

# The Legislature Now in Session.

Senate and House Both Called to Order — Complete Organizations in Accordance With the Rules of the Republican Caucuses Held on Friday Night—Will Meet Again Tomorrow to Hear Governor's Message.

The fifth state Legislature is now in session. It commenced its official session today when it met and organized after the pattern laid down by the republican caucus held on Friday night. There are 43 members in the senate and 45 in the house. Of the total number 52 are Republicans and 13 are Democrats, so it is apparent that the former will have it all their own way. It is a case where the Democrats freely and smilingly admit they will have to be routed.

The place of meeting is the city and county building as usual. The senate

will occupy the council chamber and the lower branch will meet in the house of representatives. Both of these halls were thronged this noon by citizens who desired to witness the initial ceremonies. It is a matter of comment that there were more ladies in attendance than ever seen on any similar previous occasion. The business transacted was purely routine and without any incident of note.

The governor's message will be a long one. It is receiving its finishing touches this afternoon. It will be read by the lawmakers in joint assembly tomorrow afternoon.

Chief Justice Baskin Administers The Oath to Members of the Senate.

The senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by ex-Secy. Noble Warrum, Jr., who had developed the fact that all the senators were present. The new members were sworn in by Chief Justice Baskin. The election of the president was accomplished, as was all the other business of the session, in a very perfunctory manner. When the secretary announced that order of business, Senator Love arose and nominated Senator Allison as president. The name of Senator Allison was presented by Senator Barnes. The vote of course resulted in the formal election of Senator Allison, the real work having already been accomplished in caucus. The members stood 12 to 8.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Secretary Warrum then appointed Senator Love and James L. Scott to act as the committee on the caucus. As the speaker approached his place he was greeted by a hearty round of applause and in response said:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor and trust you have conferred upon me and I shall endeavor to merit them. I call upon the senators who have already been sworn in to assist me in the work of this body, that we may faithfully discharge our duties, that when our work is over we can return to our constituents with the consciousness of having done our sacred duty to the best of our ability."

CAUCUS OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Senator Lawrence then introduced a resolution naming the officers of the senate those who had already been sworn in in the republican caucus. Senator Denison offered a substitute resolution naming the officers of the senate those who had been chosen in the Democratic caucus. Of course the former resolution was adopted upon a strictly party vote. The officers were then sworn in by Chief Justice Baskin, and at once assumed the duties of their several offices.

ORGANIZATION NOTICE.

On motion of Senator Sherman the president appointed the secretary to conduct the house that the senate had effected a permanent organization and was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Senator Whitmore the senate adjourned until 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.

MESSAGE TOMORROW.

The special committee appointed to wait upon the governor, reported that the governor had received the message of the legislature tomorrow at 2 p. m. at which time he would convey his message.

On motion of Senator Whitmore the senate adjourned until 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.

REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY.

Mr. Molyneux then read the list of officers and members of the house, which have already appeared and were selected in caucus and moved they be elected. Mr. Donahoe seconded this motion. Mr. Morris moved that the names of the members be placed on the table which was done and the motion of Mr. Molyneux prevailed.

Mr. Hamlin moved the adoption of

REMARKABLE ABSENCE OF LAWYERS IN UTAH AND IDAHO LEGISLATURES; ONLY FOUR IN BOTH.

There are two points of similarity between the Utah and Idaho legislatures. The one is that both are overwhelmingly republican and the other that both have a scarcity of lawyers. In Idaho there is only one lawyer in a body of 67 legislators and in Utah only three in a body of 63, and one of these, Senator Allison, is president of the senate and therefore will take no part in the debates or in drafting laws. That the lawyers whose business it is to be technical and who are all more or less posted in parliamentary rules will have the best of it on the floor, goes without saying and they will no doubt place many of their fellow members in embarrassing positions.

It remains to be seen whether it is a good thing or not, to have so few individuals in these legislatures whose business it is not only to make laws, but to interpret them. At first glance it would seem as though it was not a good thing. For the profession however it will probably be a benefit inasmuch as some laws will be passed which will need to be interpreted in the courts and in order to do so will give the lawyers business.

It is doubtful if in any other two states in the Union there are so few lawyers in the legislatures as in the two named. There seems to have been a prejudice against naming lawyers and in some instances when they were nominated they were defeated by men who proved to be more popular than their more educated fellows.

the rules of the last house as the temporary rules of the present house which were carried.

SEAT SELECTION.

