list of repealed sections, and I have examined in order to find it.

Mr. CULLOM. We have a provision in this bill which repeals all laws in conflict with the one we are considering.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I can not find that this law of Hawaii is repealed. I may be mistaken, but I can not find any such repeal, and I have been examining the matter very diligently.

Mr. HOAR. Before we pass from that, I should like to ask the Senator if he understands it to be the intention to repeal that part of the law which makes the Hawaiian law applicable to the Philippines. I fail to find any reason why this should be done.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, the Senator knows just as well as anybody else, when he compares the qualifications of the people of Porto Rico as equal to those of Hawaii, that it is impossible to hold Porto Rico 18,000,000,000 as well, for self-government; and the Senator knows that the Porto Ricans, so far as we have any information about them, are not particularly well qualified for self-government.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Who is it in Hawaii that is particularly well qualified for self-government?

Mr. CULLOM. The Americans, the Englishmen, the Germans, the Portuguese, and many of the natives as well.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President—

Mr. CULLOM. I do not want to yield any longer.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I only want to answer one statement made by the Senator. He says:

Mr. CULLOM. I think you do.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I am on the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and before the committee came men from Porto Rico equal in intellect and ability to these Hawaiians, and I believe that this is a matter of record.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator knows, I think, that the great body of the people of Porto Rico cannot read or write.

Mr. PETTIGREW. About 20 per cent of them.

Mr. CULLOM. He knows, I think, that nearly every man in Hawaii can read and write.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is true; but this bill as it now stands excludes them, even if they can read and write, from any participation in the Hawaiian law.

Mr. CULLOM. That is very easily said.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota—I ask him only for information—what warrant he has when he makes the statement that under this bill or under the law a man in Hawaii can be imprisoned for failure to pay his taxes? It may be true, but I have not noticed it.

Mr. PETTIGREW. We have not repealed this law of Hawaii.

S.C. 583. In case of personal taxes due and unpaid on the 1st day of January, the proper assessor shall issue a warrant whereby the person trespassed on may be arrested and taken before the proper judge, who may order him to be discharged on sufficient security for further appearance, and may order him to be detained in jail; at the same time the property being held belonging to the said—whereon to levy by distress.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, I hereby order and command you forthwith to arrest and take said—before—district magistrates of—_island of—he, to show cause, if any he has, why he should not be sentenced by said magistrate to be imprisoned at hard labor until he discharge the amount of said tax and costs as by law provided.

Then it gives the form of the warrant.

The next section provides that the officer receiving such warrant:

Mr. HOAR. Read the form of the warrant. That is a very important part of it.

Mr. SPOONER. What is the warrant?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will read the form of the warrant. I did not think it was important. I thought what I read had covered the case pretty well, but I will read the last paragraph of section 883 of the laws of Hawaii, giving the form of the warrant:

 Territory of Hawaii, island of—, district of—,

To——, chief sheriff, or any constable or police officer of the district of—,

You are hereby required to arrest—, and bring him before—, dis—, who, having failed and neglected to pay the sum of—dollars assessed upon him for personal taxes due and unpaid on the 1st day of January, shall be sentenced by said magistrate to be imprisoned at hard labor until he discharge the amount of said tax and costs as by law provided.

Then the law provides that a man shall be imprisoned at hard labor until that tax is worked out.

Mr. SPOONER. Is that left in force?

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is left in force.

Mr. CULLOM. Are you sure about that?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I can not find it in the list of repealed sections, and I have examined in order to find it.

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Mr. HOAR. Before we pass from that, I should like to ask the Senator if he understands it to be the intention to repeal that part of the Hawaiian law which makes the Hawaiian law applicable to the Philippines. I fail to find any doubt about the matter, such a declaration as the Senator now makes would be very important.

Mr. CULLOM. The purpose of the commission, in the first place, and then of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, was to repeal all provisions of the Hawaiian law which imposed any man for debt, whatever the character of the debt might be.

Mr. PETTIGREW. There is no doubt but what that law is left in existence, so far as I can see.

Mr. CULLOM. The law has not been repealed, now I want to go on. I believe I have got through with section 80.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have made a very careful examination of the bill and the chapters of the law on pages 4, 5, and 6, where you have repealed certain of the Hawaiian statutes, and I do not find that these two are repealed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I can not find them.

Mr. CULLOM. I suppose the provisions of the bill repeal them.

Mr. SPOONER. What provisions?

Mr. TILLMAN. What provision of the bill could possibly repeal them? This is a legal process for collecting taxes, is it not, and under a warrant issued, although it may be a record in the book, it was not included.

Mr. CULLOM. I have not had time to look up the statutes to see exactly as to that.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have not been able to find it in the section of the bill in which those two sections of the Hawaiian law have been repealed.

Mr. CULLOM. I understand that.

In section 81 the House inserted the words "circuit courts" in addition to the supreme court, struck out the provision in regard