Mr. Roberts of Cache moved that the clerk be instructed to notify the officers of the senate and also the officers of the house and Mr. Donahoe of Salt Lake moved the appointment of a committee of three instead, which was carried and the speaker appointed Representatives Condon, Nash and Stoker.

Mr. Barrett moved that the minority be entitled to choice of seats. Mr. Wilson moved that the only lady member be given first choice. Mrs. Coulter, the lady member, said that the only lady member was not here for any special privileges, which remark was received with applause and laughter. The motion was carried and the minority chose the best seats in the house on the west side. On motion of Mr. Molyneux, the other seats were disposed of by lot.

SENATE HEARD FROM.

A communication was then received from the senate and read announcing the names of the committee to act in conjunction with the house committee to call on the governor—that committee was Senators Lawrence, McKay and Bennison.

FREE TELEPHONES.

A communication was read from the Bell Telephone Company tendering use of telephone to members and accepted.

The committee from the governor then reported and asked that the two houses meet the governor tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2 p. m.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Speaker Hull then appointed the following committee on rules: Representatives Done, Barrett, Sperry, Merrill and Morris.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Representative Stewart moved that when the house adjourns it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. and on every succeeding day at 2 p. m. until further order of the house, which was carried. The secretary of state was instructed by the speaker to furnish each member of the house with a copy of the session laws.

On motion of Mr. Barrett the house then adjourned.

By an oversight and owing to the haste with which the house got down to business, the usual ceremony of opening the session by prayer was overlooked.

On motion of Senator Williams the senate decided to hold the old rules in force pending the report of the special committee.

A slight controversy arose over a motion put by Senator Looze, that the Republican members sit on the north side of the chamber and the Democrats on the south side. Senator Whitmore moved to amend, allowing the hold-over senators to select their own seats. Senator Looze suggested that much out of courtesy to the holdovers, Senator Williams said, "Why, certainly." But the president thought that would leave the distribution of seats as indiscriminate as ever. Senator Sherman caught the hint, and upon his motion the president appointed a committee of three to assign the seats, consisting of Senators Sherman, Whitmore and Johnson.

TELEPHONE TALK.

The senate received a communication from the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, in which the latter proffered the free use of a telephone and the toll lines of the company for the members. Senator Williams moved that the senate accept the kindness of the telephone company for its courtesy and extend its thanks in a communication to the latter. Senator Bamberg moved that the communication be tabled and the motion prevailed. He was unsuccessful in his effort, however, for Senator Gardner subsequently moved that the communication be taken from the table and a vote of thanks be tendered to the telephone company for its courtesy along with an acceptance of its proffer. The motion was seconded by Senator Barber and was carried by a vote of 11 to 6.

MESSAGE TOMORROW.

The special committee appointed to wait upon the governor, reported that the governor had received the message of the legislature tomorrow at 2 p. m. at which time he would convey his message.

On motion of Senator Whitmore the senate adjourned until 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.

REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY.

Mr. Molyneux then read the list of officers and members of the house, which have already appeared and were selected in caucus and moved they be elected. Mr. Donahoe seconded this motion. Mr. Morris moved that the names of the members be placed on the table which was done and the motion of Mr. Molyneux prevailed.

Mr. Hamlin moved the adoption of

REMARKABLE ABSENCE OF LAWYERS IN UTAH AND IDAHO LEGISLATURES; ONLY FOUR IN BOTH.

There are two points of similarity between the Utah and Idaho legislatures. The one is that both are overwhelmingly republican and the other that both have a scarcity of lawyers. In Idaho there is only one lawyer in a body of 67 legislators and in Utah only three in a body of 63, and one of these, Senator Allison, is president of the senate and therefore will take no part in the debates or in drafting laws. That the lawyers whose business it is to be technical and who are all more or less posted in parliamentary rules will have the best of it on the floor, goes without saying and they will no doubt place many of their fellow members in embarrassing positions.

It remains to be seen whether it is a good thing or not, to have so few individuals in these legislatures whose business it is not only to make laws, but to interpret them. At first glance it would seem as though it was not a good thing. For the profession however it will probably be a benefit inasmuch as some laws will be passed which will need to be interpreted in the courts and in order to do so will give the lawyers business.

It is doubtful if in any other two states in the Union there are so few lawyers in the legislatures as in the two named. There seems to have been a prejudice against naming lawyers and in some instances when they were nominated they were defeated by men who proved to be more popular than their more educated fellows.

# Is Trembling In the Balance

Failure of North Jordan Irrigation Company Directors to Agree With Other Canal Directors May Defeat Greatest Irrigation Project in the West.

The fate of the great Utah Lake reservoir scheme appears to be hanging in the balance, and the one vital question that is agitating business men and irrigationists in this section just now is, shall it succeed or fail? Of course, the hope is that success instead of failure shall be recorded. The cause for the endangering of the big enterprise is the failure of the North Jordan Canal company directors to see eye to eye with the directors of the other canals in this county. The whole problem was discussed at length in all of its phases at the meeting in the Commercial club rooms on Saturday, at which time the directors of the Utah & Salt Lake Canal company, of the North Jordan Irrigation company, the South Jordan Canal company and the North Jordan Canal company were present. The meeting was for the purpose of determining whether the canal interests of this county should be consolidated or not. In this connection it will be interesting and instructive to narrate briefly the history of the project.

When the national irrigation law was passed, the people of Utah naturally desired to avail themselves of the benefits of its provisions. Accordingly the State Irrigation congress took the matter up and considered it in all of its diversified phases, and finally resolved that the Utah Lake scheme offered greater returns than any other. Under this action it required that the differences between all concerned should be settled and defined. The committee of the Commercial club, which had the matter in charge, recommended consolidation, and meetings of the directors of the various canals were called and each company appointed representatives to meet with Col. Holmes, president of the irrigation congress, Mr. Doremus, state engineer, and Hon. E. S. Richards, as attorney. This committee was in session for two weeks and finally a plan was decided that was considered by all parties to be equitable and just, and in accordance with the decree of the court defining the respective rights of these companies. The articles were unanimously adopted on Jan. 2, and the presidents of each company agreed with the boards of directors to meet, report, and consider the articles at the meeting held on Saturday.

All went smoothly for the big undertaking until the North Jordan directors announced that they were unwilling to agree to the proposition of consolidation for the reason that it would cause them to lose their identity as a corporation. Their regretfully declared, as did others who hear the project is very dear, that it would result in failure so far as consolidation was concerned, and worst of all, it would kill the project to make Utah Lake a great national reservoir. They stated that unless the consolidation could be complete in all respects, that it would be impossible to interest the government in the scheme.

The failure of this immense undertaking, which would concentrate all the waters that would ever flow into Utah lake, and insure not only an abundant supply for irrigation, and bringing under cultivation of an additional area of from 50,000 to 100,000 acres of land in Salt Lake and Utah. Toole and Davis counties. It is conservatively estimated, means a direct loss of several millions of dollars. It is very generally hoped that this county may be able to prevent it. There is just one more chance to prevent it, and that will come at a meeting of the stockholders of the North Jordan company to be held some time between this morning and a fall of 11th degrees in the 24th inst., to which date the meeting held on Saturday, adjourned.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Two degrees below zero was the official temperature for Chicago and vicinity at 9 o'clock today, accompanied by a brisk northwest wind. Much suffering among the poor, who have with difficulty endured the moderate weather since the cold famine became acute, has been reported, and a number of deaths are said to have been due directly to the cold. Steps have already been taken by the mayor to provide a fund for the relief of suffering among the destitute.

The temperature which was six below at midnight, began soon to moderate until at 8 o'clock this morning two below zero was registered. Much delay to suburban and street transportation lines was occasioned by the sudden drop of 17 degrees and a number of minor accidents owing to the heavy fall of snow were reported.

BELOW ZERO AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 12.—Following on the heels of the most severe snow storm of the season yesterday came the coldest night of the winter in this city. At 7:30 this morning the thermometer registered five below zero. The zero temperature was general all over the lower peninsula below Alpena.

The car ferries had considerable trouble plowing through the ice with their trains. Both the ferries Landessonne and Greatwestern spent the night in the river bucking the ice with passenger trains aboard. The Canadian Pacific train from Toronto, due here at 2:15 a. m., spent the night on the ferry fast in the river and did not arrive here until this morning. The Michigan Central and Grand Trunk also suffered much delay. Hundreds of

people who live across the line and are employed on this side did not get to their work until nearly noon as the ferry-ferries were blocked by the ice.

ZERO WEATHER AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—Zero weather prevailed in Kansas City at 7 o'clock this morning, a fall of 11½ degrees in the past 12 hours. There is no prospect of moderation today and suffering because of lack of fuel will prove severe. The supply of coal in Kansas City, which was short on Saturday, had diminished greatly over Sunday. Similar conditions exist at most points throughout this part of the southwest.

VERY COLD AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—Two-tenths of a degree above zero was the minimum recorded by the weather bureau this morning. Two degrees below was shown by many thermometers. This was a fall of 32 degrees in 18 hours. Fortunately Cincinnati has no coal famine.

"WARM" AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Jan. 12.—One degree below was the warmest reported here Sunday and last night it went down to seven below. Moorhead reports a minimum of 18 below and Duluth six below. Fuel is scarce and there is no prospect of actual famine there is not much suffering.

VERY COLD AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—An intensely frigid temperature prevails here. At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered three degrees above, but by 8:30 o'clock the bright sunshine had raised the mercury to 10 above. Two inches of snow has brought out sleighs.

LOWEST OF THE WINTER.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—The lowest temperature of the winter, four below zero,

was recorded here early today. At other points in northern Ohio the temperature fell to eight below. During the night the wind reached a velocity of 44 miles an hour from the west and combined with the extremely low temperature and scarcity of fuel in many quarters, caused much suffering.

Practically all trains on the trunk line roads were running behind schedule time today, most of them being reported from one to two hours late.

WAY BELOW AT PEORIA.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 12.—After a severely cold day and night several thermometers in the suburbs and on the bluffs registered from four to eight degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 12.—At 7 o'clock this morning three degrees below was registered at the local weather bureau, with indications for little relief from the cold snap before tomorrow. The thermometer here registered 10 below at 7 o'clock this morning, and below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

AT VALLENTINE, NEB.

Valentine, Neb., the mercury went to nine degrees below zero.

EXTREME COLD AT DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 12.—Extreme cold has prevailed throughout Iowa for 70 hours, the temperature ranging from zero to six below, accompanied by considerable wind. It was three below zero here this morning, and below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

Hard coal cannot be obtained and the soft coal supply is exhausted in many places, resulting in much suffering.

COAL STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—Brig. Gen. Wilson again presided at today's session of the anthracite coal strike commission. Chairman Gray still being confined to his home by illness.

Abel I. Culver of New York, controller of the Delaware & Hudson company, who was on the witness stand when the commission adjourned Saturday, was again called upon to testify today. Mr. Culver said that the wage statements handed in on Saturday are final and that the miners' representatives have agreed that they are a fair presentation of the case. Gen. Wilson hoped that the representatives of other companies would be able to arrive at some understanding with the miners in the presentation of statements as the Delaware & Hudson company had done.

Mr. Culver was cross-examined by G. Darrow for the miners. The witness said that he was a clerk in the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson company, submitted a statement showing that 2,388 of the 12,353 employees have been laid off. He told of the working of the relief fund and said that since the strike the miners had lost 110 days in 28 different instances, the reducing the production of coal by the company \$2,561 tons. In reply to a question by the miners' counsel the witness said he got his information about the lost time from the foremen of the mines.

Mr. Darrow asked the witness if the company raised the price of coal 50 cents after the strike ended and he replied that it had and that so far as he knew the price was still maintained. In answer to other questions Mr. Culver said the company was selling coal at 12 cents a ton, and that he had no information as to what prices the middlemen were getting for coal beyond what the newspapers are publishing about fancy prices. The employees of the company are receiving their coal supply at a figure materially under that at which the public gets it.

At this point it was decided to have Thomas Torrey of New York, general sales agent of the company, testify as to the coal sales of the company and he was summoned by telegraph.

Kabyles Join the Pretender.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Meilla, Morocco, today announced that all the Kabyle tribes of the Taza region have joined the pretender. The pretender is a man named Abd el Kader, who is selling his arms and ammunition to the pretender, who pays high prices for them.

Gov. Bailey of Kansas Inaugurated.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—The inaugural ceremony of Gov.-elect W. J. Bailey and other new state officers took place at the Auditorium today, beginning promptly at 12 o'clock. Gov. Bailey, as retiring executive, made a brief speech, followed by the inaugural address of the new governor. W. A. Johnston, who today became chief justice by reason of seniority, administered the oath of office. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. This evening a public reception will be given at the state house for the incoming and outgoing officials.

UTAH A SOVEREIGN STATE.

"Utah is a sovereign state and as such is entitled to name the senator of her choice. If she chooses to select an Apostle who is not a polygamist men will differ as to the wisdom of the choice but as to the right of the Legislature to make it, there can be no controversy.

"If gentlemen from other states insist upon instructing us as to our duties in the premises and if any representative of the state here prefers their wisdom to that of his own people that after all, it is a question of taste and we are told upon classical authority that concerning tastes there should be no disputing.

"So far I am concerned, I prefer to leave the matter to our own people. I shall not ask anybody in Washington to help decide the question. What fight I had to make with reference to the senatorship was made duly, and I hope decently, in the primaries and conventions of the state. The result will be known when the legislators have declared their will.

"It is possible that I may not be personally entirely satisfied with the result but I propose to cheerfully acquiesce and do what little I can to make the choice effective and save the state from the injury which it is so freely predicted will follow."

WIDESPREAD ASTONISHMENT.

Conversation with a number of influential gentlemen, some of them quite close to the administration, shows that there is widespread astonishment that members of the national committee should have interfered in the Utah election, that the president should have done so positively disbelieved, and the general feeling seems to be that a private conversation in which he has expressed his personal opinion has been used or given out without authority or as a semi-official utterance.

WOULD NOT BE UNSEATED.

Not a man with whom I have talked can be found who believes that Mr. Smoot, if elected, will be denied his seat. I asked Mr. Sutherland plain blank for an expression on this point and his answer, just as plain blank, was: "If Reed Smoot is elected senator, he will never be unseated."

# Immortality Among Lepers.

It is Horrible in the Settlement at Molekai, Hawaiian Islands—So Declares Report of Senate Sub-committee—It is Against Continuance of Present Territorial Control—Does Not Favor Chinese Immigration.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands met today to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. This sub-committee consisted of Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky. The last two named did not visit the islands, but Senator Blackburn joined in the recommendations, numbering 26. The visit to the islands was made last September, and covered 25 days, during which time meetings were held and 176 witnesses were interrogated.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was general and covered all questions with which the government possibly could be concerned, including the laws, local and federal, and their execution, the public lands, labor on plantations, the harbor, taxation, the leprosy settlement, Queen Lilioukalan's claims and other subjects. The condition of affairs in the leper settlement on the island of Molekai excited the liveliest interest.

The committee made a very thorough inquiry concerning this settlement, which is under territorial control, with the result that it recommends that the management of the colony be transferred to the federal government, with headquarters in Washington, and that a general leprosy or retreat for all the lepers of the United States be established on this island.

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

At the time of the visit of the committee there were 53 lepers in the settlement. The opinion is expressed that there are many hundreds of other cases of leprosy in the territory. In the past year on the Molekai settlement there were 14 deaths and 16 births in the colony, even those pertaining to illegitimate children of the children born being illegitimate.

Much diversity of opinion was found in the territory as to whether the control of the settlement should be retained by the territorial government, though all the territorial officers were found to be favorable to such retention. The committee takes strong grounds in favor of a change, and in connection therewith discusses the conditions with reference to the immortality which prevails, saying:

BAD CONDITIONS OF MORALS.

"Your committee has been somewhat surprised to find that under the existing management of the leper settlement legitimate and illegitimate children are born in the settlement. Marriages are suffered to be celebrated between lepers and women, regardless of their physical condition. Children are born in the settlement, and the parents are not even required to register their marriages, and as a result of cohabitation, and strange as it may appear, the leading officials seem to regard all this not only as permissible, but as a part of the settlement. A system of segregation that would prevent it."

Further along the commission says that unrestricted illegitimate association is permitted by the authorities, and adds:

"The only attempt seemingly to abate or minimize this evil is by counseling and earnestly urging marriage. The committee is of the opinion that such a policy is not only a failure, but a disgrace, and as a result of cohabitation, and strange as it may appear, the leading officials seem to regard all this not only as permissible, but as a part of the settlement. A system of segregation that would prevent it."

LABOR QUESTION.

In connection with its discussion of the labor question the committee takes up the effort on the part of the business men of the islands to secure the removal of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration. This desire is conceded to be very general, but Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing the majority of the sub-committee, take very positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from what they are in the mainland and make the usual arguments against Chinese admission. They contend also that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases.

Senator Burton takes the opposite view. He says that neither the native nor the white man will work in the sugar fields, and he calls attention to the fact that the Chinese are the only laborers brought in in the days of monarchy. "It is," he said, "a well known fact that the Chinese are very prosperous when it was a kingdom, and continued very prosperous under the provisions of government and under the republic. Its period of decline began with a constitution of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration. This desire is conceded to be very general, but Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing the majority of the sub-committee, take very positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from what they are in the mainland and make the usual arguments against Chinese admission. They contend also that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases."

QUEEN LILIOUKALANI.

The committee finds that Queen Lilioukalan had no personal interest in the crown lands which have been claimed for her, but only an official interest during her reign. Such interest would have been in her hands and since the islands and the committee finds from the time of the deposalment to Sept. 1, 1894, that the rental would have amounted to \$125,775. In view of all these circumstances the committee recommends that "as an act both of justice and national grace and wisdom the senate consider with the governor on the lines indicated in this report the claim of the late Queen Lilioukalan, now a loyal private citizen of the United States, and make such reasonable provision for her as the facts here presented may seem to justify."

The committee recommends the disallowance of claims made by the other persons, professing to be members of the late royal family, and the recommendation that the committee recommend charges of corruption and incompetency made against Judge John W. Kalua, circuit judge in the second judicial circuit in the islands, and give the testimony adduced in support of the charges. It makes no recommendation, however, but says that Judge Kalua made no reply to the charges.

EMPLOYERS ON PLANTATIONS.

Speaking of the treatment of employees of the large plantations, the committee expresses the opinion that good provision in the way of houses is made for them, and adds that all of these employed seemed to be living in happiness and contentment. In addition to the fuel and medical attendance, farm laborers received from \$15 to \$20 per month.

The committee finds much reason for encouragement in respect to the coffee industry in the islands, and recommends a bounty of four cents a pound on coffee for ten years. The report proper covers almost 26 pages, while the testimony is much more extended.

from the territorial government and vested in the interior department at Washington. The appointment of a surveyor general for the creation of two land districts in the territory are recommended and it is suggested that the secretary of the interior should be empowered to make a thorough investigation pertaining to the administration of the lands. Centralized character of the present government is commented upon at length and very sharply is it is declared there is a very slight difference in this respect from the monarchial form of government preceding a constitution. The committee says that so marked, indeed, was the change that the government is difficult to determine the extent and character of the changes. This situation, they think, is due to oversight on the part of Congress and to conditions existing in the islands at the time of their acquisition, but they think it should not be permitted to continue, they express the opinion that if the public are not granted the privilege of participating in the government, they in time may revolt and on this point says:

PEOPLE ARE LOYAL.

"The people of Hawaii as a mass cannot be commended too highly for their attitude toward the federal government since a constitution was promulgated. They have shown a high degree of devotion and loyal allegiance to the republic and its flag worthy of all praise. Yet it is not strange that those who held office under the late monarchy and many of whom are now holding leading official positions in the territorial government should be slow to relinquish many of the old governmental forms and practices under which they have lived and benefited for so many years."

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL DISAPPROVED.

Among other institutions of the government of the island of which the committee disapproves is the governor's advisory council, which they say is without any authority of law. All questions, even those pertaining to slight improvements in distant islands, are passed on by this council. The committee considers this an evil to be remedied by the removal of local municipal governments throughout the territory.

RECENT DEFECTIONS.

Referring to the recent defections of officials of the territorial government to the committee says:

"There has recently been a perfect storm of defections involving the administration of Gov. Dole in a cloud and embroiling his name in a maze of embarrassment."

The committee criticizes the present system which requires no bonds from persons engaged in judicial positions, saying:

"Although all these officers thus defaulting, except Woodward, Thompson, Chief Clerk Wright and Walter A. Wright, were appointed by the governor and with advice and consent of the senate inasmuch as it is conceded by these defaulting officers had always, prior to their respective appointments, borne good reputations as intelligent and business capacity, it would, in the opinion of the committee, be unjust to attach any blame on account of these defections to the governor. It is, however, a matter of surprise that there is no provision whatever in the organic act, or in any local statute requiring the territorial treasurer or any other federal or territorial officer, except in the case of the assessor and the tax collector, to give bond conditioned for the full performance of the duties of their offices."

"In the case of the assessor and the tax collector, while the local statute requires him to give bond in not less than \$10,000, he was only required to give a bond, and he now under such bond, in the sum of but \$2,000, while by his own testimony before the committee he may have as much as \$500,000 in his hands and since the removal of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration, this desire is conceded to be very general, but Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing the majority of the sub-committee, take very positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from what they are in the mainland and make the usual arguments against Chinese admission. They contend also that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases."

Senator Burton takes the opposite view. He says that neither the native nor the white man will work in the sugar fields, and he calls attention to the fact that the Chinese are the only laborers brought in in the days of monarchy. "It is," he said, "a well known fact that the Chinese are very prosperous when it was a kingdom, and continued very prosperous under the provisions of government and under the republic. Its period of decline began with a constitution of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration. This desire is conceded to be very general, but Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing the majority of the sub-committee, take very positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from what they are in the mainland and make the usual arguments against Chinese admission. They contend also that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases."

Senator Burton takes the opposite view. He says